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Hot Shot to Enemies of McKees Rocks I. W. W.

Headquarters of the Pittsburgh Industrial District Council, Industrial Workers of the World.

Office of the Organizer, 545 Olivia St., McKees Rocks, Pa., May 15, 1910.

To the Editor of the McKees Rocks News, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Eminent Scribe and Chief Booster of Pressed Steel Car Co. Stocks:

I may say at the start that I am morally satisfied that this letter will not cause you to stop your lying and defamation of character; for from it, it will only spur you on, in order that you may keep on serving the cause of the corporation nobly, but not without self denial.

To paraphrase your editorial of May 6th:

When in the course of a corporation's life and interest it becomes necessary in order to further promote its rule of robbery and exploitation, creatures endowed with the necessary power of distorting things, and possessing the courage to work in the dark are always found ready to sell themselves for a mess of pottage, then the town, county and State political officials must come out in their real garb and act in the roll that they are expected to, that of "office boys" for the corporation interest.

Their motives are generally understood by those that have heads on their shoulders and use them for the interest of the workers, and proper attention is paid to them in the long run of human life and activity.

This applies to you very well and the political officials of the town, who served the corporation so well during what you term the last industrial disturbance in McKees Rocks.

You are indeed a great hero with your pen. They who live and work not may well exclaim with enthusiasm: "Long live the editor of the McKees Rocks News!"

Society was in danger! It had to be saved! A modern journalistic Don Quixote had to be found, who, with lance and shield, striding along in his Rosinante, and impudged with the love of his Lady Dulcinea del Toboso (the Pressed Steel Car Co.) would without fear or favor restore order and peace to the community.

The capitalists did not pay in vain. He came, armed cap a pie, and accompanied by his carrier of arms, Sancho Panza the McKees Rocks Gazette."

Except in the days of war, and around the Fourth of July, never a newspaper (?) indulged in so much patriotic clap-trap. Old Johnson the English literature, did speak in vain "Patriotism is the last of the rounders!" Sir! You are writing glowing eulogies to the burgess of the town, who is also serving the interest of his paymasters. The police who do innocent men on the streets, thugs in uniform, drunken with temporary powder whiskey who were out to get the "ham-funkies" and make a "hit" on the "red" all receive your fulsome and enthusiastic approval.

Your friend and political side kicker, M. C. Downer, representative of the little merchants, the opposers of the "efficient services" of the thugs in uniform, who, without provocation, beat and insulted workmen and women on the streets. Matters have ever blessed the shrews and Hessians who served them faithfully! And you, like the official scribe in the royal courts, who takes down and passes down pages of history, the wise actions of kings to do any different than you did, you did, you would be untrue to

your salt and soon you would be a good member of the "Down and Out Club" to play as an efficient role as you generally do in the "Ananas Club." It will be of no utility for me to attempt in this letter to convince you of the error of your ways. I only write and address this letter to you for the simple reason that so far you have acted as the public mouthpiece of capitalist interests in this vicinity, behind who, the other gangs, too cowardly to act, had to hide. Centering my fire on you I am able to direct the attention of those who would otherwise believe you of your role in this present drama.

Now, then, let me take up some of your lies, analyze and expose them.

1st—Will you prove that the Industrial Workers of the World called the last strike? The organization did not call the strike, and you know it. But I want to also say that the organization is proud of the fact that it played its part where the strike was on.

You say that the strike was caused by the "seducing influence" of the I. W. W. leaders. Too bad! You really take the thousands of workers who revolted against miserable conditions as a lot of young girls who need your motherly care and advice.

However, let me tell you, if I wishly did not have as much "seductive influence" on you as I have noticed on several occasions we may expect you to act at least the role of man, a role that I am positive no decent man is anxious to assume you of. You make great ado and much noise about alleged remarks of Hayward, Eitor and Goff relative to the American flag. You are a patriot especially when it pays. Why not? You would be ungrateful if you were not. We are unpatriotic because we object—yes, we, who are all born in this country—to having the flag soiled and dragged in the mire by a lot of scabs who wrap the starchy folds around their dirty carcasses to protect themselves and bless their nefarious and dirty work under a cloak, and you, sir, who bestows praise on such scoundrels is the real defamer of the nation's colors.

It is such men as Hayward that abjured rigorously to the flag adorning the bull pens in Idaho, Colorado and Utah. You, with your little black ink, attempting to blacken the name of Hayward! You are unfit to blacken his shoes!

Let me assure you that it was more than the thickness of the rope which never served its purpose" that saved Hayward from being strangled to death at the instigation and by the efforts of as dirty a lot of scoundrels as ever disgraced a fair land. Out in that country they had fellows just like you trying to earn a little blood money, but they failed miserably in that case.

I am positive that the crowd you speak for, and that which acts in union with you around this country, have the same hopes with a few men that are in your way and that of the masters whom you are serving.

For a long time you have been invoking the aid of the law in running out who you style as the "Anarchists," and now that you have your petition for printing to have been signed by over 4,000 citizens it is strange that your noble burgess and the rest of the legal crowd does not get busy. I assure you, and you can pass it on, that I am not worried about your antics and ammunition. The rest of the militants are resting at ease and perfect composure. Old Goff is losing no sleep. We have all

(Continued on Page 4.)

THINGS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT THE I. W. W.

Things worth remembering about the I. W. W. Rockefeller or Morgan can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth \$5,000,000.

That's Capital. The United States can take an ounce of gold, stamp an eagle upon it and make it worth \$20.

That's Money. The I. W. W.'s are giving the workers the right arguments.

That's Organizing. To marry two or more women.

That's Bigamy. Tenney or Longfellow can take a piece of paper and write a poem in it and make it worth \$5,000.

That's Genius. But it's hard to refuse to the I. W. W. papers (Solidarity, Industrial Worker, Razione Nuova (Italian) Proletarian (Japanese) La Union Industrial (Spanish) and Soldatenko (Polish) after you have a glimpse of either, I suppose you think

That's Billing. (Get samples of each and all see.) All of these papers are up to the minute and the price is there. 25c to \$1.00 a year.

That's Reasonable. A woman can buy a hat for \$2 but prefers one that cost \$20.

That's Foolishness. A merchant can take an article worth 50 cents and sell it for \$1.

That's Business. The editors of our papers don't tire you with old, worn out material and faded yarns, but the goods they hand out will make you wise.

That's Good Stuff. The writer of this can write a check for \$10,000 but it wouldn't be worth a sou.

That's Tough. When you are asked to subscribe to an I. W. W. paper or to join an I. W. W. Local. That's an invitation.

That's Right. Sitting in the house every night after you have done your daily work.

That's Wrong. Come to the I. W. W. meetings and don't forget the Local's regular meeting night.

That's It. When you are there take an active part in its affairs.

That's Scoundrel. When Sony Gump tells you that he will have a world-wide Federation (some day). Then That's a Miracle.

That's Honesty. When we tell you we have the real organization for the toiling masses.

Settin' on a log an' fishin'. An' watchin' the cork an' wisin' Jes' settin' 'round headquarters an' aighin'.

Suar settin' 'round headquarters an' lya'in'. Some Disasters Trying to Get Sub.

One said: "I will pay you Saturday night if I live."

Another said: "See you tomorrow."

Still another said: "I hope to pay this week or go to hell."

IN THE FIELD OF STRIFE

Steel and Iron Workers, Arouse! Steel and iron workers, the time has come to organize for a reduction of hours. Already there is a great deal of discussion favorable to such a step. On May 4, Washington dispatches disclosed the horrible working conditions existing at South Bethlehem, as reported by the Bureau of Labor, a short synopsis of which is given below.

On May 13th, the following despatch was sent out—

"Washington, May 12.—In connection with the report of the Bureau of Labor on the condition of labor existing at the Bethlehem Steel Works, Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill has issued a statement in which he says that "shocking" conditions generally prevail in the steel industry throughout the country and are not confined to the Bethlehem works.

"It is perfectly true," the commissioner says, "that in some departments work for the entire 7 days of the week, month in and month out, has been the practice throughout the entire steel industry."

Commissioner Neill says further that the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor on wages and hours show that in the blast furnaces in the Steel industry, 84 hours a week has been the working time in every section of the country, and this means practically a 12-hour day every day in the week. Three shifts of 8 hours each offer the only plan of relief and would by rotation leave workers free the greater part of the day, two Sundays out of three.

Note that Commissioner Neill says that "three shifts of 8 hours each offers the only plan of relief." But don't suppose they will be given without the A. F. of L. Organize to secure them. Get together in one big industrial union and fight for an eight-hour day.

All together! The time is favorable. On for the eight hour day!

Conditions at Bethlehem. Washington, May 4.—The following was given out to-day on the Bethlehem strike investigation: "In response to a resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor today transmitted a report of investigation made by the Bureau of Labor on the strike at Bethlehem Steel Co. works. The report made today is based upon an investigation begun by direction of Secretary Nagel on March 17.

"The strike at the Bethlehem works started February 4, 1910, when several hundred machinists struck against the discharge of three men who shortly before had served as a committee appointed to protest against Sunday and over-time work. There were at that time no labor organizations in the plant, and one of the elements of interest in the strike is that it was a strike of unorganized workmen.

"The men having the shorter hours were to a considerable extent paid on a bonus system, which resulted in their speeding up, and their work was carried on at such high pressure that over-time and Sunday work was an undue tax on their strength. They advanced the further claim that they feared that the further encroachments of over-time and Sunday work would ultimately lead to putting the 48-hour day and the 7-day week into practical effect throughout the entire plant.

"According to the January pay-roll of the company, of the 9,184 persons appearing on that pay-roll, 2,028, or 22 per cent, were regularly required to work 7 days a week, and so this Sunday work was not considered over-time. Of the men whose normal week consisted of only 6 days, 1,415, or 14.5 per cent, of the entire number on the pay roll, were required to do

extra work on one or more Sundays during the month. Thus a total of 4,041, or 43.5 per cent of those appearing on the January pay-roll were required to work at least on some Sunday. Considerable amount of over-time was also required of the 10% hour men on days other than Sundays.

Of all those appearing on the January pay-roll, 2,322 worked in positions in which 12 hours was the regular working day-7 days, and 2,253 worked in positions in which 12 hours was the regular working day for 6 days in the week. Eighty-two men were reported as having a 12-hour day for the entire 7 days. Altogether, 4,725, or over 50 per cent, of all the employes appearing on the January pay-roll worked in positions regularly requiring 12 or more hours of labor per day on their regular working days.

"The table dealing with wages, taken from the January pay-roll, shows that a large percentage of the laborers working regular 12 hours a day and 7 days a week earned only 12 cents an hour. Those working for 12 cents and under 16 cents in January numbered 2,640, or 28.7 per cent, of the total number on the pay roll, while 1,928 or 14.6 per cent, received 14 cents, but under 16 cents 56 hour.

"The total number shown as receiving less than 16 cents an hour (not including apprentices) numbered 4,221, or 46 per cent, of the total number on the pay-roll, while 5,385, or 58.6 per cent, received less than 18 cents per hour. The strike began among the machinists, and the wage tables show that in January machinists on first-class work, working straight time, averaged 27.6 cents per hour; the machinists working under the bonus system averaged 32.7 cents per hour. Taking all machine hands and helpers together, the average, including the armature shop, for 1,086 men was 18.5 cents per hour.

"The report, in addition to detailed data, in regard to wages and hours of labor, presents statements submitted by the parties to the controversy as well as numerous documents bearing on the strike and the disorders growing out of it."

Organizing to Knuckle. To fully demonstrate the utter inability of the A. F. of L. to benefit its members in any manner whatever, and to further prove that Sam Gompers is making fols of the whole bunch, we reprint a telegram from South Bethlehem, Pa., under date of May 15th, as follows:

"Despite the good offices of ex-Congressman J. Davis Broadhead, who, at the request of the strikers of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has been in negotiation with the company, looking to the settlement of the struggle, the strikers' executive committee today voted to lay the conditions on the table.

A series of resolutions were adopted, one of which declared that applications for former positions be made by the men and that for a further test of the fairness of both the Bethlehem Steel Company officials and the workmen, a public meeting be arranged in South Bethlehem on May 29 for the purpose of ascertaining the progress made and to create a more harmonious feeling."

Who ever knew one of the master knuckling with his close as what the slave thought was right?

Four Sub Cards for Three Dollars. Four yearly sub cards for Solidarity can be had for three dollars. This gives 25c commission to the agent on each card sold, besides getting the message of Industrial Solidarity to the workers. Order a bunch of four and pay for them when sold.

READY FOR DELIVERY. "Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond, a four-page leaflet containing the clearest and best exposition of the differences between A. F. of L. craft unionism and I. W. W. industrial unionism. Best thing out for general propaganda. Should be circulated everywhere by the thousands. Price 20 cents; \$1.50 a thousand.

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SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL ORGAN PITTSBURGH DISTRICT UNION OF THE I. W. W.

F. O. Dwyer 622



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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Building—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS
Vincent S. John, General Secretary-Treasurer
W. E. Trautman, General Organizer
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
T. J. Cole, J. J. Ector, E. G. Flynn, Francis Miller, George Speed.

THE UNEMPLOYED.
A correspondent in last week's issue raises the ever pertinent question: What to do with the problem of the unemployed. He offers many suggestions which can be put in practice by the unemployed themselves, such as that they should by assist all feeling of shame for a condition that is no fault of theirs and make the ruling class feel them even if it is done in jail. He points out that they would be no worse off in jail than treated as vagrants on the outside. These suggestions may help some.

The solution of the problem of unemployment, however, lies in the progressive shortening of the hours of labor by means of industrial organization. As fast as the hours can be reduced room will be made for the men without jobs. This is of the highest importance not only to the man without a job but to the man who has a job as well for the reason that the army of the unemployed is the weapon which capitalists constantly seek to beat down wages and working conditions. The worker (the unorganized worker in particular) is told that if he don't like what he is getting he can go; the boss will find somebody else now out of work who will be glad to take his place.

To lessen the number of the unemployed, organize industrially and force shorter hours. Make the boss hire more men to get the work done.

So far from this having any tendency to lower wages, the exact reverse will be the case. Wages are governed by the supply and demand of labor power, and the less the available supply, that is the fewer men out of work, the higher the wages will tend to go. Besides, an organization that can force shorter hours can also resist any attempt of the bosses to get even either by speeding up or shortening the pay. It can go farther and force wages constantly higher, and the more it succeeds in depicting the army of the unemployed the greater its power in that direction will be.

To organize the unemployed effectively we must first organize the unemployed industrially.

Craft unionism with its narrow outlook and exclusiveness is altogether unfitted for the task of organizing industry so as to make room for the unemployed. In fact, it is itself responsible for a great deal of unemployment, and in that fact has dug its own grave. Craft unionism refuses organization to the unskilled and makes its own terms with the bosses without any reference to the welfare of those whom it refuses to organize. Then it wonders where the scabs come from that are used to break strikes.

Only a unionism that is broad enough and far sighted enough to take in the whole wage earning class can make any headway in relieving unemployment. And while there is an army of the unemployed the bosses have a club to hold over the head of every workman who has a job.

CRAFT UNIONISM AND THE PLASTERERS.

The Plasterer's War treated of in our issue in our issue of April 30th, continues to rage with increased fury. This is a scrap between the Operative Plasterers International Association, an organization composed exclusively of plasterers and affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Independent Union that has so far refused to affiliate.

Obviously it is a jurisdiction quarrel embittered by the vanity and wrong-headedness of labor leaders, especially President Donlin, of the O. P. I. A. It seems probable, however, that back of this is the attempt of the A. F. of L. to break up the B. M. and P. I. U. not only for the purpose of getting rid of a rival organization but also as a triumph for craft autonomy. It will be remembered that the O. P. I. A. consists of plasterers only.

The storm center of battle just now is Newark, N. J. where President Donlin, with his organizer, Mahedy, went some two weeks ago to make trouble for the B. M. and P. I. U., employed on the Prudential Building, now under construction. Carrying with him a charter for a "portable union" he proceeded to force recognition by the local Building Trades Department with the result that the delegates of the "portable union" were seated and the delegates of the B. M. and P. I. U. walked out. Later a strike of the other members of the Building Trades was called by the Newark Trades Council against the members of the B. M. and P. I. U. who had been affiliated with them for years and had stood gallantly by them in many hard battles. All this to gratify the personal ambitions of a few labor leaders and uphold the A. F. of L. principle of craft separation.

The lessons of this affair are so obvious that it is unnecessary. Another vivid object lesson of the evils of craft separation and the necessity for industrial solidarity.

"WHAT FOOLS WE MORTALS BE."

International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Detroit have unanimously adopted a resolution favoring an increase of the income of the railroad companies by any "legitimate means without the sacrifice of safety, promptness or good service or to the detriment of employe of the public." This goes to show the corruptness of craft union officials. They are bought up body and breeches by the officials of corporations and endorse resolutions favoring the capitalists and take said resolutions into their conventions and get them passed by a bare majority. Then some dupe makes a motion to make it unanimous, and it is so carried, and their action is published broadcast by the capitalist Associated Press. The capitalist is not fooled, but such resolutions serve their purpose. The railroad official carries them to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that body (that would grant the railroads the privilege anyhow) think they see a chance to fool the people, loudly proclaim that capital and labor are working together in harmony, and that it grants the request in the line of prosperity. The only persons who are fooled is the poor deluded member of the rank and file.

MORE ACTION IN NEW CASTLE.

The tools of the steel trust are showing their hand again in a dirty contemptible manner. Since the arrest of our press committee we have sold general hundred papers every week on the streets of New Castle, through the medium of newshybs. This alarmed the tools of the steel trust and they resorted to frightening the newshybs and telling them not to sell Solidarity. As a result several of the newshybs are afraid to sell the paper.

Several A. F. of L. fakirs have also been circulating reports that Solidarity is unfair to union labor. This is because we do not carry the talismanic or so-called union-label. We carry the only label that stands for true unionism, the I. W. W. label. We can use the A. F. of L. label if we choose as the foreman of our composing room is secretary of the Typographical Union in New Castle.

But we refuse to disgrace the columns of our papers by using the label that was used on the buttons worn by the strikes breakers in the San Francisco street car strike. We refuse to use the label that stands for an organization that hires scab help in its "home" in Colorado Springs, Colo. We refuse to use a label that stands for an organization which Billy Bray is a member. These are a few of the reasons why we refuse to use a label that stand for organized scabbing and identity of interests between employer and employe.

Our friends, the enemy, must not think that they can prevent the circulation of

Solidarity in New Castle and vicinity by such underhanded methods. Solidarity is here to stay. It will stay until its purpose is accomplished, and that is to arouse the spirit of revolt in the heart of every wage slave that is now exploited by the capitalistic system of society. When that spirit is aroused the workers will come into their own.

Gentlemen of the Steel Trust, and you craft union fakirs, choose a better weapon. **SOLIDARITY** spells destruction for you both.

G. H. PERRY.

Automobile Industry.

This industry is about the busiest and most prosperous for the capitalists of any industry in the United States.

Thousands of workers are employed in building automobiles for the use of their masters; so a word regarding the conditions under which automobiles are produced would not be amiss at this time.

The writer has worked in several of these shops, and as conditions in all of them are practically the same, I will take the shop in which I am at present employed for an example.

The labor in this industry is, for the most part, unskilled.

What little skill is required in some of the operations can be acquired in a comparatively short time.

The operations include machine hands, assemblers of body hands, engine builders, fitters, painters, varnishers, woodworkers, electrical and machine laborers.

The shop in which the writer is employed, employes about 700 hands, has a payroll of \$1400 a day, the wages ranging from 15c to 35c per hour.

The capacity of the shop is 8 to 11 cars per day. These cars sell at average price of \$1900 each so that the company cleans up about 90 per cent profit over and above all expenses. There is no industry in the United States in which the conditions are more ripe for Industrial Unionism, but there is one great drawback.

The workers in this industry are recruited mostly from the farms and rural districts, and are very much contented with a wage of \$17.50 or \$20.00 per day, which is more than they ever made in their lives, and in some cases more than they ever dreamed of making.

In this particular shop conditions are excellent for a strike which would involve all workers in the plant, as the company is way behind in its orders.

But the time is coming when the automobile market will be filled up, and with the forming of the combine which Morgan is attempting to organize, the workers will be forced to unite for their own protection under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World.

An Automobile Worker, Muncie, Ind.

First Spokane, Then Seattle.
News reaches us from Seattle that the powers that be in that city have attempted to deprive the workers of the right of freedom of speech. Two fellow workers, "Hilber" and "Herman" by name, were arrested for speaking in behalf of their class, and thrown into jail. They were denied the right of securing witnesses and kept in unsanitary surroundings for three days before having a trial.

The capitalists of the State of Washington seem disposed to crush out free speech from the workers of same seeing this notice are invited to put us on the exchange list and receive Solidarity in return. Subscribers can help us greatly by enlarging our list of labor exchanges by sending us the names and addresses or, better, sample copies of any labor papers they know of. These should be sent, for the present, direct to A. M. Storton, County Jail, New Castle, Pa.

Another Criticism Nailed.

The I. W. W. is conducting a strike of farm hands at North Yamhill, Oregon. This place is on the edge of the famous Willamette Valley hop district. The strike is against 10 cents an hour and decent living quarters. This strike is plausible in that it is a living refutation of the statement that the I. W. W. is not concerned with the interests of the farmers. It is very much concerned with those interests in so far as they affect the workers; and the workers are the basis of society.

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE

Trade Unions and the Ever Growing Power of the Capitalist Class.

"We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class."—I. W. W. Preamble.

Some weeks ago our Wall Street Correspondent gave facts and figures showing the enormous centralization of enormous resources in the hands of one man—J. Pierpont Morgan. As a result of recent moves on the Wall Street chess board, Morgan now holds the controlling stock in various great industries to the sum of \$12,000,000,000, about same in fact as the entire of other multi-millionaires. The transportation lines of the country on land and sea are under the management of a half dozen magnates. A few men at the head of the Steel Trust, together with their marvellous equipment of machinery in the mills, possess a monopoly of practically all ore deposits in the United States, and own and control the transportation facilities connecting these raw materials with their places of manufacture.

Not only is this centering of management to be seen in the case of single corporations or trusts, but if we look at the lists of "Boards of Directors" we will find the same men "managing" divers corporations. The "consolidation of trusts" is now an established fact.

These revolutionary changes in the evolution of the capitalist system of industry have been caused by, and in turn have caused a corresponding change in the equipment of shop, mill, mine and factory. Simple hand tools as the dominant factor in industry have been replaced by an ever more complex machine process, wiping out or completely transforming old time "skilled trades." System, with the machine, has done away with the former hand hazard methods of individual small production, and resulted in "centering the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands." A multi-billionaire like Morgan is only possible when thousands of "unskilled" or specialized workmen are toiling under a system producing surplus value for their masters.

The trade union originated in the days of universal competition among small individual proprietors. It did not have to reckon with the machine and the machine-made corporation. Its strength at that time lay in its ability to "corner" the "skilled labor" required in the production of commodities. This it could and did do easily by its control of the apprenticeship system. A boy who would become a tradesman able to earn the union scale, must serve a term of years as an apprentice until he has mastered the complex details of his chosen craft. The trade union fixed the term of apprenticeship; limited the number of those allowed to learn trades; and otherwise used its power to remove competition among workers for jobs, while at the same time taking advantage of the prevailing competition among employers to raise wages and shorten its work day.

But with the coming of the factory and the machine, the basis of the old time trade union is undermined or swept away. The employe, no longer bound by the restrictions of the union, is enabled by his together under a new system great masses of "unskilled" workers of both sexes, of all ages and degrees of intelligence. The cunning of the craftsman is changed for the equal cunning and greater speed of the machine. The worker no longer puts his "whole soul into his work"; on the contrary, the machine puts a new soul into the worker—the soul of an automation, a mere attachment to a machine.

Whole trades are wiped out; terms of apprenticeship are shortened, and the employer, grown more powerful and independent by this process, is enabled to force down wages as stretched out or intensified the work day. The trade union, clinging to the old forms and methods, is no longer able to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class." A new form and new methods of labor organization are required to meet these changed conditions.

The system of individual trades having been transformed into a system of cooperative industries, the trade union must give way to the industrial union—a systematic grouping of all the workers of a given industry.

The industrial union cannot, in the very nature of things, be an isolated or section-

al body. It must be an organic part of a world-wide organization of the "army of production"—the working class.

Such an organization will be able to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because it follows the line and spirit of the capitalist system itself. It organizes the workers in detail and as a class to meet similar organization on the side of the capitalist. Under this system the miner, for example, supports the steel worker, the lumber jack, the builder, the transport worker, and so on, and in turn is supported in his struggles by each and all of the others.

New methods of warfare are introduced by the industrial union, and the old weapons made effective. Passive resistance, sabotage, working slow, turning out inferior work, tampering with machines) the "general strike" (involving all workers in a given industry)—are some of the industrial union methods made use of successfully in different countries. In short, the tactics of the new unionism are but the practical application of the old maxim: "Everything is fair in war."

Thus, by its structural form and its revolutionary methods, will the industrial union be able to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class."

By Way of Comment

Class and Change.

Class reigns in the politics of the senate and house. It reigns also in industry, where every gust of unfavorable wind in regard as the harbinger of panic. All this class is the attempts of society to produce order more advantageous to itself, instead of a few. These few have proven the impossibility of shackling society in the chains of greed. At the same time they have aided the evolution of production by the many who are now trying to gain the ownership of the means of production for themselves. The I. W. W. is a product of this evolution and an agency to the end described. Join it!

A "Civilized" Spectacle.

The other day there died in Europe a monstrous figurehead, a notorious rake, who did, ironically, the only decent thing in his existence when he breathes his last. Did "civilization" have a sign of relief at the death of this moral monstrosity? Nay, nay: "civilization" prates of "decency" and "morality" is not so constituted, it needs such persons, who did, ironically, the only decent thing in his existence when he breathes his last. Did "civilization" have a sign of relief at the death of this moral monstrosity? Nay, nay: "civilization" prates of "decency" and "morality" is not so constituted, it needs such persons, who did, ironically, the only decent thing in his existence when he breathes his last. Did "civilization" have a sign of relief at the death of this moral monstrosity? Nay, nay: "civilization" prates of "decency" and "morality" is not so constituted, it needs such persons, who did, ironically, the only decent thing in his existence when he breathes his last.

Robert J. Wheeler, a member of the Glass Blowers Union, contributes an interesting article on the Bethlehem strike, to this month's International Socialist Review. Wheeler shows that the A. F. of L. practically deserted the strikers after organizing them according to craft. It gave them no financial aid, and, despite the pretentious appeal to TuD and other public performances of a like character, left them to the tender mercies of Schwab's immense economic and political power, which is now triumphant in Bethlehem.

Wheeler asks these pertinent questions: "If the A. F. of L. cannot win a strike which began as a revolt of unorganized men, under what conditions can it win? If one of the minor steel companies can defeat the best fighters in the organization, what the A. F. of L. do against the steel trust?" As suggestions of what may be expected, as a result of the A. F. of L. "war on the steel trust," Wheeler's questions are not without value to a revolting class.

Wheeler finally mentioned "some lessons learned in the Bethlehem strike." He says the workers engaged there "They have learned solidarity, they have gotten from under the blighting enslaving influence of the craft. The fighting spirit is aroused. They are learning by experience that the A. F. of L. is a dying institution. They look for something to help them in the future."

They need not look far for the I. W. W. is here to help them at all times.

The Commentator.

A Much Needed Rest.

J. W. Van Clave, former president of the National Manufacturers' Association died of heart disease on Sunday, May 15, at St. Louis.

AN ANSWER TO ITS CRITICS

The Recent Strike of the Pressed Steel Car Company Employees.

The following was printed in The Meeker Books Leader of April 20th:
Editor Leader:

"I am asked to give our position in connection with the recent strike and as to how it burst forth. There has been all kinds of statements made by our enemies who whether conscientiously or not are serving the interests and cause of a most greedy and life crushing corporation. To understand the present situation we must have an acquaintance with the past.

"At the time of the last settlement the work at large was assumed that from then on the employees of the Pressed Steel Car Co. would be treated as men that among many concessions would be granted a 15 per cent. increase in wages and that the pool system would be abolished. Every one was assured good wages and era of better time.

But when the time came for the 15 per cent. increase to go into effect we see that only in such departments as the men were organized in was it granted and that only after the organized workers has threatened to revolt.

To prove the above we have only to cite the cases of the drop-floor, pipe-gang and the axle turners.

The pool system was never abolished. It was changed somewhat, but not for the better of the great mass. It flourishes now just as in the days of old, as a matter of fact it is worse, for it makes it possible for some few to make exceptionally high wages, while many make very little more than before.

To prove what we say above let us address the proof. Last pay day ten pay envelopes were gathered at random, representing three lines of work, riveters, punchers and carpenters. They show an average earning of \$1.79 for every ten hours labor. Consider the fact that these are considered rather skilled trades and the fact that they all worked on piece work or pool, that is to say, that they were all interested in turning out as much work as possible, and we soon ask the question what does it average among the rest of the workers?

At the time of the settlement of the last year's strike a half holiday was promised, but the company never lived up to its promise. In order to get it the workers were forced to take it and then last January 22, the workers refused to have it abolished and again threatened to revolt.

I could go on adding the affronts and insults heaped upon the workers by agents in the authority of the company, but space forbids.

Because of what has been stated above and many more, the workers have been in a state of restlessness and justly so. They have been chaffing under miserable conditions. The argument has been advanced by the agents of the company that the men were "too lazy and refused to work." We could be sure if we wished and justified in doing so, by stating in plain language that it is a lie. But rather than appear under it we will state the facts.

The company aims to set the pace on work to be turned out, and when the pace is set, then the one who has set the pace is either discharged or put on another job to set a new pace and so one else is put on his job to work for less and do the same work.

In this case two of the men were transferred to other jobs and two to take the former's places. In accordance with decision arrived at amongst the workers of the erection department refused to be changed, or take the jobs assigned. The four were discharged. The union of the men through a committee demanded that they be reinstated immediately to their old places. To this the company acceded, but on the next day Zola was discharged for having acted as spokesman and interpreter for the men. On Monday morning April 17, the workers acting in accordance with decision of their union meeting the previous night denied that Zola be put to work. The company officials refusing, the workers walked out in a body. The company agents at first denied that he was discharged for the reason that "we have an interpreter of our own." But when they were twitted with the argument in rebuttal that the company interpreter also acts in the capacity of a drawer and spy, they changed the argument to the tune that he was lazy and finally that he was a thief. To the argument that the men had no grievance outside of the one stated, we

reply that, working under such miserable conditions and long hours that they do a sufficient grievance.

The company has made many pretenses and promises all along, but experience proves that they were made with no idea of keeping or fulfilling them. Even since the union was formed, active men and officers have been discharged, all pretenses were of an oval. Men have been short payed and short changed and a thousand and one crimes perpetrated. Police of the company, who during the strike of last summer acted as state constables, have been on duty in the plant and in some cases acted as spies on employees active in the last strike.

We have the evidence that the presidents of the German and Greek branches of the union were told by the former that activity in the union meant loss of their jobs. In the case of the president of the German branch, he was discharged and assured that from then on he would have a hard road to travel to get employment around Pittsburgh.

The discharge of Zola was the match that was needed in the powder magazine. All during the conflict the enemies of the workers have been making all kinds of false statements calculated to mislead the workers. I will take the main ones in their order and reply to them.

1st. The men are ignorant foreigners. I presume if they worked and meekly submitted to being robbed, insulted and brow beaten and manhandled, they would be considered highly intelligent. The men and women are revolt against things as they are always labeled ignorant, etc. But the eloquence of time and facts prove in the long run that that the real men and women of the world are those "who dare and dare again" to fight for better conditions.

2nd. The men are being misled by agitators who fail to teach the foreigners the true principles of "Americanism." I don't know exactly what the gentlemen mean by "Americanism." I presume it means fighting and striving for a better standard of life and higher position in life. But if our enemies do not mean to interpret it in that sense and would recognize scabbing and submission to the will and caprices of the masters, then in spite of the fact that I am a native of this country I will say that I don't want any of it and would rather be a despised, yet noble "hunkie."

3rd. The organization, the I. W. W. cannot pay the strikers \$7 a week as promised. No such promise was ever made by the organization and we would respectfully ask the gentlemen tools at the company who started the rumor to come through with the money.

4th. The men are being led by men who preach violence instead of law to them, they are anarchists and incineraries. Let the facts stand out as they are. I know of none connected with the organization who advocates any such methods. I would say, however, that if our praters of "law and order" would look around a little they would soon find out that amongst the police of Stow township and that of the Pressed Steel Car Co., they would soon and without much trouble, find out the things who not only advocate violence, but practice it against the workers. Drunks and hoodlums were sworn in to keep the "peace" and they done so by going around staggering from overdoes of liquors, brandishing their revolvers and making such choice remarks to the strikers who were at all times peacefully disposed, "see I have a gun and I can shoot you."

5th. The rumor was started, "two men have run away with the union's money." The treasurer has "skipped away." Who are these two men? I know of none. The treasurer, Ignaz Klawier is here and spoke to the strikers every day of the strike. I could go indefinitely refuting such statements, but what is the use? Now then comes the climax.

At the instigation of some of the bigger exploiters of Labor the small business men allowed themselves to be used. A petition purporting to be signed by over 4,000 citizens has been presented to the burgess of the town, petitioning that legal action be taken to run the I. W. W. out of town. It is really to laugh at the antics of our enemies. I know positively that many of the signatures were secured by threats, further I have performed my duty to my fellow workers in the part in spite of all opposition and prepare to do so in the future, come what may. I serve notice now that the show-down of jail will not deter me in the least.

The I. W. W. men and officers will not be deterred and opposition and persecution will only give us a better chance to recruit among our fellows to the end of organizing the thousands of slaves of the shops into one big union for all.
"Hic Robus Hic Salta."
JOSEPH J. ETTOR,
District Organizer, I. W. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Solidarity—

The victory of the Socialist Party in Milwaukee, while not a working class victory, may prove a benefit to the working class. It advertises the subject of Socialism.

The victory may prove a benefit to the middle class Socialist of Milwaukee, by shifting some of their taxation onto some other shoulders. The victory may show that the ballot may rule the industrial powers of Milwaukee. If the victory of Milwaukee will give the Brewery girls better wages, better hours of labor, and easier hours of labor and easier conditions, then there will be something to say in favor of the ballot. Paying taxes does not interest the Brewery girls, for they have no property, neither does the ballot for they have no paper voice, but more wages do. But will these girls get more wages now under a Socialist Mayor than they did under a Democratic Mayor? That is the question.

Socialism means that the working-class shall keep all the products of the machinery of production and distribution which they now run. The capitalists are now in favor of Socialized Industry, as witness the Trusts so long as they can own it.

The middle class are in favor of Socialized Industry, if they can own it. But neither the capitalist nor the middle class want the working class to own any part of the producing machine. The working class have won victories for the other man, but never won a victory for themselves. Today, labor is learning that they must emancipate themselves from the masters of the machine. No capitalist class, no middle class can lead the working class to victory. The middle class may better their condition for themselves by means of the ballot, but the working class can never free themselves by the ballot. The shops, factories, stores, mines and farms are the only election place where all the workers have a voice, and the I. W. W. is the only organization where all workers, regardless of sex, age, color, creed or nationality can give a free ballot and a free voice. Under our present system of government, women, children, Chinese and Indians are barred from the ballot, and are classed with the insane and idiots in the asylums and the criminals in jails and prisons. If you want a free voice and a free vote join the I. W. W.

C. L. GERRISS,

New Orleans, La.

Industrial League, Huddersfield Branch.

64 Halifax Rd., Huddersfield, England.

May 2, 1910.

To Solidarity Editor.

Dear Comrade—The above branch hastens to send you best wishes for a successful fight against that drunk of the machine class with which you are at present engaged.

We are sorry that Branch Funds are almost non-existent, for as an organization we have been pleased to help you financially. However, I am to make an appeal to members and the prospects I will, at my earliest opportunity, send along. Again wishing you success and trusting that your watchword and title may never be lost sight of, I am,

Yours fraternally,

Arthur B. Crowe.

Now Ready.

A new leaflet by M. Storton, "GETTING RECOGNITION." Just the thing to distribute now all over the country with strikes for recognition of unions breaking out all over the country. Same size as "Union Scabs." (Same price, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per thousand. Order now.)

Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Send for sub cards to Solidarity and push its circulation.

It is better to divide up the working day by means of industrial unionism than to divide up the workers by means of craft unionism.

While the workers are divided into craft organizations that squabble over jurisdiction the bosses will have jurisdiction over all of them.

PHOTO POST CARDS. Send a photograph or tintype and 50c well wrapped (by mail or express), and receive the photo, also 12 Post Cards made from it, post paid. Studio: Legbrandt, Dept. F., Wheeling, W. Va.

EDWARD V. DEBS' latest photograph sent absolutely free to any one sending name and address, enclosing a 2c postal stamp. Jas. Soler (Artist), Wheeling, W. Va.

SOLIDARITY

Official Organ of the Pittsburgh District Union of the Industrial Workers of the World.

ONLY I. W. W. PAPER

East of the Rocky Mountains.

We are Getting Up Toward the

TEN THOUSAND MARK
KEEP IT GOING!
Liberal Commission to Agents

SOLIDARTIY. P. O. BOX 622
NEW CASTLE, PA.

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Published Weekly by the Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World in Seattle, Washington.

A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper
AWAKENS THOUGHT! COMPELS ACTION!
Represents the Spirit of the West

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"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS," by B. H. Williams. 32-Page Pamphlet. Price 5 Cents

"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM," by Edward Hammond. A Four-Page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

"UNION SCABS AND OTHERS," by Oscar Ameringer. Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

"GETTING RECOGNITION," by A. M. Storton. A Four-page Leaflet, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

ADDRESS

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

HOT SHOT TO ENEMIES They Lie!

Continued From Page One.

been in jail before, and was persecuted by the crowd that you are serving, and will not finish in the next test.

You lie when you say that any one of the I. W. W. spoke at a forbidden meeting on May 1st. There was no forbidden meeting and when you printed the meeting and you had called the meeting off for fear of the Burgess' opposition you knew you lied.

If the Burgess took upon himself the arrogance to call the meeting off he done so without any authority. However, he assured me personally that he had no objection to the meeting being held. The meeting was not forbidden. You only stated to me the honor to start, you only stated to me that you can pass this on, too, that had the meeting been forbidden by any one in authority those that spoke would have spoken in spite of all the orders to the contrary, as we do not propose to be gagged by anybody, be they ever so powerful. It may be well to state the mind with an invocation of the old laws of the followers of old King George, but you cannot scare those who live today and believe in governing their conduct according to the needs of today.

You quote the Burgess as saying that those who made subversive speeches on May 1st will be arrested. Would you be so kind as to inform us, if you can't probably the Burgess can, as to what was the subject?

You say editorially in your last issue: "Any man who does not realize what the flag of the United States stands for should listen to an address by Haywood or Ettor or some other I. W. W. leader. Their denunciation of it as the 'dirty rag of oppression' and the 'badge of slaves', for which they would substitute the red banner of anarchy, is an object lesson."

You are lying, and lying willfully and maliciously, when you attribute such statements to me. But I will tell you that in McKees Rocks it was used with your approval as the badge to protect seals, and that everybody knows.

As to substituting for the American flag the Red Banner, let me say that while you may be able to give lessons in vituperation and slander, you are badly informed on the history of the nation that we live in. When it comes to a matter of substitution it will not be amiss to inform you that the present flag was substituted for the Red Banner under which the Revolutionary Fathers fought many a good battle and drove out of the country a band of parasites and pirates, who, compared with the present crowd that is robbing the nation, were a mere handful of anaesthetes. But according to your logic the Fathers of the Republic were a band of anarchists.

If we are anarchists for wanting the Red Banner, the banner symbolizing International Brotherhood and Solidarity then one of America's greatest poets was also an anarchist, and it is about time that you and your gang that are talking mob law get into the libraries and destroy his works.

Remember that it was a great soul who, if he lived today, you would call him a Hankie, Palaski, who gave his life's blood that a republic may be born, and it was of him that Longfellow wrote the poem:

"Where, before the altar, hung
The blood-red banner, that with prayer
Had been consecrated there—
"Take thy banner, and if ever
Thou should'st press the soldier's bier,
And the muffled drum should beat
To the tread of mournful feet,
Thou this crimson flag shall be
Marital cloak and shroud for thee.
"The warrior took that banner proud,
And it was his marital cloak and shroud."
But you and your kind don't believe in either flag. Your red flag is the black flag of piracy.

More anon, old chap. I hope that in the future your favorite brand will not have its usual "seductive influence."

JOSEPH J. ETTOR.

A petition of 30,000 names is to be presented to the Department of (in)Justice of the United States soon asking for a pardon for Banker John B. Walsh of Chicago, now serving a term in the Leavenworth prison for swindling a National bank and robbing widows and orphans. Talk will pardon him. He don't need 30,000 signatures. He only needs Banniger's endorsement.

They Lie Willfully!

They are Obeying the Orders of Their Paymasters—The Pressed Steel Car Company.

To All Workers of McKees Rocks Listen! Heed a Word in Time!

Fellow Workers: For months, ever since the workers of the Pressed Steel Car Company administered to this institution a just defeat and eliminated their brilliant victory by organizing altogether into ONE BIG UNION irrespective of trades or anything else the company, through its numerous agents and spies, has worked day and night, in season and out of season, with one aim in view at all times, to break up the organization of the workers.

With the aid of a newspaper (?) that has no circulation but that which they get especially from those who rule and rob but without mercy, it has caused all kinds of lies to be circulated tending to defame the good name of all those who have the courage to act at all times true to their convictions.

No lie is considered too low and mean for them to utter against they whom they could not buy, bulldoze or cajole.

Having failed in their unimly aim by misrepresentations and lies they now seek to accomplish their aims and objects by starting the hue and cry of patriotism, the same as they did during the days of last year's strike. To the tune of "Americanism" and "Ignorant Foreigners" they seek to start trouble, and are urging the American workers to act in the interests of the corporation and against the workers who happen by no fault of theirs to be born and have come from another land ruled by the same class of oppressors. They who have minds to recollect, will remember last year and the result. Especially does this apply to the "Able Tamers." No other behavior or tactics is expected from our opponents. They are serving their cause.

In this appeal we are not seeking to win them over to our way of action and thinking. Far from it. We would rather have their opposition than their friendship and approval.

The American workers are being cajoled and lulled to sleep with the fond song that they will be taken care of, and that they can best serve their interests by remaining unorganized, and in the language of the masters, "fight their battles alone." Let us forget, in the days of old when the American workers went out into battle against unbearable working and living conditions it was the same song and tune, "the Americans are too lazy." They are being influenced by wild-eyed agitators. We have the foreigners who will remain at work." Now they find invariably that the so-called Hunkie is the first to revolt against miserable conditions and fight for more bread and less painful hours of work. They who live in luxury, in order to further enlarge the working class have changed the song somewhat and are urging the English speaking workers to forsake their toiling brothers.

Let us always remember and pass it on to the members of the wage-working class that the bosses and capitalists do not fight among themselves over any national ties or anything else. They stand as a unit against the workers at all times.

Stories of anarchistic plots have dimmed into your ears until the very air is surcharged with the danger of "Anarchy." Society is in danger! The foreigners are being misled. They are running rampant. Wild eyed agitators are misrepresenting the fine working conditions enjoyed in the various industrial plants of McKees Rocks. The very same people that last year made the name of McKees Rocks bring smell to all decent men and women throughout the nation have become the living apologists and defenders of a corporation against whom even the Wall Street capitalist newspapers had to turn against.

Society must be saved! Is the cry of all the little merchants who have for years made their living off the very workers they are now turning against. Yes, society must be saved, answer the spies and stool pigeons of the corporation. So say we, is the cry heard from the befuddled and misled workers. They are all on the stage singing in unison the chorus to the song written in union the chorus to the song and acted by the Pressed Steel Car Company and other benevolent institutions like the Fort Pitt Malleable Iron Co., policemen with their mace and guns, roughs and thugs with their vile language and

SOLIDARITY

blackjacks, drunken newspaper writers who could not get a hearing, and could not get a hearing and could not have any means of revenue except what they "can make on the side" from the corporations, are all against the workers who have the courage to maintain an institution of common defense and protection.

The enemies of the Industrial Workers of the World have spoken till now and most of you have listened to them in their misrepresentations. It is now time that the organization itself makes its plea and that you hear our side of the case.

ALL ENGLISH SPEAKING WORKERS OF MCKEES ROCKS WHO LOVE FAIR PLAY ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE MASS MEETING THAT WILL BE HELD IN THE I. W. W. HALL, 543 OLIVIA STREET, SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 22, 7 P. M. SPEAKERS, H. A. GOFF AND JOS. J. ETTOR.

Come, Fellow Workers! Slap the conspirators in the face. To action!

Lowell, Mass., Attention!
The English speaking branch of L. U. No. 486, Branch 1, has headquarters at 92 Tilden street, 0 near. Business meeting every Thursday night. Every slave interested in Industrial Unionism invited. Solidarity and a full line of Industrial Union literature for sale. Address of Secretary, C. Vandeveld, 95 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Labor Camp Quarantined.
United States immigrant inspectors from Philadelphia traced two of the immigrants, who came to that port in a small open infested infested ship to Kittanning, Pa., on Saturday, May 14. They found them in a labor camp on the Pittsburgh & Shawmut railroad. They found one of the men with a fully developed case of smallpox. They quarantined the entire camp of 200 men.

Notices.
NEW YORK—Open air street meetings under auspices of the I. W. W. every Tuesday evening, at 148th street and Willis avenue, and every Saturday night at 125th street and Seventh avenue. Solidarity always on sale and subscription.

Awakening in Canton.
The Workmen's Educational Club in Canton, Ohio, voted unanimously to affiliate with the I. W. W. and formed a mixed local. The meeting will be every Tuesday night in Foresters' Hall, East Tusc street. All interested in this movement invited to attend. The movement in Canton shows great promise.

Special Notice.
The organizer of the District Council for the district of New Castle and Pittsburgh is Joseph J. Ettor. The assistant organizer is Joseph Schmidt. Their address is 343 Olivia St., McKees Rocks, Pa. Those wishing information about the organization or workers in foreign languages will please communicate with the organizer at the above address. If it is common matter it will be well to write a mere letter. But in cases of urgency he should be communicated either with special delivery letters or telegrams. Speakers can be furnished in Italian, Polish, Croatian, Russian, Hungarian, Slavish and English.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.
Copy must be in hand by Tuesday night to insure its publication that week. This is imperative. We make up on Wednesday and go to press Thursday morning.

La Union Industrial

Published by the Local Unions of the I. W. W. at PHOENIX, ARIZ.

The only Spanish paper in the United States teaching Revolutionary Industrial Unionism.

Subscribe Now. Address, F. VELARDE, 944 E. VAN BUREN ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

G. H. PERRY, Secretary Solidarity. Lock Drawer 652, New Castle, Pa. Enclosed please find \$ for which send SOLIDARITY for ONE YEAR (SIX MONTHS) to the following:

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THE WORLD OF LABOR

The Vicious Circle.

Labor's unrest shows no signs of decreasing, and what is more, it is likely to grow. Having increased wages, employers are now raising prices. For example, the railroads are increasing commutation rates from 5 to 20 per cent. The result will be more demands for more wage increase, and the trouble will start all over again. The cost of subsistence determines wages, and if capitalism raises that cost it must also raise wages. So it revolves in a vicious circle, which can only be broken by the working class eliminating the capitalist class and its exploitation of labor through its ownership of capital. Then labor will receive all it produces and subsist accordingly.

Consues the Dead.

Steubenville, O., May 15.—Coroner L. C. Foster has filed his verdict in the inquests held on the 15 miners who met death in the recent disaster at the Youghiogheny & Ohio coal shaft at Amsterdam. He holds that the miners met death accidentally because of negligence due to their propping open one entry door and leaving another open, which short circuited the air in the part of the mine where the explosion occurred.

Frank N. Hoffstet, the Pittsburg millionaire, and the man who caused the great strike at McKees Rocks, Pa., last fall, and who has been indicted by the Allegheny county, Pa., grand jury, for paying a Pittsburg councilman \$2,000 for his influence to get the city's money deposited in a bank in which he (Hoffstet) was interested, is in New York fighting extradition papers to Pennsylvania. He is a fugitive from justice and a coward. He is best known as "Hoffstet of McKees Rocks ill-fame."

ORDER NOW!
"Union Seals, and Others," by Oscar Ameringer. A four-page leaflet containing a red hot satire on Craft Union methods. Price 20c per hundred; \$1.50 a thousand. Address "Solidarity Literature Bureau, Lock 622, New Castle, Pa."

Two hundred chattering monkeys have arrived from Hamburg for the Rockefeller Institute. But what of that? There are more than that number of chattering monkeys that attend the different Carnegie libraries, and they have not been imported, either.

NOTICE.
"Eleven Blind Leaders" and "Union Seals" may be ordered from General Headquarters of the I. W. W. by addressing the General Secretary, VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Ill. Prices same as if ordered directly from publishers.

Picnic! Picnic!
Exclusive for Wage Slaves. On June 5, 1910, the Packing House Workers' Industrial Union No. 143, I. W. W., will hold a picnic exclusive for wage slaves at Toss Grove, Pittsburg, Pa. Take Milwaukee cars to end of line. In order to help defray expenses an assessment of \$1 will be made on all attending. Refreshments furnished free by union.

Attention, New York City!
Building Workers' Industrial Union, No. 92 meets the first and third Friday of each month at 44 West 90th Street further notice. Secretary.

EUGENE V. DEBS SAYS Industrial Unionism

is the most vital phase of the whole Revolutionary Movement of the world. We have just published four small books

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