



VOLUME I. NUMBER 25. NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1910. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

# TWO CHICAGO STRIKES

## Fought Out by the I. W. W. on Lines of Industrial Solidarity.

On Monday, May 8, a notice was received at I. W. W. headquarters that several hundred structural iron workers employed by the Hansel & Ellock Construction Company had quit their jobs and were fighting in a solid phalanx, skilled, semi-skilled and common laborers together.

comes an apostle of craft unionism and proposes that a deal be made irrespective of the feeling or the opinions that the workers may hold on a matter that so vitally concerns them.

Suffice it to say that the explosion following the statement was such as to make these two gentlemen bow themselves out of the meeting hall. Their trick to divide the workers had ignominiously failed.

This was the line-up when representatives of the I. W. W., in response to an invitation, appeared at a meeting called for the purpose of organizing the workers.

Next morning came the climax. None of the great advisors showed up in the meeting of the strikers. In a conference the day before the company, believing the workers to be sufficiently divided on the issue of trades unionism, had offered the most humiliating conditions for a settlement of the strike.

Joseph Schmidt from McKees Rocks, staying over from the gathering, and the writer were early in the gathering. Two six-foot gentlemen were seen in whispered conversation with a few workers.

Then the strike, although then in progress for ten days, was organized. Circulars were printed and prepared for distribution. The picket lines were formed.

The opening of the meeting was delayed. Someone hesitated. Finally the group called for the I. W. W. organizer to come over for a face to face talk.

In the afternoon the terms were ratified. Also plans were worked out to start an organization that would embrace the 5,000 structural iron workers of Chicago in one big union.

"These fellows have no right to come here. We have already decided to charter these people into the Structural Iron Workers and the Metal Workers' unions. Of course, American Federation of Labor."

Thirty-five signed the charter application. And to show that nationality questions would no longer divide the workers the selection of officers of the new union was divided between four nationalities—American, German, Irish and Polish.

"Bosh," said one of the only-faced gentlemen; "if these people don't organize as we want them to we will make the building trades all over the country refuse to handle any of the construction material that is being turned out by these workers."

Since then it has been ascertained that the company has lived up to its terms. All workers were reinstated. (The strikers themselves that came back with the strikers dismissed themselves within 24 hours when direct action methods were on Saturday afternoon, and a gradual increase in wages. So far the increase amounts to 8 per cent.

Here was the exact words used by this "National Organizer of the Metal Trades Federation, affiliated with the American Labor."

### Big Strike at Lamm & Co., Clothing Manufacturers.

This strike of 580 men and girls will be the first of the kind in the clothing and clothing workers of Chicago, all organized at the present time, and filled with grave distrust against any union movement, watched with close interest the developments during the strike and are now encouraged to the highest pitch by the outcome of this struggle.

"Well, we can not understand what you're talking to these people, nor do we care. These fellows would not be eligible to membership anyway in any of the trades unions, and we will gladly concede you the right to organize them, providing you allow the American Federation of Labor to charter the riveters, markers and finishers, who are the only ones for whom there is a place in the trade union movement. We would concede to your organization that we need to your organization."

## WALL STREET GOSSIP.

BY JOHN D.

The Standard Oil company recently increased wages of its factory forces ranging from 6 to 10 per cent, effective from May 1st, which will enlarge the company's outlay by \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 annually. The officials of the company state that the rise was a voluntary one and they admit it was done to prevent organization among their employees.

A financier who is a director in 25 railroads, industrial companies, banks and trust companies said the other day regarding industrial conditions in this country:

For the last ten years or more this country has seen a wonderful industrial development, which has been induced by the prosperity and extravagance of our people. Meantime, various economic conditions have forced an advance in the price of commodities, and this condition would be harmless if our trade was confined to the markets of our own country alone.

Wall Street figures that it will take more than a thousand million of dollars of capital to get all that China wants for the development of her banking systems, her railway lines, her mineral resources and her shipping facilities within the next ten years.

The Memphis News-Scimitar is quoted by a Wall Street authority as stating recently regarding political conditions in this country as follows:

The time is coming when the present party lines will be utterly wiped away. The hope of the nation lies in this same unrest. One of the imperative necessities of a popular government is that the people must rule. To rule they must think, not delegate their thinking to some party leader, be he ever so wise and able.

The Industrial Corporations, including light, power, mining, telegraph and telephone and manufacturing and miscellaneous, at present have a capitalization of \$18,254,000,000, while the railroads have an aggregate capitalization of \$17,254,000,000, a big increase in the past year. Industrial shares at the present time are showing larger dividend returns on their investment than those which represent equities in the railroad systems of the United States.

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## THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION

By Walker C. Smith.

A little over a decade ago one Ralph M. Easley, Kansas editor, forsook the sage brush, and armed with a smattering of economics, a bottle of chloroform, and a thirst for a job, lied him away to take up his abode in Chicago—the labor mart of the Middle West.

The various "misunderstandings" between Brother Labor and Brother Capital pointed the way to easy pickings and accordingly Ralph proposed an organization to bring about a friendly comparison of diverse views. So in 1896 was hatched the Chicago Civic Federation with Ralph M. Easley as secretary. Easley immediately opened up his bottle of chloroform, labeled it "Identity of interests" and administered the soporific to the slaves. The operation was successful, so successful, in fact, that Easley declined longer to waste his talents on the stockyard air, and sought, therefore, the offices of America's Bismarck, Marcus A. Hanna.

There in Cleveland, O., were laid the plans to develop the Chicago Federation into the National Civic Federation, and on December 16 and 17, in 1901, in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, was held a conference embracing the largest employers of labor, the foremost officials of national labor organizations and the chief leaders of thought in the United States.

The National Civic Federation as a body proposed to deal with such questions as trusts, foreign policy, state taxation, municipal ownership, etc., but its peculiar mission is shown in the industrial department. At the above named conference, upon a motion by F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the plans of Easley and Hanna were put into operation and the naming of 36 representatives took place.

On the Part of the Public. Grover Cleveland, Ex-President of the United States. Cornelius N. Bliss, Ex-Secretary of the Interior. Oscar S. Straus, Ex-Minister to Turkey. Charles Francis Adams, Ex-President of the U. P. R. R.

On the Part of the Employers. Marcus A. Hanna, Coal Mines, Iron, Shipping and Street Railways. Charles M. Sewab, President of the

U. S. Steel Corporation. S. B. Callaway, president of the American Locomotive Co. Charles A. Moore, president of the Shaw Electric Crane Co. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Edward P. Ripley, President of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. System. J. Kruttschnitt, Vice-President of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. H. H. Vreeland, president of the National Street Railway Association. Lewis Nixon, Proprietor of the Crescent Shipyard. Marcus M. Marks, President of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers. James A. Chambers, President of the American Window Glass Co. William F. Phelan, Ex-President of the National Foundry Association.

On the Part of Wage-Earners. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America. Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Theodore J. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. James Duncan, General Secretary of the Granite Cutters' National Union. Daniel J. Keefe, President of the International Longshoremen's Association. James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists. Martin Fox, President of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America. James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union. Edgar E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors of America. Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America. W. MacArthur, Editor of Coast Seamen's Journal.

Six leading employers and six prominent labor leaders were selected as the executive committee and amid the popping of corks the conference adjourned. This committee issued this statement: "We duly recognize that unless labor is regularly employed and has reason to be satisfied with its wages and conditions in life, we cannot have permanent peace nor substantial prosperity. We also recognize that capital must find adequate returns for its investment if wages are to be fair and discontent averted." They recommended that employers and wage-earners should enter into annual or semi-annual contracts.

Hardly had the conference adjourned when the Albany street car strike took place. Chloroform was administered by a committee consisting of John Mitchell, Herman Just, Daniel J. Keefe and R. M. Easley.

Later came the steel strike and a committee from the Civic Federation, among whom were Gompers, Mitchell, Sargent, Jenks, White and Easley (always Easley) urged upon President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the advisability of accepting the Morgan-Schwab offers. When these offers were refused by the A. A. the committee stood as a body in preventing any further negotiations between the A. A. and the steel trust. It was planned to tie up the railroads and coal mines. It is noticeable that a majority of the committee were labor leaders. The chloroforming of the United Mine Workers of America during the big strike

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# SOLIDARITY

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

**GENERAL OFFICERS**  
Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer  
W. E. Trautmann, General Organizer

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

**THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.**  
One of the worst evils connected with craft unionism is the system of making time contracts with the bosses. And this is a necessary element in craft unionism. Appealing only to the skilled workers, it has to have something to offer them. And the bosses will only grant the required concessions on condition that the union enters into a time contract. Craft unions, for their part, from the very fact of their necessarily limited membership are unable to secure concessions from the boss without making some sort of a trade in return.

So we have the time contract in regard to hours and wages between the bosses and the men. Some of the evils of this system are clearly apparent.

In the first place the men under contract are prohibited from co-operating effectively with their fellow workers in the class struggle. The contract binds them, and their own organization sees to its enforcement. As President Lewis of the United Mine Workers well said at the last National convention: "If we comply with the terms of our contracts we cannot consistently have sympathetic strikes."

Correct. Absolutely correct. Therefore the sympathetic strike must go and one section of the working class is forced even by their own organization to scab on another.

In those cases where the system of district contracts prevails the evil is aggravated and one district is made to scab on another district of the same organization.

All of which is death to working class solidarity.

The contracts hold the men, but they don't hold the bosses. They have no respect for their contracts the moment it is to their interest to violate them. The history of the recent Philadelphia street car strike brings that fact plainly into the line. The men had to go on strike to compel the company to live up to the terms of a contract entered into in June of 1909.

Time contracts with the bosses give up to the wretched teaching that the interests of labor and capital are identical. They also breed the labor fakir. To get the contract it stands him in hand to be on good terms and make himself a good fellow with the bosses. Meanwhile the interests of the men are disregarded, for it is an old saying and a true one that no man can serve two masters. Also the floodgates of corruption are opened. For it is an easy thing for the bosses to wine and dine the labor leader and perhaps hand him a little extra to keep him from organizing a district contract with the men. That this has been done repeatedly no one familiar with the labor movement needs to be told.

Perhaps, however, the greatest evil of all in connection with the contract system lies in the fact that it tends to make the unions which are a party to it still more narrow and exclusive and so perpetuate the disorganization of the working class. To get

the best contracts for themselves they are induced to keep out all the unskilled workers. Not only so, but to keep out the less skilled and efficient in short, to constitute themselves an aristocracy of labor removed from the class struggle.

Neither does this exclusiveness save those who practice. In fact, it is their undoing also. The gradual dropping of certain classes of workers and refusing others cuts down the membership of the union till it is wholly unfitted to give battle to the employing class.

A striking example is to be found in the A. A., once the most progressive labor organization in the East and perhaps in the United States. The contract system has proved its undoing for the reasons above stated. The constitution of the A. A. leaves it optional with each local union whether they take in the unskilled laborers around the mills. The contract system has operated to keep them out. Other classes of skilled workers, such as the shoemakers and roll turners, found their interests neglected and they gradually dropped out. The tin house men were once included in the A. A., but in the interest of better contracts for the hot mill men they, too, found their interests neglected and formed another organization. Today the membership of the A. A. is practically limited to a few rollers and heaters, and when the strike was called last July only 17 per cent of the men employed in the truck mills were organized. Everybody knows the result.

Not only so, but in the bargaining over contracts with the Steel Trust, the plants in Vandergrift and Monaca had been left organized by special agreement of the A. A. officials. These mills have been running at full tilt night and day since the strike began and of course have helped greatly to prolong the struggle and defeat the men. Craft unionism is caught in this vicious circle. It must have the contract and the contract contains the seeds of its destruction.

The attitude of the I. W. W. is radically different. It has no faith in contracts with the bosses and tolerates them only in cases of emergency and for an exceedingly limited time. Moreover, the consent of the General Executive Board must be secured. The I. W. W. repudiates the idea that underlies the securing of time contracts with the bosses; that is, that there is or can be any identity of interests between the employed and the employing classes.

It puts its faith not in a select few, but in an industrial organization of the whole working class that in its very exclusiveness shall be strong enough to force concessions progressively from the master class, and by its economic might hold what it gains. Building on the economic power of an industrially organized working class it builds on the solid rock. They who build on paper agreements and time contracts with our economic enemies build on the shifting sand.

### PROSPEROUS SIOUX CITY.

I think there is no worse city in the United States to organize than Sioux City.

The American Federation of Labor has faked the workers till they are afraid to hear a person say "union," and they would be afraid of lock jaw to say it themselves.

But we never get discouraged, for we know they will organize after awhile when they begin to see the good the I. W. W. has already done here.

Since the agitation began three jobs have been reduced from ten to nine hours. Laborers were getting \$2.25 for ten hours; are now getting the same for nine hours. These are only samples of what is going to happen all this summer. For cheap labor will be scarce here this summer.

The Industrial Workers of the World are not backward about asking for a raise, and if they don't get their raise by asking for it, why, then it is the same old story: All quit together, and if all get the same price all go back to work together.

The capitalist papers quite frequently write about "Prosperous Sioux City." That means prosperity for the owners of Sioux City and long days and low wages for the laboring class.

Last winter the Consumers' Ice Company were so prosperous that they paid their slaves 16 cents an hour and gave them 11 hours to do a day's work in. But now the working men who are thinking for their own interest would not stand for such a long day, so they were not in it last winter. But they are in it this summer. Those same working men are getting 25 cents for nine hours, while the long winded fellows are getting 22 1/2. Of course, those that are working for 22 1/2 make just as much as we do, but they slave an hour longer, ha, ha, and if the boss would

ask if they would work 11 hours for \$2.25.

So, working men, you see how it is to be good to the boss. Well, you will wake up by and by; if you don't you are a dead one. Just look at the man who works above you, laying brick. Who does the hardest work, you or he? You old hard-headed building laborer. And while the man on top gets \$6 a day for eight hours, you are working nine and ten for \$2.25. Don't you know the reason for this?

The reason is because you never were organized. But when a man talks to you about the Industrial Workers of the World you say it is all right if you can only get it going. Anyone who talks that way is a coward and has no principle at all. If you had any principle you would either be for or against us. If you don't want to organize to better your conditions and for the betterment of all mankind, you should get off the earth. We want men in this movement, and if you are not a man we want to educate you and make a man out of you.

Now the time is here to better our conditions in Sioux City. In all of our neighboring towns they are begging the workers to go to work and they can't get enough help. Men are leaving town to go to work at \$2 a day and board.

If all the laboring men of Sioux City would get together how long would it take to win? I am going to talk this proposition, and maybe before this writing goes to press we will have accomplished things, and then I will have to write again. FROM A HORNBY HANDED LABORER Sioux City, Iowa.

### CALLING ON THE BOSS.

How the C. L. U. of Trenton, N. J., Affiliated With the A. F. of L., Organizes.

A short time ago I was at an open meeting of the C. L. U. when a delegate reported that the workers of Hill's refrigerator factory wanted to be organized.

G. W. Adams, financial secretary of the Central and delegate from the Carpenters' Union, then stated that an attempt had already been made to organize them. An organizer, an official of the Carpenters' Union and himself had been to see Mr. Hill. "Yes! Mr. Hill!"

Mr. Hill took them all over his factory, showing them the work that was done, and telling them the wages his workers were receiving. Some \$9; others \$10; \$12; \$15; one only \$18 a week.

Mr. Hill told them, also, that his workers could not be organized, because if they should be, he would be compelled to close.

And G. W. Adams concluded that those workers could not be organized, for if they should be, they would not receive the union wages.

Of all the delegates present at the meeting not one made any kind of protestation. Fellow-workers, does it need any commentary?

JULES SCARBOROUGH, Trenton, N. J.

Of the contented slave It may be said This they go early to bed, Early to rise And work like hell, But never get wise.

The teamsters and shoemakers of Oklahoma City, Okla., recently went on strike. The shoemakers asked for a 25 cent raise. They were getting \$1.75 per day. The teamsters, who were all owners of their teams, struck for a 50 cent raise. They were getting \$4.50 per day. The teamsters were granted their demands and promptly went back to work, leaving the shoemakers in the lurch. Why? Reason it out for yourselves.

The worker is robbed in the place where he works and it is there that the battle must be fought. He is robbed because he and his class are not properly organized. To end the robbery organize industrially.

When the workers are organized industrially they can control the instruments of production and they will therefore have possession. How shall we get collective ownership? Organize industrially.

Why should the workers quarrel about immigration or anti-immigration? The employers of labor will bring over whoever they please, whether we are for or against. Once we are strong enough to really have a say in the matter we won't need to chew the rag about it. We can take care of all immigrants by cutting down the hours of labor. Every real revolutionist stands for the working-class, regardless of race, creed or color. Workers of the World, unite.

### IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

#### "Prosperity."

Providence, May 27.—Cotton manufacturers of Rhode Island will be forced to curtail their production within the next few weeks it is believed by closing their factories two days a week, thereby establishing a 4 days' work schedule. 6,000 operators in the woven mills have also been placed on a short time schedule.

Fall River, May 27.—Nearly all the cotton mills here will be shut down from May 28 until June 6 to curtail the output. About 20,000 operators will be affected.

Manchester, N. H., May 27.—The 17 cotton and worsted mills of the Ameskeag Corporation will be closed until next Wednesday. The company employs 15,800 operators.

Chicago, May 26.—Because of dull business the National Elgin Watch Factory at Elgin will shut down from May 28 until June 13. The plant reopened May 2 after a ten days' shutdown.

#### 8-Hour Law Vetoed.

The capitalist politicians are not frightened even by Gompers' threat of "independent political action." According to a Boston dispatch of May 27, "Governor Draper, defying a solid state-wide labor sentiment, vetoed an 8-hour law." The only law labor can get the 8-hour day is to organize and strike for it.

#### Miners' Revolt Spreads.

The miners' revolt is spreading. The forces of the capitalist state and the labor misleaders are combining to defeat it. The following dispatches tell the tale:—

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 24.—The 7,000 striking miners of the Pennsylvania Steel Co. ordered lack to work by the Miners' Conciliation Board refused to return this morning and induced other men to strike. 12,000 men are involved.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 24.—Riot and bloodshed now mark the strike of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. miners. The State constabulary clashed with the strikers today and at least 3 men were shot, one being killed.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 25.—Quiet reigns at the colliers of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. today, the strikers having been awed by the presence of the State Constabulary, who have control of the situation.

The executive committee of the United Mine Workers, at a meeting held this afternoon, directed the 12,000 men now on strike to return to their work pending the adjustment of their grievances.

A month or two ago, 1,000 employees of the American Tobacco Company's stemmeries went on strike. They were unorganized and were led by a young white girl. A recent Louisville dispatch conveys the following information: "Between 3,000 and 4,000 employees of the American Tobacco Company working in stemmeries, driers, and warehouses here have been given an increase of 10 per cent in wages." Enough said.

At Albany, N. Y., there is the usual strike of trolley-men. The issue is over the extension of runs by the United Traction Company. The motormen and conductors are out on strike, while the power house employees furnish the electricity.

#### Good for the Washerwomen.

A union of washerwomen just formed at East Orange, N. J., has raised the rate of pay from \$1.25 to \$1.75 and \$2.00 a day, and cut down the hours from nine to eight, beginning June 1.

#### A Demagogue Exposed.

BUTTE, Mont., May 25.—The Butte miners' union has adopted resolutions denouncing William Randolph Hearst, on the ground that he "has recently given working men, and particularly union men, to understand that he has no feeling whatever in common with them, and thereby gives indisputable proof to the world that he is now ready to betray and crush those whom he formerly was proud to boast of as his constituents."

It is set out that the manager of Hearst mines in "South Dakota" is compelling their workers to sign a paper reading: "I am not a member of any labor union, and in consideration of my being employed by the Homestake Mining Company, agree to remain such while in its service." The resolutions declare that "the Hearst justification is contrary to human principles, to justice, and to all sense of decency."

Several special trains have brought coal miners from the East to Northern Colorado to break the strike which has been on since April 1st. Some of the mines are being worked and nearly all those miners who are not bound by property and family ties have left the fields. Some have found work in Denver and declare that they will never return to coal mining again. All seem to be getting wise to the fact that the real strike breakers are not the few men the operators are able to import. They stand as a man in condemning the U. M. W. of A. tactics in signing up in one district and allowing coal to be produced and shipped into the strike districts. The street talk of the I. W. W. speakers are of great help in the work of educating them to the unionism that unites—Industrial Unionism. The strike in District 15 cannot yet be said to be lost. The men have shown solidarity and some of the tactics used have been of the proper kind. The miners, however, are liable to get hungry and as there is coal enough being mined to run the engines and pumpmen enough to keep the mines from flooding, there is no reason for the operators to give in. Coal don't care who mines it, and machinery don't get hungry. If the employers are to break up the breaking up of the U. M. W. of A. mark the end of Unionism in Northern Colorado they are mighty mistaken. It is only the beginning. The I. W. W. is watching the situation and the bosses may yet have a real union to deal with in the coal mining industry.

The mine operators in Northern Colorado are offering great inducements to miners in order to have them return to work. Notices are posted at the mines that men returning to work will be allowed to work as long as they want to. The state law limits men to 8 hours underground, but the mine operators will bring the men to the surface, keep them there a few minutes and then allow them to return to work another shift. This extra work, the notice states, will be at the miner's own risk. The wages will be the same as paid prior to April 1st, which means that the miner who is a hearty eater, will have to work more than 8 hours each day. Think! Of the dignity of labor—8 hours labor—but two shifts in one day will double the dignity. The miners are not returning in large numbers, however.

#### THE REVIEWER.

**Special Notice.**  
The organizer of the District Council for the district of New Castle and Pittsburgh is Joseph J. Ettore. The assistant organizer is Joseph Schupdt. Their address is 343 Olive St., McKees Rock, Pa. Those wishing information about the organization or speakers in foreign languages will please communicate with the organizer at the above address. If it is common matter it will be well to write a mere letter. But in cases of urgency he should be communicated either with special delivery letters or telegrams. Speakers can be furnished in Italian, Polish, Russian, Hungarian, Slavish and English.

#### NOTICE.

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

#### New Ready.

A new leaflet by A. M. Stinton, "GETTING RECOGNITION" Just the thing to distribute to all over the country with strikes for recognition of unions breaking out all over the country. Same size as "Union Scabs." Same price, 25¢ per 100, \$1.50 per thousand. Order now. Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box New Castle, Pa.

#### Lowell, Mass., Attention!

The English speaking branch of L. No. 436, Branch 1, has headquarters, 92 Tilden street, 6 rear. Business meetings Thursday night. Every slave interested in Industrial Unionism invite to a full and complete union breaking out all over the country. Same size as "Union Scabs." Same price, 25¢ per 100, \$1.50 per thousand. Order now. Solidarity Literature Bureau, Box New Castle, Pa.

#### Four Sub Cards for Three Dollars.

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

JONES & LAUGHLIN

One More Typical Slave Pen.

In no great plant in the country are the workers more dissatisfied than in the Jones & Laughlin steel works...

While public attention has been attracted to the Pressed Steel Car works, to the Bethlehem plant, and some others...

Long hours of killing toil; Sunday work; low wages; arrogant treatment; brutal police surveillance...

As far as publication and exposure are concerned, the capitalist owners of the car works, the Bethlehem plant, the J. & L. works, the Cherry mine...

These capitalist slave drivers are so filled with the arrogant pride of great wealth that they feel themselves far above the reach of public opinion...

Against these hateful conditions no remedy presents itself except the process of direct action. If the workers want these evil conditions remedied they themselves will have to find the ways and means to remedy them.

True, labor has organized before and failed, and the organization itself has passed out of existence. But all this does not abate the fact that the workers will still continue to organize...

James & Laughlin and some other capitalists flatter themselves that they have trampled out all spirit of revolt, and their employes will never again be other than submissive slaves.

H. A. GOFF.

READY FOR DELIVERY.

"Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond, a four-page leaflet containing the clearest and best exposition of the differences between A. F. of L. craft unionism and I. W. W. industrial unionism.

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

ORDER NOW!

"Union Scabs and Others," by Oscar Ameringer. A four-page leaflet containing a red hot satire on Craft Union methods.

800 UNORGANIZED MEN STRIKE AGAINST SMELTER TRUST

Eight hundred unorganized workers went out on strike at the Globe smelter, Denver, Col., on May 29 against the oppressive conditions imposed upon them by the millionaire mine owners and the smelter trust.

The strikers are nearly all Austrians, Hungarians, Poles and Russians, great difficulty being experienced as a result of the diversity in language in keeping the men together.

The corporation-controlled city police are guarding the streets in front of the smelter. In addition, the smelter trust also has its gun men and "Market street" thugs on guard at the smelter entrances.

The Globe hotel managers, owned by the trust, have ordered all of the patrons to go to work or leave. The strike is called for a 25 cent per day raise in wages.

WALL ST. GOSSIP.

Continued From Page One.

shaking their heads at the grinning mockery of justice which is today. And when the people want anything they can get it, machine or no machine. They are the real rulers of the nation just as soon as they're decided.

And this impotence is a sign of better times coming. No revolution was ever won without toil and struggle, and bitter heart burnings.

Now what makes this editorial comment most interesting is that it was sent broadcast through Wall Street by the "Financial America," which is generally accepted as a spokesman for J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates.

The second—You must understand the difference between the following: First the Women Suffrage party; second, the National Suffrage Association; third, Colleague Equal Suffragists; fourth, the Equality League; fifth, the Woman's party; sixth, the votes for President's League; seventh, the Equal Franchise League; eighth, the Political (God save the mark) Equality League; ninth, the Mrs. Belmont; tenth, the National and State Suffrage Association; tenth, the Joanne d'Arc League, and last comes the most important.

Women workers, you want no introduction to the matter. The Self-Supporting League and the Equality League For Self-Supporting Women, and broken up into 12 different sets just like the A. F. of L. They, with these 12 different in gods. It is a farce. Get hip. One union, one enemy; the I. W. W. is your place; investigate for yourselves. I will ask one question: What would you do if you had the ballot? VOTE (yes) VOTE. Well, have not the men been doing that, and what have they done or what have they to do with the women? I am sure that in the states where women have a vote they have to vote, and also work just the same as in the east.

What we want, girls, is less work and more money. We want you to keep out of the factory and mill and give us a chance to earn enough to marry some of you and give you a decent home.

The ballot will not help you to help us to do this. There is only one thing—organize at the point of production, where we are robbed at the pay window, into one big union. There is no money in the ballot for you unless you are a register and then you don't get so much and, too, you would get that only one day a year; so beware of the political schemers; for how is it that Mrs. O. H. Belmont loves you women all at once and her husband is skinning us men in the subway and I every day? Oh, yes! And Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay who would you want your pards. Oh, no, too much like work auto for her. Listen, Labor and Capital! Our enemies always were and will be the rich. Women are work in sheer clothing. Beware! Get into an organization where they are not allowed—the I. W. W.—it belongs to the wage-earners and no one else.

THE BRAIN BOILERS ACADEMY

Has Arranged a Special Competition For Home Workers (Women).

The first thing to do is to (as usual) bark that great lecture by our beloved sister worker entitled "Woman Suffrage vs. Socialism," by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, delivered from her auto (boy, take your hand off that mud gear. You are liable to leave a scratch there).

Despite the high cost of living and the wage increases which it has made necessary the capitalist exploitation of labor is now greater than in 1909.

"Eighty-six railroads and industrial corporations in the United States have increased their disbursements, declared initial or resumed dividends since January 1 to an amount equivalent to \$37,642,776 per annum, according to computations made by the "Journal of Commerce." This increase embraces 25 railroads whose added disbursements amount to \$15,008,706, and 66 industrial companies which will pay out \$42,621,070 more to stockholders than during 1909.

Aggregate dividend payment to date this year have been \$297,540,674 an increase of \$46,250,055 over the first 5 months of 1909.

La Union Industrial Published by the Local Unions of the I. W. W. at PHOENIX, ARIZ.

The only Spanish paper in the United States teaching Revolutionary Industrial Unionism.

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A MAN TOLLE.

FOR THE 20,000

Last week we called attention to the manifest desire of the steel trust to put SOLIDARITY out of business. Having emptied, swept and garnished its house of all forms of old unionism, the trust is now menaced with the only power it has any reason to fear. That is the power of its slaves industrially organized.

SOLIDARITY is the evangel of the new unionism, and is making good. Hence the animosity of the steel trust and its subservient "government."

Do You realize what a wonderful opportunity we have for industrial union propaganda in this section?

Do You realize what a vital part SOLIDARITY is playing and can play in that work of education?

If so, we shall expect YOU to send in at least one sub the coming week.

Don't waste time speculating over a "hard proposition," but get out once and get the sub.

Remember, this paper is no private venture, and you are not doing us a favor thereby. But you are contributing to the education of a fellow-worker and helping pave the way to further education and organization.

The steel trust cannot put SOLIDARITY out of business. YOU, alone, can do that by your neglect or indifference.

Let us hear from YOU this week. Petersburg, Mich.—"I received circular setting forth some of the troubles of your editors who were working on Solidarity and I have been able to get two other of the fellows here to join with me in sending you three subscriptions to the above publication."

Lorain, O.—"Enclosed find \$3.00, for which send me three sub cards and keep the other one and send me for five copies of Solidarity for 30 weeks, and also send me 100 "Two Kinds of Unionism," 100 "Getting Recognition" and 100 "Union Scabs."—F. J."

Bessemer, Mich.—"Enclosed please find for three one-year subs. Send them to the address: Finnish Socialist Party."

Bremerton, Mich.—"Enclosed is express money order for one year's sub to help whom it is against that slaughter house of labor, the steel trust. I know it to be such by personal experience.—F. L. R."

Seattle, Wash.—"Enclosed find money order for \$1, for which kindly place me on your mailing list for one year. I have not subscribed hitherto owing to the fact that while acting as editor of the Industrial Worker I had access to the exchange. Having resigned that position, however, I take pleasure in sending you the enclosed amount. The Industrial Worker has been retained a copy of Solidarity, from where it will be issued in the future. The address is Box 2129, while Hartwell S. Shippy has been chosen as editor.—F. R. S."

Gastonia, Pa.—"A friend of mine handed me a copy of Solidarity a few days ago. Enclosed please find my subscription for the same. It is just the thing I have been looking for and I will do what little I can to push it along. Kindly send sample copies to the enclosed named at Canonsburg, Pa.—F. S."

Address F. VELARDE, 944 E Van Buren St PHOENIX, ARIZ.

SOLIDARITY

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

ONLY I. W. W. PAPER

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TEN THOUSAND MARK

KEEP IT GOING!

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THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE

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

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system. We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions and the employing class mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

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

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system." It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

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Box 622, NEW CASTLE, PA.

TWO CHICAGO STRIKES

(Continued From Page One.)

Jewish, Italian, Hungarian and Bohemian workers were involved. Abuses against girls was the original cause of the walkout.

The discharge of one active worker was only the closing incident. All stood solidly together. But, however, in the meetings of the strikers' most of the time was spent in talking.

No real action was taken, despite the fact that at least half of these workers had experience in the warfare against the oppressing class in the struggles in Russia, as well as here.

Not until I. W. W. propaganda was started was there any sign of making the company surrender. Except that workers back in other shops where the material for the strike-bound firm was made.

"Sabotaged" their work to such perfection that the losses of the company from that source must have been enormous.

A "general strike" at this time might have brought the masses out in noble response. But for that the time had not yet arrived, and the method of "sabotage" when suggested in the meetings was bound, in this case, to bring the desired results.

The company, on the fifth day of the strike, proposed to run the shop to suit themselves, to take about half the workers back as individuals, to establish the piece work system, etc.

This answer aroused the strikers, and also brought about system and order. From the moment when Joseph Schmidt of McKees Rocks was seen in the morning on the picket line; from the moment when in reply to the firm's "unacceptable offer" every worker on strike was assigned to perform, under peremptory orders, certain duties, the company again wanted to see a committee. And the attitude was reversed.

The company was willing to concede every point, except the reinstatement of the one man discharged before the others walked out.

In a meeting lasting six hours without interruption the arguments for acceptance or rejection of the offer were fought out, until finally by a close vote the strikers, many though still dissatisfied, decided to return to work and follow the instructions and advice given by the organizer.

Great enthusiasm prevailed on Thursday afternoon when again as a result of "passive resistance" method the firm found it more expedient to call for a shop committee. The bosses offered to remove the last cause for "interfering" operations of the plant by reinstating the one man and agreeing to deal with all the employees as a collective body.

The same evening men and women of other shops were also at the meeting. And there the call was sounded to the tens of thousands of workers on the West side of Chicago: "Let us organize industrially!" Let us use the same tactics as at Lamm's.

The word "anarchism" does not appeal to the chrym. A "labor organization for all" is the cry, and in response to this the I. W. W. will be able to show them that it fully corresponds with the ideal and wisest and expectations that these workers have in regard to such a labor organization.

William D. Haywood will be the principal speaker in a mass rally on the West side to be held soon.

On goes the fight! Until the workers will win the last struggle for freedom.

W. E. THAUTMANN.

Bred by Gompers.

The Employers' Fidelity League of Brooklyn was incorporated on May 29 for the purpose of assisting all employees who are not connected with labor organizations owing to inability to meet the money obligations and other conditions of unions.

It is planned to organize these into one body in this State and to encourage and act in union with all employees who are hostile to labor organizations as at present constituted and controlled.

The directors are Harry E. Loshelme, Charles Benne and William Benne, Jr., of Brooklyn.

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.

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National Civic Federation

(Continued From Page One.)

is too well known to bear repetition. Easley got Mitchell in touch with Morgan and labor was throttled. Tender-hearted John Mitchell did not want to see the "dear public" suffer for lack of coal.

Other unions got in their due time. The "harmony" sleep inducer was used on the clothing cutters, the longshoremen, the subway workers, paper mill employes, the Boston freight handlers, the San Francisco Iron Workers and others. The present coalition of the workers in the Dayton Cash Register company stands as a monument to the Civic Federation. The profit-sharing system of the steel trust, by which all workers having a wage of \$800 or less, receive stock, is an outgrowth of the Civic Federation. Other employers are urged to take up the plan, for, as Perkins says on behalf of J. P. Morgan & Co., "loyalty and efficiency are quite as valuable as modern machinery and quite as well worth paying for."

"Benevolent feudalism" may be a dress affair. The each purchase of labor leads by the Civic Federation cannot be proven, but appeals to personal vanity are made through the official organ, the National Civic Federation, and we are certain that the Federation's secretary acts regularly.

The names on the list are changing, but never the character of the Federation. Hanna, Cleveland and others left this veil of tears and their allies left this Belmont, Carnegie and their kind. Mitchell got a boost and along with Gompers, Sargent and Duncan is said to "have given every evidence of being conservative, patriotic and confident of public welfare."

But beneath it all the wage-workers are organizing industrially with the motto, "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common." Soon will come the time when the wage system, with all its misery, trickery and double-dealing, will be overthrown. All capitalist institutions will decay, crumble and fall and in the ruins will be the National Civic Federation.

BY WAY OF COMMENT.

Don't Forget.

DON'T FORGET that Solidarity's press committee is in jail for fighting the battles of the working class. Send in funds and subscriptions to aid their families and give the Steel Trust a solar plexus blow.

DON'T FORGET that the Steel Trust is determined to crush out industrial unionism. It wants to make feudal towns of all the steel and iron towns which it controls. Fight its attempts by building up Solidarity. Send in the cash.

DON'T FORGET that the press is a power when vigorous, strong and well supported. Solidarity is vigorous and strong; it's up to you to see that it is well supported. Onto the 20,000.

DON'T FORGET that the working class must free itself. The capitalist class will do everything for the working class but get off its back. Throat it out! A powerful press is a means to this end.

DON'T FORGET that he who would be free must himself strike the blow. You workers cannot strike a blow without a press. Build up your press. On to the 20,000.

DON'T FORGET the boys of Solidarity, who are in jail. They are as fine a lot of men as ever suffered for the progress of the race. Uphold them! Show that you recognize their worth and service. Send in funds and subs.

ALL TOGETHER, BOYS! ON TO THE 20,000!

The New South.

Industrialism is developing in the new South. A Fairmount, W. Va., dispatch of May 23, states that: "The monthly pay of the industries of this city, distributed on Saturdays, was the largest in its history, more than \$400,000 being paid out. The coal industry disposed of the largest amount, the glass industry being second."

How many men were paid out of this lump sum and for how long a period the dispatch does not state. But it may safely be said that the "average per capita" was decidedly low. West Virginia is notorious as a non-Union State and for the brutal domination of the Elkins interests.

Keep your eye on the new South. The opening of the Panama canal will cause it to become the scene of the worst phase of capitalist exploitation that this country has ever witnessed.

Is the A. F. of L. Evolving?

The old question, is the A. F. of L. evolving towards Industrial Unionism, is again answered in the negative by the present strike of the coal miners. The following dispatch tells its own tale:

"Terre Haute, Ind., May 23.—Practically every mine in Indiana is in operation to meet the big demand for coal in Chicago, due to the failure of the operators and miners in Illinois to agree on a wage contract. All, except a few mines on the Southern Indiana road were supplied with a full quota of cars today and Illinois roads to expect to get cars from Illinois roads to keep the mines of Indiana running at full capacity."

The price of steam coal at the mine as quoted in Chicago Saturday was \$1.75 as against \$1.25 earlier in the week. One operator said today that if he had ten more mines he could not sell thousands of orders to him. It is expected the price will advance daily this week.

There is considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the rank and file of the miners in Illinois. They are opposed to their fellow unionists digging coal and sending it into their market while they are out on strike.

The Eight Hour Day.

Steel and iron workers, organize into big industrial union to secure the eight hour day. There is no good reason why you should not get it. The reasons that are more strongly than ever before, while the reasons that were once urged against it no longer exist.

The reasons favoring the eight-hour day were once advanced by no less a personage than the famous Capt. Jones. In Chapter VIII of James Howard Bridge's "History of the Carnegie Steel Company," the captain is quoted at length from a paper he read before the British Iron and Steel Institute in 1881, telling how he increased output at the Edgar Thomson works, of which he was superintendent. Among other things, the captain said:

"In increasing the output of these works I soon discovered it was entirely out of the question to expect human flesh and blood labor incessantly for 12 hours, and therefore it was decided to put on three turns, reducing the hours to eight."

To-day, more than in 1881, it is "entirely out of the question to expect human flesh and blood labor incessantly for 12 hours." The pace is more terrific; and the results (to labor) more deadly; and the appalling number of accidents demonstrate, now, more than in 1881, are three turns of 8 hours each, required. As was pointed out last week, this is "the only plan of relief."

In chapter XII of the same history, the reason for abolishing the eight hour day at the Edgar Thomson works is given by the author, Bridge, in the following words: "Jones' praiseworthy effort to amend the lot of the laborer was afterward found to put the Edgar Thomson works at a disadvantage with competing establishments which were not so hampered by the rule; and an effort was made in 1887 to induce the firm to return to the old system. The same strike resulted, but eventually the company won."

The competition herein referred to no longer exists; combination has taken its place. The Steel Trust, and the various steel and iron associations, now control the market, to the profit of all concerned. Even abroad, the steel trust has combination which secure its position in the world's market. The old cry of "competition" is played out.

Steel and iron workers, take a hint from this fact. Get together in one big industrial union and go after the eight-hour day.

Next week we will give more reasons why you should get it.

Let We Forget.

In "McClure's Magazine" for June there is an article on "The Cruelties of Our Courts" by John M. Giltermann. This

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article deals with the force enacted under the guise of "legal protection" to the workers employed in hazardous occupations. It proves the courts to be the defenders of the right of the capitalists to slaughter the workers for profit. There are some facts in working class life that this article emphasizes. We should not forget these facts; and lest we forget them, we give their republication here, as follows:

"In twenty-one years the percentage of employees killed or injured on the railroads of the United States has nearly doubled. At the rate the railroads were killing and maiming employes in 1888, it would have taken thirty-two years to have killed or injured all the men on their rolls at the time. At the present rate it would take only seventeen years to kill or injure all the employes on the rolls. If the number of railroad employes remain constant for fifteen years, 1,300,000 men at the present mortality rate, will be killed or injured. But the number, of course, will greatly increase. It is therefore, probably, no exaggeration to say that, unless the railroads radically improve present methods of safe-guarding their employes' lives, they will either kill or injure, within the next fifteen years, not far from 2,000,000 men."

When economic changes caused the feudal system to become irksome to the rising capitalist class they raised a revolution and sent forth the cry "Freedom of property." Of course the workers were the ones to do the fighting and at the conclusion of the struggle they found that the "freedom of property" meant for them "freedom from property."

As the combinations of capital became larger the amount of property owned by actual workers becomes smaller. The workers as a class have no property. The hands of time cannot be turned back and so there is no hope for the individual worker to secure property for himself alone. The only way power enough to make the means of production collective property. The I. W. W. is the only organization which proposes this measure and which at the same time is "practical" enough to fight the every day struggle of the wage worker.

John D. Rockefeller will shed the last drop of blood in your veins to protect his country.

We are modest: all we want is the earth. Josh Billings used to say that the world had had a great many good precepts, what he needed now was a few good examples. Applied to the labor movement that would mean that we have talked long enough about what ought to be done and it is time now to do the things we have talked about. Get busy and organize. Also send in the Subs to Solidarity.

Denver is threatened with a bread famine. One hundred bakers are on strike in four of the larger bakeries in the city. Twenty-two small bakeries have signed up. Bakers Union No. 26 is conducting the strike. About one-half of the bakers who are out are non-union. Cakes and pies are hard to get and bread is becoming scarcer. One large bakery signed the scale and is trying to corral the trade. This bakery is using the union label to gain its ends. It also encourages the workers to remain out. Because of this competition and on account of the approach of the tourist season the workers stand a good chance of winning.

Let the workers own the works. Broom makers at the M. Crafley Brook Works in Denver, have been out on strike since April 14 for an increase of four cents per dozen on the making of brooms. The price was lowered during the panic and the strike is to force the wages back to their former point. The girls in the sorting department struck in sympathy and are still out. Broom makers from out of the city have refused to work when conditions were explained to them. The weakness of the workers lies in the fact that they are not industrially organized and therefore cannot fight against his employer when he transfers the making of brooms to another concern.

THE COMMENTATOR.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

G. H. PERRY, Secretary Solidarity, Lock Drawer 632, New Castle, Pa.

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