



HAMMOND STRIKE WON!

L. W. Method and Tactics Once More Demonstrate the Efficacy of Industrial Unionism.

Brief Outline of the Strike, its Causes and End—A. F. of L. Official Scabbard and Treason to Workers.

By W. E. Trautmann.

A union of car builders was organized in East Hammond, Ind., immediately after my return to Chicago from the Pittsburg district. Organization grew rapidly. Company discharged all active members, but the men decided to build up the organization and hide their time.

On January 14 the riveters found that discrimination in the "pay envelope" had reached a dangerous apex. Petty saloon keepers, backed up by Chicago breweries, served as employment agents, secretly colluding with the straw bosses in their practice.

Committee waited on the general manager January 14, asking for a conference. They were virtually kicked out of the office. Strike in the erection department followed at once.

"Make it an industrial union strike" became the slogan. Circulars were printed in 14-16 size languages, in which all workers were appealed to make it a fight of all.

In the morning of January 16th the workers of all departments quit, with the exception of the A. F. of L. electricians and machinists. The machinists sent a committee to the company, asking for an increase in wages, as compensation for the pledge that they would not go on strike. But forcible persuasion prompted the machinists to quit also.

So January 17th finds the plant completely paralyzed. In the evening was held a big meeting of American and German workers. A. F. of L. fakirs and company tools butted in, but amid applause and enthusiasm they were worsted by the I. W. U. speakers and exposed as company tools. January 18, Hammond newspapers have it that the I. W. U. is a "socialistic" organization; that all union workers are opposed to the strike. Labor fakirs appear in East Hammond (their names will be given in the next report) urging the workers to repudiate the organization and accept signed agreement which the A. F. of L. sharks claimed they had procured. Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago A. F. of L., appeared in the hall of the strikers, claiming that a certain Frankel of Chicago, well-known socialist, and engaged as organizer for the A. F. of L., would come to take care of the strike. He was turned down and left the hall. He admitted that the "socialist prostitutes, bought for an organizer's \$5.00 a day job," could not deliver the goods.

January 19, the workers of each department formulated their demands. There was no break in the ranks.

On January 20, the chief of police went in special police, recruiting them from the "redlight" districts of West Hammond. Three A. F. of L. members, whose names will be given in my next report, joined the special police, and were the first to start riot and violence against workers.

January 21 and 22, continues with the plan laid up. The general manager of plant refuses to confer with representatives of the strikers.

January 23, big mass meeting. The company sends 150 of their agents among the men with promises of immediate increase if they would desert the strike. No break in ranks.

January 24, the workers are clubbed and kicked by police; arrests are made; com-

pany houses invaded by the Hessians and men taken out to the lockup.

January 25, the company again refuses to deal with a committee of the workers. In the evening a letter of protest is mailed to the mayor of the town, and retaliation against the Hessians is proclaimed if outrages against the workers would continue.

January 26, the state commissioner of labor, Slough, a union man, "too," issues a declaration that the I. W. U. is an organization that preaches the overthrow of capitalism. In the morning of the same day about 20 workers are clubbed, women are abused and insulted by the special police, the most brutal of them being a member of the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners." The sheriff of the county is appealed to to send deputy sheriffs. He is unable to find anyone willing to serve among Hammond citizens. He awards in 60 deputies in Hobart, Ind., but 50 of them, honorable workers, throw down their rifles when they ascertain that they are to use them against workers.

January 26, women organize for rent—because one of their sex had been clubbed, kicked and rolled about the street by a drunken special policeman, a former "West Hammond" habitue of the redlight district.

January 27, about 300 women drive back the police and prevent the strike-breakers to enter the plant; 12 of them are arrested, but released the same night. At 10 o'clock p. m. the company sends emissary for conditions of settlement.

January 28, in the morning all officers of the I. W. U. union are arrested for loitering and locked up in a filthy jail. At 10 o'clock the company sends word that all terms proposed by the strikers would be accepted except immediate increase in wages. The strikers insist on conference with the employers. In the evening the mayor of the city asks for a committee and urges termination of the conflict, as the company would be willing to settle all affairs with committees of the workers at any time.

January 29 the committee met the general manager of the company. Slight misunderstanding on one point. Mayor of the city agrees to accompany committee and a basis of settlement is arrived at. Terms of settlement will be given next week.

Organization is compact and 1,584 members will be solidified within a few weeks.

A committee of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation has done great service in this fight, forgetting all sectional questions of differences. This should be creditably mentioned.

More about this next week. The Gary, Ind., and South Chicago, Ill., steel workers are waking up, but A. F. of L. organizers are busy giving names of the I. W. U. supporters to the Steel Trust for

"IMMEDIATE DISCHARGE."

That's how they are "organizing the dime war against the billion dollar combination."

W. E. TRAUTMANN,
General Organizer.

Strike on Rock Pole.

Nothing can break the spirit of solidarity among the fellow workers who are fighting for the right of free speech in Spokane. One week ago Monday last, three of the fellow workers, John Kling, Rudolph Heintz and Charles Howard, who are serving a 30-day sentence for speaking on the streets, refused to break rock. The notorious Officer Bill Shannon immediately

handed them all to a telegraph pole. Instead of being in any way intimidated, three others of the I. W. U., who were breaking rock, immediately went on a sympathetic strike, declaring that they would not work as long as the others were being punished. They were then marched back to the city jail and placed in the dungeons, leaving the first mentioned fellow workers still fastened to the telegraph pole. When Shannon returned all the rest of the boys on the road gang announced that they, too, were on a sympathetic strike and threw down their tools. For this they were all marched to the police station to hear a lecture and a reprimand, which, of course, didn't hurt any, and to which they listened with scorn. A spirit of working class solidarity like this is unconquerable and must win.

Fight to be Renewed.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1910.
To all Revolutionists and defenders of Free Speech.

Fellow Workers:
The struggle for FREE SPEECH is still on. The active fight to regain the use of the streets for educational purposes by the working class is to be renewed.

The members of the working class who since November last have been the victims of the capitalists' slugging committee are again going on the streets to speak. In this fight they will need all the assistance they can get. In this fight they will need all the assistance they can get. By assistance we do not mean the passage of resolutions or cash contributions—both of which are all right in their way—but we mean MEN and WOMEN who will be there when the fight opens and who will take an active part in the struggle.

The fight opens March 1st. At least 500 who will speak on the streets are needed, and as many more as possible. Remember, that the greater the number in the fight the shorter it will be.

Every one should start for Spokane at once!! Hold meetings and gather recruits along the way. Get in Spokane with as many as you can.

Those who cannot get to the front can also do something to help win the fight.

As soon as the struggle starts call protest meetings in every city and town of the Pacific coast and the Northwest. Get all to agree to cut Spokane off the map. Get a bundle order of the Industrial Worker and circulate the same with the latest news of the fight.

This fight must be won. The right to educate the workers for industrial freedom must be maintained. The right to organize as a class must be protected.

All together and the battle will be won!
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The address of the Pittsburg district organizer of the I. W. U. is Joseph J. Elton, 3535 Massachusetts Avenue, Allentown, Pa. Those wishing information regarding the organization, or speakers in English or Foreign languages, will please communicate with the organizer at the above address.

Sentiment is all right when it can be reduced to organization. Until it can, it is only a rope of sand. We could easily enough have three-fourths of the wage earners shouting themselves hoarse against the evils of capitalism and for lack of proper organization on their part the capitalist class could still sit securely in the saddle and sweetly divide the workers' product among them according to the laws of Rent, Interest and Profits.

How easy it is for a "labor leader" to tell the workers on strike to "stick" when he is getting his good salary of, say \$225 every quarter. Amalgamated Journal please copy.

MINERS' CONVENTION

Industrial unionists may watch with interest the annual convention of the United Mine Workers. It is not what is actually being done there that interests us most, but what it indicates in the not far off future.

There were 1,700 delegates present, including over 165,000 members. As the writer (who has been an active member in the United Mine Workers for several years) stated some time ago, discussion has begun in the coal miners' organization. It is taking on the character of a personal conflict, for the most part, between leaders, but underneath all there is an unusual distrust and discontent among the rank and file. They feel that their union has been a juicy oyster for "labor leaders" with big punchers and a mania for telling funny stories and painting the "good operators" who favored the "check-off" system and "are not really hostile to our organization."

For several days the convention (which costs \$10,000 a day) was kept debating questions of little importance. The vast number of delegates sat and listened while the leaders "chewed the rag" and called each other names. "One day last week for several hours the whole convention was a "blasting match." A large number of delegates left the hall and got up and followed to the chairman that he was going out to call the police to preserve order.

The fact of the whole matter is that the rank and file of the United Mine Workers are getting sick and tired of their organization's conservative attitude and in seeing it do practically nothing for them. The "leaders" out of power, or the ones in lesser positions, see this, and are taking advantage of it.

It was shown at the convention that over \$3,000,000 were spent since 1900 in an attempt to organize Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Colorado, which failed. The organization is but a dues collecting office and office sustaining institution. Through the "check-off" system dues are collected by the company and the individual who kicks is "chopped off" by the company. It is all fixed up between the officials and the operators.

President Lewis' Report.

As an instance of the reactionary character of the United Mine Workers' leaders, take, for instance, the annual report of the president, T. L. Lewis. It is the worst thing that has come to light yet. Even Sam Gompers would not be guilty of such a thing—he is too shrewd.

(Editor's note—Here followed several quotations from Lewis' report with comment. But as the quotations and comment covered practically the same ground as that taken in our article on same which had been already written we cut them out here to save space.)

The report throughout smacks with just that kind of slop. We see that the rank and file of the coal miners are not considered in the least. All that Lewis wants to see is the organization grow in numbers and efficiency as a dues collecting and office sustaining organization, and one more and more favorable in the minds of the operators. He would make fine agreements, make binding, increase the penalty for their violation, prohibit "sympathetic" strikes, make state arbitration compulsory, win the bosses' love and co-operation in keeping the coal mining slaves subdued and in every way conceivable throw obstacles in the way of the workers in order to sidetrack their revolutionary aims. It is needless for me to comment upon these extracts. Let the reader study them carefully and he will realize the tremendous treachery to the

working class.

Moyer and Mahoney Imitating Lewis.

But this is not enough. We see President Moyer and Vice President Mahoney, of the Western Federation of Miners, at the coal miners' convention, clubbing their efforts toward the same end. In order to defeat the final aims of the workers of the mining industry of this country, the heads of the two unions are going together and are forming a mining department of the A. F. of L. The whole scheme is to crush the growing revolutionary spirit of the miners of this country. The plan outlined in the extracts quoted from President Lewis' annual report are the plans that these "labor leaders" will attempt to carry out.

Is it any wonder that Moyer and Mahoney are so opposed to the I. W. U. Is it any wonder that they have fought tooth and nail the revolutionary element that fought so hard for the principle of working class solidarity in the Western Federation in its early days?

But the situation is by no means hopeless. The rank and file have not yet had their say. They are more revolutionary than ever. Gompers and his traitorous clique may form their proposed "independent labor party" in order to prevent the revolutionary working class from exercising its power and the alleged socialists may go with it, but the miners of both the metal and coal industries will not be kept down. The term "floating population" may be applied to these workers more than to any other. Their suppressed revolutionary energy will only burst forth all the stronger when it does start. Fellow workers, let us keep up our propaganda. Victory is ours and that soon.

LOUIS DUCHEZ.

Mental Arithmetic

If the working class and the employing class have anything in common, and an injury to one is the concern of all, into how many unions ought the working class to be divided?

The capitalist is interested in long hours and low wages. The worker is interested in short hours and high wages. Find the identity of interests between capitalist and labor.

If labor produces all wealth and wealth belongs to the producer thereof, find the amount to which the capitalist is entitled as compensation for risk.

If a "labor leader" can draw \$15,000 a year as president of the American Railroad Employers' and Investors' Association, how long will it take the craft unions to evolve into an industrial organization to the whole working class?

If a calico dress, worn by a wage earner's wife, costs \$1.50 and a ball room gown, made in Paris, costs \$10,000, find the amount due the capitalist as the reward of abstinence.

If the A. A. has been on strike for six months in the Shenango valley and no settlement in sight, how long will it take the A. F. of L. to whip the Steel Trust?

If X equals A time, contract with the bosses, and one craft union remains at work while another in the same industry is on strike, find the difference between craft unionism and organized scabbard.

Any reader getting correct answers to the above questions and filling out the subscription blank printed in this issue, enclosing one dollar to help pay costs of publishing and mailing, will receive Solidarity for an entire year.

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**INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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A WILD GOOSE CHASE.

P. J. McArdle, president of the A. A. on strike against the Steel Trust in Western Pennsylvania, where do you think he is? Why, he is sure, you say, on the firing line recruiting his forces, infusing courage, seeing that strike benefits are paid and doing what he can to keep the A. A. from going to pieces.

Well, he isn't. He is in Chicago trying to horsewag the steel workers there in to the belief that the A. A. would be a good thing for them.

Forget it, Peter. The A. A. has nothing to offer anybody, and the Chicago workers have long since got wise to that fact. They weren't born yesterday.

With the struck mills at New Castle running at two-thirds capacity, some of the men going back and others going to neighboring towns to look for work, the Vandergrieff and Monessen mills left unorganized by special understanding with the Trust and running at full clip all the while, what do you take the Chicago steel workers for, anyway?

Aren't you afraid they'll tell you to go home and organize? The mills in Monessen and Vandergrieff isn't? Aren't you afraid they'll ask troublesome questions about why the so-called independent mills were allowed to run and keep the market supplied?

It is, of course, eminently proper that the Chicago and the Pennsylvania workers should be brought into the same union; but this is a fine time of day to begin to think about it. Isn't there some danger that the Chicago workers may ask why they weren't approached on this subject before?

To levy ten cents a month on each member of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of extending the organization is all right in its way. But wouldn't it have been easier to levy more and push work of organization while the men were at work? If the A. A. would be a good thing for the steel workers in Chicago, why was it allowed to run down in Pennsylvania till it only embraced about 17 per cent of the workers in the Trust mills when the tin mill strike began?

No doubt the steel workers in Chicago ought to be in the same union with the steel workers in Pennsylvania and all over the country, but wouldn't it also be a good idea to include all the wage earners in the steel industries and not part of them? What is the logic of looking for recruits in Chicago and seeking only those who are rollers, heaters, doublers or openers, in the very mills which you are supposed to have under your jurisdiction in Pennsylvania? You, yourself, P. J. McArdle, said some very good things before the national convention of the U. M. W. of A. if the papers aren't to be believed. In particular, you are credited with this:

"The policy of the steel corporation is to be absolute dictator of the situation from the mines of Minnesota and Michigan to the mines of Alabama, through all of their mills, their transportation facilities, both railroads and ships, and all other industries that come within their province. They

are even a dominant influence in the non-unioning of the building trades."

That's not so bad, as I report that the steel workers in Chicago will see it in the same way, and, seeing it so, they will have no use for the A. A. or any other form of craft unionism, or for anything or anybody that has even a cobweb connection with the A. F. of L. They will see plainly that the only form of unionism that is worth a thimble's by-word in fighting the enormous power of the Steel Trust is a unionism that organizes all the wage earners in any one industry into one department of a still larger union of the whole working class.

Pack your grip, Peter, and come back to Pennsylvania. They know the record of the A. A. in Chicago.

PRESIDENT LEWIS' REPORT.

Any one who expected anything radical or progressive in the report of President Lewis to the United Mine Workers' national convention was horribly disappointed. In fact, it was the rawest yet. Mitchell, in his palmy days, was never so conservative.

The impression that one gathers on reading Lewis' report is that, while nominally addressed to the assembled delegates, and through them to the United Mine Workers, it is in reality quite as much addressed to the operators and is a plea for peace at any price—to the rank and file of the United Mine Workers. Space forbids an extended review for the document is lengthy, but here are a few of the most important points:

Lewis begins by a very lamb-like defense of the "right to organize," which, he finds, not in the fact that there is a class struggle in society or that the interests of labor and capital are opposed, but that the operators are doing the same thing. "As if he should say to the operators: 'See here. Don't look sour at us. We are only doing what we see you are doing.'"

It is further included in the report that "we have a right not only to organize but to accomplish the purpose for which we are united," but all stung taken away from that utterance by the repeated complication in the body of the report that the main purpose for which we are united is "to make strikes unnecessary. The only real method with that, and, no doubt, the 'check-off' system will continue."

"Strikes," declares President Lewis, "should be the very last resort and every other means exhausted before a suspension of work is ordered to take place." And to make good his position, he cites repeated instances where he has been a good boy and prevented them.

The organization of the non-union miners in West Virginia and to the Southwest was one of the topics taken up in the report. According to Lewis, this is to be accomplished by a better understanding with the operators and "especially by giving them the assurance that the organizing of the non-union miners in these States will not be undertaken with a view to prevent the shipment of coal West in the interests of giving more work to the miners in the middle West."

Strikes, he assures us, and money spent on organizers, have been in vain. We must get the good will and consent of the operators. "Many of the operators are really not opposed to the organization, but are skeptical of our object and fear the result." Among the disadvantages of strikes in these regions he mentions the expense to the operators as well as to the men. Another identification of the audience to whom the report is really addressed.

In the opinion of many the real reason why the miners in West Virginia and to the Southwest are not organized is because they are controlled by a different interest than the mines in the middle west, and the operators in the latter know that the union, as now managed, is a good thing for them and want to keep it for themselves. Hence they will not grant the check-off system in the middle west only on condition that the mines in West Virginia and to the south-east are left unorganized. So, also, it is said, the reason that Beer will not grant the check-off system in the anthracite regions is that he recognizes that the United Mine Workers are controlled by his competitors, and that this accounts for the failure of the United Mine Workers to organize the anthracite regions.

by charging it to the "indifference" of the anthracite miners themselves, but what the cause of this indifference to the rare benefits of the United Mine Workers may be, he does not say. On reading further in his report, however, when we come across the proud boast that the United Mine Workers so thoroughly uphold the sacredness of contracts that they refused to strike with the anthracite miners in their struggle in 1902, but kept on working and kept up the fuel supply, a ray of light comes to us as to what the cause of that indifference may be.

A great splurge has been made in the Socialist and labor press about Lewis refusing to have anything to do with the Civic Federation. This has been held up as a well high revolutionary move and a sign that the United Mine Workers was now under a more radical management. It is totally uncalled for. Lewis, himself, gives the reason in his report: "The Civic Federation is not delivering the goods—in the form of trade agreements. He says: 'If it can be shown that the Civic Federation will go actively to work to promote trade agreements between employer and employed, then I would have no objections to becoming a member of the Civic Federation.'" No class struggle there!

If there is one idea that dominates Lewis' report more than another it is the idea of the sacredness of contracts with the bosses. These must be upheld no matter what happens. Instances are given where the bosses have brought pressure to bear to have these modified in their interests after they were entered into, but no matter about that.

And Lewis very clearly sees the relationship between time contracts and sympathy strikes. To the latter he is unalterably opposed and wants the constitution of the United Mine Workers so altered that the bosses need have no fear that one district will go out on sympathetic strike with another. He says: "Operators in certain districts would not then have a fear that we would order a strike of one district working under a contract in order to assist the members on strike in another district."

So one district is to scab on another in order to keep peace with the operators and maintain the check-off system, which guarantees the salaries of the union officials! If this isn't bloody treachery to the miners and a re-handled betrayal of labor what would be?

In the same connection he says, concerning sympathetic strikes: "If we comply with the terms of our contracts we cannot consistently have sympathetic strikes."

Correct. Absolutely correct.

There is one redeeming feature about the report of President Lewis that, granted the premise of an identity of interests between capital and labor, there is no escaping its conclusions. Granted the check-off system, time contracts, boards of conciliation, or any similar understanding with the bosses on the part of any labor union, whatever, and craft or district scabbery follows as surely as the night follows the day.

Any such union is struck with economic leprosy and must follow the line of degeneracy and dissolution foreshadowed in President Lewis' report, though its bank account runs into the millions and its membership into the hundreds of thousands. It must go the route.

The I. W. W. signs no time contracts, wants no check-off system, and doesn't ask the bosses whether or not they are willing that the men should organize.

NEW POLISH PAPER.

Beginning with the first of March the Polish Local I. W. W. 517 of Buffalo, N. Y., will begin to publish a new paper, Solidarność (Solidarity) in the Polish language, devoted exclusively to propaganda.

Semi-monthly, 50 cents a year. Not only will all Polish members subscribe, but all good I. W. W. members who have Polish neighbors or work with Poles should send for bundles of Solidarność and hand them out to their Polish fellow wage slaves.

Their bundle rates have not been quoted to us, but write them or send a dollar and see what you get. Cash in now and help them start. Address the secretary of their Press Committee.

A. A. ZIELINSKI,
1159 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

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.

W. F. M. EVOLVING BACKWARD.

Plans are under way at the National convention of the United Mine Workers of America looking toward closer affiliation and eventual amalgamation with the Western Federation of Miners.

Joint committee meetings have been held and resolutions looking toward these ends adopted by the convention.

By many who are not informed this will be looked upon as a step forward and will be heralded abroad by labor fakers as another indication that the A. F. of L. is evolving into an industrial organization. In reality, if these plans are adopted, it means the damnation of the Western Federation of Miners.

So far from evolving along industrial lines the U. M. W. of A. is itself disintegrating. The engineers have been separated for a long time and the electricians recently. Logically so from a craft union standpoint. Much is made of the fact that other workers in the soft coal mines are all in one union. The fact is that the nature of the work makes it more difficult to separate coal miners into craft unions than almost any other body of workers, else, no doubt, this would long ago have been done, as in the case of the recently separated electricians.

What the labor fakers fail to do to the coal miners in separating them completely into craft unions, they do succeed, however, in accomplishing through the system of district organizations, each of which has a separate contract with the bosses expiring at different dates. This is a system which President Lewis upholds, and which he would like to see extended still further.

By means of this system it is possible to betray the workers and deliver them to the bosses quite as well as by the craft form of organization. When the miners are in a union, say in Illinois, those in Ohio may keep on working and keep their contract supplied, for have they not a separate contract with the bosses which has not yet expired? And are not such contracts sacred and must they not be sacredly kept?

Then, too, when one district is on strike it is very easy for the bosses to flood another district with men, and make good whatever shortage is occasioned by the strike. Often enough men on strike in one district go to another, and unconsciously to themselves, scab with that district. This is not mentioned with a view to cast discredit on the men, but simply to point out how far the U. M. W. of A. is from an industrial organization.

What is the essential difference between one craft scabbing on another craft and one district scabbing on another district?

A cardinal principle with the officials of the U. M. W. of A. is to maintain the "check-off" and "contract" relations with the mine owners, and of both which the Western Federation of Miners has been stoutly opposed.

It has long been the proud boast of those in the W. F. M. who favored amalgamation with the U. M. W. of A. that they would never consider the proposition until the latter withdrew from the Civic Federation. A. F. of L. The recommendations of the joint committee, however, were not that the U. M. W. of A. should withdraw from the A. F. of L., but that the W. F. M. should join. What a come-down from the days of Goldfield, Cripple Creek and the Coeur d'Alene that the old fighting W. F. M. should find itself even asked to join that medley of job trusts with time contracts with the bosses known as the A. F. of L.

If the W. F. M. goes into the A. F. of L., or even allows a cobweb connection to be spun, it is doomed; its glorious history is repudiated and it will go the regular route of degeneracy into a craft organization having the "check-off" system and time contracts with bosses, fat salaries for officials, Civic Federation affiliations, a theory of identity of interests between capital and labor, and all the other hall marks of treason. That distinguish the A. F. of L. as the betrayer of the working class.

Government ownership may not be for the benefit of the workers. The State of ancient Athens owned and worked the silver mines at Laurium. The mines were worked by slave labor and men and women were driven naked to work under the slave driver's whip. When the slaves died under the lash other slaves were brought in. Slaves were cheap then, as they are now. So when you hear some wise-looking guy telling you that government ownership is the cure-all you can't be safe in giving him the "merry ha ha."—Cotton's Weekly.

When the workers are industrially organized they'll just go ahead and dictate terms to the corporations themselves.

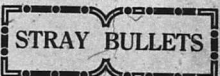
The Check-Off System.

For the benefit of those of our readers who may not understand the meaning of the above term, we would explain that it is an arrangement entered into between the officials of the United Mine Workers and some smaller unions with the employers, whereby the latter collect the dues for the union.

In the case of the unions it works something in this way. The miner receives his pay slip, on which is credited with the number of tons mined and the amount due him, and debited with the supplies he has bought at the company stores, powder, candles, oil, etc., and also his union dues. The balance is then handed him and the union dues forwarded from the company's office to the treasurer of the union. This makes the company the dues collector for the union.

The advantages which are claimed for this arrangement are that it forces men into the union and that it keeps the treasury full. This is true. The miner can't get out of paying his dues or letting his membership lapse, for the company itself sees to that. So, also, the paid officials of the union are relieved of all worry concerning their salary. The miners can't get out of contributing. Naturally, the officials are enthusiastic advocates of the check-off system.

The check-off system is a very good thing for the officials, but it's death to the men. The bosses realize that it has high value in the eyes of the union officials, and they don't propose to concede it for nothing. They don't have to, either. For granting the check-off system they get contracts, which expire in different districts on different dates, and a general understanding with the union officials that the men must be good or they will be brought to book and fined by the unwise. Read the article on the Cherry Hill, disaster by Vincent St. John in the January number of the International Socialist Review and see for yourself.



"High wages to star," and Emerson. We've done it. We've hitched onto the whole universe. The forces of evolution are all in line with the rise and progress of the I. W. W. The tide of the sea is not more sure to ebb and flow, the sun to rise and set, than that the industrial organization of the working class must follow and overthrow the trust organization of the bosses. We've hitched our wagon to a star, all right enough. Get in and ride to the Co-operative Commonwealth."

Taft has forbidden the postal clerks to petition Congress for a rise in wages. Those who think that labor's troubles would be ended by a political government "taking over" the industries please sit up and take notice.

The bosses dictate terms to the workers for one reason, and that is because they are better organized. When the workers are as well organized as the bosses they will have the whole situation in their own hands.

Craft unionism suffers from the fact that with the advance of the machine the unskilled worker takes away the job of the skilled worker. Industrial unionism organizes all workers, skilled and unskilled, to fight the common enemy together on the economic field.

—Cotton's Weekly.

"Industrial Unionism is the thing, and we must all come to it some day." Well, why not, in the name of all that's reasonable, come to it now? You want better conditions and a better civilization while you are alive and active to enjoy them, and not after the undertaker has thumped the friends for their kind attendance and informed them that they need not remain, as the sexton would do the rest.

Haven't noticed Taft doing anything very desperate to the Steel Trust lately, have you, as a result of the visit of Gompers, O'Connell and other magnates of the A. F. of L.?

The fight isn't over in Spokane by any manner of means. The boys are just resting up for a breathing spell; just loosening up a bit to get a better hold. In the meantime contributions are as necessary as ever. Send all of them to Fred W. Heslewood, Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Ida.

Subscribe for Solidarity and help the work of education.

Swedish Strike Ended in Victory for Labor

By John Sandgren.

Due to the deplorable lack of an international labor press bureau there has been practically no news about the Swedish labor situation since it lost some of its most sensational features.

In a way, it may be said that the struggle has been won. The issue about which this magnificent battle of labor is being fought is, as is now well known, the life or death of organized labor in Sweden; in fact, in all northern Europe. So far the struggle has been a signal victory for labor. On the one side the employers' association has become so weakened that its officers are in some cases repudiating the obligations entered into with the members and have sent out circulars to the membership asking for leniency in fulfilling these obligations. On the other hand, the Swedish national organization has come out of the battle with 40,000 new members. True, they nominally lost about 30,000 in the battle, but these men have for a large part surrendered their membership upon the advice of the national organization and against their own will. It was a tactical move on the part of the national organization to ease its burdens and to insure victory along the main lines of battle. Still, even so, there is an increase of 10,000 men.

It is nothing but natural that in a contest of this magnitude labor should have to sacrifice some of its troops on certain weak points. Taking it as a whole, the Swedish workers have won a glorious victory.

Still the struggle is by no means over. According to the latest news received by mail from Stockholm there are still 3,000 men in the fight of the original 350,000. But besides, there are now between 18,000 and 14,000 men who are "discharged," which is only another word for "blacklisted." These men have actually no chance of ever securing employment in Sweden or any other country where their language is spoken, as the employers are quite solidly organized throughout Scandinavia. With or against will they have practically no choice but to emigrate. At present they are with their families, being supported by the national organization, but what a burden they are on their brothers and realizing the bleak prospects before them, they are now scattering all over the world, facing an unknown destiny.

The president of the Swedish national organization of workers writes that support is still urgently needed and that any and all help would be exceedingly welcome. Those that hoped that this gigantic fight would crush the spirit of the Swedish workers and the "the beginning of the end" of labor's efforts in northern Europe are sorely disappointed.

The national organization met in convention Nov. 22. It lasted nine days, was visited by 580 delegates and a large number of representatives of labor from foreign countries who paid a glowing tribute to the Swedish brothers. The result of the convention, in the midst of the great battle, was one of exemplary self control and moderation, and the convention stands as one of the most creditable pages in labor's history.

Among the innumerable important subjects up for discussion there are two that are especially worthy of international attention, namely, the question of a complete reorganization and the question of the relations between the economic organization and the Social Democratic party of Sweden.

The debate on the question of reorganization lasted two days and 180 delegates spoke on the question, showing the seriousness of the matter.

As a result of this discussion a committee was elected to draft a plan of reorganization to be submitted to subordinate organizations six months before the convention of 1911, and, significantly enough, upon the motion of President Herman Lindquist the committee was instructed by the convention to bring in a report based upon a gradual transformation from craft unions to industrial unionism.

In regard to the question of relations between the economic organization and the Social Democratic party of Sweden there was a clear in the preamble prescribing that the economic organization exert its efforts to have the unions join the local organizations of the Social Democratic party of Sweden. On motion of the iron and metal workers, supported by other organizations, these words were stricken from the preamble by a vote of 232 to 224.

This action of the convention is very interesting in view of the fact that the Social Democratic party in the next election is

very likely to become the dominant political party, due to the "universal suffrage" that has recently been forced on the Swedish workers.

At the same time the convention, to avoid misinterpretation, adopted a resolution by a considerable majority, "that by this decision it was not intended to break up the unity and solidarity of labor's forces, but that the convention considers the Social Democratic party as the natural expression of the political ambitions of the Swedish workers."

Put together, these measures mean that the anti-parliamentary tendencies in the Swedish labor movement were strong enough to force a complete cutting loose from the political party, which previously had been one of its constituent parts, in order to avoid a rupture in the ranks of the economic movement.

Large bodies of the Swedish workers place a good deal of faith in the brilliant political prospects lying at their feet, and in view of this fact the solution must be considered a happy one.

Another of the interesting features of the convention was the motion to instruct the executive board to make a full report of the methods and efforts of a syndicalist movement. The motion was lost, but the minority votes for that hereafter French methods of fighting the capitalist will play quite an important part in the struggles of the Swedish workers.

They are evidently preparing for the next grand fight.

Magnificent, But Not War!

(Written before Hanford's death.)

We have been reading with a great deal of sympathy and interest Ben Hagford's articles on "Solidarity" in the New York Sunday Call. They are descriptive of the indomitable comradeship displayed by the miners in the anthracite strike of seven years ago. The Irishman who'd rather eat dirt than give in, and his good old wife who'd cook it for him; the ignorant Italian laborer who, though taken aboard a train under false pretenses and brutally intimidated, refused to help defeat the strikers, crying out, "Me no scabba da mine"—these are the type of heroes depicted by Hanford. They stood together by the thousands, refusing to be beaten, though suffering privation and physical torture. It was sublime!

The same tale is told of every great labor conflict. Homestead, the Chicago railway strike and the Colorado labor show the stuff of which the workers are made. In the stress of battle the men of labor are transformed. Personal weaknesses disappear; petty meanness gives way to sacrifice for the common cause. National, religious and political differences are forgotten. All stand shoulder to shoulder in the lofty determination to win, come what may! Yet the workers lose. Despite their sublime comradeship and sense of duty to each other the working-men go down in defeat, only to rise again to do battle once more. Labor is irrepressible and bound to win. But why its present defeat? Why is labor's solidarity not crowned with labor's success?

Sometimes, when seeking for an answer to this question, we are reminded of the "Charge of the Light Brigade." Who has not read Tennyson's spirited poem, so descriptive of this historic event?

"Cannon to the right of them,
Cannon to the left of them,
Cannon before them,
And behind them,
Into the valley of death
Rode the noble six hundred,
"T'hey knew some one had blundered."

There is comradeship and sacrifice to duty, however mistaken, for you. "It is magnificent; but it is not war." So with labor's solidarity, as described by Hanford; it is magnificent, but it is not war. It is magnificent, because it calls forth the best in man. But it is not war, because it is a solidarity based on false principles and lines, which renders it both incomplete and ineffective. Labor has blundered in not being correctly based and organized. While the ignorant Italian laborers in Hanford's narrative fight so valiantly against enforced scabbing, the intelligent union engineers, who pull trainloads of them, perform a voluntary scabbing without compunction, and without a reprimand from Hanford, the historian of solidarity. These union engineers believe in their own selfish craft interests and the mutual interests of capital and labor. So believing, they sacrifice the miners and contribute to their defeat, despite the latter's magnificent struggle together.

So it was also at Homestead. There a small section of steel and iron workers went out to do battle. They, too, believ-

ed in their own craft interests of capital and labor. In this belief, they had neglected the general organization of the working class. When the time came they found themselves without the backing of such an organization. As a result, steamboat engineers could be found to transport Pinkertons and scabs by the Monongahela river without doing damage to union scabbers, but to the defeat of this small section, but to the benefit of the whole, and so well, despite their own self-imposed limitations. It was magnificent, but it was not war.

In the Chicago railway strike the same erroneous principles and organization prevailed. These, and not Cleveland and the Federal troops, defeated Debs and the American Railway Union. This union sought to unite all the railway workers into one body instead of dividing them into five warring brotherhoods as before. It was successful to a great extent. It thus incurred the opposition of the Brotherhood chiefs and Gompers and his A. F. of L., which had previously destroyed the Knights of Labor, an organization of industrial union tendencies, by openly scabbing upon it. Therefore, when Debs was winning and Cleveland was hurling the forces of the Federal government at the American Railway Union, the Arthur, Gompers et al., with their craft organization and false economic principles at stake, remained passive, refused to call a general strike, and thereby aided Cleveland to crush Debs and the American Railway Union, despite their well formed organization and well fought fight. It was magnificent, but it was not war.

In the Colorado labor troubles, we again have correct principles of industrial organization opposed by craft organization and capitalist principles, combined with a too socialistic field of application. Gompers and the railroad chiefs either openly opposed the Western Federation of Miners or else supported the capitalist class in ways passive and devious, but none the less detrimental to labor's complete triumph. Again, the industrialism of the W. F. of M. operated on too small and sectional a scale to prove more than partly successful. It did not embrace the entire working class of the country, or the world, as required by the Western Federation of Miners acknowledged when it took part in forming the Industrial Workers of the World. The Colorado episode was magnificent, but it was not war.

What the solidarity and war are may be inferred from the mighty demonstration against the attempted judicial murder of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, which aroused the nation some three years ago. Then a united working class, united by craft organization and false economic principles, and alive only to the dangers threatening their own class interests, swept aside their misleaders and faced the capitalist class in solid array, in a manner that permitted no trifling. It was magnificent. But what is more, it was war. The capitalist class desisted; labor won.

Again, true solidarity and war were manifested in the great strike of last year at McKees Rocks, Pa. There labor organized industrially; that is, not according to craft, but in such a manner as to include every man in the industrial plant involved in one solid organization. The example set won the support of steamboat engineers and railroad crews, who aided the strikers greatly by refusing to transport or encourage the transportation of scabs. Even the State constabulary were compelled to assist in driving away these unfortunate aids to the degradation of their own class, the strikebreakers. It was magnificent. But what is more, it was war! Labor won a victory of considerable economic and moral value; a victory that the A. F. of L. is vainly trying to undo.

We have written enough. In conclusion, we may say that the solidarity is not merely a display of great moral attributes, but also of great mental ones. What does it profit labor to organize as to leave the strategic places under capitalist control? We, the working class, must seize the strategic places; to-wit, the minds of the working class and the pivotal points in industry. We could dispel the illusion of craft success, and raise in its stead the certainty of class success, by attacking the false and misleading theory of mutual interests in favor of the correct and inspiring theory of antagonistic interests. And we must insist on covering the strategic places by refusing to leave them in the control of the capitalist class on the plea of a half-baked and sentimental solidarity. When we, the members of the working class, have done this it will be said of the struggle of the opposing capitalist is magnificent; but it is not war. Then will the situation be reversed and labor find itself all powerful.

Get into the Industrial Workers of the World and help along the good work to this end. THE COMMENTATOR.

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.

Known as 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.

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How to Organize

You are thoroughly persuaded that Industrial Unionism is the way out of the woods for the working class and that the I. W. U. is the organization. Good! Now you want to put it in practice and get into the organization and help build it up.

Where there is a local union in your town your course is plain. Hunt up the Secretary, if you know who he is, fill out your application and deposit the fee required and the boys will fix you out. If you don't know the Secretary, speak to any member of the Local. This is supposing that you are a wage earner. None others are eligible for membership.

Suppose, however, that there is no local union organized where you live, then you should get in active touch with the District Organizer and with general headquarters. The address of the organizer of the Pittsburgh district is: Joseph J. Ettor, 3586 Massachusetts Avenue, Allegheny, Pa., and if you live, say, within a hundred miles of Pittsburgh you should write to him. He will assist you in every way possible. The address of the General Secretary is Vincent St. John, 518 Cambridge building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and, wherever located, you should write to him and send him for application blanks and literature, also application blanks. Now to work. It is better, if possible, to organize a local of some particular industry than a mixed local. Suppose you are at work in the building and construction industry, we will say, then go to as many wage earners in this industry as you can, explain the principles of the I. W. U. and get them to sign an application for a charter.

Or in whatever industry you may be working try to organize that industry. If this is impossible, or if you can not get signers enough, the next best thing to do is to organize a mixed-local of workers in various industries. This will serve as a propaganda club and as a recruiting ground for industrial locals to be organized later on. In each case it will take 20, and none but wage workers are eligible. Women are eligible as well as men, and the only conditions are that the applicants must be wage earners and endorse the Preamble, which is our statement of principles, and which you will find printed on our third page. The Preamble is also printed on the application blanks which the General Secretary will send you, and you should see that the signers of such application read it or have it read to them carefully.

Ten dollars is the cost of charter supplies, and this will have to be collected among the signers and forwarded with the application either to the District Organizer or to the General Secretary, so you and your fellow workers will have to fix the fee for signers accordingly. It is not well, either, to begin with an empty treasury and, in general, a good idea would be to fix the fee at about a dollar. However, this is a detail that must be settled locally.

Next, you know the address of the General Secretary, and you know how to address a letter. Get busy and report results to SOLIDARITY.

Another Miner Speaks.

By A. Pesha.

The U. M. W. of A. is one of the strongest organizations and anybody not versed in our form of unionism might think such an organization would be a perfect protection and benefit to its members. But this opinion would be quite wrong.

The agreements are violated and the wage scale is broken every day and the union is not able to prevent it and does not even show much eagerness to protect the interests of the miners. The miners depend entirely on the mercy of the bosses and superintendents.

If they're not satisfied with what the

boss sees fit to give them then they had better take their tools out. If they refer to the union for protection the persecution from the side of the boss will make it impossible for them to stay any longer in that mine.

And so the miner for his heavy initiation fee and union dues has no compensation at all except this, that the miners have to pay their own wages.

That's another sore point in the union. The local elects and pays a check wighman, whose duty it is to see whether the company's wage men weighs the coal correctly. Now if there happens to be a man elected who sees sharply after the interest of the miners, the superintendent is pretty quick and ready with him. He forbids him to enter the property of the company, as it happened, for example, in Jug Run mine, where the check wighman was arrested and fined for trespassing because he entered the scales against the will of the superintendent. And the union? It paid the fine and expensed and elected another in his place.

Such examples of our misery I could name for 14 days and would not yet be through.

What we need is an organization which would educate its members to take their affairs in their own hands and not depend on leaders who, when election day comes round, are overfawning with fawning phrases and fair promises, but after they are elected not only do nothing for the interests of their constituents, but even betray them to their exploiters.

Dillonville, O.

Coal Miners Endorse Spokane Fight and I. W. U.

Belt, Mont., Dec. 21, 1909.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 370, U. M. W. of A., the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the I. W. U. of Spokane, Wash., is fighting for free speech and press and the interest of the working class, we declare that it is the only organization that can launch true unionism. What is an injury to one is an injury to all.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we condemn all labor papers that are silent and do not uphold the principles of industrial unionism; and, be it

Resolved, that we give our moral and financial support to the principle of industrial unionism; be it further

Resolved, that Local Union No. 370, U. M. W. of A., on this date, donate \$50 for the benefit of the down-trodden slaves in Spokane; and, be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Appeal to Reason, Montana News and Great Falls Labor News for publication.

JOHN DEGNAN, Pres.
JOHN LANDERS, Sec.
M. J. MORRIS,
M. J. SULLIVAN,
JOHN DEGNAN, Committee.

(Copied from the Montana News.)
-Local Union 2566, U. M. W. of A., of Roundup, Mont., at a regular meeting on December 27, also passed striking resolutions exploiting the free speech fight in Spokane, the last paragraph of which reads as follows:

Resolved, That we pledge a further moral and financial support to our comrades in Spokane whenever called upon and wish them every success in their battle for final economic emancipation, recognizing the old adage that "we must hang together or we may hang separately."

Respectfully submitted by
ALEX FAIRGRIEVE,
NATHAN SMITHURST,
WILL IRVING,
Committee.

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ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS

The first pamphlet to be issued by the Solidarity Literature Bureau, bearing the above title, written by B. H. Williams is now off the press. Contains 32 pages of solid reading matter, and may be had from the above address at 5 cents a copy or in lots of 100 at \$4.00, charges prepaid.

This little book by Fellow Worker Williams is a veritable arsenal of fact and argument presented in a clear, direct and forceful style that makes it of the highest value for propaganda among all class of workers.

The Eleven Blind Leaders treated of are two prominent sociologists of Chicago, Prof. Kennedy of the university and A. M. Simons, Socialist editor, who lectured before the I. W. U. Propaganda Club in the spring of 1909, to which is added a symposium of nine leading Socialists invited by the Saturday Evening Post to answer the question, "How Will the Co-operative Commonwealth Be Brought About?" These nine, in addition to Simons, include Debs, Berger, Wilschire, Sinclair, Berlyng, Chase, Mailly, Hunter and National Secretary Barnes.

The opinions above offered or hinted at by these men are treated in a fair, courteous, but thoroughly penetrating manner, and the faculty of all efforts to emancipate the working class from wage slavery through other means than industrial organization is made as clear as day. Excellent for propaganda.

The book, we might add, is written in a style free from offense and adapted to draw workers toward the I. W. U. and not drive them away, no matter what their political leanings may be. Also it is exceedingly readable, being full of a rich subtle humor, and the considerable array of facts, marshalled from Barnes' experience in every quarter of the globe, are presented in a bright and attractive manner that readily fixes them in the memory. Valuable foot notes abound and appendices from "Lissagurs" "History of the Paris Equinox" and the "Manifesto of the first convention of the I. W. U."

Our author is not content to treat the subject merely in a negative manner as showing what can not be done. He grapples with the question, "How the Co-operative Commonwealth is to be Brought About" in a masterly way, showing that the industrial organization of the wage earners as outlined in the I. W. U. is the means not only for securing immediate betterments but for organizing the wage earners for social production when capitalism shall have been overthrown.

There is no need of my writing further, when the price of the book is so extremely low that every reader can get a copy for himself. Every fellow worker and every Local union should send for a puppy and push their sale and distribution at once.

This book is adapted to make clear, sound headed members of the I. W. U. Order now Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

A. M. STIRTON.

Sound Logic.

The Industrial Workers of the World is not an abstract theory, but a concrete fact. It is a direct move on the part of the wage-workers themselves to gain control of the machinery of production. In proportion as the I. W. U. grows in numbers and strength, will we control and operate industry for our own benefit. We can get what we have power to take, that's all. The workers are beginning to understand economic determinism. That is, the workers can see that what determines the actions of the rulers of Spokane against the workers is, that the workers have imposed upon the capitalists' control of industry and upon profits. Do you see? Organization prior to and more important than representation. We must organize more and gain more power over the means of life. When we control the means whereby the capitalists live, we control their lives. The capitalist class does not eat money, they eat food, and it is the food supply that we must control. Workers, get in line; join the I. W. U.

Organization, Solidarity, class action and victory is ours.
E. S. NELSON, Muncie, Ind.

FOR THE 10,000!

Owing to sickness and a rush of work this week, we are compelled to omit extracts from the many good letters received from hustlers all over the country. SOLIDARITY is finding favor in all quarters, from all sincere elements among the workers.

But we shall not be satisfied, until every wage slave in the United States has heard the inspiring message of industrial solidarity. We are trying to make our paper that name the bearer of that message.

But SOLIDARITY is too small in size to enable us fully to realize our ideal. Much valuable reading matter has to be crowded out from week to week. The paper must be enlarged to eight pages as soon as practicable.

But "as soon as practicable" means as soon as receipts from subscriptions are sufficient to enable us to make the change in size and meet the additional expense.

Therefore rush in the subs. Get after your subscribers. Solicit the rank and file of craft unions. Show them the paper, and it will explain itself. Get the subs.

Boring From Within

Circular Issued by Members of National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

DEAR BROTHERS!

We, the undersigned, active members of the N. B. of O. P. Local No. 45, take the liberty of calling your attention to an organization which is making rapid progress. Nothing in the world is stationary, everything transforms and develops itself. Brotherhood becomes a modern and universal sentiment.

It is to the interest of mankind to stamp out a disease that may be starting at any place on earth, for that disease may infect the whole world.

And it is with this idea that workers must understand that betterment and emancipation can only be the result of a broad Solidarity. We must know that an injustice done to one is a menace to others.

This evolution in Brotherhood has given birth to a new organization in the United States called "Industrial Workers of the World."

We hope that you will consider the new form of unionism. We send you some members of their official paper, "Solidarity," and would wish that they would be distributed.

The I. W. U. have nothing to do whatever with politics. They are organized on the same principle as the French Confederation of Labor. And our A. F. of L. at its last convention has even recognized the necessity of organizing industry.

To study this new unionism we would suggest that some of your active members would take the paper for three months (25 cents) after which time they could report their opinion of the paper to the local.

We would wish to give you more information along this line, but the reading of "Solidarity" will do better than what we could write in a letter.

Hoping that you will seriously consider our letter, we remain

Fraternally yours,

JAMES LEWIS,

Delegate to the Central Labor Union.

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 it can be quoted if necessary. Come boys; you believe in direct action, here's one way of applying it.

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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.

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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 paper and your cause. We will do our part. Do yours.

Send for sub cards to Solidarity and push its circulation.

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