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ANOTHER VICTORY at McKees Rocks

Pressed Steel Car Company

Tries to Steel Back Saturday Half Holiday and Beats Into Stone Wall of Industrial Union.

By Joseph J. Ettor.

Things and men are moving, these days all around, in this district, as far as the Industrial Workers of the World is able to lend its influence.

A new local union has been organized in South Pittsburgh, of steel and iron workers, and judging from the enthusiasm and interest displayed at the meeting it will soon be an organization of some importance. Forty members signed the charter application blank and all pledged themselves to bring more.

Saturday Half-Holiday Affair.

The car builders of McKees Rocks and also Woods Run have once more shown themselves to be the material for which they acquired a history and a position of importance in the revolutionary labor movement.

The Pressed Steel Car Company for the last few months has been making some "progress" - however, they have been chafing under the power of the organized workers.

Last Monday a notice was put up by the institution in the McKees Rocks plant to the effect that the employees would have to work the entire day Saturdays. Some such a move had been expected for a little time back, and so the active ones were not in the least surprised.

The members of the union began to inquire as to what plan of action should be adopted to checkmate the masters. They were told that the only plan was to refuse to obey the order. A meeting of the entire membership of Local 996, I. W. W., was called for Thursday night, January 20, to consider ways and means to meet the move of the Company. At that meeting, by a large majority, it was decided that the big bill will be filled to suffocation.

The Meeting.

The speakers at the meeting were the district organizers in English; Joseph Schmidt in Polish, who was followed by Fellow Workers Spunar and Andy Gallick in Croatian and Slavish. Their talk was of all one spirit, that the workers should refuse to obey such an objectionable order. The district organizer presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted without a dissenting vote:

The Resolution.

"Whereas, one of the conditions upon which settlement was made, terminating the strike of the employees of the Pressed Steel Car plant in September of 1909, was that there should be a half holiday on Saturdays of each week, and

"Whereas, the Pressed Steel Car Co. has through its agents caused the posting up of notices instructing its employees to work full 8 p. m., Saturday afternoon of January 29, 1910, and has done some without consulting the said half holiday on Saturdays of each week, and

"Whereas, it is the indisputable fact that hundreds of workers are laid off during the week for lack of something to do, and are told "to come back when there is something to do"; therefore be it

Resolved, by this mass meeting,

1. That we view with suspicion and distrust the faith of the company in its failure to live up to its agreement.

2. That we were conscious of the real reasons why the aforesaid notice has been put up, namely: "That it is a ruse on the part of the company, first, to constantly 'take away from us what we gained at great loss and suffering by means of the last

strike, and finally by that means reduce us to the same abject level as before the conflict. Second, that it is a subtle move on its part to break our organization of common protection and defense, thus rendering our position helpless and placing us constantly at the mercy of unscrupulous and grasping foremen, who of yore not only imposed upon us unheard of and unbelievable impositions, but actually man-handled those that they could not otherwise drive. The company aims to destroy our union, which has been built at great cost and sacrifice and has stood as the only bulwark against the attacks of the company."

"3. That the thousands of workers who give their labor and very often their lives should and must be considered better, in any order of such a nature becomes effective.

4. That the claim of "pressure of work" is groundless as proved by the fact that all through the rest of the week days many employees are told to go home for lack of something to do or insufficient material; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we urge and advise all of our fellow workers to refuse to work on Saturday afternoons—that after the signal to cease work has been given at 12 o'clock all should go home and not return to work until the following Monday at the usual time as heretofore.

"That this meeting adjourns its labors with the understanding and watchword to carry to all employees of the plant: 'No work on Saturday afternoons. No lunch to be carried by any one who is loyal to the great cause of labor.' And that in the event that the tool room attendants refuse to accept the loaned tools of the company from its workers, as is the custom at all other times of cessation of work, that the tools be left on the company's plant and premises."

"Be it further resolved, that in order to attend to such and all matters as may in our judgment be necessary to consider, this union calls a meeting of all its members for Tuesday, January 25, 1910 at the hour of 7:30 p. m. in our union hall."

United Action and Victory.

In the discussion that took place it was pointed out that some of the laborers, such as furnace cleaners, etc., had been compelled to work all the past Saturdays and had received, some of them, double time, and the question was raised as to whether that would be allowed on this occasion. The union decided unanimously that "while that may be allowed on other occasions, at this time in order to enforce the spirit of solidarity no one would be excused on this particular date."

SATURDAY EVERYTHING WENT AS USUAL. THERE WAS NO WORK IN THE AFTERNOON AND NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO FORCE ANY ONE TO WORK.

The company did not tear down the notices; they were ashamed to do that. So in some of the departments the foremen went around Friday night and advised the men that they could turn in their tools at the usual time and be ready to receive their regular pay at twelve o'clock Saturday instead, as previously stated, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

A Lesson in Organization.

That shows the power of the new method of securing and enforcing demands without going out on strike. The company thought that the organization would be afraid to reply to them, but they reckoned without their host. We replied only too willingly. Instead of the company's doing what it hoped for, it did the very opposite; for, due to the enthusiasm and excitement of the members, last

Saturday alone, over 2800 were collected for dues in about five hours, and more could have been collected but the secretary was caught unprepared; his supply of dues stamps ran out.

Now then you fellows all over the district and the country that have cards in the Industrial Workers of the World, get out of your slumber and see what you can do to arouse the slaves, and try to see if you cannot win by the same tactics as those employed by the McKees Rocks rebels.

Yours for Industrial Freedom through Solidarity,
JOS. J. ETTOR,
Pittsburg Dist. Council Organizer.

Craft Folly in New Castle

The folly of craft union tactics received another illustration in New Castle on Thursday last week when a crowd of men, women and children, estimated by a local paper as 500, assembled on Moravia street and took a walk and pelted with snowballs the strikers' headquarters, more especially some 16 or 18 members of the Amalgamated who had returned to work.

The snowballing is not particularly significant, probably being mostly the work of children, but the description of 16 or more members of the Amalgamated Association is. These men claim that they could hold out no longer, but that they actually had to go back to work in order to live. One is forced to wonder why the financial resources of the A. F. of L., which has declared relentless war on the Steel Trust, are not brought into better play than to starve back to work. Organizer Pierce, of the A. F. of L., told the strikers at the indignation meeting in the Coliseum on January 20 to stick out and to look to the A. F. of L. to feed them. It is this way that the A. F. of L. is making good, and whip the powerful Steel Trust. Report says that strike benefits to the extent of from \$3 to \$5 a week have been paid out lately to those in good standing when the strike began who could show that they were actually in want, but nobody needs to be told how far that will go in meeting the needs of a family in New Castle, especially when there is a family to provide for.

The whole conduct of the New Castle strike presents an exhibition of mouse catch jockey on the part of the officials of the A. A. and the A. F. of L. such as only craft union tactics can produce. Calling a strike with only 17 per cent of the men organized in the Trust mills, and allowing the so-called independent mills, all of them more or less dependent on the Trust, to run at full capacity and keep the market supplied, they are now allowing the strikers to be slowly starved back to work, going as individuals or in little groups and not as a body. If this is the way they are going to fight the Steel Trust the stockholders of the latter aren't going to lose any sleep because war has been declared on them. Even if it can be shown that the men who have gone back were not in as hard shape as some who still remain out, this does not affect the case.

As for the rank and file of the A. A. in New Castle they have certainly displayed an excellent fighting spirit and great staying qualities. For nearly seven months, now, they have stuck and fought and gone to jail with the mills running at two-thirds capacity much of the time and no prospect of victory in sight. But human nature has its limits of endurance.

One can only admire the courage and persistence of the men and realize what what kind of fight they would have put up had they been part of a general industrial organization embracing all the workers in the steel-mills said related industries, which at the first break-out of war would have paralyzed the whole industrial system. They would have won in a week, no doubt of it, and have brought the Steel Trust to its knees long before this.

HAMMOND STRIKE

The workers in the Steel Car works at East Hammond, Ind., are out on strike for better conditions. Evidently, it is a repetition of the McKees Rocks affair and bids fair for a like measure of victory as the workers are standing solidly together.

A victory at East Hammond would be of the highest importance throughout the whole territory of the Steel Trust. Let us come to the assistance of our fellow workers in Hammond. Below is a copy of the circular which they are sending out:

An Injury to One is an Injury to All.
To All Workers of America and Friends:
When conditions become unbearable it becomes the right and the duty of the oppressed to throw off the burden and look for redress through the means that in the struggle of ages have proved to be the most effective of all.

And because of unbearable working conditions we are on strike. Thousands facing the hardships of a cruel winter rather than endure any longer the adventures of unscrupulous employers and their agents.

The Standard Oil Car company of East Hammond, Ind., needs no introduction. It's the same company that operates plants, with thousands of employes, in Butler and New Castle, Pa. It's the same company that had Pennsylvania Cossacks engaged to club, to beat, to insult, to browbeat the employes when they were on strike last year in its Butler plant. The criminal conduct of that concern has challenged investigation for many, many a year.

But in East Hammond the workers waited in patience. Their wages were reduced from 40 to 60 per cent. But the most brutal and contemptible treatment, enhanced by the compulsory rule of deducting pay of rent in company houses for many months vacated during the industrial depression, the utter contempt for men looking for redress as individuals did not provoke such a storm of protest as when a committee, selected by the workers to present the grievances, was literally "kicked out" from the office of the general manager of the company, and bluntly were told that they as "Hunkies" had no rights; that the philanthropist of that concern, of whom one is a shining light in the National Civic Federation, had no respect or consideration for them.

All workers are out—and the American workers could not be separated from their fellow men—as hard as the company is trying to accomplish this feat. UNITED WE STAND, divided we fall.

Thousands are involved in this struggle, all of different nationalities cemented together against one powerful enemy. Hand in hand, all together.

But the company knowing that two-thirds of these workers must live in company houses, is not only going to throw them out into the street, but the police force, under orders of a plant tool of the company, has been ordered to stop bakers and butchers from bringing necessities of life into company houses or dispose of them on company grounds. They intend to starve the workers into submission.

We must have help—not only money, but send also clothing and foodstuffs; and give if you can get them, so that the evicted strikers can camp out on an open prairie, and not be left without shelter altogether.

Double gives he who gives quick and fast.

Workers: Thousands of you are slaves employed by the Standard Oil Co. and Steel Trust are watching our fight. If we can win, with your support, a hundred thousand of the most exploited workers of Gary, Whiting, South Chicago, etc., will be aroused, will be encouraged, will fall in

line, will join the growing army of labor for victory and triumph. But first we must win! Therefore help us! Men and women, be with us! Support us, and you will not regret it when we win.

Send all contributions to John Herman, P. O. Box 509, East Hammond, Ind., and make all money orders payable to Edw. Hammond.

Receipts will be forwarded promptly and five labor papers will give accounting of receipts.

Yours for the solidarity of labor,
CAR BUILDERS UNION NO. 301, I. W. W.

John Herman, Sec.

Stogie Makers' Strike in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 29.

Solidarity!
I would like to inform you about our stogie makers' strike here in Cleveland, in Marcus Feder's "London Whiffs" Cigar Factory. Owing to the appalling conditions that the stogie makers work under in this factory we were forced to a strike under the banner of the I. W. W. four years ago for mutual protection. We had a long struggle since then with the above firm owing to their enmity against the only union that protects its fellow workers. But just recently, owing to a few individuals whom the firm thought were their people, they locked out all the members of our local except these few, stating that they were tired of the I. W. W., and we should disband, then we would all have our jobs back.

Refusing to do so, we declared a strike against the above mentioned firm. The strike was declared January 12. At present, not a single one of our members has broken the ranks, not even the few that the firm suspected.

We would ask all stogie makers to keep away from the above mentioned factory, and we will surely win. We would like all members and the working people in general to know how to govern themselves in relation to the products of the London Whiffs Cigar Co., Cleveland, O.

Yours for Solidarity,

B. PERSKY,

Recording Sec'y L. U. 89, I. W. W.,
2267 Hazen Ave., Cleveland.

Some Class to This Strike

Last week four trains on the North-Western were stalled for 34 hours by snow drifts near Janesville, Wis., and a gang of 800 men all told had to be put on to help shovel them out. Two hundred of these, nearest the Janesville end of the drift, got wise to the situation and, the weather being bitterly cold, struck for mittens, whiskey and a dollar an hour. The company didn't stop to argue the matter, but caved in right away and provided the men with good felt mittens, two stiff drinks, which was all they wanted, and paid them the dollar an hour, as asked for. This strike, unimportant in itself, yet illustrates the general principle of striking solidly under warning, when labor is specially needed. Such tactics reduced to a system and backed by industrial organization will always win.

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.

Send all contributions to help the boys in Spokane to Fred Healdwood, Box 899, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

SOLIDARITY

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

P. O. Drawer 822 New Castle, Pa.

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C. H. MCCARTY, Manager

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

GENERAL OFFICERS
Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treas.
W. E. Trautman, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
T. J. Cole, J. J. Eitor, H. L. Gaines,
Francis Miller, Thos. Whitehead.

BOYCOTTING THE MEAT TRUST.

Owing to the high prices of meat, a crusade, worthy of the childhood of the race, has been started to even up matters by refusing to buy meat at all.

Originating in Cleveland, O., this movement has spread to other cities, and it is now safe to say that it has enrolled a hundred thousand or more, mainly workmen. Trade union assembly halls are being used as recruiting centers for this wave of temporary vegetarianism. Signers by thousands are pledging themselves to abstain from buying meat for 30 days, beginning on Jan. 25th, and for 30 days longer if prices by that time are not more reasonable.

It's a joke.

So far as such a move may affect the finances of the middle class, we are not in the least degree interested. How they do or how they fare is no concern of ours.

But we rise to point out that, so far as the working class is concerned, there is nothing in it. They are barking up the wrong tree when they attempt to go after the Meat Trust by means of a hunger strike.

Very fittingly does such a movement find its recruiting office in Trade Union halls.

It is another instance in which the working class are made to fight the battles of another class than their own, this time the degrading middle class who are robbed by the bigger fellows as consumers in the prices they are made to pay.

The working class are robbed as producers in the place where they work and where they give up four-fifths of what they produce for the privilege of retaining the other fifth for themselves.

There is nothing for the working class in this boycott of the Meat Trust even if the move can be made pretty well universal among them.

In the first place, it isn't necessary for them to announce that they are going to do without meat. The high prices, compared with the wages they are receiving, are already doing that for them to a large degree and will continue to do so still more until they know enough to organize industrially and get a little more of the wealth that they produce.

In the second place, were such a movement to abstain from meat to take on any large proportions it could only result in one of two things. Either the workers would spend as much for substitutes in the way of foods with the result that the stimulated demand for these would soon put the prices up, proportionately, where they are now for meat, or else they would spend less, and the cost of living being lowered, wages would follow.

The law of wages is that they always hover about the general cost of the wage earners living, with a constant tendency downward. EXCEPT WHERE THE WORKERS ARE STRONG ENOUGH THROUGH ORGANIZATION TO FORCE WAGES UPWARD.

This last fact points the way. Instead of the wage earners' denying themselves this and that, the thing for them to do is

to demand more and more of the wealth that they produce and ORGANIZE INDUSTRIALLY TO MAKE THOSE DEMANDS EFFECTIVE. Instead of saying "we won't eat meat," the thing to do is to organize in the I. W. W. and get the best cuts of rich, juicy breakfast with mushrooms on the side.

THE WEIGHT LIMIT.

Having such an abundance of material on the market from which to select, the employers are getting pretty choice as to what kind of labor power they will buy. We have long been used to the age limit, and the wage slave has viewed with anxiety the coming of the first gray hairs, knowing that it meant in a few years the junk heap for his. Now comes the Hudson Railroad shops at Carbondale, Pa., with a weight limit also. On Dec. 29, 1919 of their men were discharged because they weighed less than 150 pounds, the company claiming that a mature man who weighs less than 150 pounds does not possess the necessary strength to do a normal day's work.

In other words, they think they can sweat a larger profit out of a larger and bulkier physique, and, other things being equal, this is probably true. We may expect other companies to follow suit and perhaps the weight limit to be progressively raised and more and more of the working class to be told to get off the earth, that they are not wanted, until they have sense enough to organize in the I. W. W. and take the management of industry into their own hands.

MARX ON TRADE UNIONS

"Trade unions work well as centers of resistance against the encroachments of capital. They fall partially from the injudicious use of their powers. They fall generally from limiting themselves to a guerrilla war against the effects of the existing system, instead of simultaneously trying to change it; instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the working class, that is to say, the ultimate abolition of the wages system."—Karl Marx, London, 1862.

The Marxian ideal of unionism is realized in the Industrial Workers of the World. This organization not only was against the effects of the existing system, but it also seeks to organize the working class to take and hold industry in its own interests, that is, to emancipate the working class by abolishing the wages system. Notwithstanding this fact, many of the so-called Marxian leaders of this country are violently opposed to the I. W. W. They favor the A. F. of L. with its Civic Federation alliance as the true labor movement of the country. But they are being found out; their working class followers refuse to abide by their anti-Marxian attitude and are joining the I. W. W. in increasing numbers. This is as it should be; the emancipation of the working class can only be achieved by the workers themselves; leaders will not do it for them.

THOSE CLIPPINGS.

Fellow workers who are anxious to help make Solidarity a success can help greatly by watching the papers, both labor and capitalist, and sending us clippings bearing on labor's interests. In every case mark plainly the name of the paper, place of publication and the date so we can be quoted if necessary. Come boys; you be here in direct action, here's one way of applying it.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The address of the Pittsburgh district organizer of the I. W. W. is Joseph J. Eitor, 3536 Massachusetts Avenue, Allegheny, Pa. Those wishing information regarding the organization, or speakers in English or Foreign languages, will please communicate with the organizer at the above address.

PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

"Why Strikes are Lost," by W. E. Trautman. IN LITHUANIAN. Price 10 cents a copy; 25 per cent off on orders of 100 or more.

IN ITALIAN—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress." Same price as above. Address: VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

Stay-Away From Hammond, Ind.

We are advised by the General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., Vincent St. John, that there is a strike on at Hammond, Ind., car shops. Notify men at Butler, Pittsburgh and New Castle to keep away from there.

Subscribe for Solidarity and help the work of education.

Profit Sharing of Steel Trust

By Our Wall Street Correspondent.

The profit sharing plan of the United States Steel Corporation for the present year, the privilege of subscribing to which, expires on February 5, indicates that what the total amount of 25,000 shares of preferred will be taken on a basis of \$125 a share.

In reference to the plan Geo. J. Miller, an employee of the United States Steel Corporation has written the following letter to the Chicago Tribune:

"As an employee of a subsidiary company of the steel trust I wish to correct Mr. Gompers when he says that the profit sharing employees are carefully selected. This is not true, as every one is given an opportunity to subscribe for the stock. I am a member of a labor organization in railroad service and know of no case where we have been unfairly dealt with, and we receive the same pay over roads give for similar service. I am a holder of stock issued in 1909 and subsequent years. The shares issued in 1909 were issued at \$75, and I purchased 20 shares. In the five years I received \$120 in dividends, and as a bonus at the end I received out of what we termed the 'jack pot,' \$65 a share, which was the profits and bonus that those who dropped out would have received, the payment which they made being returned to them with interest at five per cent."

"By an investment of \$225 I received \$250 in five years and still have the shares, which would bring me in today that amount, and are paying me 7 per cent dividends, more than I can get in any savings bank or real estate loan."

The statement of Mr. Miller was posted on the bulletin boards of nearly all of the Stock Exchanges last Thursday and led to considerable discussion on the part of brokers and speculators generally. They did a little figuring and this is what they found:

"Stock returned on investment in five and one-half years, about 30 per cent."

Cost of living increased in same period, 45 per cent.

Net loss 15 per cent.

Now comrades, Wall Street is thinking as it never did before about labor's demands of living, waking of women to suffrage, etc., and they are not very far from the profit sharing plan. Like the staving qualities credited to it by the capitalists generally. One item they point to is that of the Chicago Telephone Company, (controlled by J. P. Morgan) where the profit sharing plan up to this time is a failure, but a fraction of the workers embracing the opportunity of becoming \$5 "captains of industry."

Developing Argentina.

P. A. Valentine, one of the best posted men in America upon beef production, visited the Argentine Republic six years ago, to look over the field with the intention of securing best ranches and to develop cattle raising, owing to the encroachments of farmers upon the big ranches of the far west. Mr. Valentine, who is a director in the National City Bank, the Standard Oil institution, was in Wall Street last week and was saying that the Argentine Republic is soon to be the great rival of the United States in supplying Great Britain and the continent with beef, and may in fact soon lead us in exports of beef, etc. Mr. Valentine added that there is beginning to be an understanding among many senators and congressmen at Washington that the time is not far distant when British America on the north and South America and Mexico on the south, will surpass the United States as producers and exporters of food products. Mr. Valentine is of the opinion that the United States is destined to become more of a workshop than a farm.

The heavy shipments of gold to Argentina and Mexico the last year, being the largest on record, lends great strength to Mr. Valentine's opinion regarding their future development, but just whether they will ship out America, in an agricultural sense, once we apply modern science and more economic business methods to the product of our soil, is a very debatable proposition.

Wall Street and Congress.

Wall Street was flooded last week with telegrams on the outlook in congress. The district does not attach any significance, so far as its own interests are concerned in the family row now in progress in the republican party in congress. The rumpus does not in any way imperil the administration program for legislation. So that Wall Street need not take alarm, because in the main every feature of the Taft program, will in Wall Street's opinion go through without a hitch.

The insurgents' row is not one of opposition to Taft, it is rather one of parliamentary procedure and means absolutely nothing that will tend to militate against any measure advocated by the Taft-Cannon clique. In other words it is an invitation to Wall Street to go "as far as it likes."

U. S. Steel in British Politics.

Our correspondent has it on the best of authority that the United States Steel Corporation is aiding the Conservative Party in the English elections now on in Great Britain. The trust is anxious to defeat the protection movement, and thus keep the English market open to the trust's output.

This is the first time that the trust has extended aid to any party candidate in any foreign country, and shows how well fortified the combine is to protect its foreign markets whenever the occasion arises.

BENEFITS OF A SHORTER WORK DAY.

In last week's issue we had an instructive article on the shorter work day, which we made some editorial comment showing how the masters met the securing of a shorter work day by introducing new machinery and getting the work done with fewer men. Also how they were enabled to do this because the men were not industrially organized.

This we desire to follow up by some observations as to what the shorter work day would mean if backed up by an industrial organization like the I. W. W. and how it would enable the men to take and hold the advantages for themselves.

The benefit of two or three hours' leisure in each day, in itself, is of course plain to be seen. More time for enjoyment of every kind and mental improvement including also conversation with one's fellow workers. This would lead naturally to planning for further advantages, from the boss and give time for building up the union to make these demands effective.

Neither can the boss come back at the workers for getting the shorter work day by cutting down their wages, for the same means that would prove effective in shortening the work day would also be at hand to prevent a reduction of wages.

Besides, apart from the power of industrial organization to force wages up, wages are also governed by the supply and demand of the labor market. Like other commodities labor power brings better prices when the supply is short relative to the demand and poorer prices when the supply is abundant. As we shall see, the shortening of the work day lessens the supply in the labor market.

Here, for example, is an employer who has twenty men working for him 10 hours a day. They organize and bring down the work day to 8 hours. In order to get the same work done he must now employ five more, for it will take 25 men at 8 hours to do the same work that 20 men did in 10.

In paying it may be observed that the boss can not make good his loss by speeding up, for the union, that is, the men to cut down the work day can also take care of that. In fact, the more men that are employed and the fewer idle in the labor market, the more independent the men will be and the more they will resist the speeding up movement.

Now then, we have five men taken out of the army of the unemployed, and probably unionized, for they will not be slow to see the benefits that industrial organization has brought to them.

But the employer is now paying the wages of 25 men, where formerly he paid only the wages of 20, for getting the same work done. In order to keep up his former rate of profit on his investment he must therefore employ still more, and presently we shall find him employing perhaps 28 or 30 where formerly he employed but 20.

By so much the labor market is relieved of its surplus, and, in obedience to the law of supply and demand, wages of themselves tend upward. More important still, as the heretofore unemployed find employment and realize that it is through the concerted action that has forced shorter hours, the benefits of industrial solidarity appear to them and they are easy of organization.

As industrial organization proceeds and the supply of organized wages of themselves increases, they are enabled to secure still better wages and working conditions.

Also to take advantage of improvements in machinery for the same purposes.

Build up the I. W. W. and fight for it.

Available For Dates.

The editor of Solidarity is available, occasionally, for one or more lecture dates on Industrial Unionism within a radius of 100 miles of New Castle. Terms: Expenses guaranteed and day's wages, if convenient.

STRAY BULLETS

First get your union. Then you can talk business to the boss.

The industrial union idea is to quit scripping among ourselves and grafter the common enemy. But we can never do it until we are industrially organized.

Industrial unionism kills two birds with one buck shot. It secures immediate benefits to the worker and it lays the foundation of the future structure of society.

Limitation of apprentices is a poor way to educate the workmen in the principles of unionism.

Wages always tend toward the level of the poorest paid. Only a form of unionism that organizes the poorest paid as well as the best can accomplish the emancipation of the working class or hold what is already won.

Nothing can be more foolish than any attempt to give battle to the employers single handed, either by means of physical force or in any other way. Organization is the key to victory. Bend all your energies toward building up the I. W. W. and you'll get results.

What's that? Gray hairs beginning to appear? Every one of them is a reason for getting into and building up the I. W. W.

Organizing in the I. W. W. and getting the nice juicy breakfasts beats a hunger strike all hollow in bringing the most results. Besides it's more pleasant and satisfactory.

If the workers demonstrate that they can go 30 or 60 days without meat and do their work satisfactorily, the bosses will very likely conclude that they can keep it up longer.

Once having had your eyes opened and enlisted under the banner of the revolution for working class victory, you can't quit no matter what happens. The class struggle won't let you. And the only man who can give you an honorable discharge, before capitalism is overthrown, is the undertaker.

There is no cause like ours. The industrial union movement is the broadest, most comprehensive, and the reaching that ever has engaged the energies of man. The campaigns of Alexander, Caesar, and Napoleon were child's play in comparison. In working for the I. W. W. you have the best job and the most important that the world has ever seen.

Have you tried out that little stunt that we suggested about ordering a bundle of Solidarity and a bundle of the Industrial Worker and selling both for a nickel? Let us hear the results. We want to know. If you haven't tried it yet, get busy.

Always feel free to write in and give us your criticisms of Solidarity. We haven't the ghost of a notion that our work is beyond improvement and we are anxious to accomplish the very best results possible. How else? You range finds! How are our shells exploding in your locality? Also pass up the ammunition.

Men and movements are strong in proportion as they see clearly what they want and how to get it. The I. W. W. sees clearly that it wants every immediate advantage possible for the working class and finally the full product of their toil, and that the way for them to get it is through industrial organization.

Remember that the Spokane fight is still on and that all real workers are expected to send Fred W. Hestwood, Box 898, Col d'Alene, Idaho.

Bundle orders of Solidarity 1 cent per copy. Follow up the distribution by bringing in the sales.

The policeman's club," said Police Commissioner Bingham, "is mightier than the Constitution." It is. But the industrial organization of the wealth producers is mightier still.

When the workers are industrially organized they will get the full product of their toil, and such a thing as pauperism due to overproduction will be absolutely impossible.

Remember this: You are robbed on the job, and the remedy is Organization at the point of production.

Send for sub cards to Solidarity push its circulation.

The Spokane Fight

By Our Correspondent.

"Let me say that the fight in Spokane has just commenced, that the I. W. W. is not downed, has not surrendered and will fight until the last drop of red blood in their veins has been shed and until the world will no longer countenance such barbaric treatment and methods as are used in that city."—VINCENT ST. JOHN, Missoula, Mont., Dec. 29, 1908.

The Shingle Weavers' convention, a body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, placed itself on record as opposed to the suppression of free speech in the State of Washington and backed up their support by a contribution of \$100 to the defense fund. Sturdy revolutionists on the floor of the convention made a fight to withdraw from the A. F. of L. and affiliate with the I. W. W. They were assisted in this by a speech of over an hour which was delivered to them at Marysville, Wash., by Elizabeth "Gurley" Flynn. The final vote resulted in a solid one-third delegation favoring this immediate action.

The free speech fight has brought the I. W. W. so clearly before the working class of the northwest that before another year has elapsed all of the workers in the lumber woods, the saw mills, shingle, sash and door factories, will be organized in the I. W. W.

Two free speech protest meetings were held in Everett, Wash., and in Seattle, Wash., which netted a fine contribution to the defense of the boys in jail of \$98.

On January 7th Fellow Worker Spaulding was released from jail, after being held for six days without a trial. His crime consisted of handing tobacco to the men on the rock pile. Darkest Road's men in it with Spokane, where they can arrest a man, throw him in jail, and hold him there as long as they see fit, turn him loose without a trial, perhaps to be re-arrested and given a like example of law and order the next day.

The men charged with conspiracy who have been confined in the county jail for over a month, without even a preliminary hearing because very impudently, needlessly to say, and demanded a trial in place from the authorities. Joe Dudley was found guilty of criminal conspiracy before Judge Stocker on January 7th and sentenced to sixty days. A. V. Bos was found guilty and sentenced to three months. M. Conners, chairman of the executive committee, was sentenced to serve four months. Judge Stocker out of "sympathy" offered him a suspension of sentence if he would be "good." Fellow Worker Conners refused to give up his organization, and as this was what constituted good conduct in the eyes of the Judge no leniency was shown him. The same speed and lack of consideration for the rights of those charged with crimes characterized these trials as so evident in the first set of trials, but it has its advantages in that the boys are judged guilty before they are ever tried and might as well get the formality of a trial over with.

The Turner Society of Spokane met on January 5th to consider the renting of their hall to the I. W. W. The caretaker had been informed by the police that the Turner Society would have to quit such action, but when the sturdy Germans discussed the matter among themselves they declined to be intimidated by the authorities of Spokane and voted to rent their hall to the I. W. W. whenever the latter body desired it and it was otherwise unoccupied. The Turner Society consists of a class of men that the authorities will probably label as ignorant foreigners, but they have proven their courage in face of the strong publicity and prejudice against us, and in face of the fact that other hall keepers, theatre managers and church boards of trustees dared not take a stand. The Turner Society deserves enthusiastic public commendation for their action. A splendid meeting was held there on Sunday evening and we expect to keep up the educational work from now on.

The I. W. W. prisoners on the city rock pile received numerous offers to quit, not the street speaking but the staying in jail. Several of the men have been put on bread and water because they refused to leave and demanded the right to serve their sentence. The authorities seem to be very anxious to get rid of the I. W. W. at all costs. That is exactly the reason we stand by our guns. We have everything to lose. Whatever we had, to lose has been from us and there have been several

little incidents carefully concealed by the Associated Press that speak a degree of victory for the I. W. W. already.

Police Sergeant J. W. (Buck) Miller, the man who has been kicked by I. W. W. men under oath with charging and abusing them, has been forced to resign from the police force, after an investigation of his conduct. Other officers are being thoroughly cross-questioned, and there will probably be a clean-up in the Spokane police department before the dozens of suits to be brought against the individual officers can be commenced. Miller has accepted a position with the Washington Water Power company (for services rendered). The continual exposure of the employment sharks force the authorities to make a bluff at taking action, and on New Year's day the licenses of over half of them were revoked, but they were the smaller, and not the larger agencies. For in the words of Mayor Pratt, "on the whole we have found that the larger agencies are not being causing so much trouble. Some of the larger men have made a study of the business, understand human nature and are interested." The larger agencies are, at all intents and purposes, employment branches of the large corporations. The smaller ones have been driven out of business, not because they were holding up the working men but because they did not stand on with the employers, and were holding up the latter. Legislation was suggested to the city council on the plan that job fees be paid by the employer and employees procure jobs free. Thereupon the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads stated that they would boycott Spokane and procure their labor in the east and on the coast. This threat has been desired effect upon the commission and the legislation will probably be rejected. When the employment agencies threaten to leave Spokane and the railroads threaten to go elsewhere for labor that is not intimidation, it's simply business.

A gentle hint to readers may be appropriate. This fight is not yet over. It has scarcely begun. Organization and publicity are necessary that we may make the next round of this battle even more forcible and more effective than the first. Fiery poetry and resolutions of sympathy are very appropriate in their place, but they won't pay the printer, the lawyer, the landlord, and they won't keep bread and butter in the mouths of the babies left to the care of the organization by their fathers' imprisonment. The Chamber of Commerce has had the financial backing of every large corporation in the northwest, and if we are to succeed we must have from the workers at least enough of the same kind of support to pay the running expenses of the fight. Fred W. Holewood is still at Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho. His box number is 895. Send him a substantial communication to show that you are still on the firing line and that you not only believe but act on the principle "An injury to one is the concern of all."

SPokane Correspondent.

How Trade Unions Are Evolving in England

We hear more or less to the effect that trade unions are evolving into the industrial organization, which every thinking workman acknowledges is demanded by the times. This comes mostly from organizers of the A. F. of L. and craft unions organized on similar lines, in an effort to wet blanket the work of the I. W. W.

It will be instructive to turn our attention to Great Britain, the classic land of trade unionism, and see how they are evolving there. Fortunately, we have information at hand which may be considered as official. At the recent convention of the A. F. of L., held in Toronto, Canada, the British Trade Union Congress was represented by J. R. Clynes, M. P., and A. H. Gill, M. P. In his speech before the convention Mr. Gill said in part:

"We have to deal, as you have, with the wage question, and sometimes it comes to a place where we have to resort to the strike. These strikes are becoming larger when they do take place, but they are not so frequent as they were formerly. There is a great movement in our country to try to settle industrial disputes by peaceful and conciliatory means, never at any time giving away the principles for which we stand. We think this preferable to resorting to strikes. I think the general principle of adopting trade agreements is becoming more useful in regard to industrial disputes.

Our trade unions in England do not exist only for the purpose of strikes; they

exist for the purpose of paying friendly benefits, superannuation benefits, funeral expenses, dispute pay and sick benefits. In 1906 100 of our principal unions in Great Britain and Ireland paid in friendly benefits \$9,019,225. In that year dispute pay amounted only to the sum of \$775,081."

Exactly. Abandoning the lines of the class struggle and evading into coffin clubs. Instead of devoting their energies to getting more and more of his product for the worker, they sidetrack into the business of old age endowment and life insurance societies. Trade agreements with the master class are in increasing favor and the proud boast is made that more than ten times as much is paid out in "benefits" than in dispute pay.

In one sense it is true that they "never at any time give away the principles for which they stand." Those principles are to make the best terms that they can with the master class for the members of the little "job trusts" known as trades unions, and set the working class, as a whole, go to bed.

The course followed by the British trade unions is the inevitable line of degeneracy, both there and in this country, for all labor organizations that divide the workers into warring and jealous crafts, seek trade agreements with the bosses and recognize identity of interests with them.

Make no mistake, the I. W. W., alone, in this country, repudiating all identity of interests with the bosses and organizing the workers into one big union, purposed into industrial departments for purposes of administration, points the way to industrial freedom.

State Capitalism

Those who think that relief from the extortions of the capitalist class is to be had by putting the management of industries into the hands of a political government to do this and that for the working class, should turn their attention to New Zealand, where the principle of government ownership has been put in practice more largely, perhaps, than anywhere else on the globe.

It is sometimes said that there are no strikes in New Zealand. This is untrue, though the laws of that country, which provide that labor disputes must be submitted to the Arbitration Court, places a decided obstruction in the way of the workers securing advantages by means of a strike. For all of that they do have strikes in New Zealand, and there is a strike on in the State coal mines now. Commenting on the same, the Weekly Herald of Wellington, N. Z., says:

"Much is being made of the strike at the State coal mine. Apparently it has been assumed that the employment of workers by the State deprives men of the right of inclination to strike. A purely fallacious assumption. The State is very often a worse master than the majority of private employers, and under the State, as under a private employer, the worker has a right to sell his labor to the best advantage. That's what the miners at the State coal mine are doing. They know the Arbitration Court, as at present constituted, to be Dead Sea fruit. They cut themselves clear of the Act, and set out to get a better return for their labor."

The foregoing is sharp and to the point, and is lesson to the working class in the whole situation is so plain that he who runs may read. Instead of looking to the Government for relief the thing for the working class to do is to organize industrially and take power into their own hands. Political governments are not at all adapted to the administering of industry, for the simple fact that they are not industrially representative, legislators being chosen on a geographical and not on an industrial basis. As they exist today, they are nothing more than executive committees of the capitalist class for managing their common affairs. To extend their powers hasn't even a tendency toward relieving the workers from exploitation. As our New Zealand exchange says: "The State is very often a worse master than the majority of private employers." The workers must emancipate themselves, and they can only do it through building their own administration by industrial organizing in the place where they're employed. It is there that the battle must be fought.

Above all else, they must steer clear of all compromises or entanglements with the master class, whether in the form of trade agreements, Civic Federations or State Boards of Arbitration. All of these they will find, as our fellow workers of New Zealand did, to be "Dead Sea fruit" indeed.

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 existing 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

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The Need of the Hour

By C. H. Axelson.

Wenote today in every walk of life a constantly growing discontent among the toiling masses, and the cause of this discontent can be traced to the economic inequalities that exist and will continue as long as we so grossly misunderstand the power of organization. We are to faithfully follow the instructions that have been handed down to us by the master class to the effect that the workers need some good leader.

I think it high time that we wage slaves stop and think for one moment about our standing and where we are, and apply a remedy. It should not require a brain of a Daniel Webster to understand that labor produces all wealth. Then why is it that you do not enjoy the fruit of your labor? Simply because you wage slaves are not properly organized. Don't understand me to be a "union knocker," far from it. Any fair minded man or woman must admit that it is largely due to the organized efforts of workers in the past that we are receiving the wages we enjoy today. But even granting their past value, I cannot refrain from pointing out what I consider their weakness, namely, the craft form of organization, or separation of labor into warring factions.

Look at the switchmen's strike. What do we find? The workers carefully divided into various brotherhoods—some striking and the rest scabbing. Some may think differently, but as for myself, I don't care who my job is taken by a B. of E. T. man or a man hired at an employment office, even though the former may have on a union button as big as a pie plate. I hold that the men on the railroad are playing right into the hands of the bosses.

It is with the wage slaves of this country that Karl Marx of Germany said the time: "If the ox knew his strength and the farmer his power, the devil could not rule this country. And the same would be the case in the labor world, if we wage slaves only unite our forces. We are the most important people in the present industrial system, and yet we are up against it and will be as long as we neglect to organize. We are the only class that is not right, on industrial lines, to abolish all men on the railroads get into bone body, recognizing that an injury to one is the concern of all. This does not mean that you go to all the hells in the labor world, or that scales of wages must be the same. A system of organization with branches will enable you to transact the union's affairs in a systematic manner. But whenever the welfare of the entire organization is at stake, it behaves all to strike together.

Don't notify the boss when you intend to strike, for, remember, "If preserved is forsaken." If you were to meet Jim Jeffries in the ring, for the championship of the world, and you would be foolish enough to inform him when and where you intended to hit him—would say, for instance, "Look out, Jim! I'm going to sock you in the mug!" would you get in any blows?—the same holds true when you notify the boss. You get it in the neck.

Now in closing a word to you men that are members of craft unions: Begin from this day on to agitate among your fellow workers on the advantages and strength you could gain by establishing a union of unions. And to you who are yet unorganized, I wish to say: Don't any longer sponge on the organized workers, but get in the game and do your duty. The master class are forming trusts and monopolies and corners. Why should not we wage slaves establish a monopoly of our labor power? If we all stick together we can prove to be the strongest trust yet formed. And we can by our industrial solidarity reduce the hours of toil and increase our pay and establish better working conditions. To gain these join and build up the only true working class union, the Industrial Workers of the World. Get busy. It's now up to you.

Yours for the Bread and Butter Revolution,
C. H. AXELSON,
Minneapolis, Minn.

LIMITATION OF APPRENTICES.

Of all means employed by the job trusts, otherwise known as craft unions, to monopolize certain lines of work for their present members at the expense of the great mass of workers who are refused organization, there is perhaps none that is at the same time so insidious and stupid as limitation of apprentices. No probably is there anything that is working more faithfully overtime to destroy craft unionism itself.

The craft unions say to this and to that boy, it may be yours or it may be mine; "No, we don't want you. The quota of

apprentices is already full. You must not learn the trade, and we will even force an agreement with the employer to see that you don't." And, saying this, it still has the brazen effrontery to call itself the labor movement.

The Bricklayers and Masons of Chicago are a good case in point. They have actually established a working agreement with the employers whereby a prospective candidate for apprenticeship must receive the endorsement of the joint board of arbitration established between the Bricklayers and Masons and the Contractors and Builders' Association. A lad of revolutionary tendencies, or even of revolutionary pretensions, can thus be barred from learning the trade at all if the employers see fit, while the Bricklayers and Masons are ready to lend their support to it. For they are not at all anxious that the number of apprentices should increase and, to the end that they shall not, it is further provided that a contractor or firm can take only one new apprentice each year. Furthermore, he must not be more than 18 years of age. Suppose a young man had waited until he was 19 before deciding that he wanted to learn the trade of a bricklayer or stonemason? He would be forever barred from the Bricklayers and Masons of Chicago could have their way.

One advantage to the members of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union in this provision is that it has a tendency to limit the learning of the trade to members of their own families if they choose to enter it. A boy who grows up with the trade can decide earlier in life whether he wants to follow it.

By another provision no boy is allowed a trial with more than two employers. If he has a somewhat independent spirit and is unfortunate enough to meet with two contractors that he can't get along with, it's good bye, John, with him so far as learning the trade of a mason is concerned, so far as the Bricklayers and Masons can enforce it. He may be blacklisted by the employers, though this isn't necessary, for he is certainly blacklisted by the union. Yet there are those who think that it is a good thing to have a boy eventually to think into the industrial organization that every thinking man admits is necessary.

The Bricklayer and Mason is very proud of these wonderful rules, and assures us in the December number that they guarantee that the future journeyman will be "a good citizen and a credit to the craft." Probably he will be from the standpoint of the employer.

There is another result that the Bricklayers and Masons forget to mention. The limitation of apprentices breeds the scab. This may not be so noticeable among the bricklayers as among other trades, the bricklayers being for the most part organized. But they are by no means all organized, and there are many places where a young man, excluded arbitrarily by the union, may learn the trade. And what sympathy can be expected to show to the bricklayers and masons when they in trades not so well organized the result of the same methods is, of course, still more apparent. Bitter and poisonous to the working class are the fruits which grow from the tree of their separation into little job trusts, otherwise known as craft unions. Industrial unionism is the only remedy.

Appreciation From England.

Solidarity,
Enclosed please find money order for 4 shillings and 8 pence, being for three copies of B. H. Williams' pamphlet, "Eleven Blind Leaders," and a bundle of copies of Nos. 1, 2, and 4 (same number of each).

I will do my best in order to make known your publication in this country by letting the members of the Industrial League know of its existence. I have no doubt that many will want a copy weekly which they have once seen it, and I shall then be able to give you a bundle order regularly.

Trusting you meet with the success you deserve in your united venture (and I appreciate something of the difficulty involved in the publishing of a paper like "Solidarity"), I sincerely hope it will continue to maintain its present excellent record. Yours fraternally,
H. SARA,
Pentonville Road, London, England.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

C. H. McCarty, Secretary Solidarity Press Committee,
Lock Drawer 622, New Castle, Pa.

Enclosed please find \$_____ for which send SOLIDARITY for ONE YEAR (or SIX MONTHS) to the following:

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Aims and Tactics

The aims of the I. W. W. are two-fold. First, to secure all possible advantages for the working class in hours, wages, and living conditions day by day. Second, so to organize the workers that they can take possession of the industries and run them, securing the full product of their toil when the capitalist shall be overthrown. The Preamble to the I. W. W. Constitution, printed on our third page, is our official statement of principles.

To accomplish these ends, the I. W. W. proceeds to organize all the wage earners, not on the basis of the particular trade they may have learned, but on the basis of the particular industry in which they are engaged. These different industries, so organized, are not considered as independent unions but simply as interdependent departments for administrative purposes of the I. W. W. THE ONE UNION of the whole working class.

This form of organization has several advantages over the craft union form, which is the form adopted by the A. F. of L. and similar organizations. First, it takes in all the wage workers and not the skilled tradesmen only. Second, in case of a strike the whole industry affected can be paralyzed, and the employers quickly brought to their feet. Third, it builds up a framework of organization by which the workers can eventually take control of the industries and operate them by and for themselves.

As the I. W. W. differs from the old line craft unions in its aims and methods of organization, so also it differs in its methods of warfare with the employers. Not only are its strikes more effective, because more extensive, but its method of organization enables it to use many weapons of which craft unionism can not avail itself, such as the passive strike, irritant strikes, sabotage, general strike demonstrations, and other methods which these do not allow us, fully, to discuss here, but which are explained in a little book on "Industrial Unionism" by W. E. Trautman, which may be had at the office of our General Headquarters, whose address, with the name of the General Secretary, may be found on our second page, first column. Or, for a limited time, these pamphlets may be had at this office. A copy of our Constitution may also be had for 5 cents at General Headquarters.

The methods of the I. W. W., we might add, in addition to being ten times more effective than those of the craft unions, are far more successful in avoiding rioting and physical violence. The very purpose of industrial solidarity, exercised in the place where labor is employed, operates to make physical violence unnecessary.

And with the progressive organization of the whole working class in one big union, it will vanish completely, except in such cases as are actually forced to defend ourselves from physical violence offered to us by others.

Organization gives power, and the industrial organization of the whole working class will mean the mightiest power that ever has appeared in history. The working class needs this power to get possession of the wealth that they produce. Think it over and join.

Going Some in Muncie

MUNCIE, Indiana, Jan. 24.
Enclosed find \$2.00 for 3 reamlets and one three months' sub. I received these sub cards from Vincent St. John. Have organized one I. W. W. local union of glass workers with 400 members and one local is well under way of metal and machinery workers here in Muncie.

Have also organized a local of metal and machinery workers in Anderson, Indiana, with 25 charter members. Was at the glass workers' meeting yesterday. Recommended Solidarity, and they decided to take a bundle order of 100 weekly. Things are coming our way now; it is not hard to make the worker understand the necessity of a compact, systematized, working class industrial organization. Solidarity is a paper worthy of its name.

Frank Morris has just come to Indianapolis to see the convention of the United Mine Workers. We also attended the C. I. W. meeting, Saturday, Jan. 22. Debs criticized craft unionism, craft contracts, the Civic Federation, the officials of the A. F. of L., and suggested industrial unionism, but not the word "Solidarity." I saw nothing at all about the Spokane I. W. W. fight.

FOR THE 10,000!

Pennsylvania heads the list of States with the number of individual subs., with New York second and California trailing close behind. Judging from last week's returns from California, that State will soon be in the lead, unless the others get busy. But there are also signs of a wakening in the East.

Our New York City hustlers are perfecting plans to introduce SOLIDARITY to the unions and other workmen's organizations of the metropolis, and as soon as the season for open air agitation begins, promise to make things hum for SOLIDARITY.

Active fellow workers at various points are waiting for the big Debs meetings and preparing to do something for the paper at these occasions.

The Industrial League of Great Britain is also going to be made acquainted with SOLIDARITY through efforts of one of its members, whose letter appears elsewhere in this issue.

We expect to have something of interest next week relating to the United Mine Workers' convention and the proposed amalgamation of that organization with the Western Federation of Miners. All fellow workers coming in contact with miners of either body should take note of this and supply them with copies for distribution. Special features I received a list of all wage workers will distinguish SOLIDARITY from week to week.

Don't keep the paper in your own room or piled up in the union hall. Get it into the hands of the heathen. It will make converts; industrial unionism and help try to sell them. I. W. W.

Do your part and report results to us.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—"Herewith I enclose sub cards for four dollars to pay for subscriptions to Solidarity. Waiting you the best of success.—L. S."

SEATTLE, WASH.—"Enclosed please find \$2. for 2 subs. to Solidarity to be sent to the enclosed addresses.—C. M."

WALL ST. CORRESPONDENT—"Solidarity of last week (No. 5) was a most splendid issue. Enjoyed every line. Keep up the excellent work.—C. M."

GARWOOD, MISSOURI—"Find enclosed \$1.00 to pay for sub card with address. I will keep rest of the cards while longer and try to sell them. I received a sample copy of your Constitution and like it fine.—M. H."

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—"Herewith \$1.00 for the paper, Solidarity one year, to my address. Extracts from Stirton's Chicago convention speech, printed in "Socialism Made Easy," by Connolly, and his article in the January International Socialist Review, "Getting Collective Possession of Industries," has convinced me that industrial organization of the workers, as outlined by the I. W. W., is the most important work in the class war. This form of organization to my mind also offers the least possible chance of bloodshed in the final transition from capitalism to collective possession and ownership by the workers.—J. M. R."

SAN FRANCISCO—"I send you a subscription card and one dollar greenback. That makes four dollars for the four cards you sent me last October. Trusting everyone you sent cards has done as well as I.—T. M. D."

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—"Please send 25 of the latest papers. Will increase bundle order, under conditions warrant it, as we are a new local here.—B. J."

LOS ANGELES—"Enclosed find money order to the amount of \$3.00 for 100 each of the real papers. Solidarity, received by the local unions here. Enclosed is the bundle order to 200 copies per week.—W. R. S., Secretary Central Executive Committee."

BROOKLYN—"Please find enclosed \$4.00 per sub cards sold. Local 179 is making arrangements to carry Solidarity into the different unions and other workmen's organizations of New York and Brooklyn.—J. A. R."

FRANK, ALBERTA, CANADA—"Enclosed find four new subs. to Solidarity, with \$3.00 to pay for same.—W. S."

WINTROP, CALIF.—"Enclosed find money for \$2.00 for a yearly and 2 half yearly subs. and cards addressed.—T. E. R."

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON—"Please forward bundle of 50 Solidarity next issue. It's the real paper. I received a bundle of 25 of last issue but owing to the raiding and closing of our hall, in the resulting confusion I have not been able to learn whether a permanent order had been made with you or not. Please send bill to date and I will forward same. I also send \$1.00 sub per enclosed card.—Saeo's pro tem."

Fight Still on in Spokane.

The fight as still on in Spokane, 50 men per week going to jail. There will be a grand re-opening of the Free Speech fight in Spokane, Wash., on Tuesday, March 1, 1910. Every body invited to attend. Excursion rates apply on all roads and from all points. Come and bring your friends. Signed:

Ex. Comm. Spokane, Locals I. W. W.

When you have read this paper, make a present of it to some fellow wage slave and induce him to subscribe. Remember, it is your job and your cause. We will do our part. Do yours.

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