



VOLUME I. NUMBER 16.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1910.

SIX MONTHS, 40 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

# Solidarity Before the Court

## Reasons Given Why "Sentence Should Not be Imposed."

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA VERSUS

C. H. MCCARTY, VALENTINE JACKSON, EARL F. MOORE, A. M. STIRTON, GEO. FIX, B. H. WILLIAMS.

March 23 the above named defendants appeared in Judge Porter's court in New Castle to receive sentence in accordance with the jury's verdict of "guilty" in the trial of March 17th. When asked by the judge whether they had anything to say why sentence should not be imposed, the undersigned as spokesman gave the following reasons, which amount to some in every detail by the evidence in the trial. Judge Porter, however, without arguing the points at all announced that he had no choice in the matter; that he was bound by a decision of a superior court of the commonwealth to pass sentence in accordance with the jury's verdict. He, therefore, fined each of the defendants \$100, together with the costs, which amount to some \$80 altogether. When defendants announced that they were unable and unwilling to pay the fines, Judge Porter offered them ten days in which to raise the money. Each and every one of the defendants declined the offer and declared that he was ready for commitment. Defendants were then placed in the custody of Sheriff Whaley and promptly locked up in the Lawrence county jail, where they must remain for 90 days according to the pronouncement of the court.

Our readers may judge from the below reasons whether or not the prosecution was justified in its attack on Solidarity. But let them remember that the capitalist class and its lackeys, hungering for the marrow and the labor press, never ask the question, "Are we justified?" but rather, "Can we make good?" So far they have failed. Solidarity lives and flourishes, even with its editor and press committee behind the bars, and there are evidences that the manly, open and unshameful posture of the defendants in this case has caused uneasiness and a sense of defeat in the camp of the enemy. The spirit of the age is with the I. W. W., and just as the brutal officials of Spokane were compelled to back down from their attempt to destroy the Industrial Worker, so will the more cunning and rascally officials of Lawrence county, backed by the steel trust, be forced to yield to the spirit of working class solidarity.

### Reasons Why Sentence Should Not be Imposed.

(1.) Statute No. 120 under which the defendants were convicted is incomplete, in that it does not mention or provide for the contingency of a voluntary organization—such as a labor union, church, lodge or other unincorporated body—publishing a paper. The statute in question provides only for corporations, partnerships, partnerships—limited and individual owners. Under the construction placed upon this statute by the verdict of the jury, it will be impossible henceforth for a voluntary organization to publish a paper in its own name in Pennsylvania unless it publishes its entire list of members as owners. That construction is not warranted by the

statute and, furthermore, plainly violates the state and national guarantees of freedom of the press. Therefore, on this ground the verdict of the jury should have been "not guilty," and sentence should not be imposed by the court.

(2.) There is no evidence in this case showing knowledge or intent on defendants' part to violate the law. The jury was entitled to instructions on this point, which were not given by the court. Therefore on this ground the jury's verdict should have been "not guilty," and sentence should not be imposed by the court. [Note the difference in the case of the New Castle Herald, wherein Judge Porter in his charge to the jury emphasized the point of "intent," which doubtless resulted in a verdict of "not guilty" for Mr. Dickinson.—B. H. W.]

(3.) There is no evidence in this case showing violation of the law on the part of the defendants. The two principal witnesses for the prosecution were County Detective Breen and Pinkerton Detective Fernandez. Breen only identified copies of Solidarity which he had purchased at different times and places in New Castle, and which were introduced as exhibits by the prosecution. He admitted on cross-examination that he had made no direct inquiry as to the personnel of the press committee or the owners of Solidarity. Fernandez identified a fraudulent piano contract, to which he had secured the signatures of the defendants (except Stirton), which signatures were acknowledged before Notary Green, who also testified to that effect. No other witnesses produced anything material or conclusive, either. Therefore, on this ground the verdict of the jury should have been "not guilty" and sentence should not be imposed by the court.

(4.) There is no evidence in this case showing that defendants were the owners of Solidarity. On the contrary, witness for defense, G. H. Perry, made clear in his testimony that the paper was owned collectively and published by the local unions of the I. W. W. in New Castle. Therefore, on this ground the jury's verdict should have been "not guilty" and sentence should not be imposed by the court.

Quod erat demonstrandum, aber es macht nichts aus. We are in jail, and the Goddess of Justice is again vindicated!

Yours for a Fight to the Finish,  
B. H. WILLIAMS,  
Lawrence County Jail.

**Attention, New York City!**  
Building Workers' Industrial Union, No. 95 meets the first and third Friday of each month at 44 West 96th Street until further notice. Secretary.

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

### READY FOR DELIVERY.

"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond, a four-page leaflet containing the clearest and best exposition of the differences 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.

### Four Sub Cards for Three Dollars.

Four sub cards each 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.

## JUST AS THEY COME

After all is said, the common unskilled worker is the most indispensable man in industry.

If the farm laborers were industrially organized they would not have to work 10 hours per day for board and clothes.

But the railroads are the key to the situation. When railroad workers all get into one big union there will be something doing. No more transportation then for Cossacks, deputies or strikebreakers. Oh, what a difference!

If Lawrence county got what it ought to have not a wheel would turn within its borders until our fellow workers are out of jail. A compact industrial organization could paralyze this entire county and long before 90 days were up these capitalist exploiters would be eaten up by their own vice. So stupid they are.

Paying fines in these cases is simply legal blackmail, and as is usual in blackmail, he who pays once establishes a dangerous precedent. Paying fines means that "Mr. Taxpayer" poor fellow—simply finds the money. Go to jail; make Mr. Taxpayer foot the bill, then hear him yelp.

Passive resistance is a mighty inconvenient thing to handle. Paying fines means that we do not fight the enemy; we feed him. He wants nothing better. Don't do it.

When a worker becomes too respectable to go to jail for a principle he is only one remove from a renegade.

In the development of the class struggle we are now approaching a crisis. Some of the workers will be victimized. This is history. It is not pleasant, but it is true. But every brutal act of the enemy spells reaction.

We have no doubt that Sam Belmont, August Gompers and Andrew Carnegie Mitchell will fix up the Philadelphia strike to suit the bosses all right.

A government that is so decayed that it has to be "vindicated" by libel suits is past vindicating.

Well, Jim Gayley and his wife have gotten their nice little divorce all right. Now I suppose the U. S. Steel will raise wages immediately.

Corey got his some time ago. Nice bunch!

Free speech, a free press and the right of peaceable assembly are the three great fundamental principles upon which all human liberty rests. They are the very essence of liberty itself. They being once lost or conceded society will have to begin all over again.

The Michigan Union Advocate starts out with a great scare head about: "Open Fight on Steel Co." "Stinging Arrangement Made by American Federation to President Taft!"

Ah, ha! Now the Steel Trust will get theirs all right. "Stinging arrangement" is right good. But it would not be a hard matter to present a "stinging arrangement" against the A. F. of L., either. It is to laugh.

And then it goes on about A. F. of L. organizers being run out of town. There is nothing surprising about that. If the bosses do not, the workers ought to.

A man's conscience must be pretty badly "sore" when it takes \$600,000.00 worth of sale to soothe its burning. But how about the murdered victims of "industry," industries controlled by long lipped John and his class? Your victims are waiting for you, John. I'd sooner be a "hinky."

## WHY THE A. F. OF L.

### Can Not Evolve into Industrial Union.

By Vincent St. John.

Will the American Federation of Labor become a revolutionary industrial union? Can the American Federation of Labor become a revolutionary industrial union?

It is the purpose of this article to prove that the answer to both of the above questions is NO!!!

Let us consider the reasons advanced by those who argue that the A. F. of L. will evolve into an industrial union on a revolutionary base. They hold:

1. That economic pressure will force the members of the craft unions to see the weakness of the craft plan of organization.

Economic pressure has been pointing out the weakness of craft unionism in every struggle of any size for the past 20 years; Homestead in 1892, McKeesport in 1902, Stock Yards in 1904, Garment Workers and Teamsters in 1905, Telegraphers and Machinists in Portland and San Francisco in 1907, Commercial Telegraphers in 1907, Coast Seamen in 1906 and the Lake Seamen in 1907. The fact remains that none of the above parts of the A. F. of L. have, as an organization, given any evidence of profiting by the lessons taught in the struggles mentioned. Nor has the A. F. of L. paid any attention to the lesson or made any attempt to remove the causes for these defeats. These are but a few of the cases in point that could be cited. So much for what the A. F. of L. or its constituent parts are learning from economic development.

2. "The material interest of the craft union members will force them to align their organization to overcome its weakness and make it capable of coping with present day conditions in industry."

"Will material interest compel members of the A. F. of L. to pay dues into an organization that denies them the right to organize on proper lines to protect their interests? Or will that material interest compel organization on right lines regardless of any affiliation with the A. F. of L.?"

In determining the policy of the A. F. of L. or any of its constituent bodies the interest of the membership runs very little figure. For proof of this statement study the internal struggle that is going on at this time in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the official attitude and actions of the A. F. of L.

3. Within the A. F. of L. today there is more than one organization that is industrial in form and revolutionary in aim, to-wit: Bakery Workers, United Mine Workers, the Boot and Shoe Workers and the United Brewery Workers, etc.

The claim that there are already in the A. F. of L. organizations that are industrial in form and revolutionary in aim is but half true, to say the most we can for the organizations referred to. As a matter of fact, the craft lines are drawn more strictly now than they were twenty years ago, and all of the developments in the A. F. of L. is in that direction. Such industrial jurisdiction as any organization has is that of a part of the A. F. of L. in all cases in spite of the A. F. of L. and is gradually being lessened; the Brewery Workers are being compelled to give up engineers and teamsters, and the Bakery Workers do not include clerks and drivers of the bakershops. The United Mine Workers in their last agreement with the coal operators of Illinois gave up jurisdiction over the electricians. These are a few cases in point.

The development in the A. F. of L. has been from the mass organization of the K. of L. to the craft form following an ever narrowing line of organization on the trade or craft plan. The only effect that the development in industry has had in the A. F. of L. is to precipitate jurisdictional fights, not for the purpose of obtaining in-

dustrial control in order to better fight the employer, but to get jurisdiction over certain work so as to limit the right of doing the work in question to the membership of one or the other of the organizations involved.

4. "That development is along the line of industrial unionism is proven by the recently formed 'Departments' in the A. F. of L.—Metal Trades, Building, Trades and Railroad Department."

The "Trades Departments" recently organized by the A. F. of L. is NOT an evolution to industrial organization. This is proven in the recent tin workers' strike at New Castle, Pa. The A. A. that is involved in the strike is a part of the Metal Trades Department, yet we see in the plants that are struck the engineers, blacksmiths, and machinists, are at work, helping to operate the plants for the employers. The constituent parts of all these so-called departments have full craft autonomy, fight the employer in detail as before, and uphold the sacredness of the contract with the employers that forces one craft to scab upon another in the same industry. No attempt on the part of these "departments" to violate the rule of craft autonomy will be met by the A. F. of L., compelling them to adhere to the principle. To one familiar with the tactics of the A. F. of L. the only reason for the formation of these departments are, i. e., to create more officials and therefore strengthen the present machine in control, and to stave off the sentiment that is growing amongst the members for Revolutionary Industrial Organization.

5. "The revolutionary development within the A. F. of L. is proven by the passage of 'Socialist Resolutions' by several constituent bodies of the A. F. of L."

The passage of "Socialist" resolutions by constituent parts of the A. F. of L. means nothing, even were they not so worded, as they always are, to make them acceptable to anti-Socialists as well as "Socialists." The recognition of the class struggle on the part of the A. F. of L. or any of its constituent bodies is mostly Lip Service."

6. "Craft organization working in the same industries are entering into agreements with each other for mutual support in the struggles against the common employer."

Working agreements are always local and are always set aside by the international officials whenever the "interest of the craft" is endangered, i. e., whenever the employer offers concessions to one craft involved, in order to get them back in the shop to help defat the balance of the workers on strike. The strike of the coal miners in Colorado in 1904-1905, where the miners in the northern fields were forced back to work by the general officers of their own union. Forced back to work to dig the coal that the mine operators had to have in order to defeat the workers in the Southern fields and, in the end, the Northern fields also.

So much for the hopes of the "Revolutionists" and what they base those hopes upon.

From the standpoint of the industrial unionist it can be said:

1. The fundamental basis of the A. F. of L. absolutely does away with any possibility of the transformation being accomplished.

The basis of the A. F. of L. is craft autonomy. Harmony of interest and arbitration and consultation with the employers.

Any part of the organization that attempts to change this basis will be immediately expelled from the organization. Harmony of interest officials will always have the support of the employers in keeping control of the machinery of the organization, and they will work together to victimize and make traps out of any

# SOLIDARITY

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

P. O. Drawer 828, New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS  
C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 398  
B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 397  
Place of Publication 58 S. Jefferson St.  
H. A. Goff, Managing Editor  
G. H. Perry, Business Manager

**SUBSCRIPTION:**  
Yearly, \$1.00  
Six Months, .50  
Canada and Foreign, 1.50  
Single Copies, per copy, .01  
Advertising Rates on Application.

**Cash MUST accompany All Orders.**

Address all communications for publication in Solidarity to the Editor; all remittances for subscriptions and others pertaining to financial matters to the Manager.

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1900, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

**INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD**  
General Headquarters—538 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

**GENERAL OFFICERS**  
Vincent St. John, General Sec'y-Treasurer  
E. W. Trammant, General Organizer

**GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
T. C. Cole, J. J. Egan, E. G. Flynn, Francis Miller, George Speed.

Six men are in the Lawrence county jail. They were put there charged with an technical violation of the publication laws of Pennsylvania.

The law applied in this case was enacted by the Pennsylvania railroad and the U. S. Steel Corporation in their branch office situated on Capitol Hill, Harrisburg, Pa.

This alleged "law" is as nefarious a piece of special legislation as ever passed the villainous legislature of Pennsylvania, and that is saying a good deal.

This "law" is simply an legalized conspiracy, deliberately concocted to strangle the right of the working class to express their wishes through their own "Press."

This law is a bastard offspring of the notorious Salus-Grady "Bill" law that was so ridiculously contemptible that no newspaper paid any attention to it. When the Salus-Grady law was passed, the Philadelphia North American drove a four-horse team through it and that was the end of it, died aorning. "Since Lam so soon done for, I wonder what I was begun for."

This law now being applied to Solidarity. The Free Press and our fellow workers is simply the infamous Salus-Grady law disguised. That is, it is simply the Salus-Grady law rendered harmless as far as the capitalist press is concerned.

This law is in variance with the constitution of the United States. It is special legislation. It is also special class legislation. It is in violation of intent and operation and was so intended. It makes no distinction between a technical or unintentional violation of the law, and the most flagrant violation of the same. The law as a whole is illogical, inconsistent and totally at variance with American concepts and institutions. It would be unnecessary even in ancient Rome in the palmeto-land of the Sanhedrin.

Under this law the workers' press of the state is to be strangled. Under this law C. H. McCarty, B. H. Williams, Earl Moore, (40 years of age), Valentine Jacobs, George Fix and A. M. Straton are in jail. When sentence was passed I watched the seven men who were most directly interested, to wit: The six "prisoners" and the judge, and the judge appeared to be the only one who was ashamed of the whole proceeding.

The heading of this issue is the second change we have made in our efforts to comply with the law. It may be right or wrong; we don't know. We have not got the final say. In any event Solidarity is going to continue.

The policy of the Industrial Workers of the World in matters of this kind is peculiar. The District Attorney has an intimate acquaintance with the personal pronoun I. He says, "I want the law accomplished with." Very good; we will help him.

This case has already cost Mr. Taxpayer, poor fellow, about \$1,000 and in order to enforce this law he will cheerfully buy Lawrence county's jail and court house to the roof with loyal I. W. W. men, and

here and now we serve notice to I. W. W. men to be ready to pour into New Castle just whenever Solidarity sends out the call for you to come. The best way to kill this fool law is to enforce it. We have a world-wide organization at our back. We have no secrets, nothing to conceal. And in pursuance of our policy of PASSIVE RESISTANCE, we will pour 10,000 "bombs" into New Castle by the May Day if there is any more trust law handed out to our fellow workers.

We have tried to keep within the law; we are trying to do so now. Our men are under discipline and will not be provoked or nagged into violence; the I. W. W. will see to that.

Next to the "Communist Manifesto," the "Declaration of Independence" is probably the most revolting anti declaration ever promulgated by men. The I. W. W. did not make it, but we are glad it exists. It is the fundamental law of the land and the sine of the constitution itself. In that declaration occurs this language, "Whenever any form of government becomes subversive of the rights of the people, it becomes not only the RIGHT of the people, but their DUTY to alter or abolish it. Here gentlemen of the law; here people of New Castle; of Pennsylvania and of the United States, here is our warrant and authority, and under this broad and splendid provision we will continue our propaganda, and no conceivable corporation made legal quibble shall stop us.

A clear conception of history shows three remarkable facts, and while these facts are plain enough to those who care to comprehend, yet there are but few who have perceived them. The first of these is this: No government has ever yet been founded that has outlined the experimental stage of development. Second, no government has ever yet been founded but what was founded on some form of human slavery. To this rule the government of the United States, is no exception; and third, just for the reason, that all governments have been founded upon human slavery; therefore they have become cruel, corrupt, decayed and perished by reason of their own internal defects. To this rule the government of the United States is no exception.

The system of slavery that obtains in the United States is WAGE SLAVERY, though more cunningly disguised system of slavery has ever existed.

The object of the I. W. W. is not to destroy government, but to change its character and put it in better hands.

The object of the I. W. W. is not to destroy property nor rob any man of aught that is justly his. But we do aim to destroy slavery. We propose to convert the capitalist political state into an INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY. And by the Great Eternal we are going to do it.

That such a revolutionary change can be affected by peaceable means alone is highly improbable. We think we can surely point on a "pro-slavery" rebellion on the part of the "Ruling Classes."

That such a revolution is averted, it will be averted by a body of disciplined men like the I. W. W., who will refuse to furnish the sinews of war.

**The Fight of the I. W. W. in New Castle, Pa.**

Fellow workers, before going to press with this issue we want to say that here in New Castle we bid fair to have another Spokane fight all over again, only on a larger scale. We may have to down this town with I. W. W. men. Hold yourselves in readiness, but do not come till Solidarity calls. Meanwhile remember, a principle is at stake that we cannot surrender. The thing to do now is agitate, organize, send us financial aid. Above all, get subs for Solidarity. Send us clippings, news, communications, etc. Send for "Eleven Blind Leaders." It is a gem of facts and reasoning. Summer is our good summer for an aggressive propaganda. Put some ginger into it and make Solidarity good and strong and hot. Teth thousand subs will make Solidarity a power in the land. May Bay, labor's international holiday, ought to be made memorable by I. W. W. men all over the United States. The battle is on, the issues are fairly joined and the Industrial Workers of the World have their work cut out for them. Now all together for ONE BIG UNION.

The I. W. W. locals at Butler are building up, all right. Of course the American element is too blooming smart to join in with the "hunkies" for this reason. The Americans have the conceit and the hunkies have the sense. There is a difference. I have often thought that some of these Americans would ever have a rush of mind to the brain it would probably go hand with them.

## Center Shots

By a Western Rifleman.

The officials of the Harriman roads recently stated that the prospects of a great labor struggle had no terrors for them, as many of their locomotives are oil burners, requiring little skill. Yet craft unionists persist in organizing to conserve their skill, and the railway brotherhoods (?) have looked upon themselves as "aristocrats of labor." Just a little more subdivision of labor and application of labor displacing machinery and the craft unionist will be forced down to the level of his unskilled brother. There is no remedy for this condition except industrial unionism. The I. W. W. has the key to the situation. Fall in line.

Men in the unions of Colorado are wonderful at the sudden display of animation in military stances in the State. New companies are being rapidly organized. Company K of Denver, with 46 members, and company B of Trinidad, with 45 members, are the latest. Improved equipments are being installed at the various armories. Trinidad has heretofore supplied a dumber of gun men in every State labor trouble. Traps for the southern coal fields are recruited there and make the place their headquarters. It is not improbable that the Colorado Fuel and Iron company fears an outbreak among the unorganized coal mine workers in the event of a strike of the U. M. W. of A. The conditions of the southern workers are such that a strike will soon be a necessity and some of the workers of the "foreign" secret organizations, who are familiar with industrial union tactics, will probably take advantage of the northern workers being on strike and make their demands at the same time. Anyhow, the military activity means no good to the workers in Colorado.

The I. W. W. is organizing for pork chops for the present and has as its final aim a social system where it can be said: "He that worketh not, neither shall he be called when the dinner bell ringeth."

Don't be an echo. The workers must emancipate themselves. That means you. Don't be a cipher. Put your shoulder to the wheel and yll you a lot of subscribers to Solidarity and the Industrial Worker. Take an application blank and get a new member. Make yourself felt whether you work in an office, shop, factory, mine, forest or field.

J. M. Hurley, general manager of the Santa Fe, is an ardent lover of labor organizations. He also is one of the mediation board that has been carrying on negotiation with the firemen's brotherhoods. Hurley, with a few others, wanted an open war on the firemen's union, but the majority knew that soft soap and a promise to adjust differences under the Redman act would have better results in keeping labor in slavery. Some of the railway magnates claim to have assurances from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that they will remain at their posts and work along with scab firemen at any time the firemen may walk out. Hurley evidently thought that his element would win, for it is claimed he initiated a movement among the roads centering in Colorado for the herding of a bunch of scabs. At any rate, active preparations were made for a bitter struggle. For some time the Santa Fe has been busy sending out "green" men from terminal stations to learn the road and to acquaint themselves with the locomotives. Denver employment agencies were used as recruiting stations for scabs, thugs and gun men. Special agencies are detailed to scout that section of the city where the slum element stays and give instructions to secure all the "hunkies" obtainable. It would have been better for labor in general had Hurley's crowd gained their point. Then instead of workers being outnumbered by the plea of common interests, they would have had the brutal class struggle bared before their eyes. Actual contact and not abstract theory is the only means of awakening the great mass of the workers. Labor has much less to fear from foes of the Hurley type than from the "friends" of labor "a la Civic Federation."

## NOTICE.

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

## BLUFFING TO KEEP THEIR JOBS.

Just now a great deal of attention is turned to the conventions, special conventions and joint conventions with the bituminous operators of the U. M. W. of A.

Like last year, so this year, the chief interest blustering about what T. L. Lewis will do.

The actors are playing to the gallery for fair, and the applause from the beguiled and oft betrayed middle west miners is often deafening. Last year Tom Lewis played the hero in the anthracite until the "Divine Right" Bar called his bluff.

We were assured then as we are assured now that there would be no contract signed unless it carried an advance in wages and an 8-hour day, and with that should also be granted full recognition of the U. M. W. of A. and the check-off system.

But at the end, when all the junketing trips from Scranton to Philadelphia, from there back to Wilkes-Barre, and an injunction had been taken.

Bar cut "our hero" short by informing him and his select conferees: "Gentlemen, you have 24 hours to sign up the old contract for three years. If you don't sign, we will take the matter into our own hands."

Lewis and his "three sub presidents" of the anthracite tried to concede all points of wages and hours if they could thus get the check-off system and recognition of the union.

But as far as possible the U. M. W. of A. officials once more lent their aid to the chains of servitude, and signed up for three years on the old basis, and the contract does not carry any check-off or "recognition of the union."

May we not after all the noise and bluster is over expect about the same results in the present controversy?

Let the mine owners threaten to abolish the collection of dues through the mine company's office and we will soon see the McDonalds, the Lewises and the rest of the actors tone down, and all exclaim in unison: "We will, at all cost, defend the check-off system." That sacred contract must be had and "friendly" relation to the end of making strikes unnecessary" must be secured at all cost, even though it may mean a loss of assent to the Cherry disaster, where a half million human lives were snuffed out.

When the organizers of the U. M. W. of A. go to what is termed "the unorganized fields" they always sing the song of the great conditions enjoyed "in district 12," Illinois. They point out that the Illinois miners have the check-off system and recognition of the union, and "they work only 8 hours." But they fail to tell the truth. The Illinois miners got the 8-hour day long before the contract and the check-off, and the fact stands out that if anything the contract and the check-off system keeps the men from struggling for a shorter work day and better pay, because the fakirs have inspired them with the fear that recognition of the union and check off will be lost if they go too far.

It can be proven by evidence out of the mouths of the organizers of the U. M. W. of A., and even from their official documents, that some years ago when the operators of Illinois refused to sign up because the miners, through their legislative committee, had secured the passage of a law providing that the shot fire should be paid in full by the mine owners. But a compromise was reached whereby in return for the check-off system and the contract, the miners agreed to pay one-half of the shot fire. Of course that was hailed as a victory. Yes, a victory that in time proved to be easily in the extreme.

## They Have Reason for Silence.

A few months ago nearly 300 miners were sacrificed upon the altar of profit. The mine in Cherry was under control of the U. M. W. of A. and its pit committee. But that mattered little while hundreds of men lay buried in the mines, and their dear ones were in dismay. The Frank Hayes, the Duncan McDonalds, the John Walkers and the Lewises made much and great pretenses as to what the U. M. W. of A. would do.

We were told that it was necessary the whole treasury of district 12 would be laid out the widows and orphans, and to also back such legislation as would prevent such disasters in the future. We were told of the great volumes of oratory that would be held forth at their International convention.

But, so we have waited in vain. The only action we have seen is a resolution and appropriate \$1,000 for relief purposes. Those who are expecting that an thing else will ever be done in this connection are entertaining a delusion indeed.

But, as I have said before, some years ago they obtained a "victory." They got their contract. In that contract the mine owners protected themselves against future action on the part of the legislative committees.

One of the provisions of the contract between the Illinois miners and the operators reads:

"This contract is based upon existing mining laws, and neither party to the contract shall initiate or encourage the passage of laws that would in any manner affect the obligations of this contract or abrogate its provisions except as may be mutually agreed to."

That is plain to any one that understands English.

Further comment is unnecessary. More anon,  
JOS. J. ETTOR.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Submitted by Joint Meeting of Unions No. 1, 12, 18 and 63 of Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1910.

Original motion from L. U. No. 174, San Francisco, that the per capita tax be cut down to 5 cents. Amended that all members of L. U. District Councils, National Industrial Unions or Departments pay a per capita tax of 5 cents. Regarding the second motion passed by L. U. No. 173, in reference to the length of term held by the General Officers. It may be understood that the General Officers include the two Secretaries and also the General Executive Board.

The original motion, that no officer of the Industrial Workers of the World shall serve more than two (2) consecutive terms in the same office. Amended that any General Officer having served one (1) year can only be re-elected after a lapse of four (4) years, second term to be his final.

Moved and carried that the General Officers be more centrally located.

That the date of the convention be set aside for the second Monday in May.

That the General Secretary make out financial reports monthly instead of quarterly.

That all Organizers be compelled to join the union in the locality where they are engaged in work for the organization.

That Article nine (9), Section one (1) be stricken from the constitution.

That Article seven (7), Section five (5), the words (Three Industries) be stricken out.

The above resolutions are hereby respectfully submitted for the consideration of the organization, by L. U. Nos. 1, 12, 18 and 63.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 6, 1910.

O. BROSTROM,  
N. C. MADSEN,  
O. J. SAUTTER,  
Committee.

## The International Review.

The March issue of the International Socialist Review has six articles of first-class revolutionary value. First, there is an article by Mary E. Macey on "The Cause of Rising Prices," which quotes from leading Wall Street men that the cost of living will rise higher and higher, to a point which it will not increase for a century within the next 10 years. Mrs. Macey shows in this article the only thing that will help the workers is a rise in wages to meet this rise in prices. She intimates that this MUST be done through the industrial organization of the workers.

There is an article on "The General Confederation of Labor of France," by Louis Duceix. In this article Duceix furnishes information about the revolutionary unions of France that have never been within reach of American Workers before. The article gives a clear outline of the Confederation, the tactics it employs and something of the results attained so far. No revolutionary unionist should miss reading this article.

Then there is a short article on "Street's Unrest," by John D., the valuable contributor to Solidarity. The two other articles of importance is a report of the United Mine Workers' convention from the I. W. W. point of view and one on "The National Civic Federation."

Lastly, there is a new report of the trial of Fellow Workers Flynn and Flinn at Spokane, by Elizabeth Gurly Lyon.

Those in charge of the Review are alert to events of revolutionary importance in the labor world. Revolutionary unionists cannot not admire the way in which the Review has correlated revolutionary news during the last few months. Call for a copy of the March issue at I. W. W. headquarters or send to publishers, 10 cents one dollar a year. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 118 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.



**A Bit of History.**

W. D. McMahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, makes this statement in the New York Call of March 14th:

"The general strike in Philadelphia is a new thing in the history of strikes in America."

The Call itself says editorially on March 7th:

"The general strike of the wage workers of a great city is a decidedly new departure in the labor movement of America."

Both McMahon and the Call are historically wrong, for this country has already known a general strike of a more portentous character than that waged in Philadelphia. In 1877 the railroad workers went out on a strike against a reduction of wages that became general in many cities; workers of many diversified trades and industries taking part in it.

J. A. Dacus, in his book, "The Annals of the Great Strikes," which treats of this uprising, says:

**Unprecedented Revolt.**

"These events are phenomenal. The world is witness to a spectacle, the like of which has never been presented. A Republic, still regarded in the light of an experiment, having lately terminated a long and fierce sectional conflict by engaging in one of the greatest wars of modern times, having achieved order, reconciliation and peace between all sections, having demonstrated the goodness and magnanimity of the people; having extorted from the enemies of liberal institutions acknowledgments that self government was a possibility, having accomplished all these things—this Republic suddenly startles the world; drowns the noise of strife on the Bulgarian plains and among the Balkans, and draws exclusive attention to a social movement on this side of the Atlantic, unparalleled in the annals of time."

"Sudden as a thunder-burst from a clear sky the crisis came upon the country. Hundreds and thousands of men belonging to the laboring classes, alleging that they were wronged and oppressed, ceased to work, seized railroads, closed factories, foundries, shops and mills, laid a complete embargo on all the industrial commerce, interrupted travel and defied the ordinary instruments of legal authority. Commencing at Camden station, Baltimore, and at Martinsburg, W. Va., in three days the movement had extended to Pittsburg, Newark, Ohio, Hornellsville, Fort Wayne, and a hundred other points. State militia forces were encountered and rebelled. The whole country seemed to stand aghast by a profound sense of impending ruin."

John Swinton, in his book, "A Momentous Question," writes on "The Memories of 1877," the first of the great railroad strikes in the United States. I was a case in which the loss of life and the destruction of property far surpassed those that had occurred in any previous uprising of labor. If the younger folks of to-day have heard of that strike, only their elders, who lived amid the scenes, know what it meant.

The field of operations extended over the country from the Atlantic seaboard to the Virginia border and the Ohio river, taking in 12,000 miles of railroad. Over 60,000 men took part in it directly, and more than twice as many were thrown out of work by reason of it. The killed and wounded ran up to many hundreds. The regular army and the militia to the number of 100,000 were out in a score of States. The "riots" were big. The scenes and incidents were like those of a civil war, so long as the strike lasted. It lasted for forty fortnights. It was brought on by a heavy and cruel cut of 10 per cent in the already low wages, aggravated by unwholesome measures of the corporations."

The railroad strikes of 1877 were caused by the Federal troops. Dacus says it was alleged that the railroad corporations made their headquarters in the White House during the troubles. The strikes were largely spontaneous and only partly organized. They occurred at a time of widespread distress, following the panic of 1874, which marked the beginning of the present phase of capitalist development. The unemployed were numerous, wage reductions were frequent, and discontent reared throughout the country. The refusal of the railroad corporations to treat with their employees, who had humbly petitioned relief, was the straw that broke the camel's back; then the trouble was on. A labor uprising crowned the apex of the capitalist revolution in modern America.

**Strike Was Epoch Maker.**

To the student of American labor history the great railroad strikes of 1877 mark the beginning of the campaign of brutal repression and systematic disorganization since waged by the capitalist class against real working class organization. This was the period which manifested a steady drift toward closer industrial organization, as exhibited in the formation of the National Labor Union and the Knights of Labor.

Following the railroad strikes of 1877 there came the brutal assaults on labor, which prevailed until the 90s, when the capitalist class showed its preference for the A. F. of L. and the craft unions, as against the more industrially inclined K. of L. Especially did the coal miners in the Hocking valley, Or., and the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania feel this heavy onslaught. The railroad workers of the Southwestern lines were also crushed by the merciless attacks of their oppressors. The American Railway Union and the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado were the latest industrial union victims of this forcible repression; both of them engaging in a series of strikes of vastly more fundamental importance than the so-called general strike in Philadelphia. They marked the first conscious efforts of labor to keep pace in the matter of class organization with the economic development of capitalism; efforts which were not without their glimpses of a possibility of a new social era inaugurated by the industrially organized proletariat. These features are not in evidence at Philadelphia.

That the great railroad strikes of 1877 are now forgotten is due to the perennial character of the conflict between capitalists and laborers—the latter is no longer a sporadic outbreak but a permanent problem pressing for solution. The I. W. W. points the way.

**THE COMMENTATOR.**

**New Castle, Pa. and Present.**

A few years ago the city of New Castle, Pa., was a comparatively prosperous, peaceful and "law-abiding" community. That was in the days when New Castle's industries were "independent." Since the U. S. Steel Corporation has secured control of New Castle all this has changed.

Formerly most of the workers of New Castle were organized. They lived here, worked here, had their homes here, belonged here. They were good workmen, got union wages, spent their money here, and were a credit to the community.

However, no sooner did the U. S. Steel get control than that corporation inaugurated a campaign of nagging, domineering and aggravating meanness toward the workers in its plants; undoubtedly for the specific purpose of reducing the workers to a complete condition of helpless slavery. The last semblance of independence and respect of the workers, and New Castle was to be made a dependency of the U. S. Steel, wherein every man, woman and child could only live as the scabbed of this brutal corporation.

All this the U. S. Steel has succeeded in doing. It has terrorized, coerced, or corrupted every institution in Lawrence county. Be they social, educational, religious or judicial, they are all under the malignant control of the corporation that has been a curse, a blot to the community ever since it got its vulturine grip on New Castle's industries. It has provoked strikes for the express purpose of non-unionizing the plant, and it has succeeded in its purpose. And in those plants are a few men who would have been all right if they had had a decent union to back them through. But the bulk of the men in New Castle's plants to-day are strikebreakers, white and black. I need say no more.

It has provoked strikes and riots and bloodshed. It has filled New Castle's streets with brutal Goatsacks, who have stopped at no outrage to further the corporation's purposes. It has turned a peaceful community into an armed camp, and all done to preserve "law and order." It has robbed the workers of their much needed Sunday rest, and not a person in New Castle dares to open his head about it.

A couple of measly little nose rag capitalist newspapers are falling over themselves to eat U. S. dirt, and incidentally publish and vendible about "business interests," "anarchy" and "blackmail." Moral cowards who rant about "law and order" in one breath and then appeal to mob law in the next, as for their physical courage, too, is a fiction.

Then there is the "Business Men's Exchange. And what a precious lot of

pin-headed asses they are. Little petty profit mongers who buy cheap and sell dear for a living; who produce nothing, are nothing and benefit no one.

And pray tell us, from whom do these "business men" get their profits? From Corry, Gayley, Gary or Carnegie? Oh, no; by no manner of means do they. Not one of these illustrious labor sweaters that cares any more for the "Business Men's Exchange than a hull pup cares for his granddaddy.

Those petty profit mongers live off of labor just as truly as any Schwab, Rockefeller or Carnegie. And look you, gentlemen, don't despise the bridge that carries you over. This is a gentle reminder of who you are, what you are and your position in society. Don't forget it, or I may have to tell you some plain things later on.

As it is in New Castle, so it is in every other community where the U. S. Steel gets its hooks in. But as this is not just exactly a local paper, we will say no more for the present. As for this sniveling element that caters to the Trust and forgets who feeds them "Solidarity" can tell you what is coming to you at any time.

H. A. GOFF.

**New leaflet by Edward Hammond.**

**"TWO SCHOOLS OF UNIONISM."**

Best leaflet yet on the difference between Craft Unionism and the I. W. W. Explains also the structure, aims and principles of the I. W. W. and answers the questions that the workers everywhere are asking. Same size as "Union Scabs." Same price, 40c per hundred, \$1.50 per thousand. Order now. Put one in your letter every time you write.

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

**Call For Fifth Convention**

**Industrial Workers of the World.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Art. XI, Sec. 2. "No local union shall be entitled to representation at any convention that has not paid tax on at least 80 members for the six months prior to the convention."

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

T. J. COLE,  
J. J. ETTOR,  
E. G. FLYNN,  
FRANCIS MILLER,  
GEORGE SPEED,  
General Executive Board.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,  
W. E. TRAPPMANN,  
General Secretaries.

Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1910.

**SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.**

Copps must be in hand by Tuesday night to insure its publication that week. This is imperative. We make up on Wednesday and go to press Thursday morning.

Send for copps to Solidarity and push its circulation.

**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 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 Seattle, Washington.

**A Red Hot, Fearless Working Class Paper**  
AWAKENS THOUGHT! COMPELS ACTION!

**Represents the Spirit of the West**

Subscription: Yearly, \$1.00; Six Months, 50 Cents; Canada, \$1.50 Per Year. Address

**INDUSTRIAL WORKER,**  
P. O. Box 1443, Seattle, Washington.

**SOLIDARITY**

Official Organ of the Pittsburg District Union  
of the Industrial Workers of the World

**ONLY I. W. W. PAPER**

East of the Rocky Mountains.

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**SOLIDARITY,**

Post Office Drawer 622, New Castle, Pennsylvania

**Debate on Industrial Unionism.**

New York, March 28.

Editor Solidarity:

At the headquarters of the Socialist party in Brooklyn on the night of the 18th I went to hear Stodel debate with a Mr. Coughlin of the "Machinists" Union, connected with the A. F. of L.

The subject for discussion was "Craft vs. Industrial Unionism," and I thought that you might be interested in getting a report of the impression that one of the audience formed of the event.

The hall is well situated, opening straight on the street, and is evidently formed of a store that has been transformed into a very presentable club room, library and ball combined. There are two connecting rooms that can be thrown into one and both were crammed full of working people interested in the outcome of the discussion.

I recognized many old timers. There was Justin Ebert, enthusiastic as ever; Tim Walsh, slight, light, alert; Jack Walsh, and many younger and newer men in the movement. There was a sprinkling of women, Mrs. Stodel among them.

Coughlin seemed to realize that he was up against a difficult proposition. He is a young man, about 36, clean limbed, well built, athletic; a splendid type of a young workman. He took his seat on the left of the chairman, Ferguson of the Socialist party, and Sam Stodel to the right. Behind was a gigantic picture of Debs, looking with calm intensity on the scene. Coughlin seemed frustrated and heated, his face greenish and he perspired freely, but the picture of Debs looked no more calm and unconcerned than the imperturbable face of Sam as he smugly waited for the start.

Coughlin led off with a fifteen minute speech. He seemed to think that the I. W. W.'s were theorists and the A. F. of L. practical men. Theory was well enough as a dream, but the craft unions had raised wages and depressed hours. When he was stuck for the right word his friends in the audience evinced a disposition to help him by suggestions, which he accepted. Once he seemed lost for the right expression to indicate the present conditions of the workers. "Wage," he said, and seemed to appeal to the auditors to supply the word. "Slavery," Jack Walsh ventured. But he preferred the expression "depression," which one of his friends made use of. He made a rather poor showing on the whole, and when Sam stepped forward he had no difficulty in disposing of all the arguments used by his opponent in short order. He took up nearly all the labor "leaders" from Compters down and showed by documentary proof, to quote a favorite expression of one notorious would-be leader, that they had sold and misled the workers time after time. He paid his respects to Mike Healy, now in Philadelphia, and referring to the latter's boast that he could pull out the workers in the power house, he demanded, "Why does he not do it?" "He couldn't pull out his watch," came the quick rejoinder of Jack Walsh, and the audience howled with delight at the sally. It was several minutes before the laughter subsided enough for him to go on.

Well, Sam has improved as a speaker. In the days of the Equity club he used to be our man-at-arms. On the street corner he could give the best account of himself against all comers of any speaker in the city. He is milder to-day, more polished, with less rough give and take than he used to have, but he is all the more effective. He disposed of that pure and simple with an amount as much ease as a cat would of a mouse, and gave one the impression of immense reserve power. There was nothing in it but Stodel, and it was Stodel all the way. It was too easy. Won in a walk.

The craft union men departed seemingly in much crest-fallen after the meeting closed.

Katherine Flynn was there with a number of "Eleven Blind Leaders," by Ben Williams, and she disposed of them. Justin Ebert gave away a lot of Solidarity.

T. F.

**PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

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

IN ITALIAN—"Report of the I. W. W. to Paris International Congress."

VINCENT ST. JOHN, 518 Chestnut St., Chicago, Illinois.

Subscribe for Solidarity. Use Sub Blank in this issue.

**The Philadelphia Finale.**

Again craft unionism has pulled out another of its miserable fares in Philadelphia. The following quotation is from a Pittsburgh paper, and we have first-hand information that it is about correct.

Philadelphia, March 24.—The disintegration of the general sympathetic strike, called to aid the trolley men of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, continued today. Hundreds of mill hands employed in the textile industries returned to work, and building operations, which were tied up by the general walk-out, were resumed in many parts of the city. Workmen in other industries are also slowly going back to their places.

The one conspicuous exception is the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, which is still holding its men out and expects to keep them out until the car strike is ended. The members of the Associated Carpenters of Philadelphia and vicinity, a rival organization, have returned to work, having made a new agreement with their employers, which is to the advantage of both sides.

With the state-wide strike only a remote possibility, and the general sympathetic strike in this city breaking up, the striking motormen and conductors are standing alone, but they have resolved to continue the fight. The car men expect to receive financial aid from all union men that have returned to work, and if these expectations are realized, they hope to keep up the strike almost indefinitely.

The traction company continues to increase its car service. All its lines are in operation, but the service is limited in some sections.

Here is the same miserable, mean, treacherous history all over again. The same old story of rival craft unions falling over themselves for a chance to do dirty work, and serve the bosses' interests. Here we are shown two unions of carpenters cutting each other's throats.

But, from the very outset, the street car men themselves were divided into two opposing organizations. The "Keystone Trolley Workers" were the "companies union," and they never left their cars at all, and served the bosses' interests. Here we are shown two unions of carpenters cutting each other's throats.

The building trades council got their men out, but two-thirds of them were out of work previous to the strike anyway.

However, for the first time in a long while the bricklayers screwed up their courage to the striking point. Now the building men are going back to work; similarly, the textile workers are going back. Also, in all cases, the fakirs do not permit the unions to vote on the proposition, but it is being done, vote or no vote. They just stamped.

The Baldwin men were not organized. Out of the 9,000 men in the Baldwin works, about 7,000 came out. About 2,000 of these were organized into the "Baldwin Locomotive Works Association." On Monday evening, the 21st, they held a meeting, took a vote for go back to work, reached their hands up until their arms were splintered long. Exit Baldwin men.

The bricklayers are gaining cars over every body and everybody that gets on the tracks. This strike was managed—organized—by the A. F. of L. But the energy and spirit of revolt came mostly from the ranks of unorganized labor. Of course, the men were bound-tied by their sacred "contract," that ties the workers' hands, but leaves the bosses free to sweat the workers with both hands. Fine things, are contracts; they will be inescapable without the strike.

Well, the Philadelphia strike of craft unionism is lost, exploded, blown up, gone up the spout. The whole mean, miserable, treacherous humbug was marked from the first by incompetency, hesitation, division of opinion, procrastination and all other signs of craft union wishfulness.

The fakirs had got some craft out of it; some of the workers had a sort of holiday; others got into the penitentiary; others got killed, and many more lost their jobs, and the strike has only proven the weakness of the A. F. of L., and their pretense of a state-wide strike was a very pretty bluff indeed.

**ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS**

The first pamphlet to be issued by the Solidarity Literature Bureau, bearing the above title, written by B. H. Williams is now off the press. Contains 32 pages of solid reading matter, and may be had from the above address at 5 cents a copy or in lots of 100 at \$4.00, charges prepaid.

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

The Eleven Blind Leaders treated of are two prominent sociologists of Chicago, Prof. Kennedy of the university and A. M. Simons, Socialist editor, who lectured before the I. W. W. Propaganda Club in the spring of 1909, to which is added a symposium of nine leading Socialists invited by the Saturday Evening Post to answer the question, "How Will the Co-operative Commonwealth Be Brought About?" These nine, in addition to Simons, include Debs, Berger, Wialibre, Stuchlik, Beryly, Chase, Mailly, Hunter and National Secretary Barnes.

The various solutions offered or hinted at by these men are treated in a fair, courteous, but thoroughly penetrating manner, and the fullness of all efforts to emancipate the working class from wage slavery through other means than industrial organization is made as clear as day. Excellent for propaganda.

The book, we might add, is written in a style free from offense and adapted to readers toward the I. W. W. and not drive them away, no matter what their political leanings may be. Also it is exceedingly readable, being full of a rich subtle humor, and the considerable array of facts, gleaned from labor's experience in every quarter of the globe, are presented in a bright and attractive manner that readily fixes them in the memory. Valuable foot notes abound and appendices from Lisagarry's "History of the Paris Commune" and the Manifesto of the first convention of the I. W. W.

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

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

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

A. M. STIRTON.

**New Headquarters.**

The headquarters of the New Castle Local Unions of the I. W. W. has been moved from 25 1-2 East Washington street to 10 1-2 South Mill street, upstairs.

Regular business meeting every Monday evening. Every member is urged to attend.

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

**New Ready.**

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

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

**SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.**

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

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ STREET \_\_\_\_\_ CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

**TO THE COAL MINERS.**

By a Western Rifleman.  
When the coal is high in the dealer's yards,  
And the cars are loaded up to the guards;  
When the public is taking the price of ice,  
Just sit you down to your meal of rice,  
It's no time to strike. By ginger!

But when winter comes with its sleet and snow,  
And the anthracite is running low  
When the public tries hard their houses to heat,  
You're got the boss on the anxious seat,  
So it's time to strike. By ginger!

Don't go to the boss with a tale to tell  
Of the toil and moil in the underground hell,  
Or the hardships of living within your pay,  
But simply go the boss and say  
That you know that this is the workers' hour,

You have the men and you have the power;  
He needs your labor and he'll come thru,  
This is the issue—it's up to you,  
And you'll win the strike. By ginger!

**FOR THE 10,000!**

The list has taken a boost this week owing to the effort of a few fellow workers. Bundles are increasing both in the east and west. The fellow workers in the east are taking advantage of the large meetings that are being held. These meetings are a good field for both subscriptions and bundles.

Moral—Go thou and do likewise.  
Fellow Worker Keister sent in a good bunch from Youngstown. Keister has taken over 100 subs in the last three weeks. F. Horn is also spreading the seed among the heathen both in Youngstown and New Castle. Here are a few more:

Enclosed find one dollar for paper. I have watched the recent attempt at suppression, but I thrive on that. Anything that does not drive such wrath and tactics from the master has no value to the workers.—J. F. H., Fresno, Calif.

Enclosed find one dollar, for which send Solidarity for a year. My position has been and is still that of a bore from within, but I am willing to learn differently.—A. O. Philadelphia.

Enclosed find one dollar, for which send Solidarity to this address.—B. H. L., Breckenridge, Texas.

Enclosed find one dollar, for which please RENEW my sub.—C. C. C., New York City.

I saw a sample copy of your valuable paper and found that it filled a place that has heretofore been vacant in the labor movement, so I make haste to enclose one dollar for one year's subs. If every copy reaches up to No. 14, the issue I saw, I will have been amply paid. Yours for action, G. P., San Francisco, Calif.

**Why the A. F. of L.**

Continued From Page One.  
members that try to revolutionize the A. F. of L. A jobless worker cannot help the cause of evolution in an organization in which his membership depends on his having a job at his craft. Any time a majority of a local union become real industrialists and attempt to expand on those lines they will be expelled from the International as disrupters, etc. If it did so happen that a majority of the locals in an International become industrialists the International would be forced out of the A. F. of L. as disrupters, etc.

This is demonstrated by the actions of the old officials in the I. B. E. W. and the support they are getting from the A. F. of L. official family. In the present case nothing is involved except the handling of funds of the organization. The difficulties would be multiplied were it a question of revolutionizing the organization. Having the funds and the machinery in their control, the officials can always compel the evolutionist to

1. Apply to the courts. (The bosses own the courts and the harmony of interest officials as well.)  
2. Form a new organization.

There is no case in history where any society has ever been changed by the adherents of the old system. There is no case in the history of by-gone organizations in the labor movement where existing organizations have changed to meet new conditions.

The above points cover the main ground upon which is based upon the idea that the A. F. of L. will evolve into a Revolutionary Industrial Union. If they will not stand the test of investigation we will be safe in concluding that the evolution of the A. F. of L. into a Revolutionary Industrial organization is not possible.

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