



VOLUME I. NUMBER 33.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1910.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

WORLD OF LABOR

Even child labor is in revolt.

One hundred New York messenger boys are on strike for more pay per message and by the hour.

One hundred Jersey City laundry girls, alleged to be under legal age, struck against discrimination in distributing work.

By Newport caddies struck for an increase of wages amounting from \$1 to \$5 a week.

The girl-shirtwaist makers of Paris are out on strike for more than starvation wages.

Talk about "starvation wages" in Paris, 55 cents a day is the average wages paid in American factories to girls under 16.

Labor is reported plentiful on the Panama canal zone, owing to European immigration. Stay away.

The coal mines at Spadra, Ark., where the union men have been on strike for a long time, have been started on the open shop plan.

There is a big jurisdictional fight on in the A. F. of L. between the Sheet Metal Workers' Union and the Carpenters over the erection of certain work. It is expected to break out at any moment.

It is alleged that Farley had 9,000 strikebreakers ready for use in the case of a strike on the Penna. R. R. If labor had only a little of the thorough organization and aggressiveness of capital its position would soon be improved.

Some additional awards were made during last week by the American Sheet and Tin Plate company for machinery and equipment for the mills to be built at Gary, Ind., and it is expected that all awards in connection with this work will be made soon.

The strike on the Grand Trunk lines continues, with very little traffic, either passenger or freight. A passenger train arriving in Detroit Monday was guarded by armed Pinkertons while passing through the yards, but no interference was offered by strikers. Both sides refuse to arbitrate.

Work has been started by the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh on improvements along the Fort Wayne division, which include an electric power plant at the Conaway yards to supply lights for the yards and power for the new machine shop and round house at that place.

It is in the large power house of the Electric Service Corporation at Newark, where on strike for higher wages, engineers, switchboardmen and others led at work and brought the strike end. The strikers returned to work, a committee of employees arranged for ferrence with the officials.

A. M. Beers company at Girard O., the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. is not as yet shown any inclination to end of the new wage scale of the United Vulcan. Both concerns await developments. It is not expected there settlement until late in August.

James A. Clough, president of the Youngstown company, called the mill of Langley lodge to his office for a conference, but the men admitted they were not so satisfied with the scale as they had been at the convention and

neither the mill committee nor the national officers have power to change it. The puddlers want the base rate increased 25 cents a ton. On a \$1.45 card puddlers would receive \$6.37 1/2 during July and August, this being the prevailing rate based upon the selling price of bar iron. Manufacturers in general dealing with the Sons of Vulcan are fighting shy of the new scale.

The Slasher Tenders' Union of New Bedford, Mass., voted on the 22d to inaugurate a strike in 13 mills for an increase wages to \$15 a week. There are about 100 slasher tenders in the city and the pay now ranges from \$11.08 to \$12.00 per week. All the cloth mills in the city except Wamatta will be affected by the strike if the vote is carried into effect.

The bank and bourse employes of Paris are agitating for higher pay. They threaten an "open mouth" strike, which consists of betraying secrets of the profession. An appeal they have issued states that industry and commerce are on the road to ruin, owing to the exodus of French capital by financial establishments, which to December 31, 1908, sent abroad 32 milliards of francs.

The cloakmakers' strike in New York City still continues. Over 400 firms, employing 22,000 out of the 75,000 strikers, have come to the strikers' terms. The big firms, who are the largest employes, have determined upon a test of endurance, arbitration without union recognition having proven a fraud. Chicago and other cloak making centers have promised the strikers moral and financial aid.

Information from Follansbee, W. Va., is to the effect that the tin plant there resumed operations Monday, after an idleness of several weeks, during which time the plant has undergone extensive repairs. The tin house has worked, but it will suspend operations for several weeks for the purpose of repairs. The repair work at the plant will be in the heavy order and many of the mills will be almost rebuilt. The

Continued on Page Four.

W. F. OF M. CONVENTION

The following interesting facts are taken from the minutes of the first day's session of the Western Federation of Miners' convention, now in session in Denver, Colo.:

Odd Fellows' Hall, Denver, July 18. The 18th annual convention was called to order by President Chas. H. Moyer at 9:55 a. m., who introduced John McLennan, President of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, who rendered an address of welcome to the delegates assembled, amidst applause.

Mr. Clarence Moorhouse, representative of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, was then introduced and rendered an address of welcome in behalf of the Trades and Labor Assembly, which was received by the delegates amidst hearty and enthusiastic applause.

W. H. Leonard, formerly President of the Cripple Creek Engineers' Union, was then introduced as representative of the Socialist Party, and delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the above party, which was also received enthusiastically by the delegates assembled.

Note by Editor of Solidarity—Our Denver correspondent informs us that Leonard is president of the TEAM OWNERS' UNION, which was recently fired from the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly. Brother J. F. Bedford, of the Trades Assembly, was then introduced and delivered an address of welcome to the delegates in behalf of the above assembly, which was heartily received.

Brothers Henry Lavoie and Tom De Witt, of the Denver Building Trades Council,

were then introduced and gave an address of welcome in behalf of the Building Trades Council.

President Moyer then replied in behalf of the Federation, thanking them for their interest in behalf of the Federation.

At the opening of the second day's session, the minutes state that "Mr. J. C. White briefly addressed the delegates assembled, inviting them to patronize the Gents' Furnishing Store, 1408 Curtis Street, where union made goods could be supplied."

A telegram was read from Tom L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, as follows: "Extend to the delegates in convention assembled best wishes of myself and United Mine Workers. May your deliberations be of lasting benefit to the men of the mines. Tell the delegates that the mining industry of the country will finally be organized in one solid body regardless of opposition from any source."

New Local in Grand Rapids

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 24. Solidarity. A series of propaganda meetings held in this city during the past two weeks, by Fellow Worker Sturton, former editor of Solidarity, assisted by Fellow Workers Bohman and Morris of Chicago, resulted in the organization of a mixed local of the I. W. W. here last night, with 80 charter members.

The members of the new local are very enthusiastic and determined to carry on the agitation among the slaves of the furniture factories for the purpose of organizing them into a powerful industrial union.

Many of the members of the new local were connected with the Syndicalist union of Holland, and have a clear understanding of the principles of revolutionary unionism.

CORRESPONDENT.

Illinois Coal Strike Settled

The report comes from Indianapolis Monday that an immediate and satisfactory adjustment of the Illinois coal miners' strike was effected by the International Executive Council of the United Mine Workers of America. Wage concessions granted by the Illinois operators at the conclusion of a six weeks' conference will be submitted to a referendum vote.

In accepting wage increases the miners' council submits a compromise which reduces the hitherto absolute power of district officials over mine workers. Consequently engineers and such other employes necessary to protect mine property shall not be subject to orders of local unions and district officials. These allied unions will look to the miners' executive council for directions.

By the compromise Illinois operators will pay wages of shot firers not to exceed one-half cent a ton. They will be under control of the operators. The mining rates in Illinois will be advanced to 5.55 per cent for day labor, yardage and dead work.

The Injunction Again.

The American Sheet and Tinplate Co., through its attorney, J. Norman Martin, of New Castle, has entered complaint against three striking tin mill workers and members of the A. A., who it is alleged, have violated the injunction issued by Judge Porter last week. The three strikers, J. Beers, David Jones, Sr., and Thomas Davis, were doing picket duty near the Shenango tin mill recently, and met about a dozen men coming from work. It is alleged that the "three rogues" called these men vile names, such as "scabs" and others, which are forbidden by the injunction. For this they will be haled into court to answer to the charge of contempt.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

I. W. W. agitation and organization are being pushed among the furniture workers of Grand Rapids, Mich. A local is well under way.

The I. W. W. local at Everett, Wash., is increasing its membership, which is composed mostly of machinists, now on strike for better conditions.

Fellow Worker George Lavolette, of Bellingham, Wash., will shortly organize the shingle weavers into the I. W. W. He is a former organizer of the A. F. of L. International Shingle Weavers' Union, and refuses to organize and mislead the shingle weavers into the divided craft organization.

The I. W. W. local at San Diego, Cal., is pushing the work of organizing the Mexicans. A good wide-awake Mexican local will probably be organized before long. The local is also holding street meetings three times a week and discussion meetings every Sunday afternoon.

There is considerable sentiment in favor of industrial unionism among the shingle weavers of Bellingham, Wash., as a result of their experience with the A. F. of L. Many are leaving the union of the latter. Others again hope to capture it for the I. W. W.

Upon special invitation, Organizer Fred W. Heslowood addressed the district convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in the Labor Temple at Seattle, Wash., on July 26th. His exposition of industrial unionism made such a deep impression upon the convention that a vote of thanks was extended to him for the same. In addition, much I. W. W. literature was sold and many subs were taken for the I. W. W. press.

The Seattle Loggers' Union is growing. The camp delegate system has been inaugurated, with good results. The camp delegate secures applications, attends to due cards and due stamps; in fact, everything needed for recruiting and initiating new members into the union. Earl Osborne, secretary of the Loggers, is taking a much needed rest. E. W. Clyde is his successor in office.

The other Seattle locals are doing a great amount of educational work among the wage slaves. Meetings are held to interest workmen. Literature is sold in large quantities, while the Industrial Worker, I. W. W. organ of Spokane, is selling like hot cakes.

Spokane locals are also conducting a campaign of education. Pamphlets and books that are to be sold at the meetings have been ordered by the thousands. The same with leaflets for free distribution. The bundle order for Solidarity has been increased from 100 to 150 copies a week, and all are sold out. Activity, education and organization are the watchwords of the Spokane locals.

The Spokane locals are also going to install the camp delegate system in use in the Seattle locals. They have also had a change of officers, C. L. Filango retiring, in need of rest. T. H. Dixon is now secretary in his stead.

The Spokane Harvest Committee will start at work organizing the farm and harvest hands. Two speakers, John W. Foss and Joseph Gordon, were arrested and jailed in Yakima, Wash., while agitating the agricultural workers. Foss was also present

ed from speaking in Ellensburg, Wash. The Industrial Worker reports an extensive agitation going on among the harvesters.

The circuit committee of Portland, Ore., have come to the conclusion that, owing to the wide stretch of territory to be covered, California should have a circuit of its own, embracing the following: San Francisco, Oakland, Fresno, Redlands, Los Angeles, San Pedro, San Diego, Brawley, Imperial and Holtville. Other trips could also be made.

The Portland circuit committee also recommended that the circuit of the north-west embrace Butte, Anaconda, Red Lodge, Kalspell, Great Falls, Missoula, Wallace, Spokane, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. The organizer, it is suggested, can also make stops in towns located in between these main points. Fellow Worker Thompson is also suggested as the first to take the "circuit road."

A vigorous I. W. W. agitation will be conducted in Philadelphia on September 3, 4 and 5, the days on which the National Textile Union will meet in the City of Brotherly Love. Meetings for this purpose are now being arranged. Readers living in Philadelphia who can help in this work are urged to get in touch with Local 425, I. W. W., Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambria streets, Philadelphia, Pa. A special textile edition of Solidarity will also be issued. Locals in or near textile centers should send in bundle orders for the same. For sub-getting among textile workers this issue will be a hummer.

Solidarity wants to get more news from the middle west and eastern I. W. W. locals for publication in this column. To this end it requests secretaries and members of press committees to send in reports of the doings of their respective organizations. Members in the middle west and the east generally are invited to write Solidarity on industrial conditions and other matters of working class interest. We want to make Solidarity a live paper. For this purpose we need the assistance of live members.

Special Textile Edition.

The Special Textile edition of Solidarity will appear on August 15, two weeks from the present number. The textile industry will be thoroughly covered by articles on the cotton, silk and woolen branches, written by men working in the textile mills of New England and New Jersey. There will be a Manifesto of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, I. W. W., and plenty of other good propaganda matter for the general reader as well as the textile worker. A cartoon and some other illustrations will be special features of the edition. Let us hear from all the I. W. W. textile locals and others on bundle orders the coming week. We must have the orders in advance, so that we can determine how many to print of that number. Do your part, and make this the banner issue of Solidarity. ONE THOUSAND individual subs is none too many to expect as a result of activity with the Textile Edition.

Readers of Solidarity are requested to send addresses and names of secretaries or other officers of independent textile workers' locals, or of any members of textile unions known to be in favor of revolutionary unionism, to Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lyonsville, Pa. R. I.

Notice. All communications and money orders for the General Executive Committee of Los Angeles, Cal., should be addressed to JOHN TROY, Joint Sec., Box 89, Sta. C., Los Angeles, Cal.

SOLIDARITY

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

P. O. Drawer 622
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by
C. H. McCARTY and **B. H. WILLIAMS**
C. H. McCARTY, L. C. 298
B. H. WILLIAMS, L. C. 307
Place of Publication 56 S. Jefferson St.

B. H. Williams Managing Editor
C. H. McCarty Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION:
Yearly, \$1.00
Six Months, .50
Canada and Foreign, .50
Business Orders, per copy, .01
Advertising Rates on Application.

Club Money Accepted All Orders.

All communications intended for publication in *Solidarity* should be addressed to the Managing Editor; all others, pertaining to financial matters, to the Business Manager.

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1909, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
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SUPPORT THE I. W. W. PRESS.

There never was a period in the American Labor Movement when the revolutionary union press was more needed than at the present time.

The forces of reaction and mis-education are growing stronger day by day. The progressive and constructive forces of revolutionary industrial unionism must be strengthened to offset these evil tendencies.

Long and disastrous strikes the past year, conducted by craft unions, have discouraged thousands of workers and left them temporarily without faith in themselves and confidence in their class to organize in the shops for better conditions. At the same time many of these workers are turning wisely toward the politicians, who, ever ready to "save" the working class, are steering their revolutionary instinct and purpose on to the rocks.

The I. W. W. is the sole agency that sounds a clear revolutionary note in its propaganda. But its forces are as yet small in numbers and scattered over wide areas.

For that reason, to maintain the I. W. W. press as a means of revolutionary education and of keeping members in touch with one another and with the activity of the organization, is of some importance. The I. W. W. papers in all languages must be supported and their circulation extended.

Our readers are already acquainted with the situation as far as *SOLIDARITY* is concerned. We have appealed for funds as well as greater activity in getting subs. We still insist on that appeal. Revenue from donations and subscriptions must be forthcoming if *SOLIDARITY* is to continue much longer.

Then there is the **INDUSTRIAL WORKER**, published in Spokane. It is also hard pressed for funds just now during this summer season.

We don't know whether or not our readers realize the great importance of keeping the **WORKER** in the field it occupies so well, in the West?

They should. It would be nothing short of a calamity to let the **WORKER** die for want of a few dollars to pull it through the summer months. Many of its most active supporters are just now in the harvest fields or elsewhere gathering in their "winter's stake" and therefore unable to do as much as they would otherwise do, and will do later for that paper.

But the **INDUSTRIAL WORKER** must not be left stranded at that account. The paper announces that it "will not beg for money." At the risk of a "calling down" from its management, we are going to urge readers of *SOLIDARITY* everywhere to SEND MONEY TO THE **INDUSTRIAL WORKER**, Box 219, Spokane, Wash., anyway. Also take a look at its ad and subscription price elsewhere in this issue. Use your best to help sustain that paper

during these few months of summer depression.

To say nothing of I. W. W. papers in foreign languages, which will be found advertised elsewhere in this paper, *SOLIDARITY* does not wish to occupy the field alone of the English language papers in this country. The **INDUSTRIAL WORKER** also is indispensable. The two papers supplement each other—the one in the West, the other in the East. Together they make up a combination that is causing no little uneasiness on the side of the capitalist enemy. Let us keep them in the field and extend their influence.

REVOLUTIONARY MUSINGS.

The capitalist is not a capitalist because he is a leader of industry. He is a leader of industry because he is a capitalist.—Karl Marx.

The capitalist performs no productive labor. His power results from the fact that he is able to compel others to work for him, and to appropriate their product.

The working class produces all wealth. Its present weakness lies in the fact that as a class it is unorganized and therefore unable to control the exercise of its labor power in the shop or to determine how its product shall be distributed. The industrial union will transfer the power now in the hands of the capitalist class to the working class.

A universal eight hour work day can only be obtained and maintained by a general refusal of the working class to work more than eight hours per day. Therefore to get the eight hour day (or a still shorter one) the working class must organize industrially and take it. The I. W. W. shows the way.

An eight hour day would mean that the majority of workers now unemployed would have to be put to work to make up the required amount of labor power in industry. That in turn would mean a general rise in wages for the working class, due to the increased demand for labor power, and the natural boldness of the workers in demanding better conditions as a result of the removal of competition in the labor market. Organize in the I. W. W., and get these improved conditions.

Any attempt of the capitalist to increase the speed or intensity of labor in the shop as a result of the shorter work day, can be met by the industrial union with a concerted refusal of its members to work any faster or turn out any more product in the same length of time. A "law on the statute book" is of no avail. A "law of the shop" made by the workers' industrial union, is bound to be enforced.

We are organizing industrially, not only for the everyday struggle for less hours of work and better conditions, but by this organization and this struggle the working class is being drilled and prepared for the eventual overthrow of the capitalist system and for the putting in its place of the new society of Industrial Democracy, a society in which each worker will have a share in the ownership and a voice in the control of industry, and in which each shall receive the full product of his labor.

SPECIAL NEXT WEEK.

Next week's *Solidarity* will contain an interesting story from McKees Rocks by Organizer Joseph J. Ector. It tells of the latest attempt of the Pressed Steel Car Co. to break up the I. W. W., which was frustrated by the "ignorant Hunks" and their union. It offers a good lesson in industrial union tactics and discipline. Watch for it.

ITALIAN I. W. W. PAPER.

The attention of our readers is called to the Italian I. W. W. paper, "Ragione Nuova." It is published monthly at 206 Atwell Ave., rear, Providence, R. I., and the subscription price is only 25c per year. This paper has a big field among the Italian workers in this country, and should be given a wide circulation. English speakers, organizers and members of the I. W. W., coming in contact with Italian workers should place "Ragione Nuova" in their hands.

ORDER SUB CARDS.

Four yearly sub cards for *Solidarity* can be had for three dollars. This gives 25c commission to the agent on each card sold, besides getting the message of Industrial *Solidarity* to the workers.

ECONOMIC POWER.

The "Western Clarion" is an organ of the Socialist party of Canada. It is published at Vancouver, British Columbia. For years it has been ridiculing the idea that the union is a necessity to the working class movement looking to the overthrow of the wage system and the substitution thereof of the coming society of Industrial Democracy.

Of late, however, sentiment for industrial unionism is forcing itself upon the attention of the "Clarion's" editor, and in his issue of July 16 he delivers himself of the following editorial gem.

We quote in part, "The economic power of a nation" would therefore rest in its power to produce wealth. Which, to an extent, would be dependent upon the natural resources of the land of its habitation, modified latterly by the facilities of transportation. So that, at bottom, the determining factor would be the productivity of its workers, in other words, their laboring power.

"If economic power," then, it cannot be denied that the working class has a complete monopoly, and their reign, in this field at any rate, there is none to dispute, for the capitalist show no sign of even attempting to produce an equal power.

"Political power is the power to write the law, which predicates the power to enforce it, the power of coercion. This, on the other hand, is the undisputed monopoly of the capitalist class, for the workers write little law and enforce less. They have no power of coercion.

"Let us cease worrying about the economic power which we already have and cannot use, and set ourselves to acquiring the political power which we have not, so that we may be able to use it. Good sound law that says that 'Smith, Jones and Robinson are hereby relieved of the burden of the means of production, which being henceforth to us, the workers, the capitalist are to produce and behold the size of our club.'

"That club is nothing else than a sufficiency of workers educated to know just what they want and resolved to take nothing just as good." Until we have that we are nothing; when we have that we have political power, power to coerce the capitalist, to put an end to the usual penalties of jail or galloves meted out to law-breakers who are not lawmakers.

The basic error upon which the editor of the "Clarion" founds his absurd conclusion that the "working class now has a complete monopoly of economic power" is his wrong definition of that term. "Economic power" does not consist simply in the "power to produce wealth." Rather it consists in the power to control the production and distribution of wealth in the interest of an individual, a group, or a class.

For example, J. Pierpont Morgan produces no wealth. Yet he possesses great economic power by reason of the control he exercises over wealth production in the mining, transportation, steel and other industries. The scores of thousands of workers in those industries are under the economic domination of Morgan and the group of capitalists associated with him.

Let us produce nothing, and the progress of wealth production is to-day SOCIALISM, embracing in its manifold operations the labor power of the entire body of the working class. But the workers are not producing wealth for themselves, or at their own volition. Their social labor power is harnessed in the interests of their economic masters, the capitalist class. It is this CONTROL OF THE SOCIAL LABOR POWER OF THE WORKING CLASS that constitutes the "economic power" of the capitalists. That control extends farther to the disposition of the product of labor, which is practically at the dictation of the employing class.

Thus the working class, which produces all wealth, possesses practically no "economic power" because it exercises little or no control over the places where wealth is produced or over the product after it is brought into being. While on the other hand the capitalist class, which produces no wealth, has nearly all the economic power, because that a nearly complete control of the workday and of the disposition of labor's product.

We say a NEARLY complete control, because even in their present unorganized and craft-divided state on the industrial field, the workers offer some resistance to the economic control of the capitalists. Insofar as they are able in the first degree through organized resistance and aggression to raise wages, shorten the work day or in any other manner exercise control over their working conditions and their product, in that degree the workers possess "economic power."

Herein, then, lies the key to the situation: The organization of the workers in the shops means, day by day, more con-

trol by them of the process of wealth production and distribution; in other words, it means the constant acquisition by the workers of more and more "economic power." The complete industrial organization of the working class on a revolutionary basis, as proposed by the I. W. W., will mean the complete possession of "economic power" by class, and at the same time the complete loss of power by the capitalist class. On that day Industrial Democracy will be well-nigh dead, and Capitalism a thing of the past.

From the basic fallacy in the "Clarion" editor's definition of "economic power," flows his equally unsound conception of the nature and use of "political power."

The "power of coercion" does not inhere in the "written law" or the machinery (of government) for its enforcement. Rather that law and that government in action is a secondary manifestation or reflection of the economic power of the master class. That is shown conclusively in the monotonous crack of the policeman's club and the trooper's rifle in labor troubles, as well as in the stereotyped injunction of the judge and the "d ad letter" labor laws of the legislators. It is also shown in a socialist mayor's expressed determination not to "hurt the business interests" of Milwaukee.

All these, and the rest of the "slugging committee" how before the masters of the bread. The primary seat of the "coercive power" is not to be found in the White House, but in Wall Street. The "king" is not Taft, but Morgan, before whom Taft bows as formerly a knight errant bent the knee to a baron.

The power, then, to "write the law" and to "enforce it," rests in the hands of the economic masters. The transfer of the economic power to the workers will carry with it the transfer of the "political" or secondary "coercive power."

When the process is completed, then, the workers can truly say:

"Behold the size of our club: We have the economic power. We control our own social labor power in industry. The workshops are ours. The process of wealth production is under our domination and subject to our initiative. The product of our labor is entirely at our own disposition.

Our 'power of coercion' over our former masters is supreme. We will be generous enough to give them an equal opportunity to work with us for the common weal."

No number of workers "sufficiently educated to know just what they want" would be able by that "education" alone to crack the shell of capitalism. That shell can only be burst asunder by the industrial organization that has acquired economic power for the working class, and that has drilled, disciplined and educated that class not only for the overthrow of capitalism, but also for the "carry over" of production when capitalism shall have been overthrown.

Let the editor of the "Clarion," and others of his kind, get wise.

SOLIDARITY SUSTAINING FUND.

Readers of *Solidarity* who can possibly help out on this fund are urged to do so without delay. We are in need of funds, and an extra bill of \$50 for a ton of paper will be coming on in a week or two, and other current expenses must be met if the paper is to continue. Revenue from subscriptions is not sufficient to maintain it as yet, although there is a steady growth in our subscription list. For that reason we want 400 live workers throughout the country to contribute at least 50 cents a month to the **SOLIDARITY SUSTAINING FUND**. Will YOU be one? If so, send on your remittance at once. The following amounts have been received since our last report:

William Halbach	\$ 1 50
Aug. Detollenaere	1 00
R. R. Miller	1 00
Justus Ebert	1 00
Joe Warnock	1 00
Previously reported	17 00
Total to July 27	\$22 00

TEXTILE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

All readers of *Solidarity* living in Philadelphia who can help in arranging meetings with the textile workers' delegates at the city (September 3, 4 and 5) are urged to get in touch with the Textile Workers' Union of Philadelphia. Address all mail to Local No. 425, I. W. W., Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambria Sts., French Textile Box 5. Please also notify Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.

Delegates should bring along full sets of the quarterly financial reports sent out from the National office, to check off the report of the auditing committee.

"MILWAUKEE IDEA" IN GRAND JUNCTION

Socialist Mayor Arrests Socialist Agitator For Swearing on the Soap Box.

Below we present our readers some of the humor we promised in our article on the "Policy of *Solidarity*" last week. It will prove interesting reading without additional comment on our part. The story furnished *Solidarity* is by the former State organizer of the Socialist party for Maine.

We may state by way of explanation that the W. G. Henry referred to in the communication has an article in the *Jane "International Socialist Review"* reviewing the situation in Grand Junction, and eloquizing in strong terms the newly elected Socialist mayor. Mr. Henry says in part in that article:

"Thomas M. Todd was elected mayor on a ticket that was not designated as a Socialist ticket. But wait, you revolutionary red, and hear the case for Socialism out. The commission form of charter under which Thomas M. Todd was elected does not permit the party's signature on the ballot. The Socialists were not responsible for the charter. Most of us are strangers to it.

"The struggle was, in fact, between the 'safe, sane and conservative' candidate of the ultra capitalist class and the candidate of the plain people, the working class, the Socialist candidate. The Socialist candidate won.

"There is no more bitterly disappointed group in Grand Junction to-day than the capitalists. They are thoroughly convinced that the commission form of government won't work in their interests.

"Mayor Todd is a revolutionary Socialist. He is not up in the air because he landed in office. He realizes he alone can do little to advance the interests of the workers. He will make good in that he will prove that a Socialist can hold political office without becoming a grafter."

Grand Junction, Colo.,
July 28, 1910.

Solidarity: This is an extremely "good" town. It has a Socialist mayor, who is also extremely good. And it has an ordinance against swearing.

Therefore, when W. G. Henry, a Socialist agitator, swore on the soap box that he had been arrested, held in the city jail over night without bail, and in the morning he was taken before the Socialist mayor, who is also police judge, and fined \$15. He refused to pay and was remanded back to jail. Later the mayor informally ordered his release.

The Socialist mayor called at the jail before the trial. He did not recognize his "courage," whom he knew well, but was heard to remark to the police: "If what I heard is true, the RIFLEWOOD deserved what he got." A local Socialist asked him if he were trying the case now.

It was found that he made no attempt to hear the evidence of friends of the agitator.

Question: How long will it take to secure the Co-operative Commonwealth when Socialist mayors send Socialist agitators to jail?

GRACE V. SILVER.

Address next week Salt Lake City.

APPLICATION BLANKS.

The General Office of the I. W. W. at Chicago has just issued an application for membership blank, which can be used to good advantage at street and hall meetings. The lack of the card creates a Preamble, and on the front are the questions each applicant is required to answer, together with space for name, address and record of fees paid. The application blank thus becomes a receipt to be handed into the Local secretary when the local calls for his membership book. Local unions, organizers and speakers should send for some of these application blanks. Address Vincent St., John, 518 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Notice, Bundle Orders.

With this issue statements are being sent out to local unions and individuals who have ordered bundles of *Solidarity*. We must urge prompt payment for these bundles, as we are in need of funds. The ton of paper must be ordered inside of two weeks, and other necessary expenses make prompt action necessary.

C. H. McCARTY, Manager.
Subscribe for *Solidarity* and push its circulation. Do it now.

THE THING TO DO.

By Louis Decher.

I. W. W. members and militant workers who see the significance of industrial unionism and believe that the Industrial Workers of the World is the only organization in America that can truly represent its principles, are today confronted with a peculiar problem.

It is this: What attitude should we take, as individuals, toward the mass movements in the form of strikes, etc., carried on by the A. F. of L. unionist?

Let us first analyze the situation before attempting to answer this question. In the first place, it should be remembered that while open conflicts between capital and labor generally follow a period of industrial depression the present manifestations of revolutionary spirit in the east, and in the west, for that matter, and especially in Pennsylvania, is due, in a large degree, to the activity of the I. W. W. in the Pittsburgh district—the very heart of industrial America.

The McKees Rocks strike, in which we played a revolutionary role of international importance, our activity in Butler, New Castle, Wheeling, Sharon and several other important points in the steel, iron and tin industry, and the aggressive campaign we have been carrying on through Solidarity and a live, revolutionary group of militants has been THE REAL FORCE THAT HAS STIMULATED THE RANK AND FILE OF THE WORKERS OF THE EAST TO DEMAND REVOLUTIONARY ACTION.

The A. F. of L. union leaders cannot understand why the workers have so suddenly thrown off their conservatism and demanded initiative action of the rank and file, ignored "sacred contracts" and hunger for collective revolutionary activity in the industries.

What is more, these same leaders have done all in their power to keep this revolutionary spirit down in the beginning. They did it in the girls' strike in New York and in Philadelphia. They have succeeded in a degree in the tin mill strike that has been dragging along for several months; they tried to crush us out in McKees Rocks; and they were the stone around the neck of the Philadelphia and Bethlehem workers.

Instinctively these reactionary leaders, wining and dining and friendly with the exploiters, realize that the workers must be prevented from revolting en masse, if their respect for the capitalist system and all the institutions of capitalism is to be continued.

But the wheels of economic evolution are as stern as fate. Capitalist economic oppression begets an ever increasing discontent; the workers are crushed and crushed; they are driven closer and closer together; like the voltes instinctively the spirit of the group becomes the irresistible passion of each unit.

From now on the rank and file of the A. F. of L. unions will demand revolutionary action. Greater interest will center in the industries. The capitalists will stimulate this interest by their open hostility. The State will become more despotic; which will stimulate hostility toward the government. The whole process will bring to the fore the most militant, the most courageous, the most hostile workers toward capitalism and the State; and at the same time, by the same process, push to the background conservatism and the conservative leaders.

From all indications, the A. F. of L., with plenty of organizers and much financial backing, is going to attempt to get the reins where every open revolt of the workers takes place. In the nature of things at this stage of I. W. W. strength they will succeed in this to a large degree. Succeed to a certain point. That is, during the thick of battle when the interest is at white heat and the spirit of solidarity bears them on, they will stand in the capitalist and craft union press as the leaders.

But when a settlement of some kind is made and the interest has cooled down, a process of elimination, of sifting, of "showing up," begins. This process will be stimulated by the increased pressure of the bosses. In short, a more open warfare between the class that owns and the class that produces will be declared. And the oppressed class will be compelled by "the very mechanism of the process of production," as Marx puts it, to devise and employ the most effective methods of warfare.

In view of these facts, it seems to the writer, that nothing for I. W. W. men to

do, especially those who are compelled to belong to craft unions, is to urge the employment of revolutionary union tactics at all times, while at the same time point out the reactionary attitude of old leaders and the capitalistic methods they advocate.

Above all means, we should avoid as much as possible creating in the minds of the rank and file of the craft unions a prejudice toward us. We should bear in mind that the crushed workers are not concerned so much about names, and during a conflict where a mass movement expresses itself, even with the common craft union weaknesses, it is an easy matter for the A. F. of L. leaders to charge us with "disruption" and make it "stick" in the minds of the rank and file when they are in a life and death struggle.

Personally, I find this a question of great importance in my own industrial activity as a member of the I. W. W.

I belong to the United Mine Workers. Have been active in its ranks for more than ten years. The rank and file of most of those I have met think as I do, so far as principles and tactics are concerned. They realize the strategic position that the coal mining industry occupies in the modern industrial system. They realize the tremendous power of solidarity and its manifestation in the form of strikes, etc.

The leaders hate me, but with the rank and file I have a host of friends who want the things I want. Only they, the most of them, can not see the necessity of a "break" in the organization in order that the revolutionary element may develop a movement independent of all capitalists.

In several respects I realize that the U. M. W. can not be compared with the other craft union of the A. F. of L., like, for instance, the building trades industry, which is the very backbone of that organization. The workers of the coal mining industry are more proletarian in base and spirit than any organization in the A. F. of L.

Yet, it seems to me, that while I should not neglect an opportunity to point out that the I. W. W. is the only revolutionary union in America and that the A. F. of L. can never be one, I should, when an open struggle is on, forget names, or at least look upon them as secondary, and urge revolutionary union tactics. I believe that the employment of those tactics in the old unions has a tendency not only to slough off reactionary leaders, but that, to the extent of the revolutionary spirit and tactics employed, so much the quicker will the breaking up process take place.

At any rate, I am not content, nor do I think the position revolutionary, to simply sit back and "knock," or even to go in and stir up rival factions when a big fight is on. Organization of the I. W. W. is the all important thing. I realize that. But as to the best means where the A. F. of L. unions hold sway is a question that concerns those of us tremendously who are compelled to remain in the old craft unions in order to live.

I would like to see the question I have introduced brought up for more discussion in our papers. We have every reason to believe that they will become more and more prominent in the very near future. With me it is not a question of "boring from within" in order to strengthen the Gompers, Mitchell & Co. hold; it is that of getting rid of the old as soon as possible in order to build up the new.

In the study of social science we learn that the forces of progress often work by "indirection."

I. W. W. Strike in Reading

Reading, Pa., July 21.

Solidarity:

The employees of the Parish Manufacturing Co., of this city, manufacturers of automobile frames, are on a strike, and have the shop tight. They will win. The strikers ask all men to keep away and disregard advertisements for riveters, machinists and laborers.

C. A. MAUREL.

The general secretary of the I. W. W. at Chicago informs us that this strike is being handled by I. W. W. men who have succeeded in starting an organization in that plant, and have just applied for a charter.

FOREIGN BUNDLE RATES.

On account of the extra postage required in sending Solidarity to CANADA and other FOREIGN COUNTRIES, we are obliged to increase our foreign bundle rate to TWO AND ONE-HALF CENTS PER COPY. Those ordering bundles from foreign countries will please take notice.

C. H. McCARTY, Manager.

BY WAY OF COMMENT

The New York Times is of the opinion that there will be no panic. The Rockefeller interests predicted one month ago. A great conflict of capitalist views immediately preceded the panic of 1907. If we are to judge from the diversity of views now being expressed, we will not have to wait long for that which is already here.

The automobile has frequently been referred to as "the poor man's carriage" because of the great number of them sold to men and women presumably of the comparatively non-wealthy class. Examinations for chauffeurs' licenses now being conducted in New York State show, however, that some capitalists own as many as six, eight, ten or a dozen autos each. From which it is safe to conclude that autos, like other forms of wealth, are highly concentrated. The number is no indication of real ownership.

The surrender of the Buggy Store Co. to the A. F. of L. does not appear to have affected either capitalists or laborers very greatly. Neither seem to be very deeply impressed by it; in fact, both received the news in a matter of fact manner and as unworthy of any special recognition or significance. The A. F. of L. has, apparently, won a very dubious victory.

The almost simultaneous uprising of railroad employes in Canada, England, France and the United States last week is very encouraging. It shows that once the capitalist ferment sets to work in dead earnest, not even the bounds of conservatism and craft unionism will be able to restrain the revolt of the working class.

Milk is going up in price in New York City, while New Jersey farmers receive so little for it that they find it more profitable to feed it to their hogs than sell it to the trust.

In the meanwhile, many babies are dying in the metropolis for the want of abundant milk, which their parents are too poor to purchase at the prevailing price. Nevertheless, we are told that the present system of producing for profit is a God-ordained one, which it is sacrilegious for believers in a system of producing for use to condemn. How much are the clergymen, priests and rabbis paid for upholding such immorality? Surely, no man will do such dirty work without being well paid for it?

Recently a certain congress held in Chicago wrestled with the so-called farmer problem. It concluded that the farmer was in a class that is not affected by capitalist evolution, and it resolved that socialism should be so contrived as to be operated for his special benefit. Of course that view is at war with fact. The farmer is an integral part of modern production, and is regulated by, for, and through it. An agricultural authority declares: "The farm is nothing but a factory making a commercial product for the general market." And he might have added that, like all factories, it is dependent on the labor that it co-operatively employs in all branches of modern economies; in production, transportation and finance, without which agriculture is impossible, and through which it is exploited in the interests of the ultra-capitalists. The farmer problem is a social problem; the social problem is not a farmer problem, though.

John Mitchell's appeal to the "3,000,000 members of the A. F. of L." to awaken "to a sense of their personal responsibility" and organize the 20,000,000 of unorganized workers, appears to be untimely. Mitchell's own organization, the miners, are now in a life and death struggle. What effective appeal can it make to the unorganized? McCallie's Amalgamated Steel and Iron Workers' Association is but a shadow of its former self. What effective appeal can it make to the unorganized? So with Gompers' International Cigarmakers' Union. What has it to offer by way of inducement to the unorganized? Mitchell's appeal will be unavailing, because it is not backed by present achievements. In fact, the only effective appeal to labor that can be made must be made on new lines of organization. Such an appeal is made by the I. W. W., and will succeed, as its continued growth and present activities testify.

THE COMMENTATOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Copies 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.

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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.

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**A. F. OF L.
PROTECTING ITSELF**

Samuel Gompers and the C. L. U. of Trenton, N. J., Object to L. W. U.'s "Boring From Within."

Several months ago Solidarity printed a circular letter signed by the president of the local pottery workers' union, A. F. of L., of Trenton, N. J., advocating industrial unionism and urging the potter to study the principles of the I. W. W. Shortly after that, the Central Labor Union of Trenton took up the matter and undertook to discipline the signer of the document. Jules Scarceaux, another delegate to the C. L. U., then came forward in defense of his fellow worker, and acknowledged that he himself was the author of the circular. The central body then voted to revoke the credentials of Scarceaux, and unseated him as a delegate. He appealed the case to President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and the below letter from Gompers tells the story. It is to be found in the July 15th number of the Trenton "Trades Union Advocate."

Washington, July 12th, 1910.
Reuben Foraker, Sec. Central Labor Union.
Dear Sir and Brother:

I have before me the appeal of Mr. Jules Scarceaux of the local union of the Brotherhood of Operative Potters of Trenton against the action of the Central Labor Union in refusing Scarceaux a seat as delegate, together with the reply of the Central body to the same.

From the evidence submitted by Scarceaux, as well as by your Central body, it is admitted that he has and has been a sympathizer with the I. W. W., an organization antagonistic to the American Federation. He admits that the evening before he was elected as a delegate to your body to be the author of the circular signed by some one else, that was distributed and which reflected upon the Central Labor Union as well as the trades union movement. The evidence also shows that he had on numerous occasions while not a delegate attended meetings of the Central Labor Union and distributed other literature of this same character, thereby violating the courtesy extended to visitors by the C. L. U. The evidence further shows that on two occasions credentials were received by the Central Labor Union from the local union of Potters bearing Scarceaux's name. On each occasion a full and complete investigation was made by the credential committee, protest or charges having been made against the acceptance of said credential. The evidence further shows that on several other occasions he has made himself obnoxious by endeavoring to advance the interests of the I. W. W. to the detriment of the American Federation of Labor. From all the evidence submitted it is shown clearly that Scarceaux has, on a number of occasions, denounced the A. F. of L. and its policies, and advocated the building up of the I. W. W.

I feel that the Central Labor Union was fully justified in its action in refusing Scarceaux a seat as a delegate after his open and avowed utterances against the Central body, and the parent organization, and the action of the Central Labor Union of Mercer county in refusing Scarceaux a seat as a delegate is hereby sustained. This decision, however, does not deny the local union of Potters the right to be represented in the Central body.

Yours fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President of A. F. of L.

Notice, Butte, Mont.

All communications for the I. W. W. Propaganda League of Butte, Mont., should be addressed to
J. W. BLUETT, Fin. Sec.,
16 W. Broadway, Butte, Mont.

DENVER, ATTENTION!

The Headquarters and Regding Room of Local 26, are at 1917 Nineteenth St., Denver, Colo. Delegates to the W. F. of M. convention and others coming to Denver are invited to visit us and make themselves at home. Our hall is open night and day. SECRETARY.

"Eleven Blind Leaders."

The first edition of this 32-page pamphlet by H. A. Williams is being reprinted and sold out. Spoliarie ordered 300 copies last week, and Seattle 100. Other similar orders were received from different sections. The price is 3 cents, per 100; in lots of 2500 more, 1 cent per copy. SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

WORLD OF LABOR

Continued From Page One.

company claims to have sufficient orders on the books to insure operations for a long time. Fifteen hundred men will be affected by the resumption.

Another street car strike, which was noted as threatened last week, broke out in Columbus, Ohio, July 24. Despatches from that city state that car service was resumed at the beginning of the second day of the strike. Imported strikebreakers and some men who remained loyal to the company are operating the cars, while 400 union men are organized for picket duty at the various car barns.

The Sugar Trust strike is spreading. Over 1,000 refiners, drivers and other employees of the New York Sugar Refining Co. in Long Island City are out in sympathy with the Williamsburg sugar workers. The strike began 39 frames denominated more wages. The strikers are mostly Lithuanians, Poles and Germans. The strike is expected to spread to the refineries at Yonkers and Jersey City.

"Inciting to riot" is the charge now made against the Socialist party men who held meetings to aid the coalgeat trust strikers in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y. They quoted Gen. Bell's "To Hell with the Constitution" to show how little the upholders of law and order really cared for that. That certainly proves the charge well made, for any expose of capitalist "law" is an "incitement to riot."

Joseph Winkler, president of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, was fined \$400 by Judge Walker and the Federation was fined \$400 for contempt of court. Contempt was held in that Winkler violated an injunction which ordered the Federation not to interfere with the Musicians' Union of North America. It was charged that Winkler threatened to put theaters employing members of that organization on the unfair list. The case will be appealed.

The rail mill of the Ohio plant of the Carnegie Steel Co. was placed in operation recently, after an illness of three years, during which time the other departments of the plant worked on sheet and tin bars. Since the mill has been idle an open hearth plant has been built there and open hearth steel rails are being rolled for the first time in the history of the Mahoning valley. For export on which the mill is working is, in order of trade, and it is said many orders are booked, so that the plant is guaranteed a long run.

LABOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Penna. R. R. Co. has laid off 5,000 men. Full billing of tin traffic is said to be the cause.

The employees of the Parish Mfg. Co., makers of auto frames, at Reading, Pa., are on strike. Machineists, riveters and laborers are urged to stay away.

The Reading collieries, according to Reading, Pa., despatches, ran two days last week. Only three days' work are scheduled for this week, making ten days in all for July.

Aferstriking for an increase of 10 per cent in wages, 300 men employed at the Canonsburg plant of the Standard Tin Plate Co. returned to work. They obtained a slight advance.

The Standard Scale and Supply company is building an addition to its plant at Beaver Falls, Pa., for the manufacture of concrete mixers. The Beaver Falls Art Tile company is building an addition to its plant, which will double its capacity.

Within a few weeks, according to Allentown, Pa., despatches, large forces of men have been laid off at the plant of the Atlas Cement Co. at Northampton and to date nearly 2,000 men have been discharged. The reason assigned for closing the mills is full stock houses.

The iron mills, puddling furnaces, etc., the Republic Iron & Steel Co. will be started at once in pursuance of an agreement on wages reached between company officials and heads of the A. A. of L. S. & T. W. About 2,000 men are affected. The men had demanded from 5 to 10 per cent increase in wages and the advance granted was from 1.25 to 10 per cent, an average of 8 per cent. The principal contention was on the matter of paidness' wages. It was finally decided that the rate for the

year from July 1 should be \$6.19 1-2 a ton instead of \$5.62 1-2, which had prevailed for the last year. Other departments are raised in greater or less proportion. Almost all the iron mills of the company affected by the scale have been closed since July 1 for repairs.

It is announced at Allentown, Pa., that an agreement has been reached between the Lehigh & New England Railroad Co. and a committee representing its trainmen, by which a threatened strike will be averted. Details of the settlement have not been made public.

Dispatches from Reading also state that the readmings of the entire system of the Reading Co. have appointed a committee from each division to hold a conference with General Manager A. T. Dice in reference to the equalization of wages to compare with competing roads.

It is understood that bids will be invited soon on plans for new repair shops, round house and other terminal buildings along the Western Maryland R. R. extension between Connelleville, Pa., and Cumberland, Md. During the last week officials looked over several sites for the proposed shops, but definite action has not been taken. Rapid progress is being made on the new line.

RAILROAD STRIKES GALORE

Transportation is in a state of upheaval.

Strikes have occurred or are threatened in four countries, namely, England, Canada, France and the United States.

A general strike has been decided on by the central committee of the National Railways Men's Union in Paris. It is announced that the railroad companies throughout France have refused to consider further negotiations. The members of the union, who demand an increase in wages and other improvement in conditions, had already voted, in principle, to strike, pending the result of negotiations with the companies.

Sheet metal workers and cooperativists employed on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway system, at Demmon, Texas, who had been on strike for several weeks, have returned to work. They have obtained an increase in wages and improved shop conditions. Painters employed in the shops in Parsons, Kas., who had been on strike several weeks, have returned to work, an increase in wages of 2-12c an hour having been granted.

An eight-hour day, higher wages, better working conditions, a full train crew, white flagmen and trainmen on all trains and a mileage basis for passenger brakemen are among the chief demands to be made of all railroads operating between Chicago and the Pacific Coast and the Gulf of Mexico and including Canada, by representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who will meet in St. Louis in August.

A strike occurred on the Northeastern Railway of England that was a surprise to all concerned. It began "in the morning of July 19, without warning. Some 3,000 switch and other traffic hands quit suddenly and without notice. The strike began in the Newcastle district. The main complaint of the strikers was that the railroad officials have been reducing the working staff heavily in the interests of economy and that as a result those men retained have had to do double their usual amount of work. The strike spread and reached serious proportions. Thirty thousand men were out and many thousands of men were forced to lay down their tools as a result of the trouble. Most of the strikers were men and factories reached by the Northeastern were compelled to suspend operations, owing to their inability to get supplies or to make shipments. Conferences between strikers' delegations and railroad officials were without avail. Arbitration advocates were frantic and unsuccessful. Everything looked favorable to the strikers, when the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants appeared on the scene and refused to finance the strike. Then a collapse ensued. Labor was once more beaten by the so-called labor organization. The day is fast coming when the working class will recognize that the present form of labor organization must be destroyed before it can hope for either non-movement or emancipation.

All Local Unions and individuals who are in arrears for bundles of Solidarity are urged to remit for same at once. We are in need of money to assist the agitation, too, and increase your bundle order.

FOR THE 20,000

Now is the Time for Everyone to Hustle for Subs to Solidarity.

Ho, you reds! What about this? Fellow Worker A. M. Stirtion, who has been making the fur fly up in Michigan on an agitation tour, has sent in EIGHTY-FIVE subs for SOLIDARITY in the past two weeks. These, together with the 44 from Stirtion previously recorded, make a total of 129 new readers in Southern Michigan within the past month. Besides that, Stirtion has been doing some effective agitation for the I. W. W. Some class to that!

Here's another: Fellow Worker Otto Schmidt of McKees Rocks took to the Socialist exposition in the Monongahela River from Pittsburgh last Sunday, and during the day landed sixteen subs for SOLIDARITY. Schmidt is also making a systematic canvass for subs in McKees Rocks, and will have something more to report later on.

One of our Cleveland fellow workers has hit upon a good plan for increasing the circulation of SOLIDARITY, that should be taken up by other I. W. W. organizations as well. He is arranging to have a newsway secure a bundle every week to sell on the street. The boy gets one cent on each paper sold and returns all unsold copies. We will furnish bundles to local unions and agents, to be disposed of in this way. Start in with a small bundle and keep enlarging it as the sales increase. Write to the Manager of SOLIDARITY about the plan.

Another hustler for SOLIDARITY deserving of mention in this connection is Fellow Worker Jules Scarceaux of Trenton, New Jersey. Although not a member of the I. W. W., Scarceaux has been doing persistent and systematic educational work for months among the Pottery Workers and other trade unionists of that city. As a result of his efforts alone, SOLIDARITY now has quite a substantial list of readers in Trenton, and more are coming every week. He has also made the Potters of other localities acquainted with this paper. So effective has been this "boring from within" that the Central Labor Union and Samuel Gompers have undertaken to discipline Scarceaux, as will be noted elsewhere in this issue. But Scarceaux, like a true revolutionist, doesn't appear to care about Gompers and the mossbacks of the C. L. U.; he goes right on sawing wood and spreading the propaganda for industrial unionism through SOLIDARITY. Get busy, you timid ones, and do likewise! But in! Never mind the fakers and the conservatives! We are after the slaves, and are going to get them. Scarceaux is showing one way.

With the above exceptions and a few others whom we might mention, who are doing all they can for SOLIDARITY, the active side gets very comparatively few letters. Why is this? What better paper is there to put in the hands of a wage worker than SOLIDARITY? But, you say, it's the hot weather, and the slaves don't want to read. That is answered by Stirtion and others who are getting them to read in spite of the hot weather.

Remember, we want 20,000 subscribers for SOLIDARITY by Christmas. You can easily imagine what that will mean for I. W. W. propaganda and organization next winter. We are depending on you to get the 20,000. Now is the time to dig in. Let us hear from YOU this week.

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