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**Capital.**

By A. M. Stirtton.

We often use the word. But it is doubtful if it is always understood just what is meant by the word "capital."  
"Wealth," says one. "No; that won't do as a definition of all. Capital is wealth, certainly, but not all wealth is capital. There is a great deal of wealth in the world to-day and owned by the capitalist class that is not capital at all. As, for example, automobiles and yachts used for private pleasure, costly home furnishings, jewelry, and the like. These things constitute wealth, and in the aggregate a great deal of wealth, but none of it is capital. Why? Because it is not used in producing more wealth.

"Capital, then," shall we say, "is wealth that is used in producing goods for sale. Such, for example, are mines, mills, factories, railroads. Money, under certain conditions, becomes capital also."

So far so good, and we are now further on our way toward understanding capital. But there is something else to be remembered. The wealth that is used in producing goods for sale, that is the mines, mills, factories, railroads, etc. referred to, themselves are capable of producing nothing whatever. Let labor abandon them and they become inert, lifeless, valueless. Labor produces all wealth, and, of course, is the source of the masters' rent, interest and profits. The mine or mill, as the case may be, simply affords the means and opportunity to exploit the laborer. That there may be capital it is as necessary that there shall be labor to exploit, and that there shall be hills, mines and factories in which to exploit it. Capital, then, is wealth used in producing goods for sale in a certain social relation, a relation requiring the existence of a vast mass of laboring men and women who have no other source of livelihood than the sale of their labor power to the class that owns the places where they must be employed. Capital, then, is a form of indirect ownership of the working class by the master class, none the less real and none the less cruel because it is masked by the assumption that the laborer is free. The assumption does not alter the reality. The man who owns that whereby I must live might just as well own me. And, under capitalism, the boss does. The capitalist's real property is the wage earner, well called the slave.

Wealth is not necessarily capital. Wealth becomes capital only when it appears in the form of the means of production and a social relation which enables the masters to exploit the workers. Money is not the real property of the capitalist class. Money is only the evidence of property. The means of production are not the real property of the capitalist class. They are only the necessary instruments for securing that property. The real property of the capitalist class, the ultimate source of all their revenues, is the working class.

And the capitalist class are able to realize the private possession of the means of production and through them exploit workers, simply because they are better organized. Organize industrially and overthrow capitalism.

**May Day in Pittsburgh.**

It is the intention to have a rousing rally of workers on May 1st on "Indian Mound," in McKees Rocks. This is the historic spot where all the strike meetings were held last summer. Addresses will be made in several languages. English speakers will be Mrs. Gurley Flynn and Mrs. Joseph J. Elzer. Everybody is invited. Come, ye American workers of Pittsburgh, and let us be so blooming' chesty. Lay aside your foul prejudices. Get there and be cheered by our Industrial Unions.

**THE BIG UNION.**

are going to need it before long. Starting at 2:30 p. m.

**AS TO PROPOSALS TO COMING CONVENTION FROM LOCAL NO. 173.**

While in agreement with the general idea underlying both motions, i. e., to cut down the per capita tax to 5 cents a month, and that no general officer of the I. W. W. shall serve more than two consecutive terms in same office, I wish to state briefly my reasons for thinking that neither motion should carry.

The principal reasons given, first, to leave more funds in the locals, and, second, to prevent concentration of power in the general administration, cannot be found valid.

But the body of arguments advanced to strengthen the case, if carried to their logical conclusion, lead directly to decentralization.

To reduce the per capita to 5 cents a month at this time, decreasing the income of headquarters 66 per cent, would seriously cripple the organization.

With an organization several hundred thousand strong, 5 cents per capita would be enough; with our present membership and form of organization it is not enough.

Personally, I believe the per capita could be reduced to 10 cents a month.

The case of the longshoremen is given where it is claimed that three or four thousand men in New York refused to join the I. W. W. because they were not admitted on an \$1.40 per capita. If my recollection serves me right, this statement has no foundation in fact.

In the case of the low dues of the Confederation-Generale du Travail, it should be remembered, first, that their form of organization is not centralized as much as the I. W. W.; second, that the tendency is unmistakably to adopt a more central-ized form similar to the I. W. W.; third, that the trend is towards higher dues and per capita, and last, but not least, that each union pays a double compulsory per capita, one to the "Section des Federations," and one to the "Section des Bourses du Travail" (Federation of District Councils).

While it is true that the revolutionary organizations of Europe keep very few paid officers, and that their wages are not high, does not the same hold true in the I. W. W.? The organization has just two paid officers, the general secretary and the general organizer, and their wages (I hate to call it a salary), \$50 a month, can scarcely be called high. Practically all employees in the building trades in Chicago, as well as the printers, brewery workers, mail carriers, etc., get as much or more.

As to the second notion of "the general headquarters ought to be only an office or bureau for the exchange of correspondence between the various locals and the organizations," why should you want to change officers every other term if their duties are to be purely clerical—to replace a man who has developed efficiency for an unknown quantity.

I firmly believe that the rank and file of I. W. W. is fully capable of controlling its officers, and there is, where the membership will always be ready to "tie a cap" to any of our officers in any way direct in their duties is the hope of

FRANCIS MILLER.

**Notes:**  
NEW YORK—Open air street meetings under auspices of the I. W. W. Tuesday evening, at 124th street and Mills avenue, and every Saturday night at 125th street and Seventh avenue.

Solidarity always on sale and sub-taken.

**SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.**

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

**Served in Jail!**

Enterprise in Injunctions on the Part of the Steel Trust.

We're not so completely cut off from the world in New Castle jail as one might suppose. The Steel Trust has its eye on us still. On Thursday, April 7th, we were visited by deputy sheriffs and served with injunctions restraining us from interfering in any way with the strikebreakers at the tin mills. We are especially enjoined from calling them "scabs," "blacksheep," or other distasteful terms, and from throwing eggs, tomatoes or other missiles at them. Also we are forbidden to parade on the streets in such a way as to "excite, scare, frighten or intimidate" them or to exhibit knives or firearms in their presence. All this in spite of the fact that we are securely locked up behind the steel bars of New Castle jail.

Who said that courts and corporations had no sense of humor?

The injunction is a reprint of one issued last October at the request of the American Steel and Tinplate Co., a branch of the Steel Trust, against the strikers of the A. A. The company claim, however, that thus far the injunction has failed to produce the desired results and it is sought to remedy this by enlarging its service. So at the last term of court the company named nearly 1,200 on whom it was prayed that the injunction might be served. The press committee and editor of Solidarity were among the number.

That showed determination and enterprise on the part of the Steel Trust surely. But they have even done a better job than that. A number of the persons named in the recent list on whom it is prayed that the injunction be served have long since left New Castle. Some are as far west as the Pacific coast. Some are as far east as the British Isles. They, too, are restrained from calling "scabs" or "blacksheep" and from throwing eggs or tomatoes. We can see how they might do the former by cable, phone or telegraph, but how they can throw eggs or tomatoes so far is not so plain. But the Steel Trust is determined to take no chances.

A still more difficult problem presents itself to the officers of the law in that a number of the persons named in the indictment are long since dead. There is as yet no official information as to the place of their present habitation, but it is feared that on their service can never be made. Being good union men, they have no doubt gone where detectives, lawyers, process servers and other minions of the capitalist class are barred. If otherwise, however, we can see how no doubt be made in time, for that is the place where detectives should feel most at home—and where injunctions, with the courts' aid, issue them, and the whole capitalist-system back of them should be sent as quickly as possible.

A. M. STIRTTON.

**NOTICE.**

When I took hold of this paper, editor I found myself in a very strenuous position. We aim to keep Solidarity going, and at the same time keep up the efficiency and standard of the paper. So far, we have not received an unkind word, but many very kind and encouraging ones. For all of which we are very grateful. We want every fellow worker to feel that this paper represents you. Send us brief notices, or clippings, concerning all strikes, lockouts, etc. Also snappy write ups of interest. We expect to take up the question of "high prices" at once for some discussion. Write economic facts or comments bearing upon this much discussed subject.

And, above all, hustle for subs.

EDITOR.

**The A. F. of L. Scabs at it Again**

This Time in Muncie, Ind.

Our correspondents in Muncie, Ind., tell us of the strike there in the Ball Bros. glass works.

The strike was started by I. W. W. men and involved machine operators, machinists helpmen, oilers and some others.

The demands were granted and the strike practically won, the bosses admitting that the I. W. W. tactics took their nerve. The I. W. W. men at Ball Bros. had the situation nicely under control, and the workers stood to gain some benefits had it not been for the A. F. of L. machinists. They refused to go out with the strikers under any conditions, although they themselves admitted that they also had a bill of grievances.

The firm was quick to see in this display

of disunion spirit a chance to divide the workers and defeat them. The offers and helps were not organized and, although their demand had been granted, yet they decided to stay out until all the men were settled with. But when they saw the A. F. of L. machinists doing their (the offers and helps) work they went back to work. This action gave the company some nerve, and when the strikers' committee came for a final settlement the company repudiated its former agreement. Now the plant is filling up with the A. F. of L. scabs and other sorts. It looks as if the strike is lost at this time.

Simply another exhibition of Civic Federation, craft union, A. F. of L. cusseidness.

**Warning From Canada.**

Fellow Workers and Brothers: The most bitter attack on trade unions yet made in Canada has come from Senator Belcourt, who, by a bill (e. c. e.) introduced into the Senate and read a first time on March 17, 1910, proposes to place trade unions in the category of illegal associations.

By section 496 of the Canadian criminal code (e. c. c.) a conspiracy in restraint of trade is defined as an agreement between two or more persons to do or procure to be done any unlawful act in restraint of trade.

But for a saving section (497) that would reach trade unions, section 497 provides that, however,

"The purposes of a trade union are not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, unlawful within the meaning of section 496."

Senator Belcourt's bill proposes to amend the saving section (497) by adding after the word "union" the words "whose members are British subjects." The section would then read:

"The purposes of a trade union whose members are British subjects, are not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, unlawful, within the meaning of section 496."

If that becomes law, every trade union in Canada practically becomes guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade under section 496.

Because there is hardly one local union in Canada whose members are all British subjects.

This would mean the instant disruption of every trade union in Canada.

A second section to Senator Belcourt's bill amends in a similar way the section of the code dealing with agreements:

(a) To unduly limit the facilities for transporting, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article of trade or commerce, etc.

This will cover a strike or agreement on a railroad, in a mine or elsewhere.

Wm. Glicking, Gustave Fraus, P. M. Draper, executive council Trade and Labor Canada.

These ginks don't advise us to control our own jobs. They are too scared that they will lose theirs, and they will if this bill passes, to make room for live wire. These men are the A. F. of L. and the Sons of Gunners of Canada.

**Even Scabs Revolt.**

Pittsburg, April 9.—The moulders employed at all the foundries in Greensville, Pa., today voted to go on strike Monday for a wage advance. The men took the foundries of men who struck for an increase last December and are still out. Even scabs cannot stand present industrial conditions.

**JUST AS THEY COME**

Andrew Carnegie was in Pittsburg last week. Of course, the gang was all there, and received him with open arms. In fact, all hands were just as Peckhamian as usual. "Verily, the ox knoweth his owner's voice, and the ass his master's crib."

The papers say that Andrew Carnegie Mitchell is in Philadelphia working hard to bring about a peaceable settlement of the strike. No, no that at all. John is working for the Civic Federation for \$4,000 per year. John got his piece long ago.

Andrew Carnegie says, "My mother and my wife made me what I am." What a sneak he must be to blame it on them. But, where did you get your money, Andy?

No, my son, do not be frightened; that uproar you hear that sounds like theatrical thunder is only Bill Roosevelt coming back from Africa.

Warren S. Stone, secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has come out in a public speech favoring the "open shop." Score one more aerobatic feat for craft unionism. Next!

For years horsemen has been regularly sold in Paris as an article of food for the working class. Similarly, a trade in dog flesh is building up in Germany. I have no doubt that the capitalist class thinks the workers of France and Germany ought to be perfectly satisfied with such an ideal diet. But, singular to relate, they are not.

Up at McKees Rocks "they" now discharge a man if he says he is "unhappy."

Pittsburg is now a city without a government—nearly—because almost the entire city councils have either been convicted or plead guilty to grafting. Now they are going to "reform" and put in another bunch of grafters.

Meanwhile Andy Carnegie says he very much regrets it all. Oh, never mind, Andy, don't worry; your own nice little gift is all right for a while yet.

Wherever the I. W. W. holds a meeting, there the Pinkerton bulls and the coal and iron bulls congregate. Here in Pittsburg we don't pay much attention to them until they come into our halls, then we clean them down the stairs. However, this is all right, and just as it should be, if the capitalists paid no attention to the I. W. W. I would know at once that we were no good. But as worthless and ornery as the A. F. of L.

MARSEILLES, April 8.—Eleven quantitative liners are tied up at the docks today as the result of a general strike of the stokers.



**This Is Worthy of Taft Himself.**

"On application of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, Judge W. E. Porter has issued a blanket injunction, notifying nearly 12,000 strikers of the existence of a former order of Court, restraining the strikers from assaulting, interfering, with or in any way annoying or molesting the employees of the Greer and Shenango tinmills in this city. Nearly 1200 men who were formerly employed in the Greer and Shenango tinmills are on a strike, and have been served with this writ. Sheriff Whaley and deputy sheriffs are busy in the strike district personally notifying all the men and women named in the great list. Women are included, for the injunction was originally made to include 'sympathizers, allies and confederates,' and much of the annoyance which the non-union men have suffered has come from the congregations of women in the strike zone.

It is now the intention of the company to make an end of the disorder that has made the lives of the present workmen in the mills unpleasant and dangerous. For weeks past the unprovoked assaults on the workmen going on, and coming from work have been of a character that has caused many of the workmen to refuse to come out, thus interfering very materially with the operation of the mills. Strikers and their confederates, have a systematic campaign of assault on the workmen. It was a nightly occurrence for several strikers to waylay some workman or pair of workmen and beat them up. Assaults were never made when there were more than two tinworkers together.

Within the past month the strikers and their sympathizers seem to have renewed their determination to drive the non-union men from the city and the assaults were so frequent, and the city and county officials seemed to be slow to realize or to act, that the temper of the public was being tested. The issuing of the blanket writ and the invasion of the sheriff and many deputies into the strike zone meets with the hearty approval of the entire community. Although there are not more at the greatest estimate, than 100 men who are back of the continued disorder, the company has issued its blanket writ against all of the former workmen.

The trouble in the past has been that when the men were arraigned for violation of the injunction, it has been impossible to prove that they knew of the existence of the injunction. They could offer this ignorance as a defense and they always escaped the penalty of appearance of court. In the future after these writs have been served the return of the Sheriff will be unimpeachable evidence of the knowledge of the strikers' injunction. The company proposes now to operate its mills without molestation and every case of disorder resulting from the assaults by strikers on non-union men will be pushed to the limit. The statement of the intention of the company to move its mills from New Castle, if it is not permitted to operate them here was the first statement of that character, although several former business men have known it for several days, and they have co-operated with the company in its plans to enforce the injunction. Not any of the principles involved in the strike are now at issue. The question is one of lawlessness or the reverse without any consideration of labor principles."

This is simply a characteristic ruling of capitalist law. Perfectly consistent under the present organization of society, to expect the Court to rule otherwise is nonsense. He is Judge would be a fool to rule otherwise. He is there as a representative of a certain system of organized society. That class that we call the "ruling class," are here to rule. How they shall rule is for them to determine. The Judge is not there to determine whether that rule is a rule of equity and justice, right or wrong, but to rule. He is there to act as the law prescribes. The law is the will of the "ruling class."

The Communist Manifesto says, page 45: "The ruling ideas of each age have ever been the ideas of its ruling class." This tells the whole story. To rant and make faces at the Judge's babe work. "No, we don't like the ruling, but we are not of the ruling class," therefore we are here to rule. I don't know whether the strikers have any knowledge of assaults etc., neither do I care.

However, I do know that no Judge nor his helping can stop the rising tide of class revolt.

And so the Trust hints that the plants will be taken away from New Castle. Indeed. Well, let 'em go, the workers can follow after. But the little post-mortem cock roaches in the big capitalist cupboard will get. Similarly the landlords, of any community that will stand for the fight against the "Solidarity" boys now

in jail ought to be allowed to rot to the ground. Like Spokane, it is a disgrace to the nation.

And now even the Amalgamated Association, pray tell us, what are you kicking about. You voted for Taft and prosperity, did you not? Well, you got what you voted for, didn't you? And you no sooner got what you wanted than you found out you did not want it.

Again does not your dirty little craft unions teach that "the interests of capital and labor are identical"? Does it not? And you believe it and act on it, do you not? And you believe in trade antagonism, don't you? Yes. And you want a sacred "contract" don't you. So that you too will have a pretext to scab on somebody else when they are on strike also. Yes, you want all the antiquated, fool, cumbersome, money into craft unionism to still further drag you down in the depths of wage slavery. Why? Even experience teaches you nothing. You repeat the same blunders year after year, while your racial policy is made for you at civic federation zuzels.

And you want sympathy, do you? Bah! You are not even entitled to respect by reason of your assinine stupidity.

Get into one big class union like the I. W. W., where a strike will commercially paralyze the entire country in the world, and don't be so eminently respectable and afraid to go jail.

Meanwhile, who might go out in the woods and cuss the judge, if it will relieve you a bit.

**Steel Trust's Earning Capacity.**

The following statement is from the Financial News of Pittsburgh Press, April 8th, 1910:

The United States Steel Corporation, on April 1st, 1901 had a capacity of 7,719,000 tons of steel products "for sale." On January 1, 1910, its capacity, partly estimated, was 9,000,000 tons, an increase of 70 1/2 per cent. The ratio of total earnings per ton of steel produced from 1902 to 1909 averaged \$14.13. Apparently, the earning power of the United States Steel Corporation on April 1st, 1901, based on a production of 7,719,000 tons of finished steel capacity, with a rate of \$14.13 per ton, was \$109,069,470. On a production of 18,500,000 tons on January 1, 1910, and a ratio of earnings per ton of steel produced of \$14.13. This earning capacity was \$190,755,000. The increase in earning power and production has been accomplished by an expenditure of approximately \$209,000,000 for actual new construction; \$100,000,000 for extraordinary replacements, and an increase of approximately \$65,000,000 in capital obligations, a grand total of \$474,000,000, a figure almost equal to the common stock outstanding.

The earning power of the Steel Corporation has not been hampered in any way by additional fixed charges, as the preferred dividend and interest obligations of the corporation are practically the same as they were at the time of organization. The increase of about \$5,000,000 in fixed charges as a result of the net increase in bonded debt was about offset by the saving of \$5,000,000 incident to the conversion of preferred stock into 5 per cent bond.

The ratio of earnings per ton of steel sold of the United States Steel Corporation over the last eight years was as follows: 1902, \$16.33; 1903, \$14.30; 1904, \$15.80; 1905, \$18.30; 1906, \$14.60; 1907, \$15.24; 1908, \$14.30, and 1909, \$13.34. It is reasonable to suppose that the Steel Corporation, over the next 10 years, will show a smaller ratio of earnings per ton of steel sold than in the preceding 10 years, but if such is the case, this loss, which will benefit the consumer, will be made up to increased sales.

The following table gives the blast furnace, iron, rolled product, and cement capacity of the United States Steel Corporation on April 1, 1901, and January 1, 1910, together with percentage increase in 1910 over 1901:

Product.	Apr. 1, '01	Jan. 1, '10	% inc.
blast furnace	7,449,000	15,500,000	100.80
Steel Ingots	9,425,000	18,000,000	90.00
Rolling Stock for sale	7,719,000	15,500,000	70.50
Cement	500,000	10,000,000	1,810.00

And this from the editorial columns of the Standard Oil, Standard Oil, Standard Oil.

"The socialists may have smiled when they read the address of Frank B. Kellogg to the supreme court in the Standard Oil case. It was so much like what they say in a portion of its prophesy.

Kellogg stated that if the Standard is permitted to go on uncontrolled, it will own the business of the nation in five years. This, said Kellogg, would be the last step under our present institutions. The next would be socialism. And from socialism, he said, it is but a step to anarchism.

That the perfection of private monopoly will lead to socialism, the socialists have always believed. That the triumph of socialism will lead to anarchism, they deny, of course.

On the same day another utterance pregnant with meaning for us all was given to the press by E. H. Gary, head of the steel trust.

He was explaining the fact that the trust is about to increase its dividends. "We have had some successful years of business," said he. "We have put a lot of money into productive betterments. There is no reason why our stockholders should not profit by these things. We have obeyed the law. We have pursued the policy of publicity. It is well for the nation that we have not been put out of business. If we were put out of business, the United States would go out of business."

If Judge Gary has been directly quoted, the chance remark shows how close to fulfillment Kellogg's prophecy already is—the trust is the giant that is the business of the country in the trusts.

Standard Oil and United States Steel are the right and left hands of the same giant. At E. H. Harriman's bedside the treaty of peace was signed between the Morgan and the Rockefeller groups. The war of the giants is over. When Gary speaks he speaks for them all.

Is the System so great that the United States would have to go out of business with it? Are the sessions of congress and the activities of the White House acts in a solemn farce, the stage management of which is in the hands of the System? Are the courts greater than their creator? Is the Frankenstein of Monopoly already too huge to kill?

If so, where is success to be found outside the ranks of the System? Or where are honors save as it gives them forth? If these things are true, the presidency is a badge of diminished servitude, and the bench a place for resolving under false pretenses the decrees drawn up for the warring of the law. If these things are so, even the decisions seemingly against the System are handed down by agreement, and after the arrangements have been made for official action—judicial, legislative or executive—for obviating any serious loss of power or profits to the dukes of American life.

If these things are so, the dice are loaded against us all, and every throw wins or loses as determined by your exploiters. And if these things turn out to be true, we may as well smash the layout and stop playing the game first as last. We may not get a far shake after doing it, but why go on with the present crooked system? All of which is respectfully submitted.

We feel sorry for the "Star" Man. He appears to be some hot up. He, like many more, only now begins to see what Karl Marx predicted 60 years ago. Taking the combined incomes and final interests of the United States Steel company, and the Standard Oil company, and they do handle more money and control more business volume than the United States government. This is no news nor is secret. I am surprised that any man of average intelligence does not know that. And Mr. Gary was perfectly correct when he said: "If we are put out of business, the United States will go out of business." Yes! perfectly correct, and we admire Mr. Gary for his plain, blunt candor. And allow us to remark, for the benefit of the species known as "Trust Busters," whether it be the Roosevelt or just the common kind; here is a file for you to chew on. This Trust power can only be overcome by a stronger power, and that stronger power IS NOT to be found in the United States government. You reformers might just as well abort that idea first as last. Perhaps more upon this subject some other time. Meanwhile it will wait for some more "indignation" of the "Star" stamp.

**SPECIAL NOTICE!**

The address of the Pittsburgh district organizer of the I. W. W. is Joseph J. Ector, 100 Chartiers Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa. We are making inquiries as to the organization of speakers in English or Foreign languages, will please communicate with the organizer at the above address.

**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.

**SOLIDARITY**

Official Organ of the Pittsburgh District Union of the Industrial Workers of the World.

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

East of the Rocky Mountains.

We are Getting Up Toward the

**TEN THOUSAND MARK**

KEEP IT GOING!

**Liberal Commission to Agents**

SOLIDARITY.

P. O. BOX 622

NEW CASTLE, PA.

**THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE**

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

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

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

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

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

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalists 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  
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**"Solidarism,"**

"Solidarism," the organ of the Industrial Workers of the World in the Polish language, will make its appearance May 1; International Workingmen's Day. The support given by the non-Polish element cannot be complained of. For instance the Przeglad League of Buffalo donated its entire treasury to the cause. Other locals have also substantially assisted us. But this should not deter locals, from whom we have not heard, to help. We must have their help if the paper is to become a success.

his emancipation from the bonds of industrial slavery. Help to-day; tomorrow you may forget.

By order of the Polish Industrial Union, Local 517, I. W. W.

A. A. ZIELINSKI,  
Sec. Press Comm.

**Unorganized Strike in Trenton.**

Trenton, N. J., April 8.—Seven hundred Polish, Hungarian and Italian operatives of the construction firm of John A. Reibling Sons Company are out on a strike here to obtain an increase of wages. To impede the entrance of strikers recruited by the company for the night shift, pickets have been established about the works.

The striking operatives, who have been receiving \$1.25 per day, demand an increase of 15 cents daily. They have rejected an offer of \$1.42 made by the company, upon condition that they return to work at once.

Turin, April 8.—A local strike of carpenters has been declared here. Thus far no outbreaks have occurred, the strikers maintaining a peaceful attitude.

# The Workingman, The Law, and Anarchy

Any workman, or any other man or woman, who imagines that either lawyers, judges, or anybody else understands the law is entitled to another think.

Ab! But methinks I hear some one say: "Well! What of that? What has the workman-got to do with the law, anyway?" Allow me to remark that that is not the question. At least it is not all the question. The real question here is this: What has the law got to do with the workman? And it would take a good many answers to answer that question.

It has been said that "law is the sense of society." Now as a bright, beautiful, glittering generality, that statement sounds, very fine indeed, and takes its place with many other glittering generalities that are "embalmed" in the minds of the confiding citizen.

Law is the creation of government. And what is government? It is a baby work to say this government, that states that it is a kingdom, and that other one is a monarchy. As Marx says: "You tell me nothing when you tell me a man's name is Jacob." Again: what is government? Now it is in order for some one to rise up on his hind legs and begin to orate about Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Jackson, Clay, Lincoln et al. And our orator goes away head over heels into a bottomless pit of abstract theories, out of which not one practical truth can be by any possibility be fished up. This is a fair sample of the average idea of government as it passes muster in the mind of the average American. Absolutely nothing could be more confused and hazy than the popular idea of what is government.

First, then, government is a class institution. No government can represent more than one class. Government may rule over more than one class. It may be supported by more than one class, but it can, and does represent only one class, and now, as it has been said, that one class, society, has designated as the "ruling class," and, to be accurate, that class is at present the capitalist class.

And while government may govern the masses, yet this does not absolve the fact that government itself is controlled by the ruling class. As Marx has said: "The State is but the executive committee of the ruling class."

In the United States, at the present time, we have two forms of government: a State within a State. One government is a political State with its capital at Washington. The other is an economic autocracy with its seat of power in Wall street, New York. Of these two forms of government, the economic is by far the greatest and most powerful. I am aware that that this fact is contrary to the American traditions, but I cannot help that. I will leave the traditions and abstract theories for the consolation of the "patriot."

The political State at Washington is, represented by men selected in Wall street, by the "explosion of industry," the Representatives at Washington. The "Punch and Judy show for the delectation of the people," Mr. Bore of England, in "Wealth and Commonwelfare," said: "In order to convert a republican form of government into a despotism, the lowest, and most brutal, it is not necessary to alter the constitution, or abolish popular elections. It is sufficient to place the seat of government in Wall street. Their decisions are dictated in Wall street. If the judges' decisions do not suit Wall street, the judges change their minds, and write new decisions. The economic autocracy in Wall street is the government of the United States at Washington. The political State at Washington is a puppet show, a puppet show for the delectation of the people."

The economic autocracy in Wall street has outgrown, supplanted, and pushed aside the political State at Washington. They handle more revenues than the United States government. They issue counterfeit money by millions, and do it with impunity. They do this by legislation in Wall street which is obviously "confirmed" at Washington. They maintain standing armies and police forces of their own in conjunction with the governmental forces. They back up all laws that do not suit them. They only tolerate the government at Washington, all because they use it as a means, not to oppress and control the working class. This is the only function and connection still existing between the working class and the political State. However, we still hear some echoes about Patriotism. The economic autocracy oppress some men and ruin others, and rob all, and kill a good

many. They handle women the same way, with the additional fact that they drive women to prostitution.

Now we are ready to discuss law. At the recent Janesville exposition, Judge Parker, who was the presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket in 1904, made a speech. Being a lawyer, he very naturally talked a little about what he knew a little of. In his address he expatiated somewhat on the number of laws now in existence in the United States. Among other things he made this statement: "The laws that are now in existence, codified, and upon record, fill over TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND legal volumes."

Here, gentlemen of the law, is the most preposterous irony of the twentieth century. You see, bungling lawmakers, have piled laws upon laws, to the very heavens, so contradictory and so senselessly numerous that they must be contradictory in the very nature of the case. So numerous and contradictory are the laws that they are equivalent to no law whatever. And summing the whole situation up, it simply spells the brutal anarchy of capitalism run stark staring mad.

They have made of law-making a mania, a sort of morbid insanity, making laws by thousands until no man, nor set of men, can tell for one moment what is the law of the land. It is a physical impossibility for any man to comprehend for one moment what is the meaning of even a fraction of this helijah legislation.

And not only are the laws too numerous, but they even lack any coherent relationship one to another. As a consequence, the judge, be he honest or dishonest, has got to take this mass of hell begotten legislation (for it is not law) and try and make law out of it on the spot at the moment. We bitterly complain betimes because of "Judge made law." Ye gods! What else can a judge do with this flood of folly? Perform, he must fall back on such rendition of this incoherent mass as he can construe from day to day, and from case to case.

This condition simply means that before this huge mass of unreason, judge, lawyers, juries and laymen stand as fools, nothing more, nothing less. As a consequence, in no case can even judges agree, and this could not be the case were the laws few, plain and reasonable. And even if we put a case up to the U. S. Supreme court, presumably the highest judicial tribunal in the world, and even these three nine judges never agree on any given case, and it would be nothing short of a miracle if they did.

Blackstone, Coke and Lyttleton, are frequently mentioned as the fathers of our modern jurisprudence (jurisprudence is Greek). But if these venerable sages were to return from paradise, and had to master this mass of absurd legislation, they would gladly return to their graves in order to escape homicidal insanity.

And this mass of unreason was not made by the working class, but they have got to live under it, and suffer from it. It is always against them, or contradictory to it; so full of traps and pitfalls that the workers can not move, live, or speak, but what it can be, and nearly always is, construed as a violation of the "law."

Former President of the American Bar Association, the Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, of St. Louis, is constrained to describe the situation as follows:

"If an American wishes to know the laws of his country he must turn to several hundred volumes of statutes, several thousand volumes of reports of adjudicated cases, and almost as many volumes of text books comprising upon and expounding the statutes and the cases. . . . but the rule by which he is governed in any transaction, is administered in that confused mass of legal lore, and it is so plain and simple that it is his own fault if he does not find it or does not understand it when he has found it."

Now mark the wonderful logic of this "legal lore." Mark the bundle of contradictions carried into this lawyer's statement. For instance he speaks of a confused mass of legal lore, then winds up by stating that "it is so plain and simple" that any one can find a rule to go by. Truly this is a fine sample of the legal mind, and lawyer's mode of reasoning. It is so laugh.

Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, of New York, says:

"Statutes are enacted by thousands each year in the Federal and State Legislatures. Judicial decisions do and must, increase with bewildering rapidity, while courts . . . must attempt to reconcile all these . . ."

Lawyers, courts, Legislatures, and the public are hindered with the effort to find out what is the law and apply it."

One of the ablest justices of the Supreme Court of the United States asserts: "Every additional day of judicial duty brings to me a deeper conviction of the absolute necessity of some system of orderly and scientific classification of the great mass of confused precedents."

Judge Dillon frankly declares: "This colossal body of case-law is wholly unorganized and often unarranged. The infinite details of this mountainous mass in its existing shape, bear me witness, ye who bear me, no industry can master and no memory retain."

So much then as evidence from "men of legal lore" in support of our contention that the laws of today are the absence of disorder, and a form of legalized anarchy. Some wise man has said, "that nation is best governed that is least governed." But this condition makes of government a cruel farce, and the courts a ghastly mockery of reason and common sense. Some judges are naturally pretty decent fellows, but to decide justly in the face of this mass of idiotic cannot be done, and a seat on the "bench" means rascality or softening of the brain.

From out this mass of capitalist hellishness has come a miscarriage of justice that has landed our fellow workers in jail. Of course it is "good law." It always is "good law" when the workers are defeated. The District Attorney says he will "bank on the record." Perhaps, however, the District Attorney is a second "Daniel come to judgment," an I cannot err.

In closing, I wish to remark that the pages of history are black with judicial blunders and crimes. And some of the most fearful crimes have been perpetrated under cover of the law, and the crucifixion of Jesus Christ was one of them.

But, for any man to claim that he knows the law, either he must be a fool or he thinks all other men are fools to believe him. H. A. GOFF.

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