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SHALL THE MINERS ALWAYS BE SLAVES?

By JOSEPH J. ETTOR.

Once more the capitalist jenkins of the press are furnishing loud stores to a gullible multitude about "riot" and "immigrant foreigners." Undisciplined and non-union men are stopping good union men from going to work peacefully and undisturbed.

In the days of old the capitalist press said: "All hail the Sheriff of Luzerne county. He has shown the ignorant foreigners their place—society has been saved."

Today the crowd that fattens on the toil and miseries of the anthracite coal miners can well exclaim in chorus: "All hail to the Sheriff of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. All hail to the President and Secretary of District 1 United Mine Workers of America!" Suffering under the system of exploitation of the Divine Right Bares, which received the sanction of the entire officialdom of the U. M. W. of A.; exploited and robbed until they could bear it no longer. Fifteen thousand miners in the Wyoming-Lackawanna Valley and Pennsylvania Coal Company, which is the Pennsylvania railroad, in fact revolted spontaneously against excessive dockage. The strike broke out first in mine No. 14, known to the miners of the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton district as the "Butcher Shop." This is an old mine that annually claims hundreds of miners' lives. Anyone will testify that the mine is pretty well "worked out" and consequently there is plenty of dirty coal, which furnishes an excuse to the servants of Captain May to dock about one ton of coal for every two that is dug by the diggers.

According to law two thousand pounds constitute a ton, but in the anthracite it has been interpreted that twenty-two hundred pounds constitute a ton as far as the miner is concerned, thus allowing two hundred pounds as dirt, but because the coal barons have the industrial power, they figure a ton of coal on a basis of 2,200 pounds and then proceed to further dock for dirt, which is figured generally at a miner's digging 7,000 pounds gets paid for less than 2,000 pounds. It is presumed that a car will hold one ton, but as a matter of fact two cars will hold three tons. Again there is another scheme. Most of the cars have loose sides and end doors. The coal is not weighed where it is dug. In most instances a string of cars is hooked on to a "donkey engine and dragged to the breaker, quite a distance on the way. In case of necessity for coal for the engine the first car behind the engine is "dug out." Hence we see how the coal is robbed. Then along with the jarring, all the small coal that gets along the track. The digger gets paid for that coal, either, but it is a good deal farther along the track, then what is known as "company coal" come along, scoops it in tight cars taken to the washeries. Against this kind of robbery the miners have rebelled, but to line up against them they find not only the company, but also the "labor leaders," to the cry that "you must obey the contract." The McEanney and Dempsey are seated in sacred land with the company to defeat the slaves of the pit!

In our last article in this paper last March, headed "Blasting to Keep Their Jobs," we demonstrated how the Dewis' last year flim-flammed the miners of the hard coal regions and shackled them for three years with a contract and with an arbitration board, which originally was passed by the joint efforts of the two

leading advocates of industrial peace—T. Roosevelt and John Mitchell. The Arbitration Board was originally appointed under the slaves under the pretense that it would be a mere conciliatory body with no power other than that of a board of investigators. But those who fondled that dream failed to remember the words of Roosevelt when he originally appointed what is known as the "Anthracite Coal Strike Commission," which read, "to look into the causes of the present controversy and prevent a re-occurrence of like conditions in the future."

Now we find this body, which is presumed represents three parties—the mine owners, the workers and the public—as matter of fact representing the mine owners, there being at present on the board seven members, three "labor leaders" (miners' union officials) and four "mine owners" for—lest we forget the seventh man (P. McConnell, who is "unpique," is a big independent mine owner himself and employs hundreds of slaves—assuming the power of dictation and in its own language saying to the slaves now on strike: "You have no right to strike and keep the mines idle, thus bringing disaster to the community. We don't endorse the strike and we have the right to dock the strike and off in the interest of the public." Armed with such a decision the engineers and pumpmen, mostly members of the "union," have remained at work and betrayed their fellow-workers.

Reports convey the information that the organizers of the U. M. W. of A. are busy "organizing the men now out on strike and ordering them back to work, for as good union men they cannot violate their contract." The President of the District Union is quoted as saying: "We are unable to get the men back to work, as they don't belong to our union." The company, in order to break the strike, which, if left alone, bids fair to spread against other companies, has promised to consider the men's grievance when they are all back to work," which translated into every day language would mean, "quit your fighting, surrender your arms and your case will be taken to the Arbitration Board, composed of seven men, none of whom are actual coal diggers, all living off the miners; every one of the seven who have so far declared themselves opposed to you; they will decide all."

The diggers have had now eight years' experience and taste of the Conciliation Board and they grant no more of it. They have decided to keep on striking, that before they go back to work the company must settle with the workers directly. Hats off to the anthracite coal diggers! They have been betrayed and defeated too often—they have resolved to turn a new leaf. Glory to you! The reports also convey the information that "most of the men joining the union so as to be able to go back to work are Americans and the great mass of obdurate strikers are Poles, Lithuanian and Italians." Good God! In strikes of the past the men were appealed to to join the union in order to fight the masters. In the old days the battle cry went up to the hills of Pennsylvania: "Let us organize, join the union and strike." Now the cry is, "mine organizer, join the union and go meddling against your fellow-workers." "Obdurate strikers are Poles, Lithuanian and Italians." The Americans want to go to work, but the foreigners are out on the

Continued on Page Four.

CENTER SHOTS

By a Western Rifleman.

This is the land of the free—that's the reason the police ask to see your "permit" when you talk upon the street.

This is the home of the brave—the capitalists endanger their lives standing in front of the newspaper offices reading the bulletins in case of war.

Life—A sack, shabby clothes, "coffee and"

Liberty—To hunt a job and starve if you don't find it.

Pursuit of happiness—Rainbow chasing.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Our Nation's honor.

In the weakness of the workers is the might of the masters. Organize industrially and own the earth.

Just try to imagine all the pulp-poultices getting together to abolish sin—they would lose their jobs. Or imagine the doctors trying to prevent disease instead of trying to cure it—they would forfeit their positions. Or all the lawyers trying to do away with strife—they would have to earn an honest living. Now try to imagine the employers freeing the wage slaves. Don't hold your breath while you wait for them to do so. Join the union of your class and if you want anything done—DO IT YOURSELF.

We are not organizing the working class industrially because the employing class squanders their money on yachts, wine suppers, titled marriages and debaucheries.

If every employer were a man of high moral character and were to devote his fortune to the building of libraries, amusement parks and the like, still the necessity for organization would be with us. We still would be wage-slaves with no way of redressing our wrongs other than through the power of our organization. And there would be no way to abolish the wage system except through this industrial organization. Morals do not concern us. What we want is the goods.

Say, you working stiff, how much of your money did the absconding county treasurer skip with? Not a red cent. How much are you out of pocket by the grant of public office? Not a sou. Quit belly-aching about things that don't concern you, and join the abhor which is trying to stop robbery where robbery takes place—in the pay envelope. Are you wise? Then join the I. W. W.

A new automatic ore furnace is the invention of W. H. Motter of Denver. A test of the furnace was made at the Valerite smelters near Denver, and there are indications that the device will make good the claim of its inventor. With this furnace one man can do the work formerly done by seven men, and nearly 90 percent of the metal can be extracted from the crude product. A company has been formed and negotiations are being made for property in Denver and Los Angeles on which to erect plants to manufacture the furnaces. There will soon be more "lifer men" on the outside looking in" if they don't organize in the I. W. W. to shorten hours so as to get the benefit of this new invention.

If a raise in wages means a raise in the price of commodities why do employers raise every attempt to raise wages?

If government ownership is of such great benefit to the wage workers why don't the special cities have meat more than twice a month?

If taxes are added to rents why do the landlords holler like stock pigs when taxes are boosted?

TREASON GALORE!

Union Men Must Observe Contracts Says Leader.

Scranton Times, June 2, 1910.

In a further attempt to end the strike of 12,000 Pennsylvania Coal Co. mine workers the executive board of this district of the miners' union to-day served notice on the strikers that they were violating the award of the strike commission and directed them to return to work at once.

The district officials have been urging the men back from the beginning without effect, individually, but to-day's formal action is likely to be more effective, since the position of the union is plainly outlined.

Whether or not the action of the union will bring about the desired results must be awaited, since the strikers are non-union men. In ordering the men back the union puts the brand of disapproval on strikes and emphasizes its desirability to maintain inviolate the contract between the operators and the mine workers. At the same time it does not assume by its action any responsibility for the strike, the miners being men who were once in the union, but who have fallen away and been suspended for non-payment of dues and per capita tax.

The order directing the men to return to work follows:

Scranton, Pa., June 1, 1910.
To the Officers and Members of Local Unions Nos. 1581, 1763, 1487, 1486, 1387, 483, 295, 1123, 1162, 1757, 879, 1206.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:
You are hereby notified that the strike in which you are now engaged is in violation of the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, and the contract under which the anthracite mine workers are now working; in accordance therewith you are instructed to return to work at the earliest possible date.

In order to carry out these instructions without any confusion or misunderstanding you are further instructed to appoint a committee of three from each local to meet with the executive committee of the district office at Scranton on Monday June 6, at 10 a. m., with instructions to fix a date upon which all of the men shall return to work.

In issuing these instructions we want you to understand that in doing so we have only your interest in mind; as we believe that nothing can be gained by prolonging this strike any longer, and we are convinced that your interest can best be served by returning to work and taking up the grievances now complained of in the manner agreed to by the Board of Conciliation. That is, that the men appoint a committee from each local, they now agreed to take up the grievances with the general manager as soon as work is resumed, with the privilege of selecting later on the date of their return among the district officials or any one else whom you may wish to select.

If they fail to effect a satisfactory settlement from the action by the Board of Conciliation to adjust their grievances within five days after they are presented to the secretary, thereby assuming a strictly official position, the question at issue.

As United Mine Workers we must respect contracts, and we urge all loyal members to assist us in doing so.

Trusting that you will comply with the instructions and comply with the rules and regulations of the United Mine Workers of America, we remain
Fraternally yours,
BENJAMIN MCKEANNEY,
JOHN T. DEMPSEY,
Secretary and Treasurer
By order of the Executive Board.
W. L. Connell, chairman of the Conciliation Board, stated that as far as the board was concerned it did about all it could do, but shortly after he made this statement W. A. May, general manager of the Pennsylvania Company, called upon Mr. Connell. The outcome was that Mr.

Connell went to miners' headquarters in the P. H. Building, on Spruce street, and arranged with district officials for a conference this afternoon, to discuss further a solution of the trouble. Vice President Richards of the company will attend.

More men joined the strike of the same company employes in Dunmore to-day.

At Blakely the Lackawanna colliery quit work entirely, about 1,000 men and boys being affected. Yesterday part of the men struck because they alleged seven were discharged. The company declared that they were laid off because the place they worked in was wet and that it was to be abandoned for the time being. Last night, however, 27 more men reported being dismissed and the men decided that the explanation of the company about places being wet was not in accordance with the looks of things.

Stephen J. Reap, district board member, and P. W. Franky, a national organizer, met with the men and advised them to go back to work and present their grievances to the company and then to the conciliation board if not properly adjusted. Like the big strike, the Lackawanna colliery strike is not sanctioned by the union. Most of the men are Italians. They refused the advice of the union officials.

An Illinois Crisis for Organized Labor.

In overruling a trial court decision in a labor strike case, the Appellate court at Chicago recently decided 2 to 1 (the dissent being by Judge Mack) that it is unlawful for members of labor unions to cooperate in refusing to work with non-union men, and this injunction will be granted against threatened strikes having that purpose. The case has been appealed to the Supreme court of the state, but as this decision operates practically to suppress all effective labor organization, the Federations of Labor are making public protests. The first of a series of protesting meetings will be held at Lyric Theater, Chicago, on the 29th, under the auspices of the Federation of Labor of Chicago.—The Public.

As Usual.

Irwin, Pa., June 3.—Twenty-two men were held under \$500 bail each before Justice of the Peace Thomas Miles last night on a charge of inciting riot. Information were given by George Falls, deputy sheriff. The men are charged with being most active in a crowd of 150 persons who are accused of starting a riot when officers last Friday evening were protecting Joseph Tome of Hahnstoun, a miner working in the Young shaft.

Remember

Remember that the Press Committee of Solidarity is still in illand that contributions and subscriptions are needed. Send them in.

Remember that the best way to win is to stand together! Stand by our own imprisoned Press Committee! Send in the subs.

Remember that the capitalists are working to law the working class—besides to the aid of those whom their lackeys persecute. Send in the subs.

It is charged that in New Jersey, prisoners get only 2% for nine hours of labor. Statistics also show that the output of working shirts made by convicts yearly is \$,300,000, or 75 per cent of the entire industry.

SOLIDARITY

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

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

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

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
T. J. Cole, J. J. Etor, E. G. Flynn,
Francis Miller, George Speed.

UNORGANIZED SOLIDARITY.
That the spirit of solidarity is growing among the workers of this country irrespective of color, ethnicity or craft is shown by the increasing number of unorganized strikes throughout the country.

In our issue of last week we told of a strike by unorganized slaves in Denvers, Colo., against the smelter trust. This week we reiterate reports of a strike among unorganized textile workers in the Greenville Woolen Mills at Greenville, R. I. The spirit of solidarity shown by these workers inspires the other workers in the vicinity to such an extent that the Army had to retreat from other towns. Army boys and Italians who had only been in the country a short time and so did not realize what they were doing. But it will only be a matter of time when the propaganda that is now going on among the workers arriving from Europe will take such effect that the capitalists will not be able to get their profits from this source.

The above instances are only two of which are occurring daily, for instance: The strike of over 2,000 laborers in the Roebing Wire Mills at Trenton, N. J.; the strike of the employes of the Pressed Steel Car Company at New Castle, Pa.; the strike of the clothing workers in Chicago and other instances too numerous to mention.

This in itself teaches a great lesson. It shows that the workers are seething with the spirit of revolt and that while they have been humbugged and swindled by craft unionists and other labor fakirs they realize the necessity of mass action and act accordingly.

They realize that the time for action has arrived and if they can be organized into a revolutionary organization they will make the rulers of the country sit up and take notice.

Another lesson can be taken from the strike that is now on at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and surrounding towns. Twelve thousand miners are down on strike and although their officials have acted the part of true craft unionists in ordering the men back to work pending a "lay agreement" with the operators, they refuse to be dictated to and are taking the strike into their own hands and have elected a strike committee from among their ranks to select funds to carry on the strike.

The officials of the miners' union have ordered the men back to work and have asked the leaders of those who are unorganized to call the strike off, claiming that if they go back to work the company will agree to their demands. But the strikers have refused the boss to keep are those forced on him by their organized power and intend to remain firm until the boss complies with their every demand.

This shows that the workers will not be fooled any longer by sleek, fat and ambitious labor fakirs, but that they have realized that leaders and friends are of no value unless they themselves use their own

power. The next few months will be months of potential importance in the history of social revolution. The workers are ready for action and if we can turn it into an organized action we will indeed go wonders.
G. H. PERRY.

CLEARING THE GROUND.
The trusts are basier than we are preparing the way for industrial unionism. Let us look at some of the things they are doing.

First, they are brushing the old craft unions out of the way. They are eliminating unnecessary work. Third, they are organizing the process of production.

A striking example is to be found in the case of the Steel Trust. This corporation has so far progressed in its war on the unions that only two of any importance are represented in its territory. These are the Seaman's Union, formerly, operating the steel trust's fleet on the lakes, and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Both of these organizations have been on strike since last summer and both of them are pretty well shot to pieces.

In the organizing of production the steel trust is equally far advanced. From its finished product it leaves the mill in Pennsylvania or at Gary to its sources of supply in the iron mines of Michigan and Minnesota all things necessary to its operations are systematized in their several departments and brought under control of the general management. This very process, supplemented by the constant levish anxiety of the stockholders for profits, rapidly eliminates all useless or unprofitable labor.

The significance of what has already taken place in the domain of the Steel Trust lies in this, that it points the way that development in other industries must also take in fact is rapidly taking now. In the Steel Trust we have simply an instance of capitalism highly developed in this particular industry. Other industries are following hard after. Like steel, they must also be broken up, consolidated, organized and run on the basis of efficiency. In closing his review of I. W. W. struggles against the lumber trust in the West and the steel trust in the East, St. John says:

Throughout the whole country a spirit of discontent is at work. Economic pressure is forcing the workers to realize their helplessness, in an unorganized condition, to cope with the modern organization of the employing class. Keeping pace with the movement there is a growing sentiment for revolutionary economic organization on class lines, formed so as to make possible the use of the power that is inherent in the working class. In short, the workers are beginning to turn to the Industrial Workers of the World.

In the matter of international affairs, a resolution as follows was passed by the trust:

That the following General Executive Board comprising: Vincent St. John, International Secretary, and also with Karl Lesch, secretary of the International Secretariat, making formal application for admission to the International Trades Union Secretariat. That the application of the A. F. of L. for admission to the I. W. W. be considered on the ground that the A. F. of L. is not an organization of labor based on class organization.

On the publication of Solidarity the convention town, a decided stand against the actions of the steel trust and the officialdom of New Castle and approved of the Press Committee's action in going to jail. It also praised the organization's support to solidarity in the present crisis.

The following nominees for the two general offices will go on the ballot for the general referendum:

General Secretary—Vincent St. John, John Rindan and F. R. Schies.
General Organizer—W. E. Truettman, Frank Bohm and James P. Thompson.

A new General Executive Board was elected and installed as follows: C. H. Axelson, Francis Miller, Charles Seachold, J. J. Etor and George Speed.

The hope of the tilters lies in Industrial Unionism. To get Industrial Unionism join the I. W. W.

The worst labor fakir is the man who says that he believes in industrial unionism and does not join the only organization that stands for it.

The word unionism has been so maligned by labor leaders and other human oppressors that some slaves are afraid of the word unionism. In Chicago the other day, among an audience of the I. W. W., an old man, sixty or seventy years of age, said: "I shall the trusts, because I don't want workers to shut the gates on the trusts." He was a question of organization.

SOLIDARITY

FIFTH I. W. W. CONVENTION.

The minutes of the Fifth Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World are in our possession. The convention was held in Chicago during the week from May 1 to 6, inclusive. Delegates were present from all important centers East and West. Harmony prevailed throughout the sessions, and matters of a routine character largely occupied the attention of the convention.

Among other minor changes of the constitution was the restoration of "membership-at-large," abolished by the Fourth convention. This change will enable workers in isolated sections to attach themselves directly to the general organization and carry on propaganda until such time as a local union of their industry can be organized.

General Organizer Truettman's report to the convention was ordered printed in pamphlet form in several languages, together with parts of the report of Organizer Etor, of the Pittsburgh district union.

The auditing committee's report showed a balance in the treasury March 31, 1910, of \$1,174.98, and General Secretary St. John reported that he had paid off indebtedness aggregating more than \$2,000 since the Fourth convention. He also reported that since then 64 new locals had been chartered and 31 locals disbanded.

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The trusts will soon have broken most of the workers down on the trusts.

That will be the fate of the workers—the lesson that the trusts—no taxes to them—no writing letters—no sending for the Board of Current Events.

Carnegie said his happiest days were those spent in the mills as a laborer. If we organize industrially we may be able to make Andy's last days as happy as the old ones by giving him some social occupation.

A stray subscription up and then a red hell by the most of men and editors.

THE UNORGANIZED.

Solidarity has already called attention to the unorganized as a factor in the present working class revolt. It has shown that two-thirds of all the strikes are undertaken by men and women unaffiliated with any trades-union. It has also pointed out the good material for organization which these members of the working class furnish: The victims of unrestrained exploitation, they feel the degradation of wage slavery most keenly; for this reason they are inclined with the proper spirit of resistance and will hold out when union men of the A. F. of L. type would readily surrender. These facts are confirmed by the following dispatches:

"Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 1.—Efforts were again made this morning by a number of the union mine worker of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who went on strike, to return to work at the behest of their leaders, but the numerous non-union strikers who were on guard turned them back with considerable firmness.

"Efforts of the union leaders' officials to get the leaders of the non-union strikers to have them return to work were all futile, although they tried until an early hour this morning, and it is expected there will be a long and bitter fight.

"The non-union strikers say they will not return to work until some of the demands they have made are granted. Union officials will continue organizing the strikers in the hope of getting them under control of the union."

Solidarity more urges its readers and I. W. W. members to get in touch with the unorganized mills and plants. There the hope of industrial unionism is to be found. With 20,000,000 unorganized men and women to appeal to the gospel of industrial unionism will not be delivered in vain, if delivered properly.

NOTES FROM INDIANA.

Menace Ind., June 10th, 1910.
There is not much going on in this section just at present.

"But Boss" Steve, Don has shut down the three-hundred and sixty market is pretty well mixed up.

The Interstate Automobile Shop has been captured by the trust, so that now we are working for the E. S. Steel Corporation. While this works are closing, and dissolving the trust, the I. W. W. boys are kept busy explaining that the trust is simply a modern instrument of production, and that the only way to control the trust is to form a trust of our own to control the commodities which all trusts thrive on, the labor power of the workers.

"Let the Workers Own the Works."
The Interstate has notified all engine builders and motor assemblers that they MUST work from three to four hours overtime three nights a week.

Formerly over-time was optional with the workers and nobody kicked. But when the company tells them they MUST there are murmurs of discontent.

We are trying to crystallize that discontent by showing the workers that the only way to do away with over-time is to refuse, en masse, to work.

But they are unorganized and the spirit of solidarity is weak among them owing to the fact that there are some doing the very same work as others and, with no more experience, getting more money. The company has worked this game to keep the men divided.

The Warner-Gear "alley" has a small regiment of spies and spotters working among the slaves and spies is afraid to trust his neighbor.

But we are not discouraged, so we can stay in the fight and intend to do so until the slave driver's shall be driven from the earth.

Correspondent, Local No. 3.

Another wave of prosperity reached Pittsburgh recently in the announcement that all prisoners in the Pennsylvania hills will receive an advance in wages. Conductors will get an increase of three per cent; brakemen of ten per cent; and yard employes to receive advances, between their rates. In Pittsburgh about 1,500 men will be benefited, the increase taking effect June 1.

The advance only goes to Pittsburgh yards, but to all working in the same capacity on the Pennsylvania system, and about 9,000 men will be benefited. The increase is in addition to that granted on April 1.

Join the I. W. W.

KANSAS WANTS WORKERS

Kansas needs 20,000 harvest hands this year, according to the report of the secretary of the Kansas state free employment bureau. Minneapolis will not be able to help the Southern state because the Northwest needs all the men available and the Northwest holds out better inducements for laborers.

Minneapolis labor agents say that they have demand for all the men they can secure for Montana and Dakota points and that besides good wages the laborers get their fares paid.

"You couldn't get men to go to Kansas if you supplied special Pullman cars for them," said R. H. Herdeman of the Northwestern labor agency. "There are plenty of jobs in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana and that is where the men want to go this time of the year. In the fall they will ship to the Southern states but not in the spring or summer. There are no free fares to the South nor cut rates and that is another reason why the men will not go down there."—Minneapolis Evening Tribune, May 31st, 1910.

The above clipping was taken from the "Minneapolis Evening Tribune" of May 31st. It tells the old, old story that is told every harvest time. The state of Kansas always has plenty of harvest hands if the farmers will only pay decent wages and provide decent food for the harvest slaves.

But the Kansas farmer is no exception to the general rule and so is just as good a labor skinner as any other employer of labor. The scheme is to raise the cry that the farmers cannot secure help so as to flood the country with men. Once they get started you are not in either work for starvation wages or take the road.

The employment sharks are all embosomed with the farmer's and are shipping every available man to the harvest fields. R. H. Herdeman of the Northwestern labor agency is one of the most active of these sharks. Do they think that the slave is going to work if he can get only 22 per day to live and live on socially and

other rotten trick devices. A socialist or one who would be a pleasure in the work for the farmer and live a better death by using the voter's cash that would be handed out to him. No, the slave is not wise and no longer will he work for wages that spells starvation or no labor will be paid an employment shark for the privilege of being exploited. He has been up against the hold-up game before and refers to be a sucker again.

Now workmen get into the I. W. W. an organization that means better conditions for you in the present and finally the ownership of the means of production and distribution. An organization that means disaster for the boss, employment sharks and all their kindred. Once in a union of that kind we can march on to victory after victory till we reach the long looked for goal of Liberty.

From a member of Local No. 137, Minneapolis, Minn.

DOINGS IN NEW CASTLE

The last week was one of activity in New Castle. On Saturday evening, June 9th, Joseph J. Etor, District Organizer of the I. W. W., held a large open air meeting. The meeting was very well attended and several subscriptions for Solidarity were taken. Fellow-Worker Etor will speak in New Castle again in the near future.

On Tuesday evening, June 7th, Fellow-Worker Etor, one of the boss who was through an intermission in Spokane for doing to exercise the right of free speech in town. We held a large meeting in a street meeting and sold quite a bit of literature. We also captured several Solidarity boys.

Fellow-Worker Berlin gave a western speech; no frills, no forced bursts of oratory, but a straight-up class talk. You one working man bit other. Fellow-Worker Berlin told the free speech fight in Spokane and of wonderful discipline that the men organized in the I. W. W. displayed. He displayed the different working conditions in the west and showed that by showing men that the only way that they can hope to accomplish anything was to organize industrially. He showed that the only organization that stood for Industrial Unionism was the I. W. W.

That the men was interested was shown by the number of questions asked, all of which the speaker answered satisfactory. Fellow-Worker Berlin goes from here to McKees Rocks. Let us hope that he will continue in his good work.

G. H. PF

RESOLUTIONS ON OUR PERSECUTION

Whereas, The capitalist minions, agents and political office boys of the Steel Trust in the city of New Castle, Pa., acting under instructions from their paymasters, have through a legal force seen fit to condemn our fellow-workers, B. H. Williams, C. H. McCarty, A. M. Sirtum, Val Jacobs, E. F. Moore and George Fix, editors and press committee of Solidarity, to three months' imprisonment in the Lawrence county jail for alleged violation of a dark age press law of this corruption ridden state, and

Whereas, The said judge, the "new Daniel come to judgment," has interpreted that a voluntary organization cannot publish a paper under its own name and hold sole property rights in same, thus denying collective ownership to the workers even to their sources and avenue of information; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the fifth annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, in convention assembled at Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1910, condemns in no uncertain terms such invasion of working class rights and liberties and such onslaughts on old and cherished rights of free press. That if such ruling is allowed to be established it will deny to the workers all opportunities to voice their protest and cries against exploitation and robbery of the millions of workers, except through papers privately owned and controlled, which, to say the least, are as a rule not to be depended upon. And be it further

Resolved, That in refusing to pay tribute to a capitalist law court and suffering themselves as a sacrifice on the altar of capitalist oppression and misrule, by its 51 low-workers in toil and hopes receive our enthusiastic cheers of approval. That we pledge to them the material and moral support of the Local Unions throughout the jurisdiction to the end that such enemies be stopped for the present and the future.

JOSEPH J. FETTER, JOSEPH SCHMIDT, OSCAR J. SAUTTER, Committee on Resolutions.

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

To the members of the I. W. W. in Greater New York City. On the regular membership night, June 15, at 112 E. Ninety-first street, (on one night) at 7:30 o'clock, Fellow Worker Koettgen, delegate to the last convention of the I. W. W. will give his report. Membership cards must be shown at the door.

Fellow Worker Charles Devlin, one of the conspirators in Spokane, did a week of agitation in town before he left for the West on Monday, May 30

News comes to us that a new local has been chartered in New York City of domestic service workers.

Organizer Fred Iser left Friday, June 3, for a trip through New England among the textile workers and other slaves. As he speaks both French and English, we expect some good reports in the better French I. W. W. paper, L'Emancipation, printed in Lawrence, Mass.; also in Solidarity. When he returns in three or four weeks he will go West. New England locals take note, and write Francis Miller, 12 Bonmont Terrace, Lynnville, R. I. Eastern Locals write Fred Iser, Organizer I. W. W., 44 W. Ninety-sixth street, New York City.

KEY FOR DELIVERY.

"For Sale at Auction," by Edward Hammond, a four-page leaflet containing the clearest and best exposition of the difference between A. F. of L. craft unionism and I. W. W. industrial unionism. Best thing out for general propaganda. Should be circulated everywhere by the thousands. Price 20 cents, \$1.50 a thousand.

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

NOTICE.

"Eleven Blind Leaders" and "Union Scabs" may also be ordered from General Headquarters of the I. W. W., by addressing the General Secretary, WINCENT ST. JOHN, 318 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Ill. Prices same as if ordered directly from publishers.

Craft unionism is the incubator of capitalism. Fill the incubator with identity protractors eggs and hatch out a brood of

IMMIGRATION.

"The problem of immigration" is only a problem to those who attempt to settle it by law, resolution or in the interests of an aristocracy of labor. To the workers, individually and internationally organized, there is no immigration problem, as their organization makes such a problem impossible. To illustrate:

If the color printing industry there is a great demand, at present, for all kinds of workers, owing to the tariff, which has killed off foreign competition. As a consequence, the employers are endeavoring to unduly stimulate the immigration of European color printers. This endeavor is counteracted by an industrial organization of color printers in New York City. This organization acts in co-operation with the European, which controls 90 per cent of the workers in their line. The result of this co-operation is a regulation of immigration; the European organizations publishing the New York reports of American trade conditions, and thereby preventing an influx of workers detrimental to those in this country. What is done in this one industry could be done in all industries.

Compare this method with the methods of law and resolution. The laws are ignored; resolutions are without effective working class backing. In place of one big industrial international union, we have thousands of petty craft unions that are weak and ineffective even on a national scale. The craft unions in the color printing line are an illustration in point. They want to stop immigration by raising initiation fees from ten to hundreds of dollars. To the effect of immigration they add the charge of scale. Yet they talk about "the damned foreigners." As a native American, the writer believes that if there is an damming, to be done, let us damn the damn craft unions. With them out of the way, let the working class, which is one big step toward the solution of "the problem of immigration."

A COLOR PRINTER.

New York. A strike to be of a revolutionary nature must take place when the workers want it and not when the employer desires. But a strike, no matter how revolutionary, can be cast aside at work a time and place as "the master class" sees fit. The class struggle is ever with us and is not a periodic recurrence every one, two or four years. Without speaking for or against political actions the I. W. W. urges the necessity of being in the fight at all times.

NOTICES.

NEW YORK - Open air street meetings under auspices of the I. W. W. every Tuesday evening, at 148th street and Willis avenue, and every Saturday night at 125th street and Seventh avenue.

Solidarity always on sale and subscription.

About 500 millions have been on strike in Denver since May 16, yet the only account of the affair was a three-line notice in one of the daily papers. The other did not even mention it that much. This clearly shows the conspiracy of silence against the attempts of the workers to better their conditions. If the workers could but know of the many strikes now in progress they would take courage from their fellow workers and demand better conditions.

Four Sub Cards for Three Dollars.

Four yearly sub cards for Solidarity can be had for three dollars. This gives 25¢ commission to the agent on each card sold, besides getting the message of Industrial Solidarity to the workers. Order a bunch of four and pay for them when sold.

ORDER NOW!

"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer. A four-page leaflet containing a red hot satire on Craft Union methods. Price 20¢ per hundred; \$1.50 a thousand. Address "Solidarity Literature Bureau, Lock Box 622, New Castle, Pa."

Attention, New York City! Building Workers' Industrial Union, No. 95 meets the first and third Friday of each month at 64 West 96th Street until further notice. Secretary.

PHOTO POST CARDS. Send a photograph on 4x6 size, 20¢ well wrapped (by mail or express), and receive the photo, also 12 Post Cards made from it, post-paid. Studio Rembrandt, Dept. F., Wheeling, W. Va.

EUGENE V. DEBS' last photograph now absolutely free to any one sending name and address, enclosing a 2¢ postal stamp. Jas. Soler (Artist), Wheeling, W. Va.

BY WAY OF COMMENT

Chinese General Strike.

The joke continues to be on the high brows, who want Asiatics excluded, "because we can't assimilate them." A Bangkok, China, dispatch dated June 3 reads:

"Chinese objecting to the payment of a new capitation tax have organized a general strike. The markets are closed, the mills are not operating and business is at a standstill. No disturbances are reported."

It would appear from this as is the Chinese were a little in advance of the high brows. It would do the latter good to assimilate some of the Chinese characteristics.

New Output Records.

A new record was made at the Indiana Steel company mills at Gary, Ind., during the month of May. The six blast furnaces in operation produced 80,000 tons of hot metal and pig iron. This is an average of 450 tons for each furnace per day. It is said to be the largest production of any like number of furnaces in any plant of the United States Steel Corporation. The number of men killed and disabled is not given.

But in this, too, there was likely a new record made also. Under capitalist rule the increase of output is accompanied by an increase in the number of workers killed and injured. John Stuart Mill once said that it was doubtful if machinery conferred any benefits on the working class. Were Mill alive today he would have his doubts removed by the awful record of slaughter in factory, mill, mine and shiphold, and also on the rail. Under capitalism, machinery is positively harmful to the workers and will continue to be until they organize industrially for the purpose of owning and controlling the same in their own interests, instead of operating them for the profit of their masters, to their own physical suffering and destruction.

Did You Notice?

Did you notice that when Taft started to ride the railroad for raising rates they immediately retaliated by canceling plans for lerginal improvements and contracts for raising stock involving the expenditure of millions? Did you notice that, at the same time, the ultra financial began to talk of "disturbed business conditions and the possibility of a depression"? Did you notice those things? If you didn't you should have. Every false somebody, or party, or class, meddles politically with the interests of the capitalist class, they get "called down" by "partisans," "cancellations," "disturbed business conditions," "possible depression," etc. Hanna held the formula up to the American people - "the Great American people" - when Bryan ran. Roosevelt got a dose of it. Now Taft is under treatment. What does it all mean? Some of our good friends say that it shows the intimate relations of politics to industry or economics. It would be wiser the truth to say that it shows how politics are dependent on and controlled by economics. A's son is intimately related to his mother, but he is not responsible for her existence, nor her hereditary characteristics. On the contrary, the reverse is the case. So with the relations of politics and economics; the latter is mother to the former and determines its features. If you don't believe that read American history, or ask Greenbackism, Populism, etc., who killed their Cock Robin. They'll tell you "the power of the plutocrats," and they are right. It was "the power of the plutocrats," their economic power, as represented in their direct control of the mines, railroads, mills, etc., which they can manipulate as their profits determine.

Now, what has all this got to do with the working class? Just this - get economic power - get the power that counts. Organize in the place where you work. That is when the capitalists threaten you with a panic you can say to them: "Your threats are too frequent; we will stay here and run the industrial organism of society, for and by ourselves. Get out!" That is the only kind of organization that will call the bluff of capitalism. It will be real politics; a statesmanship of the most constructive and revolutionary character, for it will reach down to and rebuild upon the very foundations of society!

Now Ready.

A new leaflet by A. M. Sirtum, "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 and Others," 20¢ per 100; \$1.50 a thousand. Order now. Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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.

We are Getting Up Toward the

TEN THOUSAND MARK KEEP IT GOING!

Liberal Commission to Agents

SOLIDARITY,

P. O. BOX 622

NEW CASTLE, PA.

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

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 Spokane, 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 2129, Spokane, Washington.

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Publishers of INDUSTRIAL UNION LITERATURE

Under same management as Solidarity.

Read the following:

"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS," by B. H. Williams. 32-Page Pamphlet. Price 5 Cents

"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM," by Edward Hammond. A Four-Page Leaflet, 20¢ per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

"UNION SCABS AND OTHERS," by Oscar Ameringer. Four-page Leaflet, 20¢ per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

"GETTING RECOGNITION," by A. M. Sirtum. A Four-page Leaflet, 20¢ per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000

ADDRESS

SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU

Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

SHALL THE MINERS BE SLAVES

(Continued From Page One.)

PICKET LINES ARMED AND KEEP THEM OUT." Let us hope that this last is a capitalist snarl, but if it is true, and all chances are that it is, then we say: "All hail the 'Hunkies' and Italians of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. May victory crown your efforts!"

It was in the anthracite field that the cry first went out for an organization—to conquer more rights and better living and working conditions! Years ago they offered upon the altar of capitalism scores of their fellow-workers: the best blood and noblest hearts, but it seems all to no avail. It was from the anthracite levels and pit that the cry first went out: "Let us organize." "Let us organize for the EIGHT-HOUR DAY for all mine slaves," was the echo that came from over the hills and mountains. Brave men; noble members of the working class, whose bones are now resting worthy in unmarked graves, despoiled and shunned; men worked and sacrificed for the good of all to build up an organization of common defense and protection against the greed and onslaughts of the McGowens and Beers, only for it to be captured by the secret agents of the mine owners, whose names are legion—Jim McKenna clear to the McEneaney's, Dempsey's, John Mitchell and the Lewis's. They are keeping the union men out by force."

Good Gentlemen of the U. M. W. of A., if the Polack and the Italian miners were good enough years ago to make your union by using the big ball bats over the heads of the stupid and the suckers, to line them up so as to make history for you, so that you and your big chiefs may secure fat jobs on arbitration boards, seats to Congress and to Legislatures, Civic Federation banquets and positions at \$6,500 per year, now, in order to win results for themselves the coal mine slaves not only are justified in using clubs to keep your union weak but even reorganizations to accomplish the end!

Already two miners have lost their lives. They were shot by the hired murderers—wearing the uniform and the cloak of the law—thugs of the local companies, the State Cossacks, who are stationed across the river from mine No. 14, at Hildale. Dozens have been arrested and many have been "clubbed and sent to the hospital. So far only one thug of the master has been administered a dose of his own medicine. Dame rumor has it that "the officers of the district union were instrumental in giving information that led to the arrest of ring-leaders." We would not be surprised but what the statement is a fact, for we have met the episode of Westville, Ill., and Clinton, Ind., to be governed by—where the John Walkers, under the excuse that the revolting slaves (who by force drove the union pumpmen out of the struck mines) were, spared on by the agents of "Steel Trust" caused the arrest of dozens of good men, whose conception and understanding of unionism meant something different than that of the officials who signed up under the excuse that a "suspension of operations pending negotiations" does not constitute a strike—allow the pumpmen and engineers to keep on working—we shall defeat the enemies of the gent's—more anon.

For the time being let the men of the Scranton district struggle. But let us also advise them now as we did in the winter of 1908 to organize themselves into a real union. The Industrial Workers of the World—an organization that will not bind the slaves of the pit with any contract by districts or by fields in any other kind of contract.

Last year the agitation was carried on among the masses of the Anthracite region by advocates of industrial unionism. We at least created no ill opinion and being so up to keep the miners' eyes from being lanced into the boss's aims. To some it may have appeared that our propaganda was in vain, but the present revolt, the stern and firm position of the workers, all tend to prove that after all our work was not wasted.

The labor fakirs are particularly anxious to defeat the strike, so that they can gain the favor of the companies and be able to argue again for "recognition of the union" and the "check system." They will say to the Beers and Goodenalls, "You see, we have demonstrated that it is better that you men be organized into our union." Organized we can control them as we do in other states, but unorganized they are apt to put you in trouble any time. But it is the duty of the Anthracite men those that are striking and those that are

working in so-called "fair mines," to organize now; not only against the masters but against the mine workers' deadliest enemy, the officialdom of the U. M. W. of A.

Let them go right after the matters spread the lie and resist all opposition and interference of Mitchellism which means Capitalism and Orchardism.

Industrial Unionism—The One Big Union for All—is the hope of the coal slaves, the hope of the World's Toilers. Speed the day.

"We've been slaves in the past because we've stood apart."

Let us unite and "break the chains that round the body eling."

JOSEPH J. ETTOR, McKees Rocks, Pa. Organizer I. W. W.

How the Japanese Organize. The following dispatch from the New York Call of June 1st, reads like a satire, on a recent national congress which discussed immigration, and in which some of the speakers favored the exclusion of the Chinese, Japanese and Koreans on the grounds they are "unassimilable."

"San Francisco, Cal., May 31.—Leaders among the Japanese workers on the fruit farms of California laugh at the talk of conservative labor leaders who fear that the Japanese will reduce the standard of the American working class and break up labor unions.

As proof of this they point out that in one county alone, Ventura, there are 2,000 Japanese organized among the fruit farm workers. They have established a fixed minimum wage of \$2 a day for nine hours work.

If a number of Japanese are hired on a ranch and one of their number is discharged unjustly, the others will quit.

The leaders of the Japanese workers claim that the best way for American labor unions to solve the Asiatic immigration problem is to adopt an aggressive attitude and organize all workers from the lowest paid to the highest paid. In that way they will be able to control their labor power and therefore need have no fear of the "unskilled, ignorant foreigner."

Some say that the Japanese are even setting an example to American workers in methods of fighting their bosses. They seem to understand the most opportune time to strike, and they realize the necessity of striking together, rather than dividing their forces, as has been the case with many organizations of American workmen.

Plans are being made, it is said, to organize all the Japanese workers on the fruit farms of the State. Once they understand local conditions, they are quick to learn and are anxious to get all the labor leaders for their labor power.

It is pointed out that only the conservative labor leaders and a few skilled workers who call themselves the "aristocrats of labor," are afraid of the "ignorance" and "low standard" of the Japanese workers.

The capitalists have "kicked" all out of Old Globe and made it 40th-Gore, Colorado and Idaho papers please copy.

Nearly any sensible worker would be willing to trade his chance of a heaven hereafter for a little less hell here. Get into the I. W. W. and help to wipe Hell off the map.

Special Notice. The organizer of the District Council for the district of New Castle and Pittsburgh is Joseph J. Etor. His address is 343-Olivia St., McKees Rocks, Pa. Those wishing information about the organization or speakers in foreign languages will please communicate with the organizer at the above address. If it is a common matter it will be well to write a memo 214. In all cases of inquiries be doubly communicated either with one of the delegates or by telegram.

Special Notice. The Russian, Hungarian, Polish, Serbian, Slovenian, Lithuanian, Slavish and English.

Lawell, Mass., Attention! The English speaking branch of J. C. U. No. 436, Branch 17, has headquarters at 92 Eldon street, 6 rent. Business meeting every Tuesday night. Every state interested in Industrial Unionism invited. Solidarity and a full line of Industrial Union literature for sale. Address of Secretary, C. Vanleche, 34 Waltham St., Lowell, Mass.

Every fellow worker spending in a subscription during the month will have a mass card for his box, or even one of the Solidarity forms, both in and out of jail. Do you want absolutely? In and out of jail.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

The weavers of the United States Cotton Co., Central Falls, R. I., who struck three weeks ago, demanding a wage increase of ten per cent. and the adjustment of several grievances, thereby closing the plant and throwing 500 persons out of employment, have returned to work. The company has made no increase in wages, but has remedied some of the grievances.

A strike of all members of the International Order of Maintenance of Way Employers of the Southern Pacific lines was ordered at Houston, Tex., on June 1, by President A. B. Lowe, of St. Louis. The strike will tie up all bridge building along the lines; it is said. The company, according to Lowe, refused to grant the higher wages.

Providence, R. I., June 3.—Ten thousand and woolen mill operators in Obyenville and vicinity have been placed on short time schedules. To-day the Atlantic mills went on a four days a week schedule; the Farmville mills are shut down; the Riverside plant is running three days weekly, the National Providence Valley worsted and Manton mills are operating four days a week, and several smaller plants are also curtailing.

According to Saginaw, Mich., dispatches of June 2, 500 coal miners have struck at the Riverside, shiwassee & Jintown mines because after the adoption of the increased wage scale the companies refused to pay the six cents' round fare trip of the employees on the trains that carry them to the workings.

From Fort Worth, Texas, comes the news that "after a suspension of coal mining in the bituminous fields of Texas for two months five thousand miners have returned to work."

Boston dispatches of June 1 state that: "Refusals to increase wages were the causes of several strikes here today. About fifteen hundred men, including machinists, building laborers, wharf and bridge builders, sheet metal workers, cabinet makers and mill men went out."

June 2 dispatches from Chicago, Ill., tell this tale: "After refusing the terms accepted by the coal miners in the other states, the leaders of the Illinois strike have ordered out the engineers and pumpmen who were left at work to guard against the destruction of the property during the suspension. The operators have decided to stand firm, and their position has been endorsed by the Illinois Manufacturers' association. It is believed that the manufacturers will seek Federal intervention to end the trouble."

The strike of the tugmen of the Great Lakes-Towing company has been settled at Cleveland, O., according to dispatches of June 2. The men had demanded a two-hour day instead of the present arrangement under which they claim they work sixteen and eighteen hours a day. They agreed to waive their demands until the expiration of the two years' agreement into which they entered last year.

Canada is likely to witness an extensive railroad strike, despite its arbitration laws. According to Montreal dispatches of June 2: "Telegraph operators, trainmen and car repairers of the Canadian Pacific Railway are threatening a strike. Deputations representing these trades have been meeting since last week prior to waiting on the general manager of the road. The telegraphers demand the recognition of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and an increase in wages amounting to 17 per cent. The company refuses to recognize the Union, but offers an increase of 5 per cent. to every telegrapher on the road. The trainmen and carmen are demanding increased pay and better hours."

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.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

G. H. PERRY, Secretary, Solidarity, Lock Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

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

BORING FROM WITHIN.

The main argument forwarded against the I. W. W. by the so-called Socialist party is that we are building up a rival organization against the American Separation of Labor, instead of using our energy inside the A. F. of L. to labor organization said organization into a industrial organization.

This argument starts from an absolutely false premise and is therefore valueless in itself.

The question to be answered is: Is the A. F. of L. a labor organization?

The answer can be anything but a most emphatic "No."

The A. F. of L. is not a labor organization. It is not a trades union. The fact that the members of the A. F. of L. are wage workers does not make that body a labor organization. There exists in Germany a body of wage workers (Catholic) which is known as the Catholic Journeymen's Association, (Katholischer Gesellenverein) which, according to the argument presented by the so-called S. P., must be a labor organization. Anybody who would say that this organization, the C. J. A., is a labor organization would be considered a fit subject for the lunatic asylum, and rightfully so.

Now, if the A. F. of L. is not a labor organization the question will be asked: "What use is it?" The answer is: The A. F. of L. is a contemptible, meanly little job trust, and is absolutely nothing else. The members of the A. F. of L. do not want it to be anything else, and they know as much about economics as a monkey knows about astronomy.

The A. F. of L. is not a trades union, because it does not even try to organize all tradesmen and refuse admittance into the union whenever there are enough union men to fill all the jobs they have. The closed shop of the A. F. of L. is like everything else in that "job trust"—a mere fake, and is based on the principle of "identity of interests between capital and labor."

Now, the S. P. man will say that he admits all this, but that it is the fault of the leaders in the American Separation of Labor, and that if the Socialists work within the A. F. of L. they will soon show those who kicked out of the A. F. of L.—everything will be lovely and the goose hangs high! Yes! So high that the wage slaves cannot reach it with his union wages.

The argument that it is all the fault of the "leaders" of the A. F. of L. is the argument of the fool or the knave.

It is NOT the fault of Gompers, Mitchell, et al, but it is the fault of the rank and file of the American Separation of Labor that said body is as rotten and corrupt. Compensates the outgrowth of A. F. of L.ism and NOT the cause of it. Anybody who disputes this is simply putting the cart before the horse. If Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison, Lewis, etc., would ALL withdraw from the A. F. of L.—everything would be succeeded by "Socialists" of the S. P. type. The A. F. of L. would be just a yellow as it is today. The S. P. proves this itself, as it is becoming more reactionary every year (see 1910 convention of the so-called Socialist Party.)

ALL labor organizations recognize the class struggle and no body of working men can be called a labor organization unless they do.

The German unions recognize the class struggle, but they are hampered by the false teachings of the German Social-Democratic Party and unless they get rid of the political dope of that party they will never be a factor in the great struggle for the emancipation of the working class from capitalist exploitation.

The ONLY way for the working men to ever get free is to build up their economic organization, force the army of production to the battle with the capitalist, and the only thing to do here is the I. W. W. to build up the industrial organization, the I. W. W. is all that is more meaningful, and does not amount to anything. Vote on our vote has nothing to do with it, but as long as the working men neglect their economic organization, and are chasing on the field of political reform they have no chance of ever getting rid of the infernal system of exploitation under which we exist today.

KARL BATHJE.

EUGENE V. DEBS SAYS

Industrial Unionism is the most vital phase of the whole Revolutionary Movement. We have just published four small books

By Debs each of which ought to be circulated by the million. They are equal in style to any of the books we have lately published at five cents, but we have fixed the PRICE at TWO CENTS. The titles are:

Craft Unionism, Class Unionism, Industrial Unionism, Revolutionary Unionism. Uniforms with these we have just published new editions of Trautmann's "Industrial Unionism" and Jack London's "Revolution." For a Dollar we will mail ten copies each of these six books. FOR TEN DOLLARS we will send by express prepaid A THOUSAND of those or any of our other

"POCKET LIBRARY" booklets, as desired. This offer applies to all the books we have advertised at five cents except Richardson's "Introduction to Socialism," our best price for which is \$2.00 per hundred. For a little longer we will mail a set of sixty books, all different, and the twelve numbers of the REVIEW for 1909, to recipients of Postage to Canada twenty cents extra. CHARLES H. KERR COMPANY, 116 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

Order Solicited For ELEVEN BLED LEADERS

A pamphlet dealing with the subject of "Practical Socialism" and "Revolutionary Tactics" from an I. W. W. standpoint.

By R. H. WILLIAMS Reply to and criticism of "Leading Socialists" on the subjects:

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