



VOLUME 1, NUMBER 12.

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The Editor Arrested

Just as we are writing the editor is arrested. Full particulars later.

The editor went the hour just before being arrested. Since his arrest, every member of the press committee has been arrested.

The reason for their arrest I do not know. We will do our best, however, to give this the utmost publicity.

With one or two exceptions every worker that has been active in pushing Solidarity in this vicinity has been arrested.

It looks like an attempt on the part of the police to adopt Spokane tactics. Now it is up to every one who reads this to get busy and do their part. We will depend on you. Action is the thing that is now needed. G. H. PERRY.

WE'RE JAILED! IN THE HOSPITAL

They grabbed us last night. March 1st, THE DAY WHEN THE FIGHT OPENED OUT AGAIN IN SPOKANE, the whole press committee of Solidarity and the Free Press, a local Socialist Party paper that does our press work, were arrested and thrown in jail on a trumped up charge by agents of the steel trust. Probably they have an understanding with the Spokane office. This is written in full. Solidarity nearly all set up when we were arrested and no space for particulars this week. Particulars next week. Editor was at work on the "FOUR THE TEN THOUSAND" column when piskled. Boys, go after the ten thousand. Send in the subs and bundle orders. SOLIDARITY IS HERE TO STAY. Hoory! Sail On!

Center Shots

By a Western Rifleman.

In Northern Colorado, particularly in the best fields around Greeley, during the last harvesting season there have been several hundred farm laborers who failed to receive their wages for the season's harvesting. Capitalist newspapers in commenting on the fact show no concern for the welfare of the plundered producers, but bitterly bewail the fact that this action will tend to make it still harder for farmers to get "black" next season. Incidentally it will add a few more gray hairs to that hoary old chestnut, "Always workers needed on the farms, with good pay." Get the farm "hands" into the I. W. W. and Rubie will think twice before trying his skin game.

The difference between the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. tactics is well illustrated by the story of the old negro. The black man prayed, "Oh, Lord, send me a turkey." No turkey came. He again prayed, "Oh, Lord, send me a turkey." No results. Then he got an idea and he prayed, "Oh, Lord, send me TO a turkey, and he had a feast the next day. The negro prays for favors is real lazy, but it takes direct action to get the goods.

Hands of the beef trust advise the workers to buy cheaper cuts of meat. Hey! What's cheaper than liver? Organize in the I. W. W., boys, and get the prime cuts with mushrooms on the side.

The American Railroad Employers' and Investors' Association, with ex-President Monrocy, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, as secretary, with a salary of \$15,000 per year, is one of the movers in the new policy of the industrial lords. This operates along the same line as those industries who either give or sell stock to their employes in order to keep them pacified. The "Solidarity of interest" gag is worked to a fare-you-well with labor as the "little brother" and capital as the "big brother." The organization proposes to secure a fair return alike to capital and labor. Good! We're with Monrocy on that point. Labor produces all wealth and a fair return to the capitalist would be simply a cipher without a rim.

Everybody in the movement knows Ben Williams, author of "Eleven Blind Leaders" and active in the I. W. W. since its organization. He has been sick more than three weeks and is now in the hospital at New Castle. In Fellow Worker Williams' sickness, Solidarity is HARD HIT. Solidarity has only been possible from the start because he set the type for his living expenses, waiting for his back wages till we would be able to pay them. We thought that if he was in the hospital, who could and would take his place. Williams is without funds for the reasons above stated and he's up against it. Solidarity is without funds and it is up to us to take care of him. There is no money among the boys in New Castle, for they have nearly all been out on strike for eight months.

Now we want the fellows all over the country who know and appreciate Ben Williams and his work to send in a Dollar or fifty cents or what they can spare to help take care of him and get him on his feet again and at his work. Williams is a man that the movement can't afford to have laid up at this stage of the game. He doesn't know a thing about this. Chances are that when he gets well enough he'll thank the editor (if he's able), but we'd rather stand for it than have him laid up and not taken care of as he deserves to be. There is no charity in any of this. We owe it to him and then some.

Willing to Help Them.

The employing class haven't been in the least terrified by the meat strike we heard so much about a month ago. As for the meat trust it has actually got up prices a peg or two since the strike began. If the working class are anxious to turn vegetarian it can't be denied in this instance but what the employing class are willing to help them do. And the intellectuals! Now comes Dr. Franklin White, Harvard's expert on dietetics with a menu for the workman that is really ideal from a capitalist point of view. He figures that a workman can not only live on 30 cents a day, but live as well as any workman, ought to live, and, what is more to the point, keep in shape to do his work and make profits for the boss.

Corn mush is the stuff. Corn mush and plenty of it. Syrup enough to supply a taste, and also is just as good as butter. The humble potato is not to be despised, but may take almost equal rank on the bill of fare with corn mush. With boiled potatoes, says Dr. White, and an occasional salt herring, what more do you want?

Go to. Its nice, of course, to have these "friends of labor" in high places, but the working class are waking up to a trick worth two of that. They are going to organize in the I. W. W. for the Beefsteak Revolution.

WALL ST. CORRESPONDENCE

By John D. Don't Need R. A. Officials Now.

One of the best leaving railroad men in this country, after fleeing the customs house, New York City, where he had been attending the hearings in the suit of the Government to dissolve the merger of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, said: "Today you will find in that room practically all of the operating officials of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific companies. They have been summoned here from all parts of the country to give testimony in this suit, while a railroad of 20,000 miles has been left to the employes to run and operate. I consider it remarkable." In my opinion it speaks volumes for the efficiency of the organization of these two roads. These officials for the past two years or more have had to appear before Interstate Commerce Commission or State courts, and all of the time the roads were operated in splendid style by the forces employed by them. It seems to me that after the Government assumes the control of the roads, and the tendency is surely in that direction, a new crop of officials will have to be found, since at present there are not enough officials to go around.

Another Blow to Craft Unions.

Craft unions will receive another body blow if a bill recently introduced in Congress by Representative Gardner (Rep. of Pennsylvania) goes through. The bill adds to the present functions of the postoffice that of an employment agency also. It provides for the appointment of an information labor officer in the Postoffice Department and also for the employment of an information labor clerk in every one of the 70,000 odd postoffices in the country. These men are to compile a list of the unemployed in the neighborhood of their offices and also of the employers who are prepared to handle more wage slaves and the one is to be introduced to the other. This will greatly simplify the work of the employer in getting strikers back in case of a strike, besides it will make the threat of discharge and replacement by one of the unemployed more imminent and deadly to the man who has a job.

This will play havoc with the little job trusts, known as craft unions. They, themselves, are largely responsible for the numbers of the unemployed by their narrow and exclusive policy of working only for the petty interests of their own little crafts, and now the rejected and excluded are being used to destroy them. The only remedy for unemployment is an industrial organization of the whole working class, that by its sheer economic might will shorten the hours of toil and "diddle up" the day so that there will be employment enough to go round. Further, that will meet every incoming labor saving device by a progressive shortening of the work day. Not at reduced wages, either, but taking the wages of those for whom it finds employment out of the profits of the master class, ultimately securing to the worker the full value of all that he produces.

Six hundred workers were killed at their work in Chicago during the past year. Who is it gets the "compensation for risk"?

Remember this: You are robbed on the job and the remedy you get is the product of the point of production.

If it is on the "unwieldy plane" for a union to secure one-fourth or one-half of an ninety-nine per cent of the profits of labor's product, for its members, without recourse to political action, why, then, is a union "unwieldy" which demands the full product?

The Situation in Philadelphia

Aimlessness and indirectness have thus far characterized the actions of the union officials in managing the street car strike in Philadelphia.

The members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car and Electric Railway Employers have been on strike since Feb. 19th. The usual accompaniments of street rioting, attempts to blow up cars, whether instigated by strike sympathizers or, as is highly probable, by the company, wounding of strikers and bystanders, clabbings and shooting, by policemen and Cosacks, and the like that always accompany partial strikes have been freely in evidence. A Philadelphia newspaper estimates that as many as 1,500 have been seriously hurt, though this is, of course, only a rough guess. Five have been killed and three or four railroaded to prison for terms varying from two to six years.

To a sensible man, unbiassed by craft union traditions, the proper thing to do from the start would seem to be to call on the men in the power houses there, saying to them in the power houses themselves their willingness to go out; wanted to go out. But go National Organizer C. O. Pratt wouldn't hear of it. Thought they could win the strike without. What kind of a mouse colored jacks is this man Pratt, anyway?

Later on Pratt, himself, was arrested on a charge of inciting to riot. It is to laugh. Think of such a man inciting to anything! Later on Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union, was also placed under arrest because he expressed the opinion that if the Cosacks went into the Germantown district they'd get more than they bargained for.

Then we had a season of big talk; threats, threats. Going to call a general strike sometime between now and the Day of Judgment. Labor leaders had been arrested, and we couldn't stand for that. While the car men were on strike for better conditions it wasn't even necessary to call out the firemen. That did not matter so much. But the arrest of labor leaders was different. Craft union officials of all trades flocked to Philadelphia and very sage conference were held behind closed doors.

From the first the sentiment of working class solidarity among the rank and file in Philadelphia was good to see, no matter how crudely and ineffectively it might be expressed. The police food several times into the windows of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in retaliation for the nuts and bolts that were continually thrown from those windows by the workers inside at passing cars manned by strikers.

The strike proceeded, and it can not be denied that the car service was seriously crippled, but it was far from being paralyzed. Reports conflict, but the consensus of confidence seems to show that the company were able to run about one-third of the cars they would run under normal conditions. The subways and the elevated were well maintained. The railroads reaped a rich harvest, enlarging their schedules for points within the city limits. Attempts on the part of the strikers and sympathizers to compete with the company by rigging up derricks for passengers were met by an edict from the director of public safety forbidding their use. Which edict was zealously enforced by Director of Police Clay, who is a large stockholder in the street car company. The preschers, as usual, butted in with the time-honored proposition to "arbitrate," which

was contemptuously turned down by the company.

Between these conditions and the growing spirit of solidarity among the men something had to be done. So on Sunday last a meeting of the Central Labor Union was called to consider the advisability of a general strike. Some 700 delegates were in attendance. After about six hours' debate the proposition carried to call a general strike on Saturday (March 5) if the differences with the company cannot be arbitrated before that time. The meeting named Mayor Beahm, who threatened to suppress the strike before it was called; George H. Earle and William Carpenter, the latter two being city representatives on the street car company's board, all honorable gentlemen and eminently respectable, as the proper guys to initiate arbitration proceedings. Meanwhile, as we unite (February 28) the men in the power houses are keeping you at work just like same. And the loving continues.

If there is one thing that the typical craft union leader hates worse than another it is a general strike. First it ruptures trade agreements and puts him and his union in a bad position as not being able to deliver the goods and it is harder to get time contracts, to say nothing of possible take-offs on the side and wire snipers. Second, it tends to break down craft divisions among the men, for the time being at least, and give them a little idea of what can be accomplished by working class solidarity.

A general strike called unwillingly as a last resort by a conference of craft union representatives must not be confused with a general strike called by an industrial organization built on the principles of class solidarity, any more than the bunching of a few craft unions is to be confused with the building up of an industrial organization of the whole working class. The general strike may or may not be called. If it is called it will doubtless prove of some revolutionary value, despite all the efforts of the craft union leaders to prevent this result. But this does not alter the fact that with the motemen and conductors on strike to leave the men in the power houses at work while threats are made of a general strike, is another exhibition of the folly and inefficiency of craft union principles.

Interest in Debate Grows.

Interest in the debate on Craft versus Industrial Unionism, arranged by the Workingmen's Educational Club, 477 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., continues to grow. Those in charge of the debate expect record-breaking attendance. J. P. Coghlan, member of the International Machinists' Union, and a delegate to the Central Federation, will espouse the cause of craft unionism, while S. A. Sodel, who has been active in the labor movement for years, and has lately written up the Civic Federation, will make it interesting from the Industrial Union standpoint. After the debate, which occurs on Sunday, March 13th, at 8 p. m., a mixed local of the I. W. W. will be formed. Those in favor of the I. W. W. and at present unorganized should join the projected local. All are invited to attend.

Another Funeral.

Goppers, they say, is coming to New Castle in March to attend the State Federation of the A. F. of L. In 1894 he set out for Chicago, saying that he was going to attend the funeral of the A. R. U. He is coming to New Castle this time to attend the funeral of the A. A.?

SOLIDARITY

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

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Headquarters—115 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer
W. E. Trautman, General Organizer

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

THE STRIKE AT BETHELEM.

With the appearance of our organizers on the scene the strike which was dragging along took on new life. At a mass meeting of the strikers a week ago Sunday last our organizers took very clear and at the same time tactful ground, making it plain that the I. W. W. has nothing to do with the A. F. of L., but at the same time pointing out that a strike was now on and that efforts should be concentrated on its being won.

Particularly it was emphasized that the strikers should report for picket duty en masse instead of leaving that work to a few, that they should strike solidly and stay in South Bethlehem and fight it out, instead of scattering to other towns. This was contrary to the policy of the organizers of the A. F. of L. who were in the streets, usually peacefully and respectfully, and telling them that they had to do to win was to take out cards in the A. F. of L. Extracts from Ector's speech were printed in our last issue. Schmidt spoke in Polish and Hungarian.

This work bore fruit and next day the men were on picket duty in full force. Moreover, it was common talk among the men, and is yet, that the I. W. W. is the real goods for the working class. Following as a result of the Sunday evening work and the vigorous picket work on the following morning, about 300 maulers and 25 crane men walked out. This was going some and one might think the A. F. of L. organizers, who have charge of the strike, would be in high feather about it, which they would have been if they had the interests of the working class and not their own salaries at heart. We shall see.

There was to be a strike meeting at 10 o'clock that morning and it was arranged that Ector and Schmidt should speak, Boyko, and behold; when the meeting was called the aforesaid A. F. of L. organizers began to offer all sorts of objections to Ector being allowed to speak. Being pressed for a reason, Chairman Williams of the strike committee said that he was willing that Ector should speak, but the chief of police, from whom they got the city hall free, had warned them that if Ector was allowed to speak (in English) he would be immediately arrested and the hall closed to the strikers.

Just so. Nothing remarkable about it at all. The ruling class and their lackeys are perfectly willing that the craft union organizers shall hold strike meetings in their municipal buildings and advise the workers to divide into craft organizations, make separate terms with the masters, deputize a few pickets for form's sake, and stay quietly at home and slip out of town. But they know a real working class organization has power in it when they see it. Matter much? The workers do, too, and the craft union leaders, were then willing to compromise the matter by allowing Schmidt to talk in Polish or Slavish, but Ector balked good and loud that if he was not allowed to speak in English because it

was too Polish they would hear the same thing in Polish and Slavish. Further, that if he were allowed to speak in English he would not alter his language to suit the chief of police or anyone else. The meeting began to break up, notwithstanding the frantic efforts of the A. F. of L. organizers to hold it together.

Bunches of men gathered around to discuss the matter and all agreed that the whole proposition was raw and that Ector should be allowed to speak. He told all present that he could see clear through the plans of the craft union leaders, that they were willing we should stay and spend our money and energies in keeping and the Slavs and Hungarians in line to help them win the strike, but in the end a compact would be made with Schwab whereby the mechanics would be given jobs—the Hungarians would be left out in the cold, after being used as a cat's paw to help pull A. F. of L. chestnuts out of the fire.

In all circumstances it was deemed better that we should withdraw from active participation in the fight of the A. F. of L. and leave a clear field for the A. F. of L. organizers to show what they could do. In all events they can not make a sequester of the I. W. W., if they lose the strike, as unless they change tactics radically they undoubtedly will. Schmidt remained to address the Slavs and Poles in their own language on Monday evening.

So there the matter stands. The I. W. W. has shown its willingness to turn in and help in the fight and afterward discuss organization. The men appreciate this attitude and the I. W. W. has made a good impression in South Bethlehem, from which good results may be expected in the near future. They are also sure at rule was applied to Ector after he and the I. W. W. men had been doing picket duty in the rain all morning.

One of the evidences of our solidarity to which the work of our organization undoubtedly contributed was the splendid demonstration of the strikers who marched through the streets 2,000 strong on Friday, the 23th. Five hundred on Friday, the 23th, five hundred on Friday, the 24th, five hundred on Friday, the 25th. The Cossacks are now on the job shooting and clubbing and will drive home the lessons of class solidarity against the masters by the very effective arguments which they know so well how to use.

A FANTASTIC PROPOSAL.

"The Longshoreman" for January contained, in a contributed article, a novel proposition for winning a strike. In brief, it is this: That the trade unions invest some of the millions that they have in banks in buying up tracts of land near the large industrial centers and that the unemployed, from whom strikebreakers are recruited, be colonized on those lands and put in the way of earning their livelihood. Then they would be out of the way and the trade unions could then go ahead and enforce almost any kind of demands on the bosses.

Not the shadow of a doubt seems to cross the writer's mind but that the unemployed would be so docile that they would trade unions had done for them that they could not be tempted to leave their reservation, no matter what wages were secured by the aggressive trade unionists or what offers the bosses might make to them. But, if so, they would need to show a great deal more gratitude than the Longshoremen showed solidarity with the Seaman in the strike on the Great Lakes last summer, when they loaded and unloaded Seaboard Trust boats against which the M. B. A. was on strike. The Longshoremen, rather their officials, felt that it was none of their affair. They belonged to a different union. Besides, too, they had a sacred contract with the bosses still in effect. And the "Longshoreman" assures us, in bold black headlines, in the December number that the "Longshoremen Association has no room for agreement breakers."

Physician heal thyself. Clean up your own backyard. Before craft unionists talk about "organizing" and "colonizing" the unemployed to prevent strikebreaking it is up to them to turn in and see if they can't organize themselves to quit scabbing on each other. Which, of course, they can never do under the system of craft autonomy and line contracts.

We have already devoted three space to the article under review; that is, we wrote, but for the fact that such fantastic proposals, seriously put forth in a craft union paper, show that craft unionism is at its worst, and that to do with the unemployed who work ranks are constantly recruited by the narrowness of craft unionism there is

SOLIDARITY

The I. W. W. has a different proposition for winning a strike; one that has some common practical sense in it and is in line with the spirit of the age. It is this: Exclude from the whole wage earning class, unskilled men, neither because they are unskilled nor because they are not on the industrial lines which they work and do not of the lines of some particular trade or craft that they have learned. Let each of these industrial unions be organized as part of one BIG union. Then when there is a strike against any particular company call out every one in the employ of that company, and, if necessary, paralyze the whole industry. If necessary, call out the men in the employ of the other one involved, and, if necessary, a general strike of the whole working class till the concessions demanded are won.

The working class are all powerful when they are properly organized. They can possess the land and the fruits thereof, as they are right ought to do. They are in need of such trap expedients, even if they could be carried out, of setting some kind of potato patch reservations, while others struggle with the bosses and among themselves. Why it is that such proposals should still be taken seriously enough to give space in a labor paper.

THE OUTLOOK IN MINNEAPOLIS.

The chances for work here at present are very poor, due to the cold weather, but the spring will undoubtedly bring about some interesting changes both in the work to be done as well as a question of wages. In the building industry both bricklayers and plasterers are demanding an increase. But only organizations that the fight will be both organized to be few rebuffs in both organizations that are in favor of Industrial Unionism.

The propaganda of Industrial Unionism is falling in good soil here. We have held open air meetings almost every night this winter and sold 500 copies of the Industrial Worker per week as well as many letters, something that has never before been done in this part of the country. (This in Minnesota.) "That's business," Editor. We have also held meetings in our hall every night as well as at times debates over questions of interest to labor.

We have also sent, or rather they have gone, 40 of our members to help the Free Speech fight in Spokane. We have increased our membership from 50 last month to 850 at the present time. Of course it is not much in comparison with the number of slaves there are around here, but it is an encouraging showing compared with our past work and its results.

The plain truths of Industrial Unionism are easily understood as against the complicated doctrines of former agitation that we have had, such as, for example, as that "a common Delusion." Now we have all that to the slave's hands and glad to say that the slave's hands are power in a strike that cripples their purchasing power for awhile, the middle class, with very few exceptions will line up against them.

The same thing is to be observed in New Castle. At a regular meeting of the Business Men's Exchange on January 28th resolutions were passed endorsing the open shop and condemning picketing in the strongest terms. Members of the said Business Men's Exchange have also made threats that within a year all forms of unionism would be put down and all labor agitators expelled from New Castle.

Crowded Out.
Enough to make four pages more of the very best kind of copy grounded out in the issue. Some of it will appear later. Keep on writing. We're giving the best we can to give everybody a chance and cover the whole field in an issue-page paper just as soon as we can. Help us in our efforts and the bundle orders and we'll do it.

Profits of the Pressed Steel Co. Co.
According to Roach's Financial Facts, issue of Feb. 19, the profits of the Pressed Steel Co. for the year ending Dec. 31 were \$1,934,383, more than seven times as much as last year. Did the workers get seven times as much wages? Hardly. It is time they were waking up everywhere and organizing to get a larger share of the wealth that they produce.

Attention, New York City!
Building Workers' Industrial Union, No. 95 meets the first and third Friday of each month at 14 West 90th Street until further notice.

Child Labor and the Unemployed.

There is a great problem confronting the people of the United States today, a problem perhaps even greater than many of us realize. It is the problem of unemployed. Cora D. Harvey, secretary of the National committee on the unemployed, states that 200,000 men are idle in New York City at present. Charles Harris, director of the State Free Employment Bureau of Kansas, says: "More men are idle now than any time since 1897 in Kansas. But what is the cause of this? Some say, 'It is the improved machines.' I admit this to be true to a certain extent, but I, for one, would not like to go back to the old days of doing all work by hand, not even in order to give more work to the workers. Again there are those who blame the immigrant for the increase of the unemployed. As I came to this country as an immigrant myself, I am speaking in behalf of the 'foreigner' when I say that the worker will follow capital wherever it goes. Does not the American emigrate to Cuba since the last war? The American will go where American capital is invested, just like his fellow worker across the pond. But by far the most important cause of unemployment of men and the hardest to remedy is, to my way of thinking, Child Labor.

I am indebted to Mr. John Spargo for most of the following statistics. According to census report of 1900, there were 25,000 boys under the age of 16 years working in the mines of this country, at which work they receive from 50 to 60 cents per day. In West Virginia coal mines, in which there is no restriction as to age or hours of employment, there are hundreds of boys from 9 to 10 years of age employed.

According to Mr. John Spargo, 10,000 children under the age of 16 years are employed in the wool working industries, about half of them in saw mills, where accidents are a daily occurrence. Mr. McKelvey states there are 60,000 boys employed in southern cotton mills. The glass industry, the carpet and silk industries and all other industries, if taken into account, will bring the number of children employed to about 2,000,000, if you include those employed in sweat shops in our own cities.

Child Labor does not improve those children physically or morally. It is dehumanized fact. Imagine a young boy working all day in the coal breaker of an anthracite mine, swallowing the dust day after day, in factories, being cured after a long illness, listening to adults in conversations, which sometimes would make a man turn away in disgust. Some will say, "Other nations tolerate Child Labor." Mr. Bernard Shaw spoke right to the point when he said, "I have a quarrel with any nation that raises its children in mines and mills."

Now what are we going to do about it? Are we going to apply to congress? No, this is a government run by the capitalists, for the capitalists who will give monkey dinners, which cost thousands of dollars, to any man who will stand up for the child laborers, which they grind out of our children and ourselves, while we are starving in the midst of plenty.

The only remedy for this evil is that all workers unite industrially, from the mechanic down to sweeper, in the only organization that will give us wage slaves the expected result, and that organization is called "The Industrial Workers of the World." When we are thoroughly organized, all we see the result. Our children will go to school and will have a chance for an education and recreation, while no man will need to be out of employment, unless he so chooses, and besides, the worker will get all the products of our own industry.

NEW POLISH PAPER.

Beginning with the first issue of the Polish Local I. W. W. paper, Solidarity, will begin to publish in Polish. Solidarity (Solidarity) in the Polish language, devoted exclusively to propaganda. Semi-monthly, 50 cents a year. Not only ought all Polish members to subscribe, but all good I. W. W. members who have Polish neighbors or work with Poles should send for bundles of Solidarity 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 out. Address the secretary of their Press Committee.

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

Send all contributions to help the boys in Spokane to Fred Healdweg, Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Prices and Wages.

By E. S. Nelson.

Prices of the necessities of life and wages (or price of labor power) are relative terms. Prices of the necessities of life are high because wages are low. Labor power, like meat, eggs, vegetables, sugar or any other thing for sale which contains social labor, is a commodity, and is, therefore, subject to the same economic laws and market fluctuations as any other commodity in a competitive market.

In order to understand the cause of high prices in the necessities of life we must first know what determines exchange value. The exchange value of any commodity is determined by the average social labor necessary in production of food, clothing and shelter required to maintain and reproduce said labor power.

"Price is the monetary expression of value,"—Marx.

Price is variable. Value is fixed until methods of production are changed. Prices rise above and sink below value in obedience to the economic laws of supply and demand. This applies especially to commodities whose prices are not affected by monopolies.

Through the physical and intellectual activity of labor machine production has been invented and established. The new and practical means of production have greatly reduced the demand for human labor power. The supply is now greater than the demand and wages have generally decreased below the value of human labor power.

One thing is peculiar to the commodity, labor power. It is this: Labor produces all wealth. All other commodities are the result of labor applied to material. Without labor power this world would be a howling wilderness. Labor is the father and the earth is the mother of all the necessities and luxuries of life. But labor produces more than it takes to maintain and reproduce its own labor power. It produces Surplus Value, of which, under Capitalism, it is exploited.

According to the U. S. statistics of 1904 labor produced during a general ten hour work day about \$10 worth of wealth per hour per individual on the average and received \$17.20. About two hours, therefore, of labor are paid and eight hours of labor performed. Eight hours goes to keep a relatively small class in overflowing wealth, luxury and idleness and two hours goes to keep a great army of wage laborers in a producing condition on the verge of starvation.

There is nothing more valuable than life, and human life itself depends upon the expenditure of labor power. Still the laborers, the producers of all wealth, find themselves in poverty.

Competition for jobs, intensified by the introduction of labor saving machinery, is chiefly responsible for the downward tendency of wages. The only remedy is the elimination of competition for jobs. According to the statistical facts quoted it is not a question of under production but of under consumption as far as the wage workers are concerned. In other words, it is not the capacity of the bowl or its contents; it is the size of the spoons." (Marx) to which we must give first consideration.

Labor can gain nothing by deprivation. No one can compel the Meat Trust to reduce prices by declaring a boycott of his own stomach. The workers will be virtually compelled to organize themselves into one great class union and raise the price of the only commodity they have for sale—labor power.

The capitalists can afford to pay high prices, for their profits are high—because our wages are low. An increase in the general rate of wages would cause a general decrease in profits and a consequent diminished demand for labor. On the other hand, if we cause an increase in the demand and hence in the production of necessities. Prices of necessities would rise immediately on account of the great demand, but would not fall due to the overwhelming supply.

Organize! Raise wages! Shorter hours, and prepare for final victory!

The I. W. W. is on the road to industrial freedom.

Muncie, Ind.

Available For Dates.
The editor of Solidarity is available, occasionally, for one or more lecture dates in central Indiana within a radius of 100 miles of New Castle, Texas. Exchange of wanted and day's wages, if desired, can be arranged.

Write for Solidarity and help the education.

STRAY BULLETS

God Almighty hates a quitter.
In publishing the "Eleven Blind Leaders" we don't mean to infer that there are only eleven of 'em.

He that is all things to all men is nothing to anybody. Nail the colors to the mast and stand by the guns.

A union to be any good must be in fighting trim all the time.

Higher wages means better shoes on the kids' feet.

More subs for Solidarity means a better paper and more wage slaves reached with the message.

A union that is worth a month's dues to the members won't need any check-off system or any time contracts with the bosses. A union that's worth a tinmith's by-word won't have them.

To the Manufacturers' Association: Quit your belittling against the craft unions. You haven't been hit yet. Save your wind for the howl you've got coming when you run up against a real union built on class and not on craft lines.

Build up a union that can manage the managers and you'll have a union that can also manage the industries.

A union that is broad enough and sane enough to organize all the workers can also be trusted to employ the right tactics.

To make one good clear. Industrial Unionism who sees the way out is better equipped to fill a dozen with blind aimless discontent.

We'll get Industrial Unionism by the coalition of the reactionary craft unions about the time that grapes are growing on thorn trees and figs on the thistles.

President Lewis was right when he said at the miners' convention that they could not consistently have district contracts and at the same time sympathetic strikes. Craft and district contracts and craft or district autonomy are a distinct repudiation of class solidarity and of the class struggle.

A scab is one who helps the bosses to keep his fellow workers down whether he has a union card in his pocket or not.

Never mind, boys, in working for the I. W. W. we've got the best job that's going. The way is a little rocky just now, but we're as sure to win out as the sun is to rise and set.

The capitalist class has shown us that they could have a State without asking it's up to us to show them that we can have a shop without a boss.

We are engaged in a bitter and relentless class struggle. It is the greatest fight in the life of every one of us. We must crush capitalism or it will crush us. Sentiment don't go. What we need is power. Industrial organization will put it into our hands.

Our rights don't amount to anything except as we have power to get them. Pitted against the modern machine and the industrial organization of the capitalists called the Trust the individual worker is helpless. Organized industrially the collective workers become all powerful.

Ready Next Week.

New leaflet by Edward Hammond, "TWO SCHOOLS OF UNIONISM." Best leaflet yet on the difference between Craft Unionism and the I. W. W. Explains also the structure, aims and principles of the I. W. W., and answers the questions that the workers everywhere are asking. Same size as "Union Seals." Same price, 30c per hundred, \$1.50 per letter every time you write. Put one in your Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Now Ready.

A new leaflet by A. M. Stirton, "GETTING RECOGNITION." Just the thing to distribute now all over the country with strikes for recognition of unions breaking out all over the country. Same size as "Union Seals." Same price, 30c per 100; \$1.50 per thousand. Order now. Put one in your Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Send for sub cards to Solidarity and push its circulation.

SOLIDARITY

Marx on Trade Unions.

Robert Hunter is reported to be a millionaire who came into the labor movement via the charity organization. He writes considerably, his specialty being the adaptation of Marxian opinion to the ends of compromise. He has ambitions to become a Congressman, and aims to be exceedingly popular with the "movements of labor" that are allied to capitalism, such as the Civic Federated A. F. of L. for instance.

In the New York Call of Feb. 12 Hunter writes on Marx and his attitude on the trade union question. He declares:

"Marx considered that the trade union, as every other movement, would undergo the evolutionary process."

Hunter uses this opinion to oppose industrial unionism of the I. W. W. type as utopian. It would have been more to the point, considering Hunter's A. F. of L. leanings, to have pointed out the evolution in the A. F. of L. Had he done this he would have given the stamp of science to his own attitude. As it is, we incline to the belief that the man who can see progress in reaction, as Hunter does in his direct and indirect support of the A. F. of L., is more truly utopian than the movements he may deem advisable to condemn. But that is not all. Hunter's implication, contained in his argument against the I. W. W., that the movement which "takes shape outside of the A. F. of L. is unevolutionary, is erroneous. For, if such implication is sound, there is no reason for the existence of the Socialist party, on whose victories Hunter bases his own political success. The Socialist party is a political factor formed outside of the old political parties. It is accordingly, according to the Hunter standpoint—arbitrary and unevolutionary. But, it will be remembered, the Socialist party exists because the old parties are dominated by capitalist economies and reaction. It is a revolt against capitalism and is born of it. To which we reply, the I. W. W. exists because the A. F. of L. is dominated by capitalist economies and reaction. It is a revolt against capitalism and is born of it. We urge Hunter to expose the "utopianism" of his parallel if he can.

In conclusion, it can safely be said that industrial unionism of the I. W. W. type is evolutionary. Its first manifestation was the Knights of Labor, which, as Richard T. Ely shows in his history, "The Labor Movement in America," was a perfectly logical development of the economic conditions of its time. Hunter also shows us in "A Page of Industrial History," published in the New York Call, that the K. of L. was done to death by the Civic Federated A. F. of L., which was a reaction to forms out of which the K. of L. sprung. In other words, the "evolutionary" unionism, which Hunter now espouses, is, according to his own pen, an evolutionary reversion—a "retrogression" of the worst type. We urge Hunter to reconcile the fact with his truly scientific interpretation of Marx. But to continue. Following the Knights of Labor there came the American Railway Union, the Western Federation of Miners, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union and the Industrial Workers of the World—all born of the revolt against the A. F. of L. craftism and capitalism, in accordance with the twentieth century principles of concentration and the class struggle. The failure of these bodies is cited as proof of their utopian character; the A. F. of L. still flourishes. Is Socialism utopian because, after a century of reformation and reorganization, capitalism still flourishes? The soundness of a principle is shown in its constant reappearance and reapplication. Industrial unionism is combatted by capitalism, only to reappear more triumphantly than ever before, to the discomfiture of its foes, no matter what their character. And so it will be to the end of the chapter, when capitalism will be no more and humanity, under the blessing of the Industrial Commonwealth, will prepare to move another step upward in the great evolutionary process so brilliantly expounded by Marx and so ignomly interpreted by those who profess to be his staunchest disciples.

THE COMMENTATOR.

PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

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

IN ITALIAN—"Regret of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress." Same price as above. Address

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
518 Cambridge Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. 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 management of industries into 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 and 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 in injury to one or in lockout in one.

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 day-to-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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A number of working men employed in the lithographic industry have formed an organization...

Activity in sending in the individual subs is picking up again during the last week...

The next six weeks will likely be the hardest in our struggle...

An Inspiring Sight - The United Lithographic Workers met Jan on February 23...

INDIANAPOLIS - Please send 50 copies Solidarity, February 19, at once...

SEATTLE, WASH. - Enclosed find postoffice money order...

Favor Sympathetic Strike

Cincinnati Press Assistants' Union No. 17, one of the largest unions affiliated with the International Printers and Assistants' Union of America...

To Permeate Natives

The meeting above mentioned was largely taken up with a consideration of the "radical union"...

A COLOR PRINTER

New Headquarters

The headquarters of the New Castle Local Unions of the I. W. W. has been moved from 25 1/2 East Washington street...

A free reading room is maintained at above headquarters and a full line of the best periodicals will be secured...

SPECIAL NOTICE

The address of the Pittsburgh district organizer of the I. W. W. is Joseph J. Fitzgibbon...

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C. H. McCARTY, Secretary Solidarity Press Committee, Lock Drawer 924, New Castle, Pa. Enclosed please find \$ for which send SOLIDARITY for ONE YEAR (or SIX MONTHS) to the following: NAME, STREET, CITY, STATE

ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS The Rally of Labor

The first pamphlet to be issued by the Solidarity Literature Bureau, bearing the above title, written by E. H. Williams is now of the press...

The Eleven Blind Leaders treated are two prominent sociologists of Chicago, Prof. Kennedy of the university and A. M. Simons, Socialist editor...

The various solutions offered or hinted at by these men are treated in a fair, courteous, but thoroughly penetrating manner...

The book, we might add, is written in a style free from offense and adapted to draw workers toward the I. W. W. and not drive them away...

HEAP BIG MEDICINE

Below is a list of remedies and cure-alls doled out to patients at the A. F. of L. Dispensary...

Harmony of Interests Tablets - Sure cure for discontent and restlessness. These tablets are very distasteful to most patients...

Secret Control Pills - These pills are powerful narcotics. They are indispensable in time of strife...

Apprentice Limitation Capsules - This remedy has different effects on different patients; for instance, it has a sweet taste to journeymen...

Ignorant Foreigner Soothing Syrup - This treatment is indispensable in cases where patriotic patients in delirious mood...

SPECIAL ARTICLES - Solidarity intends to run a series of special articles and perhaps special issues dealing with particular industries...

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By Louis Duches. There they come an army mighty, Mighty with the feel of power; Long they've suffered - long in silence, Like a giant gagged and shackled...

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