

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, TURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1910. TWO CENTS PER COPY. \$1.00 PER YEAR

HOW SCABS ARE BRED

at unionism is the chief factor in cre-scabs and the greatest stumbling in the path of the laborer who is in improve his or her condition. suppentice system is responsible for strike breakers than any other

more strike breakers than any other horava cases.

A man goes to work, we will say, in a sipo where special building is carried, on, the works in the roofing and sheet metal department, which is thereoughly organized (*) in the A. S. M. W. J. A., which is the intensity organized (*) in the A. S. M. W. J. A., which is the intensity of time that he has ever had the opportunity to work in a minon shop and he in enthaned with the sides that a fast he can become a union man, and, as such, he in enthaned with the sides that a fast he can become a union man, and, as such, he is enthaned with the better his even conditions but to help better the conditions into the part of the side workers.

His fast rebull comes when he insquires of his fellow workers as to the steps necessary to become a member of the union. He is told that he is not wanted, and that before he can become a member he must be credentials shawing that he has worked three years as an appendice, the side of the contract of the contract

worked three years as an appendixe, where years has an appendixe of the golden's be insuring their as to become an appendixe. He is told that the number of apprentices is limited, done to every three johrneymen and that the shop has the fell quots of apprentices at the present time.

All this time the journeymen are working eight hours per day-and receiving \$5.35 for that work while he is working nin or true hours a day and taking whatever the boas sees fit to hand him. He sees that the union does not concern itself as to whether he gets paid for overtime or not. He sees that to all instents and purpose the union does not concern itself as to whether he gets paid for overtime or not. He sees that to all instents and purpose the union does not recognize his crintence. All this time the idea is growing within him that the amon is not organized for the benefit of those-favinante persons who are already members.

Diving the day's work he chances to pick up one of the tools that the journeymen are already members.

Diving the day's work he chances to pick up one of the tools and the journeymen are worked to laborers and helpers handling tool. These rules are printed on cards and hung in prominent places in the shop. He is given to understand that he is a sacial inferior that the should not regard to laborers and helpers handling the protection of the province of the conditions of the fall of the province of the conditions of the conditions of the fall of the province of the conditions of the fall of the province of the conditions of the fall of the province of the conditions of the fall of the province of the condit

courseles.

The boss has had his eyes open all this time and if, in his judgment, the man will make a good workman he approaches him with a proposition to heav, a share of stock in the company, which will give him the right to work at the work that the journey-man works at and to use the same tools, and thereby learn the trade.

For he it remembered that this same craft unionism which has so low an opinion of its helpers, and such utter disregard of their welfare, has at the same time such a high opinion of the boss and such deep concern for the interests of stockholders that if any one buys a share of stock in the concern that exploits them, he is permitted to work at anything all bours and for any wagen. The man, by this time, throughly disputed with the union, consents, and he begins to think that the employer has given him a squarer deal than the union. In a short period of time he begins to the green the control of the control of the control of the interest is wrapped up with that of their employer. It may happen that the employer does not make this proposal and that the union, the course of time, declares a strike. Then, and with some institute, the case reason thus: "This name of the control of

local.

I am working in a shop organized by the above union and an denied the privilege of either joining the union or learning the trade. They keep me in the rat and every time I try to raise myself they push me down. This is typiesl, of not only this organization but of all ersit unions. Get waite and join a union that will protect every workingman whether he be a laborer or mechanic. In other words, join the I. W. W. W.

By Way of Comment

More Powerful Than the Str

Mare Poyerful Than the State.

The International Seamen's Union was compelled to wrettle with a night serious problem at its recent convention held in New York City. It was no less a thing than the "International Sulpping Pederation, Limited," a combination of the ship owners of the world. This organization sees its combined industrial power to rule the seamen regardless of the laws of the martine authority. It would be the seen of the control of the control of the control of the control description, and curry a passport and character book. In belef, it controls the season and their controls the season and their controls the season and their controls are the control of a central employment.

To lave

ing it is a progression of the capital-bington, otherwise known a good to have been a committee of the capital-his own solicitation, too, not many sessor all over the appendix ratioles, expect-tive aspired articles, expect-tive size. They fail to arriving acts these constraints are as a survey and the second investigation often is a variant to search into the affairs of opposing interests. It is also a practical as well as a conventional vindication of the investigated. Under the closk of its findings additional crimes are made seler. We will seage for to one that Ballinger will be whitewashed, and the capitalist class behind him rendered more triumphant and arrounti. Let it be on, for a more arrount pistorocy means a more speedy crushing down of the inferior classes of all kinds and a more speedy revolution.

classes of all kinds and a since speedy revolution.

Prosperity and Panics.

Prosperity is hooming. Stocks age thing and wage demands are increasing. So, too, are prices. Where is it all going to end? The very intensity of his hectifullub presages the death of the diseased man. The very intensity of prosperity presages panic, The railroads have billions of dollars in short time notes to meet in the next two years. With working mee clasmoring for wages on all sides, with a money market exhausted by the necessity for industrial expansion and current needs, where will the railroads raise this stupendous sum in order to liquidate their indichtedness? Men familiar with financial conditions are said to contemplate the immediate future with deep concern. Stock gamblers and high financiers, engineering bell markets to boom stocks, are pocketing middle class wealth and preparing to second, in the acts of their weakened brethren when the ineutihals shung ensues. Under the circumstances the working class cannot afford to stand dile. Education and organization on I. W. W. lines will be needed for its salvation in the social crisis.

As Ususcaf Opinion.

for its salvation in the social crisis.

As Usessed Opinios.

The New York Call is editorially of the opinion that the question of craft vs. Industrial unionism is a purely isademic one. McKees Rights, however, demonstrates the question to be a vitally practical one of tremendous "importance to the working class. But, were this not the case, the Call's opinion would, nevertheleap, be un-sound. It is equal to saying that the question of capitalism vs. socialism is a purely academic one, for craft unionism is aparely academic one, for craft unionism is expitalism. Craft unionism denies the class struggle i industrial unionism, as represent-

COLOR PRINTING

By a Color Pr

valen."

As many of Solidarity's readers may know, Germany is the greatest producer of color prints in the world. Her lithographs, portal cards, half tones, etc., are known wherever commerce and advertising exist. Even France and England, her nearest European competitors, have been content to stamp their nanes on her produces and paim them off as their own. German color printing competition was hard to best, both in the natter of price and qual-wine substants to employing in souther and to the content of the co

best, both in the matter of price and qualbest, both in the matter of price and qualcompetition, in so far as its own confines
are concerned. It has recently caseted a
tariff on color prints that makes importation prohibitive. In so doing it has given
German color prints that makes importation prohibitive. In so doing it has given
German color printing as atagering blow.
Coupled with the recent panie, the tariff
has paralyzed the industry in the Fatherland. Ectories are shut down and thousands of men and women' are unemployed.
A reaction has set in, however; one which
opens up future 'problems for American
color print workers. German color print
capitalists finding out that America will notlonger tande with them are coming here to
trade with the Americans. Ten large
firms are going to remove their plants to
this country. Already hundreds of worklagmen and women are preparing to precode them; in fact, not a few have already
arrived.

Domestic color printing is at present not
in the best of condition. In times of panic economy complet that the cost of advertising be either reduced or entirely eliminated. And we live in panicky times,
the 'prosperity' howlers to the contray'
notwithstanding. It is said that the largest lithe concern in the country is so badly
provided with orders as to require only ten
per cent of its press capacity to fill them.
Many printers, proofers, presumen, feeders, etc., are at present unemployed, or
employed on part time only. Imagine,
then, what this new "German invasion"
will mean to the industry. It will mean
increased competition for employment and
trade. It will mean, in brief, a decrease in
wages and an increase in Trustification, for
where there are too many firms bankrupty
and concentration ensue. Protection is ac of
the booster of wages that the Republican
workingman sellevers it it. Nor is competition the death of combination, as the tarif reform workingman are fondy magner.

What Lakes in Dising.

iff reform workingman so fondly imagine.

What laber is Dring.

This thatsion has provided both discussion and action. American color printers are interested in the probable outsome. None of them take an optimistic view. Proto Engrayer's Union, it reported to have increased its initiation for recently from \$80 to \$800. This action is viewed with satisfaction by the Employer's Assenting the American Control of the Control o

By a Color Printer

The following is written in response to Soldarity's request for matter relating to the various indistries. It deals with the color printing industry. While this industries the color printing industry. While this industries and is relatively of little importance, it never theless is undergoing a little agistation, whose lessons are of significance to the extensive printing industry. The same are unswitted to be sometimes of the control of the country, if it does not a reason of the country and the color printing industry. The same them of this country, if it printing the color printing industry. The same than the color printing industry. The same than the color printing industry are carefulled to a support of the country, if it is also included in the color printing industry. The same are unswitters to the unions of this country, the German printing is a support of the country. The color printing industry is a color printing industry are carefulled to a support of the country of the country of the color printing industry are carefulled to a support the color printing competition. The color printing industry are carefulled to the same plain them of as their own. Germany also the products and pain them of as their own. Germany also the color printing competition was a hard to be a best both in the matter of price and quality and the color printing competition was a hard to best, both in the matter of price and quality.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

SPECIAL MOTICE!

The address of the Pittaburg distract organizer of the 1. W. W. is Joseph J. Ettor., 5356 Manaschusetts Avenue. Allegheny, Pe. Those wishing information regarding the organization, or special too Foreign languages, will please communicate with the organizer at the above address.

PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

PAMPHLETS IN FOREIGH LANGUAGES.

"Why Strikes are Lost." by W. E.
Traulmann, in LITHUANIAN. Price
10 cents a copy: 35 per cent of on orders
of 100 or more.

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

Same price as above. Address.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,
518 Cambridge IEEg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

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 Wednes-day and go to press Thursday morning.

When you have read this paper, make a present of it to some follow wage slave and induce him to subscribe. Remember, it is your paper and your caine. We will do our part. Do yours.

Send all contributions to help the boys in Spokane to Fred Healswood, Bex 805, Court d'Alens Edels

SOLIDARITY

FFICIAL ORGAN PITTSBURG DISTRICT UNION OF THE L. W. W.

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD General Headquarters-518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois. GENERAL OFFICERS

ncent St. John, - General Sec'y-Treas.
E. Trautmann, - General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
T. J. Cole, J. J. Ettor, H. L. Gaines,
rancis Miller, Thos. Whitehead.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Duncan McDonalk, of the United Mine Workers of America, and Erinest P. Blek-nell, of the Red Cross, announce that \$400,000 will be required for the permanent relief of the widows and orphans of the Cherry, Ill., mining disaster. Steps are being taken, especially among the miners, the collect the sum.

miners, to collect the sum.

This is a perth high price to pay for the "check off" and "contract" systems which the official of the U. M. W. of A. camploy in dealing with the mine owners. The loss of their breadwingers and loved once is a pretty dear price to the stricken widows and orphans algr. Get a copy of sour expanse specifies copy of six reterrations occaniant nerview for January (Kerr & Co., 116 W. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill., 10 cents) containing Vincent St. John's article on the completity of the union officials with the mine owners in the criminal negligence which produced this horible destruction by working class life. It will burn deep nine the consciousness of every workingman who reads it, the truth that every assumption on the part of union officials of identity of interests with the masters is a red-handed betrayal of labor, an agreement with death and a covenant with hell.

CRAFT UNIONS AND SHORTER HOURS.

CRAFT UNIONS AND SHORTER HOURS.

Special attention is called to a paper, printed elsewhere in this issue, which was read by Pellow Worker Fred Jacobs at a meeting of Local 75, I. W. W., Lorsin, Ohio, dealing with the effect of the shorter work day on Jack Erie dorkshand other connecting industries. We densiter it highly educative and stimulating and in many respects one of the best cynortheated articles we have thus far received. In this paper the writer makes two main points. First he shows the powerful effect of the shortening of the work day on the development of improved machinery, Second, he shows how that the companies secured practically all the advantages of this improved machinery to themselies and that for many of the workers it meant aimply the loss of their jobs.

This last result was due simply to the fact that the men were not industrially organized. Had they been they could have taken advantage of the improved machinery to seegag for themselves still shorter hours and better wages instead of seeing their wages remain about the same and many of their number left without a job.

The incoming of better machinery could

an job.

The incoming of better machinery could not and should not be withstood and, it is perfectly true that the shortening of the work day greatly stimulately it, as it will also in other sindustries. A is true also that the former labor of shovelers and others was thereby made unifecessary. But had the men achieved sufficient industrial soldarity this would have breen offset by a continual demand for still shorter hours, which they would have as readily secured as in the first presentation of those dermands.

ands.

As it was he tells us: "The shovelers thing told.

As it was he tells us: "The shovelers the short sub-eards to Solidarity and by the engineers. Race prejudice, push its circulation.

no doubt, played its part and we may well believe that it was diligently fanned by the employers as it always it. But the engineers would have looked down on the shovelers anyway as being an inferior grade of labor, so long as they were separately of labor, so long as they were separately of labor, so long as they were separately of the control of the labor labor

work that the I. W. W. is doing.

If you work for wages it's where you

CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Capitalist circles have been highly clated and thinking workingmen shamed and dis-gusted by the recent action of the officials of the Brotherhood of Ralivaed Trainmen pi*practically compelling their members to calo on the Switchmen's [Inion on strike in the Northwest.

kab on the Switchmen's Union on strike in the Northwest.

Explanations have been sought in the Distribution of the Porthwest.

Explanations have been sought in the partial fact that the Switchmen's Union has done the same ditty trick to the B. R. T. in year's gone by, and the Railroad Trainman for January is out editorially with a neikanchip Katerujammer, recriting what the Switchmen did and what the Switchmen's Journal said in 1902. The enought so far as that goes. Undoibteelly the pot has proven that the kettle is black. But that inn't the whole of the milk in the cocanut. News (ones that ex-President Morrisey of the B. R. T., is president, at analony of \$15,000 a year, of a new venture known as the American Railroad Employes and Improved Association, composed aike of stockholders and employes of the railroad companies, the declared objects of switch are to precent labor difficulties on the railroad and to oppose rignisation on the railroad and to oppose rignisation in the contract of the

In other works, an allance offensive and defensive, as against the "general public," between the employes and the owners of the some 34 railroad systems—that have gioned the venture. Several "labol leaders" prominent in the B, B. T. are administration of the some official will play the rank and file, of whatever union they represent, as suckers in making bargains with the employees of advantage to themelves, as long as they are short-sighted enough to uphold craft organizations. Moreover, they will be used to die the dirty work of scabbing on, as in the recent case of the Switchmen's strike. Industrial unions is the remedy.

When the workers are industrially When the workers are industrially organized capitalism will be overthrown with all its harvest of treachery, scheming and over-reaching and men will do the right thing by each other, naturally, without be-

King Morgan

By Our Wall Street Correspondent.

Nothing is heard in Wall street these typ but what is that "wonderful man" organ going to do next. etc. I confess is getting tiresome to me. and yet our aders must be kept posted on just what

days but what is that "wonderful man" Morpas going to do next. etc. I confidence in the confidence of the confidence of

an be summarized in this order: CAPITALIZATION.

.IZATION. \$4.723,453,945 ercial, \$2,313,099,000 1,029,626,170 671,322,500 433,954,578 Railway group, Industrial and co Insurance group,
Banking group,
Trust company,
ASSETS.

Banking group,

Trust company,

ASSTS,

These fotals represents nothing outside
of New York City.—except the railway and
undairist groups. You one of Morgan's connections (and they are very heavy, particularly in London and Paris) are taken into
consideration at all. If they were, Morgan, as near as Wall street can estimate,
yound control assets, etc., close to \$18,000,000,000, on about one-ninth of the
weakh of the United States. Morgan
control of railway systems amount to 71,011 mules, whose gross carnings foct up
8822,000,000, equivalent to meethird
of the grand total of the entire country.
This does not include the tracejor companies in Chicago and New Fock City, beth
of which his house flow-controls.
In the industrial and commercial group,
it must be borne in mind that Morgan is
now absolute master in the telephone field,
which is a position only attained within
the past two or three months. He is
monarch of the harvester trust, the Pallman company, the General Electric company, International Mercantile Marine
(hipping combine) and, of course, the
United States Steel corporation.

In a few day, are will have to add the
copper consolidation with the Guggenteins, of a concern which will have a captial of close to \$1,000,000,000.

Then Morgan is also exar over the assets
of the New York Life, Equitable and Mutual Life (the big three) in the insurance
field)

The premium received by these three
companies seeh year almost equal the anmal payment of the United States Government for pensions.

Morgan controls all of the banking
funds in New York through these four instructions. First National, allen & Commerce, National City and the Liberty National.

These four banks have assets of over
\$701,000,000 and deposits of \$870,000,000.

nese four banks have assets of over

Area four latter any easets of over \$671,000,000 and deposits of \$876,000.

Then, again, Morgan has the Trust companies as, a final source of financial strength. The deposits of the seven trust companies which he controls have a deposition of the strength of the strengt

ment.

In passing, a Big capitalist, that is a man worth, say, a hundred million dollars, told me the other day that Morgan in his old days has figured it out that the American people are not able to control things and that his great work is to so conserve in-

dustry, atte, so when he disc recepting will go on smoothly. This view is an obsession with him today, and that there is unrest in the country, labor assistants to its mighty power, and the other splendid forces at work for a producing class revolt, it is absoutely look on Mergea, in his mad rush to control all things in America. "When the Gold settroy, etc."

Wall Street and the Revelution.

One of the most prominent bankers, whose name is a household word in America, speaking with your correspondent the other day, said: This nam Morgan has too much power. I am afraid, young man, you will see Wall street unming with holed if he is, not curbed. Too much power is and thing in the hands of any one man or any one group of men. If generally means HELL, and that's whe! I an banking on unless some method of stoopping Morgan is found."

The views expressed by this hig man interest banks of the second of th

The views expressed by this big man finds plenty of support down town, where they are greatly concerned in J. P.'s tremendous influence,

mendous influence,

The Wall Street Journal, in speaking of conditions, says: "The disturbing factors ahead are legislative possibilities, political disturbances abroad, and, above all, the high prices of the necessaries of life. It is this last factor which is the most pregnant of consequences. It may upset all financial and political calculations. It may create a tariff agitation of the most stremous character, even in the next few months. It must necessarily result in a curtailment of consumption, and it will certainly mean continuous labor agitation disable branches, with a possible crisis in May. Active Control of the contr JOHN D.

Shorter Hours

And Labor Saving Machinery on the Lake Eric Docks.

(Paper read before Local 75, I. W. W., Lorain, Ohio.)

Refore the men were organized on the docks they worked twelve hours a day. Sundays and overtime straight time. After they were organized in the docks they worked twelve hours a day. Sundays and overtime straight time. After they were organized in the International Longshoremen's. Association, which embraced all those working on the docks with the exception of the train crews, which were organized in different unions. The engineers and shorelens organized separately. The shovelens, being mostly forcingers, were looked down on by the engineers, but they stuck together enough to get a 11-hour day and later a 10-hour/day and an increase: in wages, thuse and sharlf for overtime and double time for Sándays. They stopped Sanday work altogether on the ore docks, and on the coal focks they worked wherever they were not united strong enough to stop it.

When they first demanded a shorter work day and no Sunday work. The workers, being strong enough to demand a shorter workday, got it. The masters, in order to make as much money in ten hours as they did before in 12, had only two course iopen; to reduce wages or to install labor-saving machines to do away with some of the laborers. The workers being strong enough to resist a cut in wages, the masters started to put in labor-saving machines, practically doing away with all the showlers. On the coal docks where formerly 80 men or more loaded a boat of 4,000 tons capacity in a day a car-dumping machine with five operators, five switchmen and 20 shovelers loaded a boat of 6,000 tons capacity in a day. Later on improvements in the machine have done away with all the showlers. On the machine have done away with all the showlers of the showlers and a day to an administration of the laborers in a day.

By the old method of unloading ore it took 100 men a day to unload a boat of took 100 men a day to unload a boat of took 100 men a day to unload a boat of took 100 men a day to unloading ore it took 100 men a day to unload a boat of took 100 men a day to unload a boat of took 100 m

clers, and on the largest beats could do without any and load a beat of 10,000 tons in a day.

By the old method of unloading ore it took 100 men a day to unload a beat of 1,000 tons; took y to moder machines they can take out about 98 per cent of the ore out of the most modern beats without any show-lers sind can unload a 10,000-800 beat in about five hours.

These modern machines, being-better adapted to unloading high beats; soon caused ship owners to build beats especially expert of the state of the sta

contracted, and, another thing, 15 years ago the capacity of the ordinary or on its hulling over and cost was between the sand 95 fens and, as or demps can pick up a 50-tent care, and a 50-tent care, and a 50-tent care, and a 50-tent care, and a series of 50-tent care. The use of 50-tent care care in the said and strength bridges to be constructed. One train creve can now head perhaps three times as much as formerly. I do not think that the aborter work day alone caused all off these things, but it was the main cause. In any opinion, it would have taken a great many pears to reach the present tage of derels opponent if it had not been for the 10-hour day.

opment if it had not noten to use of the day.

The masters two years ago declared for the open shop, and since that time the workers have had no agreements, with the exception of some individual members, and in some cases verbal agreements with the locals. The wager have remained about the same for the last four years. By reason of our agreements we could not go on strike when the seamen or the tugmens, went out on strike, but loaded and timelated with the longhoremens, went out on strike, but loaded and timelated with the longhoremens, went out on strike, but loaded and timelated batter hanned by scales. The conditions are getting worse. In some ports they have built fences around the docks, so that no one can get in.

FRED JACOBS.

Lorsin, O.

Lorain, O.

THE SPOKANE FIGHT.

Unfortunately the copy sent us this week by our regular Spokane correspond ent was temporarily mislaid and not found ent with the transfer of the transfer of

it next week. Regrettable, but assidents will happen.
This much we can say that the buttle for free apeech is still going on dad the I. W. W. hann't the remotesty notion in the world of retreating a single inch. We are only beginning to fight. We are only beginning to fight. We are only beginning to fight of the world of retreating a single inch. We are only beginning to fight of going to just in offerine of free speech, also to carry on the contest in the courts. If you can't go to Stokane, the in and

If you can't go to Spokane, dig in and g down to help those who are on the fir ing line

Send all remittances to Fred W. Hesle-ood, care box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

STRAY BULLETS ____

When the workers are industrially or-mized improved machinery will mean

When the workers are industrially organ ized there will be an end to their scabbin

When the workers are industrially organ-ized man's struggle with man for the right to exist will be ended. When the workers are indu

ized no one will have any incentive to pre-vent others from learning a trade. When the workers are industrially ganized the last class struggle of his will be ended, with victory for the w

When the workers are industrially or-ganized they will have control, and there-fore possession, of the industries and the Co-operative Commonwealth will be here

When the workers are industrially or-ganized you and I and all of us will be better men and women, individually, be-cause we will have a better chance.

When the workers are industrially organ-ized the poverty of the masses and the ri-otous luxury of the few will be at an end.

When the workers are justically or zed the world will be redeemed from animalism and consecrated to humanity.

When the workers are industrially organ-ized there will be an end of the child slav-ing in the mill and the man out of work hunting for a job.

When the workers are industrially organ-ized the tramp at one end of the line and the millionaire at the other will disappear.

When the workers are industrially organized the masters will have to go to work, too, or starve. They'll work. It will be a good thing for them, too. It will make

When the workers are industrially of ganized they will be delivered from wand and from the fear of want. They will ther have a chance not only to make a living but also to make a life.

siderable numerice upon our successfunded development of the social question here in France.

If the mission to all the labor organizations of Europe, with which Mr. Gompers is officially charged by the powerful A. F. of L., has the hoped for success, the big chief of American labor will have to his credit the great achievement of having relieved us of the elemagoques of the C. G. T. (Confideration Generale du Travuil), and also of having relieved us of the elemagoques of the C. G. T. (Confideration Generale du Travuil), and also of having retered the French unions in the direction of a purely trade union movement, which, to the greater good of both workers and EMPLOYERS, has been the course followed by the unions of the United States, England and, to some extent even, of Germany.

Mr. Gompers, whose portrait I sketched for "12 Petil Journal" last year while on my wist to New York, is one of the most powerful due in the United States. At Washington, D. C., where he occupies the palace of the Federation of Labor, as Mr. Taft occupies the White House, they commonly speak of the "two presidents." Both are invested with extensive powers by millious of constituents. And in the unique of the Federation of Labor.

If the A. F. of L. resembled bur C. A.

ways the president of the United States to that is more inflowntial than the president of the Federation of Labor.

If the A. F. of L. resembled bur C. G. Go T., and Mr. Gompers one of the revolution of Labor States of the Company of the Company

and is occause the Federation of Labor in no sense revolutionary. Moreover, it not even socialist. It pursues the disact aim of removing causes of couffet better the employers and the workers by case of peaceful negotiations.

That is to say, the American Federate and its Chief laugh at the European

not only of America but of other foreign countries.

The English "trade unions" have never had to experience tendencies of that nature. The German "gewerkschaften," which correspond to our labor unions in keeping company continually with social-sts, having organized millions of adherents, now wish to confine; themselves to trade questions, and they no longer instend to employ their immense social funds as war funds against society.

The American, English and German labor organizations which together number probably more than ten million workers, look with a certain pily upon the disorderly and ill emseed action of the C. G. T., in the control of an insignificant minority of revolutionists. They cognide the time is at hand to recall the French labor world to a more just [to the explicitation countries].

revolutionist. They consider the time is at hand to recall the French labor world to a more just [to the capitalist of coarse], notion of things.

Therein appears the importance of Mr. Gompers visit. On account of the fact that he, the most elequent and powerful labor leader of the world, a in Europe, the international conference of the secretaries of central unions, which was to be held next year in Sweden, which was to be held next year in Sweden, which was to be held next year in Sweden, which was to be held next year in Sweden, which was to be held next year in Sweden, which was to be held next year in Sweden, which was to be held next year in Sweden, which was to be not necessarily and will be a year and the workers of the whole world, should join that association. And as a result its methods will be subject to control through the decisions of that "labor international." whose immense majority—American, English and German" will not be heard stalking about sabetage, anarchy, revolu-

JOAD

Jacobs State Company of the control of the co

THE SAME OLD KIND.

Under the beading of "A New Kind of Organized Labor," the Saturday Evening Post of January 8 devotes a page and a half to the American Employers and Investors' Association, "showe objects we have already discussed. The Saturday Evening Post is wrong. It is the same old kind that we have had in the A. E. of L. and other card unions all along. Nothing of a radical departure in principles on the part of the B. R. T. officials, who are promoting the new association; only a new form of manifestation. There is the same theory of identity of interests between the masters and their alaves and the same willingness to make any kind of terms, no matter word in the contract of the care of the card of the card

THOSE CLIPPINGS

THOSE CLIPTINGS.

Fellow workers who are anxious to help make Solidarity a success can help greatly watching the papers, both labor and capitalist, and sending us clippings bearing on labor's interests. In every case mark, plainly the name of the paper, place of publication and the date so it can be quoted if necessary. Come boys; yoù believe in direct action, here's one way of applying it.

Available For Dates

The editor of Solidarity is available, oc-casionally, for one or more lecture dates on Industrial Unionism, within a radius of 100 miles of New Castle. Terms: Ex-penses guaranteed and day's wages, if

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the wo of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and machinery of production, and abolish the warge system. We find that the centering of the management of industries fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with every construction of the employing class. The trade unions for a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against an est of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one sinch the workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one sinch the workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one sinch the workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one sinch the workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one sinch the workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one sinch the workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one sinch the workers in the same industry. The same interests in committee the workers in the same industry that the working class to mit the workers conditions can be chanced and the interest of the workers for the same industry.

wage wars. Moreover the trade unions and the temporary was the worker into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

In the conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class uplied only by an organization formed in such a way that all its variety of the conditions are not considered to the construction of the conditions are not considered to the construction of the conditions are not considered to the conservative motor, "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 knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely accessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

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chass.

In the editorid on "Agriculture the Basis of Prosperity," we are told, for instance, that "thanks to mechanical appliances the output for a given amount of hird help has been trebled, and in certain classes of work has been jumiliplied ten fold." But—and this is what the Scientific American does NOT tell us—this machinery requires the existence of a "holo" probletariat, which wanders up and down the continent in search of employment at an occupation that is seasonal in character and precarious indeed as is means of livelihood. This machinery has also contributed to the development of a 2,000,000 farm workers, those wage earners who are neither soil nor plow, and are exploited by the farm owners more in tensely than are the wage earners who are neither soil nor tognize these. This tanks, the I. W. W. seeks to organize these, farm workers not-withstanding the charge of those who ay that the I. W. W. is not interested in the farming element.

Labor in the Hamfacture of Harvesting Machinery.

Again, in the article on "American Harvesting Machinery," there is an interesting statistical toble. This table shows the tendency to industrial concernations of the control of th

or an average for the year of 8000. This is a difference of only, 3 per cent in favor of 1905, with its increased cost of living, which is from 15 to 45 per cent greater. Again, in 1905, 37,394 wage earners received 82,005,600, or an average annual wage of 8528; in 1890 38,827 wage earners received 84,100,004, or an average of 8473 per annual. In 1870 25,349 received 843,005,00 or an average of 8482; while in,1890 7,220 received 84,107,368, or an average of 8501. In 1905 37,394 wage earniers aided in the production of an average of 85,024, in 1870 25,249 helped produce 81,127,1631, or an average of 84,096, In 1870 25,249 helped produce 81,020,0475 in villue, or an average of 84,096, In 1870 7,220 pipdicace 81,960,0475 in villue, or an average of 84,090. In 1850 7,220 pipdicace 81,960,0475 in villue, or an average of 86,942,011, or an average of 89,096. Thus it will be seen that when considered in he light of infercased cost of living and productivity the average wages of labor, in the manufacture of harvesting mechinery were comparatively lower in 1905 than in the deedade 1800, 1870 and 1850.

BY WAY OF COMMENT.

ued From Page One.)

unionism declares capitalism is final; in-dustrial unionism' preclaims it an evolu-tion. Craft unionism faster support of the prevailing system; industrial unionism organizes all the workers on approximately-the same lines of production. See will pre-vail under the new order which capitalist evolution pottends; it is executing the framework of the new society within the abell of the, old.

The Central Bank.

The Cestral Bask.

The ultra explaints are, wanglin; over the establishment of an official central plant. While they are talking, Morgan is acting. By concentrating the biggest financial and finduciary mutitations under his own control he has practically created such a bugk and forestalled its operation to his own disadvantage. The workers should take the hint. Instead of wangling uver the establishment of a labor party to express the control of the property of the property

Agriculture and Harvesting Machinery.

and organize to take and hold the capital of the country. Details for doing it will be found in A. M. Stirton's article in the January International Socialist Review.

Acrobat Par Excellence Or How a Craft Universit Can Swallow Research.

January International Socialist Review.

Trut Organiser Predicts Revoit.

C. C. Berber, founder of the match trust, predicts a refoit as a result of the increased cost of living. In June he also predicted a civil waris this country, as a consequence of the greed of the capitalist class. When trust organisers find it necessary to shout warnings against the inevisable outcome of present tendencies it is time for the working class to arous adorquaise in declene of progress and against reaction. Without thorough organization revolution will mean increased oppression; with it, enamelpation will be complete, John the I. W. W. It alone insures the right kind of organization—industrial organization in the industrial interests of the industrial class.

A Social Revulsion Impending.

A Social Revulsion Impending.

The increased and increasing cost of living is convolving American society. The Wall Street Journal fittingly calls it a question of momentuous issue. To the Journal it is the initiation of a series of problems and events that will lead to a panic, which, it intimates, is due about May. Of coincre this journal may be wrong in this view it it date for a panic may be wrongly calculated. But its in-sight into financial and industrial conditions gives its statements great value; and it would be vell to give them due consideration. The working class, still suffering the avful havor of one panic, and now facing another, must end panies by ending the profit system, which creates them. Organize and inaugurate the system for use advocated by the I. W. Will.

THE COMMENTATOR.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

Solidarity intends to run a series of special articles and perhaps special issues dealing with particular industries and showing the necessity of industries. It's time showing the necessity of industries. It's time mow to get the stuff together. Now what we want of every fellow worker who reads we want of every fellow worker who reads all you know about the industry in which you work; wages, living conditions, unions and their history if any, inventions and an office of the stuffer of the stu

Four Sub Cards for Three Dollars.

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

Stay Away From Hammond, Ind.

We are advised by the General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., Vincet-tary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., Vincet-ts. John, that there is a "strike og at the Hammond, Ind., car shops. Notify men at Butler, Pittsburg and New Castle to keep away from there."

Heads of the beef trust advise the workers to buy cheaper cuts of meats. Hell! "What's cheaper than liver? Organize in the I. W. W., boys, and get the prime cuts' with mushroons on the side.

Six hundred workers were killed at their work in Chicago during the past year. Who is it gets the compensation for risk?

Who is it gets the compensation or rea-Craft unions in Chicago propose to wage a war against the introduction of machines to vend newspapers. They propose to to the compensation of the compensation of the satisfiest of the compensation of the introduction of labor saving and labor-dis-placing machinery. Organization in the I. W. W. and a fight for shorter hours, based upon the power possessed by the unions is the only way in which those dis-placed by machinery can be given employ-

By An Observer.

For some months a part of the union window glass workers of western Pennayl-vania have been on strike. The cutters and distremers are the principals on one side of this conflict wherein "the interests of capital and labor are identical," etc., and "capital and labor are brothers,"

etc., etc.
On the other side, as a are the manufacturers, that is, those who

are the manufacturers, that is, those who own the factories wherein the workers manufacture.

This conflict has been waged comparatively quietly, but none the less intensely for months. Now it so happent that the cutters and fatteners are about all of the remnant of skilled labor, that is still required in the making of window glass, house the properties of the properti the deep sea! So then, in

flatieners, always between the devil and the deep sea!

So then, in the present strike, after the strike breakers were rounded upon "their" jobs and herded in the works, the bosses issued the ediet to the strike breakers that they should organize, which was accordingly done. Here then way a golden opportunity for the exèrsise. If that sort of diplomacy that is peculiar to the craft unionist, an opportunity not to be lost by the American Federation of Labor. So in order to give the K. of L. a black eye, the A.F. of L. dishes out cards to these strike breakers. Traly about as decent and consistent an arrangement as could be expected from a craft unionist.

Some of the Pittsburg papers now state that the other 'union' glass plants have, been all jalong filling orders for the American Wishow Glass (company, which has the strikgspin its hands. This again being another manifestation of the beautiful festibility of the craft union backbone.

And again, the papers tell as that the strike breakers have shown that it is now

another manifestation of the heatiful schillity of the crift union backbone. And again, the papers yell us that the trike breakers have shown that it, is not in them to cut and flatten "glass. So per force, the manifestares are negotiating with the strikers to resume work.

But, to the ordinary mortal this is host the strates to resume work.

But, to the ordinary mortal this is host the situation looks: First, the cuttern and fatteners with union cards come out on strike. Then the strike breakers go in, and work, then the strike breakers go in, and work, then which are the strikers with cards, are this carded; and the strikers with cards, are discharded; and the strikers with cards, are discharded; and testine breakers? Which are union men and which are the striker waters? Which are union men and which are the striker waters which are the striker waters which are the striker waters with the part of the strikers with the striker waters. As the striker water w

pure and simpler.

Machinery has done a good deal to joit
the glass worker off his perch as the elite
of the aristocracy. It has largely eliminated the bloners and gatherers from the
eraft, and now that the mandacturers of both Belgium and the United States are
developing the making of glass already
flattened, the flattener will also take the
count.

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e trenches.

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Here is a tip to I. W. W. locals:

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SOLIDARITY now has the second classrate, but a new ruling by the Pastmaster
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consected on stops for Solidarity. Wishin, your most valuable paper success."

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