



VOLUME I. NUMBER 13.

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FIRST BLOOD

First blood has been drawn on Solidarity in our life and death struggle with the capitalist class. On the evening of March 1st, THE DAY SET FOR THE RE-OPENING OF THE FREE-SPEECH FIGHT IN SPOKANE, the editor and the whole press committee were placed under arrest. Ball was accepted by two of the press committee to continue the work. One, B. H. Williams, is in the hospital. The editor and two others went to jail.

The charge on which we were arrested and on which we are still held in jail and bound over to the March term of court was that of violating an obscure publishing law of Pennsylvania, which provides that the name of the editor and of the names of every news-paper shall appear at the top of the editorial page of every issue. WITH THIS LAW WE HAVE STRICTLY COMPLIED BOTH IN THE LETTER AND IN THE SPIRIT SINCE THE FIRST DATE OF PUBLICATION YET WE ARE HELD UNDER BAIL TO APPEAR BEFORE THE GRAND JURY IN MARCH.

Solidarity is published by the two local unions of the I. W. W. in New Castle. It is the official organ of the Pittsburgh District of the I. W. W. — 475 copies of its editor and of its manager appear and have appeared in every issue at the head of the editorial column as provided by law. Turn the page and see for yourself. YET WE HAVE BEEN THROWN INTO JAIL and are now held under bail to appear before the grand jury JUST THE SAME. In capitalist law courts when labor interests are at stake the facts don't count. The hell hounds of capitalism are out for blood.

The pretext on which we are held is worthy of the court that held us. It is this: That the manager of the press committee as well as the organization that published the paper should also have appeared on the editorial page. This is a usage that is not at all followed in newspaper. It hasn't been followed in New Castle.

As an illustration we reproduce the editorial heading of a New Castle daily, a mouthpiece for the interests of the steel trust, by the way, that has operated in New Castle for years.

The New Castle Herald
Published every evening, except Sundays at 13-17 North Mill Street, New Castle, Pa.

ADDITION C. DICKINSON
Established 1882.
Entered as second class matter at the post-office at New Castle, Pa.

Compare the above with the editorial page of Solidarity and see which is more explicit in conforming with the letter and spirit of the law. Say why the Herald should be considered as having observed the law, and the editor and press committee of Solidarity branded as criminals, shut off from free access to their relatives and friends, reduced to prison fare, black coffee of a peculiar rank and shuddering kind, bean soup and alum raised bread? Yet the Herald was left unmolested year by year and Solidarity selected for huckbery.

And yet we are not inclined at all to blink good white paper either by including in investives against the numberless detectives who have hounded our steps since the first date of publication, the name of our attorney or the "justice" (have the mark) before whom we appeared. We might exhaust topography in finding proper adjectives to stigmatize these specimens, but what is the use or the relevancy? We only wish to state facts that everyone can see. Still less are we inclined to dwell on experience behind prison walls.

It is in itself quite unimportant. The mere fact that Storton, McCarty and Moore spent three days and nights behind prison bars is in itself of no importance. The thing to be remembered AND TO BE ACTED UPON IS THAT THE STEEL TRUST IS FEELING FOR THE JUGGLARS OF SOLIDARITY.

Our treatment while in prison had nothing of an unusual nature. We were used neither better nor worse than are the minor criminals generally in Eastern jails. Our fare, our hours, our sleeping accommodations, were the same. It was in no wise similar to the treatment that our fellow-workers received at the hands of the thugs in blue and brass in Spokane. So far as that is concerned—forget it.

It was an outrage: Yes; but when has labor met with anything else but outrage in law courts? Only when labor has been strong enough through organization to bring pressure to bear upon them from outside and make them afraid. It was an outrage? Yes, but nothing to compare with the outrages that are visited upon the working class every day on the railroad, in the factory and in the mine. Probably there has scarcely a reader of Solidarity but has many a night in his life lain awake enduring more suffering in one night through the fear of unemployment and wondering how he should meet the rent and feed his wife and his little ones than he ordinarily could be inflicted in six months of imprisonment behind prison bars.

The thing to be considered in this whole matter is not the outrage perpetrated upon the editor and press committee. That is a mere ripple on the stream. Least of all do we want sympathy. Every true revolutionist is prepared to see and expect a great deal harder, knocks than that. The thing to be remembered and to which we call attention is that the bloodhounds of capitalism are on the track of Solidarity and are going to run us into the earth unless the awakened working class can to our rescue. Not sympathy for the press committee is what we want. To the devil with that! What is needed now is support for Solidarity.

The idea is to wear us out by expensive litigation and heavy fines, which will be, of course, imposed. Law or no law, if there is the shadow of a chance or the ghost of an excuse. We'll not pay such fines. We'll go to jail or we'll go to hell first before we will contribute one cent to the treasury of our enemies and oppressors. But even this course of action, if a new editor must be chosen and the family of the present editor provided for while he lays in jail, will unavoidably entail heavy expense. These persecutions will, of course, be renewed from time to time. We must prepare to meet them now. The work of securing subscriptions for Solidarity must be pushed no longer in a half-hearted manner, but as though we meant it; that the paper may be sustained, the message spread and the slaves aroused to fight for their emancipation through industrial organization. "Samson: the Philistines are upon thee."

Indicted at the same time with Solidarity and on the same charge was the Free Press, a local Socialist Party paper, which does our press work. There is absolutely no connection whatever between Solidarity and the Free Press. They simply do our press work, present their bill, receive their pay and there the relation begins and ends. Yet they, too, had made themselves obnoxious to the Steel Trust, which brooks no contradiction, and to certain local capitalist interests and municipal

(Continued on Page 4)

Loss of Life in Pennsylvania Coal Mines.

One thousand and forty-five lives were lost in the coal mines of Pennsylvania last year, according to reports received by the State Department of Mines. In 1908 the number was 1,250.

In the anthracite field 551 were killed, as against 678 in 1908, and in the bituminous region 494 lost their lives, as compared with 572 the previous year.

The number of non-fatal accidents in all Pennsylvania coal mines in 1909 was 2,198, or two more than in 1909.

The Spokane Fight.

A telegram to Solidarity received Friday, March 4th, announces that the Free Speech Fight has been settled favorably to the I. W. W., and that a letter would follow. Up to time of writing, however, the letter has not arrived. Possibly it may have failed in reaching us owing to the general confusion attending our unexpected arrest and imprisonment.

Imperfections in Last Issue.

Readers of Solidarity will please excuse the rotten printing in last week's issue. Our leading article, especially, on the Philadelphia car strike, was simply bazaarish. The editor being in jail, the fellow worker Williams in the hospital, we had no chance to look over the proofs. So also an important announcement was omitted that all contributions to the Hospital Fund should be sent to Earle Moore, Box 622, New Castle, Pa. Please send all remittances to help take care of Williams to above address. So also an important article on "The Middle Class" was chopped square in two where it made no sense.

Now Ready.

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

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

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.

NEW POLISH PAPER.

Beginning with the first of March the "Polish Local I. W. W. 317 of Buffalo, N. Y.," will begin to publish a new paper, 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 start. Address the secretary of their Press Committee.

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

Have Patience.

We are simply swamped with work and these are strenuous times in New Castle. Have a little patience; we'll get around to take care of your communication shortly.

Attention, New York City!

Building Workers' Industrial Union, No. 25 meets the first and third Friday of each month at 44 West 96th Street until further notice.
Secretary.

On the Field of Action

The New York Times of February 28th, in its financial column, says of the outlook for "property": "The only cloud of any consequence on the business horizon is to be found in the unsettled labor situation. Philadelphia, Bethlehem and Butte provide examples of extreme disorder and in New York there is anxiety lest a similar demonstration in the building trade occur." The capitalists want labor to submit quietly to exploitation. This labor refuses to do. It has reached the limits of degradation and demands more wages because it costs more to live and there is a better market for its labor power. Unrest and strikes grow as a result.

Postal Clerks Realize.

The postal clerks of New York want the Taft order preventing them from arguing legislation in their favor modified. They after a 48 hour work. Their exploitation is a standing commentary on State Socialism. It is to be hoped that they will some day reach the point of development where they will outdo their French contemporaries who went out on a general strike in Paris last year.

Chicago Elevator Operators Strike.

On February 27th, 800 freight and passenger elevator conductors and operators in Chicago decided to strike. The question of wages is in dispute. President Fitzgerald, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, argued against the strike. On February 28th the trouble was settled by a committee from both sides; how, the dispatches do not state.

Maine Seamen Go Out.

Dispatches of February 28th state that the members of the Maine P. I. Coast Seamen's Union have gone out on strike. The union demanded the purchase of ship supplies from union shops and the payment of wages through union agents. The crews abandoned 11 steamships. A sympathetic strike of stevedores and crews of harbor launches was expected.

Strike for Right to Organize.

Thirty bed spring makers employed by B. Bernan, 191 Canal Street, New York, struck on February 28th for the recognition of discharged employees active in the formation of a union, and for the recognition of the latter.

Dissemination Defeated.

Dispatches from Butte, Mont., dated February 28th, show that the attempt of the A. F. of L. engineers there to split the Western Federation of Miners has been defeated; the federation is still in full control of the engineers. The A. F. of L. is set down easy for its dirty part in the work by the statement that the W. F. of M. was assured the assistance of the United Mine Workers of America; the usual A. F. of L. tactics of playing one part of its organization against the other.

Miners and Bosses to Meet.

The miners and the operators of the central competitive coal field will meet in Cincinnati, Tuesday, March 28th, for a joint conference on the wage question. The operators insist on a reduction from 90 to 80 cents a ton; the miners want an increase to \$1. The result will likely be a compromise on the basis of the present rate.

Priest Appointed Arbitrator.

Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, announced on February 28th the selection of Rev. Wilber J. Kerby, professor of sociology in the Catholic University, as the third arbitrator in the dispute between the Order of Railroad Trainmen and the Big Four and B. & O. Southwestern system. All the

trainmen between Pittsburg and Chicago are involved.

A Tub Thrown to the Whales.
On March 1st it was announced that the B. & O. railroad had agreed to increase its 1,500 telegraphers' pay 9 per cent; 10 per cent was asked. The New York Times of March 2d, in its "Topics of Wall Street," says: "The view was not taken by Wall Street," however, that the granting of an increase in the wages of the telegraphers subsequently on March 2d to the road finally according an equally large increase in wages to its trainmen." In other words, the raise to the telegraphers, few in number, was simply a means of heading off a like raise to the large number of trainmen.

Nebraska Firemen Vote to Strike.

Omaha, Neb., dispatches of March 1st state that the locomotive firemen on all Nebraska roads have voted to strike unless their demands are complied with by March 7th. The firemen, all members of the Brotherhood, demand an increase in wages and seniority rights; the railroads refused to accede. The vote was on whether to arbitrate or to strike. The strike won.

Men May Strike.

Once more is State Socialism on exhibition. Paris dispatches of March 1st state that the engineers and firemen on the state-owned railroads of the west of France have decided to demand an increase in wages. The National Union of Railway Employees subsequently on March 2d decided, if necessary, to support the engineers by calling a general strike.

Refuse to Waste Time Fighting Injunction.

The attorneys for thirty-one of the striking quarrymen at Bedford, Ind., refused on March 2d to waste time in court fighting an injunction. They admitted "hoodlums," and consented to the issuance of a permanent injunction against the leaders. The strikers say the injunction would not affect the struggle to any extent. A drastic wage cut is being resisted.

Many More Strikes.

Many small strikes are being waged all over the country. The "levelers" in the Lynn, Mass., struck for a day in 25 factories with success, for an equalized scale. In Brooklyn, N. Y., Greenberg Bros. hat and cap factory was struck for recognition and re-instatement of all discharged for joining the same. Dress suit case makers in Daun & Lachor's factory in New York City struck against cramped work rooms and for a 10 per cent advance.

Car Builders Oppose Piece Work.

Eight hundred car builders employed at the plant of the Baltimore Car and Foundry company at Guster Bay, Md., went on strike on March 2d against the introduction of the piece work system.

B. & O. Railroad Workers Favor Strike.

The B. & O. conductors and trainmen have refused by an overwhelming large majority the compromise offer of wages and services presented by the company. They voted against arbitration and for a strike. The railroad officials, acting in conjunction with the interstate commerce commission and the chiefs of the conductors and trainmen's brotherhoods, are now maneuvering, under the Erdman act, to outwit the B. & O. workers.

Engineers and Firemen Make Demands.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, through its chief, W. C. Carter, has presented a demand for an increase in wages from \$2 to \$3 a day and a change in working rules to J. C. Stewart, general manager of the Erie railroad. This brotherhood is to institute all men tendencies, as it seeks to unite all its men

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SOLIDARITY

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

P.O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

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A. M. STIRTON, Editor
C. H. MCCARTY, Manager

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

GENERAL OFFICERS
Vice-President, General Sec'y-Treas., W. E. TRAUTMAN, General Organizer

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

General Strike in Philadelphia

Solidarity has been somewhat hampered during the past week with its editor and press committee in jail and Fellow Worker Williams in the hospital in getting the events of the Philadelphia street car strike in detail. However, we are able to lay before our readers a bird's-eye view of the situation and the lessons that are to be drawn.

On Friday evening at midnight a general strike was called by the Central Labor Trades Council, which was responded to pretty well by the craft unions throughout the city. Not only by the various unions; thousands of the unorganized workers also walked out. The Building and Textile trades were especially loyal and it is claimed that the present big cost of the property owned in Philadelphia from three to five million dollars a day. The strikers' committee claim to have 100,000 men on strike. The company and the municipal officials, however, are unwilling to concede half that number.

Street disturbances and rioting has been continued and on Saturday last week five persons were fatally shot by the police and fifty wounded.

That the calling of the general strike has already struck terror to the hearts of the propertied classes is evident from the fact that talk is now about arresting the ten strike leaders most prominent in having it called, on a charge of criminal conspiracy. Anything so criminal a conspiracy that threatens to interfere with the profits of the master class.

There is, however, one defect in the present general strike situation that nullifies the principal part of its value from a laborer's standpoint. That is, as yet (Tuesday) they have not been able to get the men in the power houses. Yet these are the very men that must be got out to make the strike effective.

It is claimed that many of these men are unorganized and hence the difficulty of getting them to join in the general walk-out. This is probably true and is in itself a sufficient commentary on the weakness and inefficiency of craft unionism. Under an industrial form of organization the men in the power house would have been brought into the same union with the conductors and motormen, for would a carpenter be considered having been properly unionized until this was done. In case of a strike they would have struck at the same moment with the conductors and motormen. The result would be in the first hour of battle a more complete tie-up of the street railway system than has thus far been achieved by three weeks of hand fighting, with all the accompaniment of riot and broken heads that the strikers that always attend partial strikes.

The possible historical significance of the present General Strike in Philadelphia is what it will go down in history as the most notable occasion in which craft unionism sought to use the weapons of industrialism and was not able owing to the defects in its structure and its past history. Craft unionism attempting to make use of the General Strike or other weapons of indus-

Life of a Lumber Jack.

A. M. STIRTON:

Dear Comrade—I have just read in the issue of February, 1910 of Solidarity your request from fellow-workers for articles concerning the industries in which they work. Though I am not a member of the I. W. W., I am a lumber jack and have been since I was old enough to swing an axe and run a cross-cut saw, so I thought I would give a brief description of the life of a lumber jack would be appreciated by you, even though I am not as yet a member of your organization.

Lumbering, mining and fishing are the three great industries of the state of Washington and of these three classes of workers are more numerous and brutally exploited than the slaves in the logging camps who produce the raw material for the saw mills and shingle mills of the state.

Up till 12 or 15 years ago practically all logging was done with horses or oxen as the motive power, but with the advent of the donkey engine as revolution has been perfected and steam substituted for horse or oxen.

Under the old method to take out a thousand feet of the man was considered a good day's work, but with the installation of modern methods from two to three thousand feet per man per day is considered a day's work. The life of a woodsman is in many respects worse than that of a convict. When the logging camps open in the spring they operate from 7 to 10 months a year and with but few exceptions the year round—the woodsman exercises his right as a free (2) man and goes in quest of a mister. He carries his home on his back, as he cannot hope to secure a job unless he has his blankets with him. When he has his job he receives from \$2.25 to \$4.50 per day, according to his vocation, and it is assumed that he is to work 10 hours per day, but in reality he works from 11 to 12 hours per day, as he must go to and from work on his own time. If he kicks he is unceremoniously "fired" and he rolls up his gear, straps it on his back and hits the grill till he finds another camp where his services are needed and where he generally receives like or worse treatment than at his former job. Out of his daily average he must pay a hospital fee of from \$1 to \$1.50 per month and his meals and a bank of straw or hay in the bank house cost from \$3 to \$5.50 per week.

The bank houses are generally constructed of rough lumber and equipped with two rows of banks, one above the other, which extend along both main walls of the building.

Seats for the slaves consist of a board nailed along the lower end of banks and some old boxes. Light is obtained by one window in the rear wall and cracks between the boards. Jails are sometimes cleaned: the boards of health denied it, as otherwise the disease generated might spread to fashionable resident districts and tip of a few parasite banks, houses, never, unless done by the slaves themselves, as they are more, but wage-workers likely to be accepted and what care the Weyerhaeuser and other lumber kings in the hands of their slaves so long as dollars and cents come into their coffers.

In the winter of 1907 the writer, as a slaving as a bucker in a logging camp near Granite Falls. The bank house allotted as accommodated about 70 men. The door of a bank house is seldom locked; ours never was, for none of us had anything worth any one's time to steal, but some coxs in the neighborhood were not being very well fed by their owners; in fact they became so hungry that on a rainy day in March, when we were at work a mile and a half from camp, the said coxs entered our barn-pen and feasted on the hay in our barns and left their trade mark all over the place. Needless to say that we had to replace the beds and clean up the floor by our own efforts and it took us till midnight to perform the task.

Of course, this was but a common occurrence, but the fact remains that such things occur sometimes in the logging camps, while they never occur in jail, so to speak, is like David in Saul's armor. The new methods of labor warfare are not hands. Because it has not proved them" by experience and training and is, therefore, unskillful in their use.

All in all, two lessons may be thus far deduced from the General Strike in Philadelphia. First The General Strike is a weapon that the ruling class dread more than all others in the hands of labor. Second, it can only be successfully wielded by an organization constructed with that fact in view, which proceeds to organize all laborers in any industry into one union and whose motto is that an in-

jury to one is the concern of all.

The I. W. W. are already meeting with great success in organizing the lumber jacks of this state who up to the advent of this organization made no real effort to get together in their own behalf.

A union of labor, to be effective, must of necessity repudiate the nonsense of the identity of interests between capital and labor, recognize the class struggle and organize along class lines. A union of this kind admits none but wage-workers to its ranks. Yours for the revolution,

EMIL M. HERMAN,
Box 310, R. F. D. No. 4,
Tacoma, Wash.

"Government"

The New Orleans "Item" of December 30, 1909, quotes the New York "Press" as follows:

"Government is to represent and care for the people. This is true of all government, whatever its form."

This statement is absolutely untrue, for the thing called government is but the machinery by which the property owning class or classes inflict their will, which they call law, upon society at large. Especially at this true of capitalist class government, since, unlike the chattle slave owners, the capitalist class, has no property interest in the submerged, or working millions, and, unlike the land-owning nobility, does not have to depend upon them for the defense of its property.

"Government is to represent and care for the people" who OWN the wealth producing forces of a nation, and it "cares" for no other people.

The government of the chattle slave lord—it's machinery was directed to but one end: the preservation of the tool of production on which its wealth and institutions rested, the chattle slave.

The government of the land-owning nobility, feudalism—it's machinery was directed to but one end: the preservation of the lordship of lands, through which ownership it enforced the labor of the serfs, on whose indirect slavery all its wealth and institutions rested.

The government of the capitalist class, its machinery is directed to but one end: the preservation of the right of private property in and to the great labor saving machines that have been invented by the human race, private property in which it gives it control over all the natural sources of wealth as well as over the labor power of the toiling millions, now called the wage-earners, on whose indirect slavery all its wealth and institutions rest, for, strange as it may seem, the capitalist class, like all other master classes, has but one secret—the labor-power of the working class; which power the chattle slave lord controlled directly through ownership of the slave's body, the feudal baron directly through the ownership of the land which the serf was compelled to use or die, and the capitalist also indirectly through ownership of the machinery of production and distribution which the wage-earners must use or perish.

So, I repeat, "all government, whatever its form," is but the machinery by which the working class, inflicts its will upon society at large, it has nothing to do with "the people," excepting only as they relate to property; it does not "represent" them, as their condition in all ages and now will bear witness; and it "cares" for them only insofar as they can be forced into contract terms and dividends. And this is true because the thing called "government" arose out of the necessity of the warriors, the churchmen and the traders uniting to defend the property they had plundered and defrauded from the race at large, and, therefore, one might as well say that pigs are to represent and care for commerce as to say that "government" is to represent and care for the people."

COVINGTON HALL

Masters Tremble

By Louis Duchesne.

The capitalist class of America have never been so fearful of a proletarian uprising as they are at the present time. The following news story by the Publishers' Press, taken from a capitalist paper, speaks for itself:

"Labor's horizon grows blacker; strikes raging. Whaling nation in general, and Pennsylvania in particular, on brink of industrial revolution. The possibilities prove appalling. Fear radical workmen may start reign of terror. Nation's toilers may lay down tools. The air smoldered."

With the above headlines the following comes from New York, which, doubtless, emanates from Wall street card-sharps:

"Labor troubles in the east and west; two violent strikes raging in Pennsylvania, and threats of dire consequences if police and troops are allowed to continue shooting down workers in defense of corporation property, all indicate that the United States stands upon the brink of an industrial revolution, the possibilities of which are appalling to contemplate."

"Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other UNIONIZED LEADERS among the unorganized workmen today, sounded a note of alarm. IT IS EVIDENT FROM THE TENOR OF THEIR STATEMENTS THAT THEY FEAR THEY WOULD HAVE LITTLE CONTROL IF THE RADICAL ELEMENT SHOULD ASSERT A DOMINANCY."

"With Philadelphia stagnated by the street railway strike, the situation grows more alarming every hour. Open threats have been made to wipe out the State in case the strikers are growing bolder."

"The Bethlehem steel works is tied up by a strike and a general strike is threatened. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the selfsame spirit of impending trouble is in the air."

"The high cost of living and the exposure of trust methods, which have apparently helped to cause those high prices, are stung the working class into a state bordering on frenzy."

"It is urged that the federation may be necessary to restore the calm which formerly existed. At least the government would move slowly in whatever it undertakes, FOR A FALSE MOVE NOW MAY PRECIPITATE A BEIGE OF AFFAIRS COMMUNE TO FALE INTO INSIGNIFICANCE."

"Seething unrest among railroad employees has been growing to such an alarming extent that it is feared if the Baltimore and Ohio employes strike, it may result in strikes upon two-score of the roads throughout the country, where wage demands have been made. The railroad outlook is much worse by the announcement today of the railroad managers that they cannot grant the men their demands."

"Even the great United States Steel Corporation, the biggest industrial corporation in the world, stands upon the threshold of stagnation. Runaway prices of discount have marred the progress of the steel trust ever since its formation, but the labor horizon is darker now than ever before."

"Trouble which threatens to tie up the industry of the United States is in the air."

"THE CONSERVATIVES, alarmed by adverse court decisions, the attitude of industrial captains and the inability to get higher pay. FEAR THAT THE RADICALS WILL ORGANIZE THEIR OWN FIGHTING FORCE TO COMBAT TROOPS AND GUN-FIGHTING POLICE. Ever now, this organization may be under way, for the secret convalesces of the toilers are secret, indeed. Their plans are carefully guarded."

"There has been a sudden feeling of antagonism by steel railway employees throughout Pennsylvania ever since the Chester strike two years ago."

"THE POSSIBILITY OF A GENERAL REIGN OF TERROR WITH VIOLENCE AND INDUSTRIAL STAGNATION HOVERS NEARER NOW THAN EVER BEFORE. BECAUSE THE MOVEMENTS CONCERNED ARE."

"In the northwest the wildcat miners are still grumbling over their inability to force their demands upon a half dozen railroads. In New England the textile workers are voting on a general strike, and FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY THE SAME PREBODING OF IMPENDING TROUBLE IS HEARD."

Who will say that the master class don't

recognize the stuff that makes for revolution when they sit still?

The above intimates that Gompers and his traitorous clique have been in close communication with the big guns of industry, and that they have feared that the rank and file of the workers are tired of their slimy tactics and that the "RADICAL ELEMENT" may "assert a dominance."

The industrial unionist may look upon all this with much gloom. Where there is conflict as there is now throughout the country the proletarian movement is safe. Those workers who adopt our tactics are on their way to us, and that rapidly. Mass movements where a revolutionary spirit prevails have a remarkable way of shelling off reactionary leaders and "showing them up." Slimy labor fakirs are out of place in a revolutionary conflict.

On with the revolution. The future is ours. The very eye of the social revolution is nearing. Wall Street fears it. The I. W. W. is "well born." Get busy.

FOR THE TEN THOUSAND

Danville, Ind.—Enclosed you will find \$1.50, for which send Solidarity to the following names:
If you have any sample copies to spare I think I can use some to advantage in getting some more subs.—J. E. S.

Oakland, Cal.—Enclosed find a postage money order for one dollar and 20 cents. The dollar is for a year's sub to Solidarity and the 20 cents for its value in Eleven Blind Leaders.—A. G.

Imperial, Calif.—Enclosed find money order for 50 cents to pay for bundle order for 50 weeks of Solidarity for five weeks.—W.

Cleveland, O.—Enclosed find money order for \$5, for which send Solidarity for a year to the following addresses—P. L. C.

Kokomo, Ind.—Enclosed find money order for \$2.75 to pay for four months of Solidarity for 10 copies of the latest issue of Solidarity; also for bundle of 25 next issue.—F. M.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Follow—Enclosed find one yearly sub and \$1 in payment for same.—C. H. A.

Seattle, Wash.—Enclosed find money order for \$1, for which send me 50 copies of No. 11 about 30 copies of No. 12. We are changing our headquarters again the first of the month.—C. P. W.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Enclosed find postage money order for 50 cents, for which send Solidarity to—Prospect Street. The Wage Slave was good, but Solidarity is better.—T. F. G.

Muncie, Ind.—Enclosed find \$1 in payment for 10 copies of Solidarity. This is to be a standing order.—S. T. H.

San Pedro, Calif.—Enclosed find postage money order for \$1. Please send me for same some Eleven Blind Leaders pamphlets.—F. H.

New Orleans, La.—For the enclosed dollar send 10 copies of Solidarity each week for 10 weeks. Will try and increase order later.—M. L.

Trenton, N. J.—Enclosed find \$2 for six months' subs.—L. P.

A. M. STIRTON.

February 17th, 1910.
Dear Comrade—Have read your ad. in the I. S. R. of recent date and do hereby send in my subscription for one year to the Solidarity, which I sincerely hope is the genuine article, i. e., who strikes unhesitatingly and vital blows at this monstrous system. I want to do all it is possible for one to do in tearing down and uprooting the institutions and idiotic customs of today. Have just read Odon's splendid article and am inspired by the living thought that if grasped held and developed, it seems, is the realization of the great beauty to come in all things. Address W. G.

26 South Sixth Street,
Columbus, O.

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

New Local Union in Allentown.
Last week a new local union of 100 workers was organized in Allentown. Workers are very bright in that city which is a regular, inactive industry of the spread of industrial unionism.

UNITE, BUT WHERE?

"WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE." You have nothing to lose but your chains, and you have the world to gain. That is good advice. Yes, Workers of the World, unite, but where? I know but one place where all the workers can unite, and that is in the place where they work. Every worker, no matter what sex, age, color, creed or nationality, can unite where they work, and nowhere else.

"Unite, Workers, Unite with your brothers, the capitalists." So says the A. F. of L. and the Civic Federation. But capitalists want all that the workers produce, and the workers want all they produce. The capitalist produces nothing and takes what he can. The worker produces all and gets what the capitalist gets back.

"Unite in the trades," says the craftsman, but all workers are not craftsmen. So all the workers cannot unite with the craftsmen. There is no place outside the place where the workers toil where they can unite. All workers cannot unite in the political field. All workers cannot unite in the Trades' Union. All the workers cannot unite in one fraternal organization, and there is but one society or organization where all the workers can unite, and that is an Industrial Union of Workers, the I. W. of W.

Unite, Workers, Unite in the I. W. W. Unite, yes, unite, all workers unite. "Unite, Workers, Unite," that is about all we hear everywhere, but from the place where we work. Unite for anything but to get the wealth we are producing, I say, "Unite, Workers, Unite," to keep the wealth we produce. Unite for the BEEFSTEAK, the HOME and the FIRESIDE.

"Unite, Workers, Unite," in the place where you work. Unite with your fellow-workers. Never mind if he is a Hun, Polek, Dago, Nigger or Chink. Unite for the Beefsteak. Remember that all workers must unite to get the Beefsteak, and if one class is shut out you cannot win. God never created one class to do all the work, and another class to do all the eating. There are lots of people that think that way, too. Are you one of them? Do you really believe that some people were created just to work and to live without eating?

Unite with your fellow-workers, your wives and your sweethearts for the Beefsteak. You are a thousand times better off in mind, soul and body, if you have a good Beefsteak instead of in the butcher's shop. Unite to get the Beefsteak inside of your fellow-workers as well as yourself. The better the food you eat, the better man you are, inside, outside and topside. The better your wife eats, the better woman she is. Unite, again, I say, unite for the Beefsteak, for the stomach's sake. The stomach rules the world. Good living means good health, means less crime. Good living today means happiness today and not tomorrow. An empty stomach today means hell today. Cut out all the hunger of mind and body and you cut out all the hell.

C. L. GRIFFING, New Orleans, La.

Ready Next Week. New Pamlet by Edward Hammond, "TWO SCHOOLS OF UNIONISM."

Best pamphlet 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 Scab." Same price, 50c per hundred, \$1.50 per thousand. Order now. Put one in your letter every time you write.

Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 602, New Castle, Pa.

This is the very whirlwind of moral revolution. Always, heretofore, revolutions have meant merely some wider distribution of privilege, more top hats and togas and that ten thousand instead of ten should bleed the multitude. But now, at length, it has been decided that the multitude should not be bled any more and this revolution, although it will turn the world around and set the foundations of society on new and hitherto undiscovered bases.—Ferguson.

PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES. "Why Strikes are Lost," by W. E. Trautman, in LITHUANIAN. Price 10 cents a copy; 5 per cent. off on orders of 100 or more.

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

Center Shots

By a Western Rifleman.

Craft unions in Chicago propose to wage a war against the introduction of machines to tend newspapers. They propose to base their fight on maudlin sentiment and slash. It is useless to kick against the introduction of labor-saving and labor-displacing machinery. Organization in the based upon the power possessed by the union is the only way in which those displaced by machinery can be given employment.

"Fight Capital with Capital." The A. F. of L. has declared war on the steel trust and levied a tax of 10 cents on each member with which to carry on the fight. Now, wouldn't that jar you? Going to match pennies with Carnegie.

You don't live while you are at work. You are only getting the means whereby to live. Your life commences when you leave the shop. All the rest is drudgery. Organize to have longer hours to live and more wages to obtain life. The I. W. W. is the way toward life. Join the organization of our class and work for shorter hours, longer pay and the final overthrow of capitalism.

Edward Payson Weston is once more in the limelight because he is on a long hike. But the press never mentions the workers who, although they built all roads, are continually on the tramp. Weston's "ridgity" lies in the fact that he could ride if he wanted to. The "dignity of labor" only comes when such labor is useless. Don't be fooled by such phrases. Organize for shorter hours and more pay.

No, you're not a slave. But what makes you jump so when the alarm clock goes off in the early morn? Think it over.

Philadelphia workmen on the street car lines went on a strike on February 22d, the anniversary of the birth of that aristocratic old gent, popularly called "The father of our country." The workers have learned through the work of the slugging committee of the capitalist class that this is not their country. Doubtless they are tempted to exclaim, "If father could only see me now."

Philadelphia, "the city of brotherly love," we see the fond caresses that "big brother" Capital is bestowing on "little brother" Labor through the medium of the policeman's club.

Last, Strayed or Stolen—One "identity of interests." Was last seen in Philadelphia on February 21st, 1910. The animal is blind on one side and is very decept. A similar disappearance took place about June 14th, 1909. Suitable reward if returned to Sammy Gompers, care of Civic Federation.

The workers might live on 30 cents a day. As a Harvard "professor" suggests, it is like the college "high-boys" had an unlimited supply of coffee brains to fall back upon when funds ran low.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

Solidarity intends to run a series of special articles and perhaps special issues dealing with particular industries and showing the necessity of industrial unionism in each particular industry. It's time now to get the staff together. Now what we want of every fellow worker who reads this notice is this: Sit down and write us all you know about the industry in which you work; wages, living conditions, unions and their history if any, intentions and how they have affected things—in fact everything you know. Write these articles as long as you like. We'll boil them down. Never mind about your spelling and grammar. We'll tend to that. What we want is the facts. Whether you are a lumber jack, miner, glass blower, metal worker, or whatever, tell us what you know and we'll read the rest. But do this.

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.

Available For Rent.

The scope 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.

Send for cards to Solidarity and push its circulation.

Reaping the Whirlwind.

Not a little of the power of the capitalist class rests upon the reverence of the workers for the Constitution. Yet in Colorado, in Idaho, in Spokane and elsewhere the capitalists have trampled the Constitution underfoot. To hell with the Constitution! and "What's the constitution between friends" have their origin with the masters of our bread. The workers echo the cry, "To hell with the Constitution," yet the possessing class heed not the handwriting on the wall.

And not a little of the capitalists' position is upheld upon respect for the law and the judiciary. Yet again we see blind greed building to its doom. Corruption, denial of the ancient writ of habeas corpus, trial without jury, abolition of freedom of speech, one law for the capitalist class and for the poor, as well as the personal character of the federal judges, have so dragged the judicial emine into the mire that the "stink raised to high heaven" has caused even portions of the capitalist class to stand against. And the workers see.

Another chain that binds the workers is their fatuous regard for the "sacred" contract. Here at least it would be thought that the masters would take care. Yet the present capitalist class have no thought for the future. "After us the men shall cry, while madly scrambling for more profits. A case in point is had in the recent strike of the Denver pressmen on the three leading papers—the Post, the News-Times and the Republican. The masters signed a contract agreeing to every demand of the strikers. After the men had returned to work the contract was repudiated on the ground that it had been obtained under duress. "We had to publish our paper or sustain a loss. The contract is not binding because at the time both parties were on an equal footing." The workers will not be slow to see the point. The same logic applied to their position would mean just this—We must eat or starve. Therefore, any contracts we may sign are not binding because we are not on an equal footing with the masters of the bread.

So if the workers have no respect for a masterly document, penned by pirates, long since "dead, rotten and forgotten," if they fail to admire the mailed fist of the industrial lords as represented by their creatures from Grossmont, and if they no longer scrub on their knuckles and deny their own interests in obedience to the contract, fetich, the capitalists have but themselves to blame. They have sown the wind—let them reap the whirlwind.

The Last Lockout.

It will be mighty in which in the last instance the question might be decided. It will be the night of the organized proletariat that will determine whether the producers shall have the right of full enjoyment of the proceeds of their labor. That might, properly and ingeniously directed, will not exercise itself in bloody skirmishes upon the streets and barricades; not in conspiracies and diplomatic parleys; it will line up in battle array with the dominating class of today in the places where wealth is produced and workers are exploited. In the factories, mills and mines and upon the land. The improved methods applied by the industrial unions indicate that they are endeavoring to transplant the field of conflict, and there is a growing tendency not to surrender the control of the huge fabric of production by leaving the workshop and starting out in long-drawn-out strikes, but to keep the hand on the throttle of the engine of production. Irritation, passive-action strikes, sabotage and other methods adapted to this growing tendency are examples of working class solidarity, properly prepared and organized, and working class intelligence correctly, intelligently and ingeniously directed.

Learning from the past experience, and complete permanent control of the means of life, and instruments of production and distribution will not be started by the workers leaving the place where they create wealth, but by organizing an organized body and taking possession through such methods as will be necessary to apply in order to settle for all times the ownership of the vast resources of wealth. The producers being organized industrially to carry on and continue production, but for the universal enjoyment of all products by all who create wealth, will not abandon that field, and surrender the control to those who claim to be the owners. The last act in this conflict will be the turning out of the exploiters, and the raising of the banner of Industrial Freedom over the workshops of the world in a free society of men and women—that is in the Industrial Commonwealth. From Trautman's "Industrial Unionism."

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 in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL WORKER. Published Weekly by the Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World in Seattle, Washington. A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper AWAKENS THOUGHT! COMPELS ACTION! Represents the Spirit of the West. Subscription: Yearly, \$1.00; Six Months, 50 Cents; Canada, \$1.50 Per Year. Address: INDUSTRIAL WORKER, P. O. Box 1443, Seattle, Washington.

SOLIDARITY Official Organ of the Pittsburg District Union of the Industrial Workers of the World ONLY I. w. W. PAPER East of the Rocky Mountains. Published Weekly by the Local Unions of the I. W. W. at New Castle, Pa. Ten Thousand Subs Wanted by May 1, 1910 Liberal Commission to Agents ONE DOLLAR YEAR Subscribe Now! Address SOLIDARITY, Post Office Drawer 622, New Castle, Pennsylvania

A Few Words on Strikes.

By S. A. Sodal.

The strike is on. The scene of action may shift. The surface indications may vary. The personnel of the conflicting forces may change, but wherever, whenever or however the strike may be viewed, the one irrefutable cause remains the same.

Strikes are but evidences of the class war that is being waged within the social structure. The house-human society is divided against itself and in consequence the conflicting segments must clash.

The basis of the Philadelphia strike is the struggle on the part of the car men for an increased standard of living. On the part of the traction company for a decreased standard of living for their employees with a corresponding increase of dividends to them.

We are now in the last stage of the regime of capitalism. Its race is about run. Today the tendency in ultra-capitalist circles is toward concentration on a huge scale, and there is a tremendous struggle on between the "Captains of Industry." Each is struggling to gather into his particular control all the capital he can, and the bait he holds out to the investing public is a larger dividend on the investment than his competitor gives.

The successful "Captains of Industry," finding themselves swamped with capital for investment are compelled to take over the collapsing industries of their vanquished competitors, rehabilitate them, and put them on a paying basis; then out they go for more fights to conquer. Driven resistlessly onward, they therefore know not whether they sail on the tide with the wind, and perhaps to their doom.

All of this has its effect on labor, organized or unorganized. Whatever stand the organized workers of the past were enabled to make against this tendency, the time is now here when their organizations, as at present constituted, cannot hope to meet this new, and as yet uncontrollable, force with the old obsolete weapons of battle.

Industry is now so correlated that the separate craft organizations are being driven down upon each other, and instead of using their power to vanquish the enemy they are wasting their strength fighting for supremacy among themselves. Jurisdiction is demanded where none can hope to long exist, and the weaker unions are swallowed up by the strong. This does not, nor cannot, solve the problem. The absorption of several small craft unions by a large one is too tedious and expensive a method. It is the aphorism of democratic institutions, places the absorbed unions under the domination of their conquerors and prevents proper maneuvering on the field of battle.

Under the present method of industrial concentration lines of craft are being rapidly obliterated. This, together with the installation of the most highly improved mechanical devices, hurls demoralization into the ranks of the organized workers where their organization is based upon the craft idea.

Nothing can stay the advance of the "Captains of Industry," except a united working class on the field of production, so organized and drilled that through their economic organization they can control industry.

Political action can only benefit them when used as supplemented by their economic activity. It is the height of folly to assume that the workers can get anything from political activity unsupported by industrial organization in the shop, where the seal of war actually lies.

Whatever the workers succeed in wresting from the capitalist at the point of production, can be ratified if necessary by their political representatives.

But, no matter what laws may be passed by their political representatives they cannot be enforced without the economic organization of the workers class capable, to see to their enforcement.

Economic control ever has preceded political control. It is the basis of all control.

The workers, to gain strikes; to increase the standard of living; to ultimately oust the capitalist from his possession of the means of life, the basis of production, must organize on the basis of their alignment WITHIN INDUSTRY. They must organize industrially as a class, with the object in view to take and hold.

The I. W. W. presents the only form of organization through which and by which the workers-class can successfully cope with the capitalist class.

The capitalist will, and must, fight you just as hard in your craft union as in the

Industrial Workers of the World; but in the I. W. W. YOU WILL BE ABLE TO FIGHT BACK and win, while in the craft union you have the same old fight always to fight over and over again.

Workers of the World unite! And to unite means—Join the I. W. W.

The blow of the policeman's baton is not the rebuff of the ballot cast at the last election. It is the echo of the fallacy of craft division. No matter who controls the political government if the workers were united on the field of production there would be no policeman's batons to descend upon the heads of the workers.

The police would then be producing wealth, instead of, as now, producing wounds.

The Blacklist System.

The Warner Gear company, which has developed from a little shack in which six men were employed seven years ago to a great factory which now employs about 700 men, is a component part of the Manufacturers' Association. This association has a perfect blacklist system and a well trained army of spies. Every factory which belongs to it is supplied with a certain number of spies. The function of the spy is to detect and report anything the workers do or say contrary to the interest of the company. This association is therefore a very good weapon in the hands of the company. H—W— was and is a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. The I. W. W. is considered a very dangerous and undesirable organization from the point of view of the capitalist class because it is organized in such a way that it will meet and defeat all associations of the capitalists. Harry Williamson was discharged about six weeks ago for the simple reason that he invited some of his fellow-workers to join the I. W. W. He went to another factory and applied for a job, and he was told to come back Monday and start to work. He worked five minutes and was discharged without explanation, although he asked why. Then a friend at Kokomo, Ind., wrote him to come over there and get a job. He went, took three days and got discharged in the same manner. He returned to Muncie and tried his best to get work, but it was impossible. He walked all around the city from factory to factory in search of employment, which was not obtainable for him.

"The outlook for me is very dark," said W— to me the other day, when I met him on the street. "I've been all over the city trying to get a job, but I couldn't find any. I guess I am blacklisted. I have only 20 cents in my pocket and not a thing in the house to eat." He did not tell me, but his friends told me, that his wife and child have been starving for some time, and that the landlord threatened to throw him out if he don't settle soon with the rent. He is blacklisted by the Manufacturers' Association. All doors to life are closed against him. What is his choice? He must beg, steal or starve to death!

Do you wonder if he becomes desperate? The Manufacturers' Association is merely using him to get together, and demand that W— be reinstated.

Yours for industrial freedom.
E. NELSON,
Muncie, Ind.

The rich spend small fortunes on the unusual clothes and old and gem set collars of their pet dogs. Poorly parties are also a platitude custom at which the invited and assembled gannets sit at the tables and are served with the choicest viands. But how can we declaim against the law and, generally, against the absolute right of the rich to spend their incomes as they please unless we perceive and insist that any and all incomes drawn from others' labor are fundamentally and grievously wrong.—Gibson.

SOLIDARITY

FIRST BLOOD

(Continued From Page One.)

felish. Moreover, if the publishing house that does our press work could be crippled or put out of business, that, too, would cause us at the present time a great deal of inconvenience.

(While writing this paragraph word comes to us that McCarty is again arrested in his company with several local Socialist Party members on the ground of several articles published in The Free Press urging industrial unionism and class action on the part of the workers against certain tyrannical orders of the Mayor growing out of the present strike. If they walk in and arrest the editor also again while at work, the reader will please excuse imperfections in this week's issue. New Castle is going to be another Spokane.)

Hearing no footsteps we proceeded. The Steel Trust has absolutely determined that cost what it may, Solidarity must be suppressed. Having pretty well shot to pieces the A. A. in the present strike, the Steel Trust views with dread the appearance of a new and vastly more effective form of unionism rising up in its very vitals to take the place of the old craft unionism which it has hamstringed so swept away. The expectation is that the so-called "independent" mills are also to join forces with the Trust on July 1st, when their contracts expire, and go in to make a clean sweep of unionism of every shade and type in Western Pennsylvania.

Indeed, how could they do otherwise? They are merely dependents and hangers-on of the Trust and what the Trust says they must do. They have measured swords with the A. F. of L. and know that the sword of the A. F. of L. is made of wood. They know that the sword of the I. W. W. is made of steel, for they have already felt its edge. It must be supposed they cost what it may.

They realize the importance of our geographical no less than of our industrial position. WITHIN A RADIUS OF FIFTY MILES OF NEW CASTLE THERE ARE MORE WAGE EARNERS THAN THERE ARE IN ALL THE PACIFIC STATES AND IN ALL THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES COMBINED. We hold the center of the line of battle. The enemy knows it. If we ship them here the forces of capitalism are broken, scattered and defeated on the American continent. With a little help, a little energy, a little grit and self-sacrifice by the part of the fellow-workers everywhere we'll do it. The iron is white hot now. Strike it and strike hard!

Just now we need money. Send it in. Everybody who has any sub cards in his possession sell them at once or remit for them now. Sell them and remit for them later on. Increase the bundle orders. Examine your own and their children's every coin. Take collections to help Solidarity in every shop, in every mine. It's the pennies of the workers against the millions of the Steel Trust, but we can win. In every local of the Western Federation of the Shingle Workers, of the Flint Glass Workers, of the Putters of the United Mine Workers, no less than of the I. W. W., bring the matter up and act immediately.

How many workers are there who will contribute, say a Dollar a month, to the cause of their own and their children's emancipation? If you are one, if you have red blood in your veins, fill out the following blank, cut out and mail immediately:

I, the undersigned, subscribe to the sustaining and defining fund of Solidarity _____ cents every month for a period of _____ months. It is understood that I can cancel this pledge at any time by giving notice.
Signed _____
P. O. _____
State _____
Do not let Solidarity be IN DANGER. TO THE RESCUE!

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On the Field of Action.

(Continued From Page One.)

employed on and about a railroad engine in one compact organization. It has met with the opposition, on this account, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, under Chief Stone, which has scabbled on it in several strikes. This is likely to prove a factor in the settlement of present troubles. Chief Stone, like B'rer Brox, is laying low in all the railroad difficulties and saying nothing.

"The National Labor Alliance."

According to Washington, D. C., dispatches of March 4th, a lot of members of the defunct K. of L., aided by some members of Congress, have formed a "National Labor Alliance" "to oppose the influence of the American Federation of Labor in national and congressional elections." This bunch, most likely, believe in "turning the rascals out," so that other rascals may get in. They want to get at the plum tree, in order that they may shake it down. That labor is used to do their dirty work is encouraging, for it shows once more the necessity of keeping labor hypnotized, and thus indirectly reveals labor's struggle everywhere.

The Strategic Rages Everywhere.

From all of the above items of news culled from the New York newspapers of the week of February 27th to March 6th, inclusive, it is safe to conclude that the struggle between capital and labor rages everywhere in this country. For the above are but a few of the items that are permitted to appear in local newspapers. Few as they are, they show that labor wants higher wages and a higher life. Labor will obtain both on the field of industry, by all of its members acting together, regardless of the capitalists and their allies—the "labor leaders," the strictly arbitrators and the politicians; and with one eye to its own interests exclusively.

Workers of the World, unite! You have only your chains to lose and a world to gain!
THE REVIEWER.

New Headquarters.

The headquarters of the New Castle Local of the I. W. W. has been moved from 23 1/2 East Washington street to 10 1/2 South Mill street, upstairs. Regular business meeting every Monday evening. Every member is urged to attend.

A free reading room is maintained at above headquarters and a full line of the best periodicals will be secured. Everyone, whether members or not, cordially invited to come up, rest, visit and read at any and all times. A full line of I. W. W. literature, including Solidarity and Industrial Worker, always on sale. Come up and see us.

The Printers' (?) Label.

For two years past the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, whose headquarters are at Cincinnati, O., has been fighting to secure equal rights to the label of the allied printing trades council for the five international unions represented in the council. At present the International Typographical Union practically owns and controls the union label, having the majority vote, four to three, in the council. It opposes the efforts of the pressmen, and wants the label for its own exclusive use. This means that, when the pressmen go out on strike and the comp's remain in, for instance, the pressmen cannot withdraw the label from the struck shop. While, on the other hand, should the I. T. U. strike, and the pressmen remain in, the label can be withdrawn and the shop declared unfair. The I. T. U. has been proclaimed one of the unions that is evolving toward industrial unionism. The fight of the pressmen's organization shows the real nature of I. T. U. industrialism. It is of the usual selfish craft variety that has led labor to division and defeat.

A COLOR PRINTER.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The address of the Pittsburgh district organizer of the I. W. W. is Joseph J. Editor, 100 Chartiers Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa. Those wishing information regarding the organization, or speakers in English or Foreign languages, will please communicate with the organizer at the above address.

Subscribe for Solidarity. Use Sub Blank in this issue.

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BY W. E. TRAUTMANN
Shows the Working Class "How to Win" through Industrial Organization. Exposes weakness of Craft Unions.
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For a Dollar we will mail ten copies each of any of our other
FOR TEN DOLLARS we will send by express prepaid A THOUSAND of these or any of our other
"POCKET LIBRARY" booklets assorted as desired. This offer applies to all the books we have advertised at five cents except Richardson's "Introduction to Socialism," our best price on which is \$3.00 per hundred. For a Dollar longer we will mail a set of six books, all different, and the twelve numbers of the REVIEW for 1906, all on receipt of \$1.00. Postage to Canada twenty cents extra.

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