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## Where the Struggle Rages

### Where the Struggle Rages

As in the days of Patrick Henry, men may cry "Peace! Peace!" between capital and labor where there can be no peace. The class struggle, that is, the conflict of interests between capitalists and laborers, is subject to laws beyond the control of Congress, the Civic Federation and the capitalist class; in that fact lies the hope of progress and civilization. Just now the increased and increasing cost of living is the force that most cruelly drives the working class into strikes and revolts. Labor needs more wherewithal to live in order to sustain and propagate itself with a degree of efficiency demanded by advanced capitalism, and it will get it, no matter what device is created to prevent the consumption. And the future will compel labor to make evermore insistent demands; for the future, according to all the present indications, will see prices still higher than they are at present. Under these important social circumstances I. W. W. members need not despair; on the contrary, they should strive for their ideals with even greater vigor and zeal; their efforts can only be fruitful, for they are in accord with the tendencies of the times. As Prof. Carver said in Boston, the capitalist system is digging its own grave. All that we need to do is to prepare the corpse for decent burial. Build the framework of the new society within the shell of the old!

### Philadelphia and Bethlehem

At the outset of the week under review, March 6 to 12 inclusive, the strikers at Philadelphia and Bethlehem were still in force. In the former strike interest and action continued unabated; in fact, it was the predominant labor struggle of the week. Its extension throughout the State of Pennsylvania and the nation was discussed, and only awaits the actual endorsement of the working class to make it effective. In Bethlehem the strike in Schwab's steel mills is still being conducted under A. F. of L. guidance. Reports of wholesale desertions are denied by the strikers; the strike leaders declare themselves confident of ultimate victory. The Schwab plant was the subject of an attack by Congressman Rainey, who declared the labor conditions there outrageous. The shooting of an Austrian there has also been made a subject of international adjustment. Labor will get little from either of these sources, as abundant incidents of a similar nature in the past amply prove.

### Railroad Workers Aroused

Next to the Philadelphia strike, the doings of the railroad workers' organizations were prominent in the news of the week. According to March 12 dispatches, the railroad men in Omaha, Neb., were preparing for a big strike to begin the following day. The conductors' official spokesman declared that they would not strike in sympathy with the firemen. Chicago dispatches of the same date discuss the possibilities of a strike of 27,000 firemen on 45 railroads; the outlook was said to be gloomy. There was little hope of reaching a satisfactory agreement with the railroad managers. A break in the arbitration sessions was expected in a few days unless concessions were granted. The "Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers," as it prefers to be called, is of industrial union tendencies; it aims to organize all the men who labor on or about a railroad engine into one big organization

that will provide for and protect the engineer from his apprenticeship in the asphalt or machine shop up to his graduation as fireman and engineer. It is opposed by the exclusive "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers" under Chief Stone. This organization is noticeably quiet during the discussion.

On the eastern railroads the strike outlook is said to be brighter than on those of the western States. It was reported on March 12 that most likely the situation on the B. & O. would be settled within a few days in a manner satisfactory to both sides; and that this basis of agreement would cause a resumption of conferences on the New York Central, New Haven, Boston and Maine, Lackawanna, Erie, Philadelphia & Reading and other systems which rejected the original demands of the conference will resume satisfactorily.

The eastern railroad men are reported pleased with the announcement. It is stated that even though the western standardization is not recognized, it is declared the result will be enough for the men to meet the increased cost of living. Of course this statement is to be taken with a large grain of salt. We wager that discontent will soon be rife again on the eastern railroads.

### To Work! To Work!

The review of the week, March 6 to 12 inclusive, is an encouragement to the I. W. W. man and woman. Get active! Don't sit in your meeting rooms and "chew the rag" about abstractions and tactics. Get some copies of the Industrial Worker and Solidarity and distribute them among striking and agitated working men and women. Make some preparation for meetings and active distribution of literature on May day. To work! to work; the time is ripe.

Build the framework of the new society within the shell of the old.

### THE REVIEWER.

### GOING TO COURT.

The trial of the editor and press committee of Solidarity on the charge of violating the publishing laws of Pennsylvania in not publishing the ownership of the paper—despite the facts in the case which every reader can determine for himself by simply turning the page and glancing at the editorial heading—is scheduled for this week or next. Quite probably it will be over with and decided by the time this reaches our readers.

In the meantime we naturally refrain from saying anything about our plan of defense further than that it is now up to every reader who is at all concerned about the existence of Solidarity to raise what money he can for our defense and above all things else to hustle in the same. Money we need and we need it sorely, but **SUBS WE MUST HAVE.**

We appeal right now to the Court of Last Resort—the working people. If you are with us now is the time to come to the rescue. What is your verdict?

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 Scabs."

Same price, 20¢ per hundred, \$1.50 per thousand. Order now. Put one in your letter every time you write.

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

## Call For Fifth Convention

### Industrial Workers of the World.

In pursuance of the constitution and the decision of the referendum vote of the membership, the fifth convention will be held in Chicago, Ill., beginning May 1st, 1910.

Each local union in good standing that has paid tax on an average membership of 20 for six months preceding the date of the convention will receive credentials to duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to, in accordance with the constitution.

Local unions directly chartered by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for 200 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200 or major fraction thereof.

Two or more local unions in the same locality may jointly send their delegate to the convention, and the vote of the delegates in the convention shall be in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, provided the said delegate is a member in good standing of one of the locals so sending him.

National Industrial Unions shall have two delegates for the first 10,000 of its members or less, and an additional delegate for each additional 5,000 or major fraction thereof.

The expense of delegates attending the convention must be borne by their respective local organization, except the mileage, which shall be pooled among locals sending delegates.

The constitution provides as follows:

Art. IV, Sec. 14. "No local union shall be admitted to representation unless it has been duly chartered three months before the assembling of the convention, and is otherwise in good standing."

Art. XI, Sec. 2. "No local union shall be entitled to representation at any convention that has not paid tax on at least 20 members for the six months prior to the convention."

For provisions of the constitution relating to the convention see pages 13 to 15.

T. J. COLE,  
J. J. JETTOR,  
E. G. FLYNN,  
FRANCIS MILLER,  
GEORGE SPEED,  
General Executive Board  
VINCENT ST. JOHN,  
W. E. TRAUTMANN,  
General Secretaries,  
Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1910.

## STRAY BULLETS

The world has always listened to a battle cry.

People who live at white heat themselves burn holes into other people's thinking.

No compromise is ever strong or permanent.

The capitalists have well said: "There is nothing to arbitrate." It is a question of power. While we are disorganized they will exploit us to the limit of endurance.

As fast as the working class gains power through industrial organization they will take what they can of the wealth that they produce until they get it all.

Hark! hark! the dogs do bark,  
The scabs are coming with chains;  
Some in rags, and some with tags,  
But all on Union trains.

Selected.

### A Hymn of Capitalism.

Of all my father's family,  
I love myself the best;  
If Providence will care for me,  
The devil may take the rest.

## Free Speech Fight Ended

At last the great Spokane battle has been brought to a close. This was effected through the instrumentality of a series of conferences between the city and county officials and an I. W. W. committee. The following is an account of the various conferences and the conclusions arrived at by the contestants in this long battle. On February 28th the executive or fighting committee of the I. W. W. elected a committee of three; Fellow Workers Gillespie, McKevey and Foster, and commissioned them to call on the authorities and discuss the situation before opening hostilities on the morrow.

This interview terminated in practically a declaration of war on both sides, as the mayor seemed to think the only possible solution of the difficulty was to test the ordinance in the courts. He frankly stated that he don't endorse a prohibitive or discriminative ordinance, but said he had no other choice than to enforce the laws already on the books. He professed willingness to treat on the matter, but claimed lack of jurisdiction. This was considered unfavorable by the committee, and the mayor was told that the fight must continue until the I. W. W. was crushed or free speech assured. Next day the committee, enlarged by the addition of Fellow Worker Stark, called on the police department, where a general conference was held. The authorities showed a willingness to reasonably consider the situation and asked for specific credentials from the committee which would show their authority to talk business. These credentials were secured and on March 2d the general conference met. The city 2000 members were represented by Mayie Pratt, Pros. Attorney Pugh, Corporation Counsel Blair, Chief of Police Sullivan and Captain Detective Burns. The I. W. W. was represented by Fellow Workers Stark, McKevey, Gillespie and Foster. The conference took on the nature of demands by the I. W. W. These were four in number: First, the promise that landlords would not be intimidated into refusing the rent of halls to the I. W. W., as has been done during the past few months of the fight; and that the I. W. W. hall meetings be absolutely free from police interference, provided, of course, that we kept within the common rules—in short, hall conditions were to be the same as those prior to Nov. 2d. Second, freedom of the press and the right to sell the Industrial Worker on the street just as other newspapers are. Third, the release of I. W. W. prisoners in the city and county jails. Fourth, the use of the street for public speaking.

The first two propositions were granted after but slight discussion.

The third proposition was very closely related to the fourth, and after a very unsatisfactory discussion of it the committees turned to the fourth so as to find out how they stood on that. The mayor, corporation counsel, etc., assured the I. W. W. committee that free speech is to be allowed in Spokane in the near future, and though no date was or could be set, for this new arrangement to take effect, they were positively assured that it will be in a short while. And meanwhile the regular religious organizations will not be discriminated in favor of, but must await the time when the streets are open to all.

With this proposition established as a working basis, the conference again took up the matter of the release of prisoners, which was a delicate one to handle. Prosecutor Pugh professed not to have any animosity against any of the prisoners, but stated that it is impossible to release them all at once. It was agreed that the city prisoners

(some 15 in number) should be immediately released, and the county prisoners (14 in number) released on a sliding scale, to begin immediately, without discrimination. In return for these concessions he demanded a hostage in the shape of National Organizer F. W. Helewood, who was then vigorously fighting extradition proceedings at Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho. The conference came to a stumbling block here, as they had no jurisdiction over Helewood, who is employed at Coeur d'Alene by the national headquarters. To obviate this difficulty it was necessary to put the proposition before Helewood, so the conference adjourned to meet again in Coeur d'Alene three hours later.

Owing to poor connections Helewood could not be reached before 7:15 p. m., and the final extradition proceedings, scheduled to start at 7:30 p. m., were postponed while the conference met in Judge Dunn's private chambers. Meanwhile the committee had been increased by E. Gurley Flynn, Helewood and Attorney Moore. The situation was outlined to them, and the further proposition made to Helewood that if he surrendered himself he would be released on \$2,000 bond and his case continued from time to time, for 90 days, when it would be time to begin to be allowed to vegetate, also, and it, too, will be dismissed at the end of 90 days. Meanwhile the appeal will pend and he be allowed his release on bonds.

The Burns case and damage suits against the city are to be dropped.

This decision as far as Helewood was concerned, could not be postponed as the court was waiting while the committees conferred, and upon the strongest recommendation of the I. W. W. committee, Helewood accepted the terms insofar as he was concerned. The effect of this was not to bind the organization in any way. Helewood simply placed his head in the lion's mouth at the instigation of the committee and his own belief that the risk and file, on referendum, would accept the conditions jointly agreed upon. The next day he surrendered himself to Spokane county and is now out on bonds. The following evening at a mass meeting in Hilliard, composed of all the I. W. W. members in town, regardless of where they hail from, the action of the committee was endorsed and the street fight was officially declared off, pending the good faith of the authorities.

The conference committee has visited the boys in county jail and explained the situation. They also have endorsed the action. The city prisoners were released by Chief Sullivan according to the agreement. The charters seized by the police in the raid on the hall have been returned.

### CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Spokane Local I. W. W.

### Now Ready.

A new leaflet by A. M. Sturton, "GETTING RECOGNITION." Just the thing to distribute now all over the country with strikes for recognition of unions breaking out all over the country. Same size as "Union Scabs." Same price, 20¢ 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.

Send for sub cards to Solidarity and push its circulation.

# SOLIDARITY

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

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## GENERAL STRIKE TALK IN PENNSYLVANIA

"All cry and no wool," said the saying when sheared the pig. Something of the kind may be said concerning the talk now afoot in Pennsylvania about calling a general strike in support of the car men in Philadelphia.

So far as Philadelphia is concerned this has already been done, and it is claimed by prominent craft union leaders that 155,000 are now out. These include all varieties of trades, organized and unorganized, from textile workers to workers in metal and machinery. But the majority of the men who were in the power houses when the strike began were still there on Sunday last. The man that President Healy of the Stationary Engineers would care to say at that time was that the men in the power houses "were steadily drifting out." At the same time, according to the Pittsburgh Gazette Times, he was willing to concede that the company had 641 cars in operation. In view of the street difficulties connected with the operation of cars it would seem that there must be a good many men in the power houses yet.

And first of all, it is the one thing needful to give a general strike even the appearance of efficiency. What wisdom is there in calling out shoemakers and tailors and iron molders to tie up a street or line and leaving the men at work in the power houses to generate electricity to keep those cars running? At best, what one-hand would build up the other tears down. Peter is robbed to pay Paul.

No doubt a general strike under any conditions has made more or less educational value, at least as developing in the working class the sense of their common interests and a healthful feeling of class solidarity. But, to be effective in gaining the ends for which it is called, there must be system and class organization also. The spectacle which the so-called general strike in Philadelphia presents at the present time of 155,000 workers of all trades out on strike to bring a street car company to a standstill, and the men in the power houses still at work supplying energy to keep those cars in motion, is a sufficient object lesson. If the strike becomes State wide, as is threatened, the object lesson will be so much the more impressive.

It is said that many of the men in the power houses are unorganized, and hence more difficult to bring out. If this is true it only emphasizes the necessity of correct organization. Organization on correct lines would have brought these men into the same industrial union with every one engaged in the maintaining of the fire and operating of cars.

We can easily see the power which such an organization could wield and the ease with which it could be applied. Suppose, for example, that there was a general strike that the power house men had in the same organization with the striking car men and when the strike was found to be inevitable they had all together struck without warning at some pre-determined

hour, say at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the cars were heavily loaded and had left them where they happened to stand. There would be some class to that kind of a strike and it cannot be doubted that more work would be accomplished in a few brief hours than has been accomplished by three weeks of unsystematic warfare, with, of course, the usual rioting that always accompanies partial strikes.

Class spirit: The workers must have to meet the masters on the field of industrial battle and this they are learning every day. When class spirit and class organization meet in a systematic alignment of the workers according to the industries in which they work in one big union, the lessons of the class struggle will have been learned and the class struggle itself at an end with victory for the workers.

## THE TREATY OF SPOKANE.

The long drawn fight for the right of free speech on the streets of Spokane has been brought to a close with practically a victory at every point for the I. W. W. Full details of the agreement reached between the city and county authorities on one side and a committee of the I. W. W. on the other are given on our 8th page. By examining the articles of peace, it will be found that the civic authorities made a virtual surrender, saving only such conditions as made it possible for them to retain some semblance of their official dignity. In military language, they surrendered the fort, but were allowed to march out and ground arms with the honors of war.

To all of which we were not particularly averse. So long as we gained the points for which we contended we were not particularly interested in imposing any unnecessary humiliation upon the civic and police authorities of Spokane—doublet and necessary in view of the all the humiliation and ridicule they have heaped upon themselves. Revenge for injuries inflicted in the past has no place in the program of the I. W. W. All we seek is the cessation of those injuries in the future.

The real significance of the Spokane Free Speech Fight will not be found, however, in balancing this and that concession made on either side and adding up what was lost or gained, though even from that point of view the I. W. W. was all to the good. The significant fact that makes the treaty of Spokane a historical event of the first importance is the fact that the political authorities were forced to deal with a labor organization, not as a ruling power might treat with rebellious subjects, but as one independent power might treat with another. Ambassadors were received, credentials honored, protocols discussed, terms of peace debated and an agreement finally reached. The old and dying political state recognizes and treats with the rising Industrial Democracy.

When it is remembered that this is entirely contrary both to the theory and practice of civil law that has heretofore obtained, by which it was always assumed that the state, or its component parts, were, in their respective fields of jurisdiction, supreme and that there was nothing for the subject to do but to obey the law, no matter what injustice it might inflict, and seek redress, if at all, by means provided in the law itself, the significance of the treaty of Spokane will begin to appear.

All this has been completely reversed by the Treaty of Spokane. The civic authorities recognize a power equal to the state itself with which they are forced to treat on terms of equality: a power which neither steel could bleed, nor fire could burn into submission. Talking about recognition; no such recognition has ever before been gained by any labor organization on American soil.

It has long been understood by everyone that the Trust was more powerful than the political state and dominated the conduct of the latter, but not yet has the Trust formally sent out ambassadors to the representatives of the political state to discuss terms of war or peace. This has been done by the I. W. W., and its representative has been accorded the same consideration that one political power would grant to another. It is easily the most important political event of the year.

When we consider the methods of action employed by the I. W. W. in the now free speech the significance deepens. Most of the actual participants were disfranchised through residential qualifications. They did not, and could not, use the ballot. Neither did they resort to violence. Not a bomb was thrown, not a shot was fired. There was no general strike. There was no organized up to that point, where, at the seat of war, a general strike could be made effective. Had it been so, for example, that a strike of the electrici-

ties could have been called in Spokane and the street cars suddenly stopped and the city left in darkness, the fight would not have lasted half so long. But they were restricted to the VERY WEAKEST WEAPON in the arsenal of Industrial Unionism—passive resistance. They went to work peacefully, quietly, and without force. They were penniless, voiceless and without influence, political or otherwise, they only presented the united front of a working class solidarity; but in a few brief moments we see the authorities, willing to receive their ambassadors and consider the terms of peace, practically conceding everything that was demanded. Still more the I. W. W. has not even promised to suspend hostilities against the economic powers which lie back of the political state, but only one of their expressions.

The lessons cannot and will not be lost to labor. The Treaty of Spokane stands in history, first of all, for the recognition of the fact by the ruling class that the wage-earning class are properly no part of the state, but a heretofore despoiled and subjugated class, which in the function of the state to control in the interest of the masters; second, that this despised proletariat; these "mudhills" of society, this Ishmael disinherited and driven forth into the wilderness, these wage slaves whose labor power of muscle and brain are to be bought upon the market like cabbage and potatoes, are, in themselves, when properly organized, the greatest power in the modern world, able to dictate the terms of existence to the master class, to take away all their power and to make and unmake all the laws, usages and customs of society.

This much has been evidenced when class conscious labor has but used its crudest weapon. What will be the result when an industrially organized working class stand forth prepared to seize, organize and control all the machinery of production and distribution?

Labor has nothing to plead for, nothing to beg for, when it is industrially organized. Labor produces all wealth. Industry organized it will also control its production and distribution, and in that control find itself possessed of all other power as well.

In those days, and they are near at hand, the world will grow fair and man will begin to live.

## PERSECUTION OF THE FREE PRESS.

Indicted at the same time with *Solidarity* and on similar charges was the Free Press, a local Socialist Party paper which has also made itself obnoxious to the Steel Trust. The present editor of the Free Press, Charles H. McKeever, was also a jurist of the editor and press committee of *Solidarity*.

The Free Press, as we have said before, has absolutely no connection with *Solidarity* beyond the name being incident. That they do their work and are paid when their bills are due as any other printing house would be. We are in no sense responsible either for their utterances or tactics or for their ours.

Nevertheless the present persecution of the Free Press during the summer and fall of 1909, when the steel trust was following the argest and temporary release of the editor and press committee of *Solidarity* and of some local Socialists supposed to be somewhat prominent in the affairs of the Free Press, these latter and Fellow Worker McCarty were rearrested on the evening of the day following on a charge of criminally libeling the governmental authorities for certain articles appearing in the Free Press during the summer and fall of 1909, when the steel trust was particularly acute. They are now out on bail and this last indictment is slated to appear in the June term of court.

Now comes the moral of the story: Through most of its history the Free Press has been without an editor and has been, in a way, a sort of local form of socialism in which every member of the Socialist Party might express his views on all phases of labor problems. It has also been a great exposé of crookedness in local municipal officials both in their public and private lives, and it must be admitted, has wielded a consistent power. Incidentally believers in Industrial Unionism have also had their say in its columns.

Now here's the point: The Free Press is now indicted FOR THOSE ARTICLES CHAMPIONING INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM and with the exception of a few paragraphs in which every member of the Socialist Party might express his views on all phases of labor problems. It has also been a great exposé of crookedness in local municipal officials both in their public and private lives, and it must be admitted, has wielded a consistent power. Incidentally believers in Industrial Unionism have also had their say in its columns.

articles in which certain writers urge the working class to get into one big union, reason and what not else.

The lesson is plain. The Steel Trust having shot shot to pieces the craft unions in its power, realizes that it means to have a new and far more effective form of unionism appear on the scene and are determined to crush it at once and everywhere. Hence the case to be tried, in all circumstances, tend to show the present persecution of the Free Press.

Think this over: If the Steel Trust is as dreadfully disconcerted over the appearance of an occasional Industrial Union article in the Free Press, how much more have they cause to be great in the I. W. W. paper like *Solidarity* published in the very heart of the Steel industry?

The indictment against the Free Press contains about 5,000 words, most selections from the articles referred to and is published by the Free Press in pamphlet form. In fact by the time this reaches our readers it will probably be ready for delivery. While not a scientific work, in view of the circumstances surrounding its publication and the part this case will probably play in the history of the labor movement, the pamphlet in question will prove of great interest and value to every Industrial Unionist.

## WHAT WOULD MARX SAY

BY JOSEPH S. BISCAV.

There are many people after hearing Industrial Unionism explained who sadly wag their heads and say, "It would be all right, if you did not keep on talking 'brainy' men who are so essential in directing the movement of the unintelligent mass. Why, you would even bar Marx."

The fact is that the brainy men are not barred (otherwise eligible, but the 'brainy' men of the capitalist class that system should not become a member unless his material interest is with the membership, as he would only demoralize the organization.

I have an idea that Marx would endorse the Industrial Union. Even if he did not, it would only prove that a man was not equal to the task of organizing anything because he happened to be kept in one line.

If he really wrote, "Workers of the World unite!" I think he would still hold the same idea.

Judging from the way some are organizing a person would suppose he wrote something like this: "Workers of the World unite with those who have brains and who sympathize, even though they are living by your misery; because through their great sympathy you will be emancipated, as they will lick themselves just for you sake."

If he wrote the former and meant the latter, then we had better not bother with what he said or wrote—but he wrote and meant the former.

If his history is correct, Marx got about \$5.00 a week for writing for Horace Greely's paper and at times Engels, who was well-to-do, kept him from starving. He was in a position to see things from the down-and-out point of view.

"But," they will add, "you need the intellectual people to do the propaganda work."

The idea is good, only, it has been tried and has failed. The people referred to as intellectuals are persons with good clothes and money to spend. So we are judged generally by the employ of the capitalist, a sky pilot or professor usually. Often he is prostituting his intellect, if he ever had any, before the capitalist.

What good are such people in the labor movement? They know absolutely nothing about the needs of the working class. Their very training makes them unfit in the cause of the proletariat.

Who is it that is really doing the work for the organization of the proletariat regardless of the squabbling of the intellectuals?

It is the proletariat himself—Who rides the rods and often goes hungry while agitating?

Who goes on a strike and sticks, win or lose when the knowledge that his wife and little ones are suffering is fairly bursting his heart?

Who is it that HAS TO FIGHT whether he wishes it or not?

Is it the brainy intellectual? Not so you can notice it.

This is the proletariat who will upset the present system that gives him but misery, and substitute something far better in its place.

"But the intellectual is full of sympathy," I hear some say.

Washington sympathized with the soldiers at Valley Forge and prayed over their misery. He was worth class, without any sympathy, with a curse, would have helped far more. Sympathy never costs any thing.

Talk sympathized with the working class in the last election. He had more sympathy than Washington as there was more of him; but did that satisfy the pangs of even one shivered stomach?

This sympathy got reminded me of some French soldiers who sympathized so much that every time one of them sberated an enemy he apologized with the "pardonnez moi." No doubt that helped the fellow who was dying about as much as the sympathy of the intellectual.

For ages and ages the working class looked upon the massive (?) intellect of the well fed and free, as a synonym for intellectual, for their rescue. After centuries of failure the workers were forced to organize without the sympathetic phenomenon.

Strange to say they got along much better. The burden of feeding and clothing the world does not rest on the narrow shoulders of the intellectual, who is jumping to please his owner, until his "brain" has shifted to the lower end of the spinal column; but upon the massive shoulders of the proletariat who always, like Atlas carried the world.

This proletariat does everything. He is found in a mine, he has dug while extracting a mineral to keep his material master warm. He is also on the highest point of the great sky scraper which he is building for the same master to use.

For ages everything and gets the least. It is this despised, but the proletarian finally to shake in the ground to the top of the skyscraper, before whom the very earth trembles.

He is the GOD over all we see, the strongest. He has gotten tired always giving; he is now preparing to demand what he has created.

He does not aspire to be called "intellectual," as his intellect covers the earth. The whole earth is his college and experience his teacher.

He laughs when you tell him he might become strong. His laughter makes the whole earth tremble.

The puny globe is his plaything which he is to take for himself.

The proletarian is going to save himself. Urged on by necessity, and progress he moves and upward repeating to himself: "Workers of the world unite!" A light breaks over his countenance and he utters his plea.

He sees, he has an understanding.

**GET TOGETHER!**  
Men of labor organize, get together! Separated as individuals or into unions or organized according to crafts, you are easily defeated. Formed into industrial unions and acting as a class in your own interests, you are invincible. Get together!

In union there is strength. But it is the right kind of union—the industrial union.

This is an age of combination and concentration in everything but labor organization. Workmen, why be behind the age? Keep abreast of it, if not a little ahead of it, by joining the industrial movement.

The high financiers who rule this country are not divided as to the line of investment. They are just financiers with common capitalist interests. Workmen, why should you be divided on the lines of craft? Why not be just workmen, with common working class interests?

All the nations of the world are in a state of unrest. A great change is impending in society. This change will be for the better or for worse in the degree that the working class is prepared for it. In this country the capitalist class is evidently in a forcible suppression of any transformation in the interests of society. To this end they are organizing in industry for the operation and control of industry. Where do you stand? Do you support the capitalists and for do you stand? Do you support the workers for peaceful revolutions?

Stand by the workers!  
Get together!

Center Shots

By a Western Rifleman.

INDUSTRY RULES. Write it in large letters. INDUSTRY RULES. The proletariat, his little thought for affairs, religious or political. When one worker mails a letter to another telling that John got the "com" in the sweatshop; or that Jennie has been forced on to the "raw" or that the baby died of malnutrition, that worker's interest in the government ceases then and there. The Ballinger-Pinchot controversy interests him as little as does the latest ecclesiastical squabble. But industry—there you strike his tender spot. Industry determines his wages and by this means determines how long he shall live; what kind of a house he can live in; what food he shall eat; what clothes he shall wear, and even whether he can buy the stamp necessary to mail the aforesaid letter. Industry rules, and by organizing industrially the workers may become masters of the industries. They then become masters of themselves and slavery ceases.

When you can divide an article between two parties and give each more than half, then, and not before, will the workers have interests in common with their masters.

In a certain St. Louis shoe factory each new "hand" is asked by those already employed, "Are you working for the company or are you working for your wages?" If he answers yes to the latter proposition he is welcomed into full fellowship with the bunch, but if he answers that he is working for the company he is not to have a hard row to hoe. Such is the crude expression of the class struggle.

There has been a lot of talk in the last two years regarding a "constitutional convention" and a new "Declaration of Independence." If the workers gain independence they won't need to write it down on parchment, for it will be engraved in their lives in the form of more leisure, better clothes, better houses and better educational and amusement facilities. As for a constitutional convention—the idea is absurd. Industry moves so rapidly owing to the multiplicity of invention and concentration of capital that no document could be produced to cover a period of 10 years. The present constitution exists only by being ignored by the masters. They have taught you to revere it and will not relinquish it so long as it may be used to instill into the minds of you and your fellows an obedience to their dictates. The owners of the industries control the press, pulpit and platform and would publish opinion. A new constitution to be put into effect would have to be of more value to them than the present one. Such a constitution would be of no value to the wage slaves. Get into the I. W. W. and make independence a reality instead of an empty phrase on a musty parchment.

The capitalist class seems to be over-zealous regarding the welfare of the editors of radical publications. Fearing for the editors' safety during the cold spell they are offering free board and room. It does not appear to be altogether confined to "the land of the free and home of the brave," either. In France, also alleged to be a "republic," Gustave Herve, editor of "La Guerre Sociale," was allowed free cats and sleeps for four years. The solicitude on the part of our masters will tend to renew our "patriotism" and "love of country."

The conductors and motormen in Philadelphia are on strike. The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker are out in sympathy. The electricians and firemen, who furnish the motive power necessary to operate cars, are still on the job. "Bastards of the seals who are breaking the strike!"

The working class is robbed of four-fifths of what it produces. The robbing takes place where the production takes place, that is in the mill, mine, factory or workshop. In other words, you are robbed on the job. You are robbed because you do not receive the full product of your toil. Your wages represent but a small portion of the product. The boss gets the rest. With your pay you buy the necessities of life, food, shelter and clothing. You are not robbed in purchasing these things, you were, the opening statement would be incorrect. It would read this way: "You are robbed of four-fifths, receive one-fifth." In spending this one-fifth they pay times as much for an article as it cost to produce it. Therefore they are robbed four-fifths of their life, which equals four-fifths of their original four-

fifths, making a total of 94 twenty-fifths. Don't be a gull. You are robbed on the job and nowhere else. Organization at the source of production is the only remedy. Join the I. W. W. and stop the robbery. A speaker recently said that the reason the employing class is trying to break up the unions in Philadelphia is that the A. F. of L. is asleep. This reminds one of the story of the cow puncher who rode many miles across the prairie, caught in a train, pulled off his boots, climbed into an upper berth and went to sleep. The jolting train "one leg out of the berth in such a position as to stop the blood from circulating. The cow puncher woke up, rubbed his tingling foot and said to the man in the lower berth: "By God, my foot's asleep." "Asleep, hell!" was the startling reply. "Why, the damned thing is dead."

There was a time when it required skill to be a painter. A painter had to know the properties of various oils, how to blend colors, etc. Gaining in itself was an art and a master hand at painting, in a craft organization, could command a relatively good price for his labor power. But that was the day of canned paint. The De V. company, the Sherwin-Williams company and a few others now manufacture paint in large quantities. The workers in their factories require much less skill than the old time house painter. A novice can use this paint and take the place of a painter on a strike. Together with canned paint comes the painting machine, used in the rougher work. This operates with a nozzle and sprays a fine coat of paint over the surface to be covered. A little trimming around the edges and the job is done. Unskilled labor is all that is needed. Craft skill has disappeared, the workers still cling to the outgrown forms of craft unionism. The rapid march of invention will soon force the workers into a compact industrial organization. The I. W. W. is in the field to fill a need. Success is written on our banners. We have nothing to lose but your chains. Workers of the World, Unite.

WALKER C. SMITH, Denver, Colo.

DELUSIONS.

One of the fondest delusions that clouds the mind of the working class is the idea that the government—the capitalist politician—can and will in some way defend them from oppression.

Let us briefly examine the facts. As between a Republican administration of capitalist government and a Democrat administration of the same there is no choice. To the working class one is as bad as the other.

No sane man believes that the nomination and election of Taft was an accident. Neither was he a compromise candidate. On the contrary, he was the deliberate choice of the capitalist class to represent them in this administration and for two reasons. First, and on general principles, his was as a U. S. S. judge had shown that he was the same smiling servile, fawning tool who was best fitted to serve the historic mission of this particular administration. Second, the Strenuous One and his following merely wanted some one to act for Theodore until the next term. For this purpose Taft was just as good as any other. As to whether Taft would continue the "Roosevelt policies" or any other policies that was a matter of indifference. As for Taft, HE has no politics whatever; his policy is to do the bidding of his capitalist creditors. Only this and nothing more.

As for any substantial benefits that might accrue to the "people," and to the working class in particular, that is only one of the delusions that we here want to expose.

Certainly there will be "investigations," "prosecutions" and "exposés," and grand juries and "indictments," "trials" and "convictions," humpbags, farces, grandstand plays and buncombe galore, even to the extent that a few scapegoats may go to the penitentiary. And what of it all? After all this is done and much more wherein will the working class be benefited in the least degree? Wherein will the capitalist system of wage slavery be undermined and destroyed? Will the "captains of industry" loosen their strangle hold upon the lives of the slaves?

It is all a sham ballet, a humbug, and false pretense that need deceive no one but those who want to be deceived. Let no one imagine that the political state at Washington is greater than the capitalist government at Wall Street. The government at Wall Street OWNS the political state at Washington.

What then is the historic mission of this administration? I answer: That, unless all indications be false the main purpose of capitalism is to use this administration TO BREAK THE WORKING CLASS INTO COMPLETE SUBMISSION and, as far as possible, to utterly crush any spirit or power for revolt. To this end the Dick military bill has become a law. The boycott has been declared a crime, while the blacklist still stands next to the Ten Commandments.

While a federal judge, Taft himself set a standard of iniquity in the matter of labor injunctions. The union treasurers are at the mercy of every judicial burglar that chooses to Jimmy them; what is the Cosack is on the job to stay, together with the pimps and thugs, are always at call for service as deputy sheriffs to preserve "law and order." The workers' right to organize is denied and the Sherman anti-trust law is stretched and twisted to make the union a criminal organization. And pages of this paper might be filled with evidences of the settled purpose of the capitalist class to crush the working class.

In the face of this situation, as the opposing forces involved in the class struggle close in for the final conflict, what is the position of the political state? Any man of the working class gifted with any powers of observation whatever ought to be able to see that the political state in so far as it operates upon or functions toward the working class only exists as an instrument for their oppression.

The REAL government is the economic autocracy that has its seat of government in Wall Street. The political state that has its capitals at Washington and the various state capitals is but the political agency of the REAL government having the seat of REAL POWER in Wall Street. Let us be no longer deceived. Let us be disillusionists. This being the real situation, seen clearly that the political state does not exist, and perpetually. The working class do not OWN the political state. The political state is owned and controlled absolutely by the economic autocracy in Wall Street. As Marx says: "The political state is but the executive committee of the ruling class."

As matters now stand, we have a dual form of government, an economic autocracy that owns the political state and through it governs the working class. So then, it was in no degree wonderful that when the Miller case came up in the government printing office at Washington, a case of the craft union, with a demand for a closed shop, that the political state under orders from Wall Street decided for the open shop, thereby establishing a precedent, and from that day to this the campaign for the open shop has gone on apace until now almost the last closed shop has disappeared.

And now what is the latest decree regarding labor as promulgated by the capitalist representatives of the political state? It appears that some things are not going smooth on the Panama canal job as the powers would have us believe. This illustration of state capitalism also has its last troubles. So much so that he of the flat smile, the three chair and the 57 inch bill has been so moved in his righteous wrath that he has decided that workers who strike within the canal zone will be guilty of a criminal offense and dealt with accordingly. Carry the news to Russia. Of this matter the capitalist press has but little to say for obvious reasons. But what is the significant hint in all this? Again a hint from the political state as to the future policy of the capitalist class. If a strike within the canal zone is a criminal offense why can not a strike anywhere else be made a criminal offense also? And how long will it be until the political state will make a similar decree cover the entire nation? Well we shall see what we shall see and it will not be hard to predict what will follow.

Against these successive encroachments and usurpations of power the working class can only present the solid front of Industrial Unionism that, once perfected, can in one hour absolutely paralyze capitalism and all its works.

The gravity of the situation permits of no trifling, paltering, or craft union make-shifts. Organize as a class. Some day later but one class will survive. It is not hard to predict which class will survive. Then when there remains but ONE class, with no class to be oppressed and no other class to oppress them, then the necessity for the political state will pass away and the Industrial Democracy will survive.

OBSERVER

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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 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 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 capitalism, 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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SOLIDARITY

Two Kinds of Unionism.

By Edward Hammond.

One cannot define, understandingly in a sentence or two, the differences between craft or trade unionism and industrial unionism. They are too many and too deeply rooted. They involve differences of construction, of aims, of principles, methods, and means, to accomplish their aims. Without employing any beautiful phrases, I will endeavor to give a plain statement regarding the different organizations that are supposed to represent the wage workers on this continent, namely: The American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World.

The cardinal principle of the A. F. of L. is trade autonomy and in every charter granted by that body, the guarantee of trade autonomy stands out above every thing else.

The next is the sanctity of contracts and the identity of interests. They hold that the interests of the wage worker are identical with those of his employer.

Craft unionism in the early stages of capitalist development, was of some benefit to the wage worker in the development of machine production, craft unionism, always defective, has become positively reactionary and harmful.

Consider the proposition of the steel industry, where in the neighborhood of 60 trades are engaged in the production of steel. Each trade of the employer is the disciple of trade autonomy, has the right to make conditions in the shop, good or bad, regardless of their effect on the balance of the workers.

For instance, the machinists sign a contract with their employers to work a year for a certain wage, to employ a patternmaker, engineers, rollers, fitters, furnace-men, helpers, and so on down the line, have contracts with their employers, and meantime have seen to it that these contracts expire at different times. Some of the contracts are for one year, some for two years, and some for three years. The result is that when some division of the workers want better working conditions, the bosses refuse to grant them and the workers go on strike to enforce their demands.

They discover that they cannot win without the support of their fellow workers. The strikers ask for their support. The rank and file, unwilling to see their shop mates defeated, go to their assistance. What happens? Their officers let them all about the "sacred cow," the contract. The officers plead with them to "preserve the integrity of their organization," to be jealous of the fidelity of the union. In its contract with the boss, at the same time showing them a glimpse of "the mailed fist" that in case they do not comply with the terms of their contract and keep producing and selling, they, the officers, will be compelled to furnish members of their own organization to fill the place of the workers who have broken the contract. This is done some of the time; it is no theory but a fact.

The working class has common interests and has nothing in common with its masters. No part of the working class should be permitted to give up its rights, regardless of the rest of the worker, for any reason whatever.

What would you say if a General destroyed would refuse to bring the cavalry and artillery and the other divisions of the army to the aid of a soldier as a reason that he had an agreement with the enemy? General not to use more than one division of his army at a time. And when you say "General, go into the enemy's camp, signing and dining with them, what would you think?"

This typifies the tactics of the American Federation of Labor, which is financed and directed by the Civil Federation, an organization that has no other purpose than to enslave the workers. Read the reports of that organization and you will discover that they are carrying out their purposes with machine-like precision.

The executive committee of the Civil Federation is composed of twelve employees, twelve wage workers, and twelve persons representing the public. Let us analyze a vote of this committee.

We know how the 12 employees would vote, we know how the 12 workers would vote. The only question is how would the 12 on the part of the public vote? When we see such men as Carnegie, Stillman, Francis and others of their class whose interests are identical with the class we are safe in saying that their vote would go to the employers.

The A. F. of L. is an active supporter of the Civil Federation and at the annual banquet of this institution the capitalists of industry and the labor trusts are given the floor to give a report on the progress of the world. It is not unreasonable to expect that to say that the A. F. of L. does not represent the American working class.

that built the skyscrapers, steamships, railroads, brought from the bowels of the earth the coal, oil and minerals, tilled the fields, and herded the flocks and matched the machines. We have from the howling wilderness. To him (the worker) the program of Industrial Unionism as outlined by the Industrial Workers of the World is an inspiration and is bound to enlist his hearty support.

The slogan that characterizes the I. W. W. is that "Labor produces all wealth" and is "entitled to all it produces" and "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Instead of the conservative motto of the A. F. of L. "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay," did I. W. W. has "Abolition of the wage system."

Every worker engaged in industry must be in his union corresponding with that industry.

The commodity produced is the basis for the organization instead of the tool used being the basis.

For example take the meat industry in which 60 trades are engaged in the making meat, butchers, printers, sausage makers, machinists, packers, engineers, electricians, etc., and so on down the line, clerks, teamsters, and many others.

According to the craft union idea these 60 trades would all be in separate autonomous unions. But the I. W. W. would have them all in one union.

They could have their trade or language groups, but they could not have any conditions affecting the rest of the workers in that industry without their being of one voice and united. Nor could they make a contract with the employer.

The constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World provides for the organization of Industrial Unionism, National Industrial Unions and National Industrial Departments. For instance: the Metal and Machinery Department would be organized in this manner, i. e., five or more Industrial Unions of autonomous builders having a membership of 3000 or more would form a National Builders' Union. Five or more unions of car builders, with a membership of 3000 would form a National Car Builders' Union. If there was a combined membership of 10,000 of these three unions, they would form a National Metal and Machinery Department.

The General Convention is the legislative body but its functions are of legal force only when sustained by referendum vote of the entire membership.

The object of the organization is to build a fighting machine that will be used to protect the workers in their every day struggles and overthrow capitalism.

When capitalism is abolished, the organization will be the administering Government of the working class.

Instead of a Government organized on geographical lines to serve the interests of capitalist class, we will have a Government organized on industrial lines to serve the interests of the working class.

A pledge is required from every member to study the principles of the organization. Education is necessary to this kind of fighting union and there is lots of it being done. The last convention report shows \$16,000 spent for literature. This does not show what was spent by local unions. Subscribers for Solidarity get it in touch with it.

Workers are beginning to realize that the "organization they used and are now giving it their support. They come out of work, live only every day and of the old excuse that "nobody else is doing it" so as to be forgotten. The workers of the World are united, one union, with one label, against one enemy, the capitalist class.

ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS

The first pamphlet to be issued by the Solidarity Literature Bureau, bearing the above title, written by B. H. Williams is now off the press. Contains 32 pages of solid reading matter, and may be had from the above address at 7 cents a copy or in lots of 100 at \$4.00, charges prepaid.

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

The Eleven Blind Leaders treated of are two prominent sociologists of Chicago, Prof. Kennedy of the university and A. M. Simons, Socialist editor, who lectured before the I. W. W. Propaganda Club in the spring of 1900, to which is added a synopsis of one leading Socialist invited by the Saturday Evening Post to answer the question, "How Will We Live? Operative Commonwealth Be Brought About?" These nine, in addition to Simons, include Debs, Berger, Wilshire, Sinclair, Berlin, Chase, Mally, Hunter and National Secretary Burns.

The various solutions offered or hinted at by these men are treated in a fair, courteous, but thoroughly penetrating manner, and the fulfillment of all efforts to emancipate the working class from wage slavery means other means than industrial organization, but the clear 's' of the eleven for propaganda.

The book, we might add, is written in a style free from offense and addressed to workers toward the I. W. W. and not drive them away, no matter what their political leanings may be. Also it is exceedingly readable, being full of a rich variety of facts, and the considerable array of facts, ransacked from labor's experience in every quarter of the globe, are presented in a bright and attractive manner that readily fixes them in the memory.

Valuable foot notes abound and appendices from Essays of the Department of the Communist and the Manifesto of the first convention of the I. W. W.

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

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

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

A. M. STIRTON.

NEW POLISH PAPER. Beginning with the first of March the Polish Local I. W. W. of Buffalo, N. Y., will begin to publish a new paper, Solidarność (Solidarity) in the Polish language, devoted exclusively to propaganda. Semi-monthly, 50 cents a year.

Not only 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 Solidarność and hand them out to their Polish fellow wage slaves.

Their bundlages have not been quoted to us, but write them or send a dollar and we shall you get. Cash in hand help them start. Address the secretary of their Press Committee.

A. A. ZIELINSKI, 1136 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. Attention, New York City! Building Workers' Industrial Union, No. 95 meets the first and third Friday of each month at 44 West 9th Street until further notice. Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

C. H. McCARTY, Secretary Solidarity Press Committee, Lock Drawer 622, New Castle, Pa. Enclosed please find \$ for which send SOLIDARITY for ONE YEAR (SIX MONTHS) to the following: NAME STREET CITY STATE

FOR THE 10,000!

In a few weeks we expect to compile the list of subs by dates. There will doubtless be some surprises when this appears. Our list of individual subs is not as large as we would like to see, but has been growing steadily since the paper started. Now that spring weather is opening up, the subs are coming in at a more satisfactory rate.

Fellow Worker Jack Keister, who dropped into New Castle last week on his way to the Pacific Coast, left us the good will of 30 or more subs. He is now after the health in Ohio. The local list is on the boom, mainly as a result of the excellent advertising SOLIDARITY has been receiving the past few weeks.

Bundle orders are excellent. So much so that, together with requests from all parts of the country for simple copies, our list of 10,000 is completely exhausted. We are moving fast toward the 10,000! Let us make good before the first of May! Rush in the subs and the bundle orders! Slap the conspirators in the mouth! And don't be surprised if you knock out a few teeth.

TRENTON, N. J. - "I sent you this week the 'Trades Union Advocate' containing our circular to the N. B. of O. P. Local. Each member of Local 45, nearly a hundred at the last meeting, received a copy of 'Solidarity' and a copy of the 'I. W. W.' It was a good advertisement for Solidarity, a good agitation and I hope that good results will follow." - C. J. S.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF. - "For enclosed 50 cents send me a bundle of Solidarity. We of Local 15, I. W. W., now have 54 members." - J. S.

JERSEY CITY, N. J. - "Just got hold of a 'Solidarity.' Never saw it before. Am a socialist, but in favor of Industrial Unionism. Send me a copy of 'Eleven Blind Leaders.' I enclose stamps for same." - C. J. S.

MORGANTOWN, IND. - "Send me as much Solidarity as you can for this dollar and, too, send me some sub cards. If there are no subs in this town now, I think that condition can be remedied." - R. C.

SPRING, OHIO. - "Enclosed please find \$3.00, for which please send Solidarity to addresses on accompanying sub cards. I suppose you had almost given these cards up, but here they are. I sold them the next day after they were sent, but the shops were running slack and I could not get the money. If you see fit to send me any more cards, we glad to do all I can toward helping you as you express my ideas exactly." - A. T. N.

The law says this and the law says that, but the courts will look it up for the capitalist class with all their money and with all their control of the law courts can never suppress Solidarity. The only class that can suppress Solidarity is the working class in whose interests it is published, by forgetting to push the circulation.

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

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

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IN PREPARATION "Why Strikes Are Lost" BY W. E. TRAUTMANN Shows the Working Class "How to Win" through Industrial Organization. Exposes weakness of Craft Unions. Five Cents a Copy. \$3.50 Per Hundred. SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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