



VOLUME I. NUMBER 29.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1910.

SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

HORRIBLE SLAVERY

Among the Miners of the Anthracite Coal Fields of Pennsylvania.

Despatches from Wilkesbarre, Pa., three weeks ago announced that part of the 12,000 miners on strike against the Pennsylvania Coal Company had resumed work under an agreement between the general manager of the company and a committee representing the strikers. It will be remembered that two-thirds of the strikers were non-union, and that once before when the "union" members of the United Mine Workers of America attempted to go back to work the 9,000 non-union miners prevented them from doing so.

The following article, written for the "Miners' Magazine" by one on the ground, shows the desperate straits to which the anthracite coal mine owners have driven their slaves, and explains the solidarity of the thousands of unorganized workers in the recent strike:

The strike in the mines of the Erie Coal Company, formerly the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in which thousands of men have rebelled against the pernicious system of dockage and the short weight is attracting considerable attention. Many of these opinion molders who like to see their names in the public press, have elaborated on the trouble and have vouchsafed opinions, both lengthy and interesting. Some lament the strike, and some lament the arrogance and injustice that brought it on. Some of the quasi-public dangles have tried to lay the blame at the door of the men, and some have advised them to return to work pending a decision of the Conciliation Board on a question as to whether it is right to steal and rob from the men.

In order to give the reader an idea of how sentiment in running in the valley as a result of this strike, we herewith quote from a local contemporary.

"These men who struck before placing their grievances before the board in a regular way are technically in the wrong. The operators realize this. The officers of the miners' union are keenly aware of it. In fact, it may be stated that the operators or at least some part of them, are greatly pleased that the miners have apparently placed themselves in the wrong, while the union officials, realizing this, are very speedily discomfited by the fact. The operators are willing, yet, even anxious, to make as much of this unfortunate circumstance as possible. Some of them are looking upon the case as the opening wedge to disrupt the miners' union, which they naturally are inclined to detect. In this attitude, of course, the operators are in the wrong, as well as, in fact, as are the poor, misguided foreigners who, in their desperation, have forced this situation upon the level-headed leaders of the miners' union.

"Why should the operators wish to break up the miners' union in the anthracite region? Why should the officials of the Pennsylvania Coal Company sit back comfortably at this crisis and view with complacency a handful of miners plunging headlong into disaster? Why should they sit back thus in a self-satisfied way and crack their thumbs?"

The foregoing is very interesting because it is partly true. There are some errors in it. If men are robbed right and left by short weight and exorbitant and unjust docking, they have a right to rebel. Robbers in the matter of dockage should not permit themselves to a board of arbitration, or a conciliation board. There can be no

justification for robbery. The men claim they have been robbed and plundered by some of those who are acting in the capacity of servants for the companies, and if they have been robbed, it is useless to talk to them of compromising. The men whom the company are compelled to deal with now, or at least a majority of them are not members of the United Mine Workers of America, or were not members when they decided to strike for their rights. It will be seen that the company will not have the opportunity this time to hurl abuse on the union men, because the union men are not the men who are responsible for the bringing on of this strike.

There is no use trying to hide the fact, that if this strike is not brought to a speedy termination, blood will be spilled in more copious quantities than has been spilled heretofore. The men are in an ugly mood. There seems to be good reason for them to be in this frame of mind. No soft words will heal the sore that gnaws at their hearts. They have suffered long and suffered a great deal. Not only have they suffered, but their families have suffered, and the technical objections that have been raised by the people who are accustomed to scratch the surface, are worthless. When tyranny becomes so brutal and so unjust, when men are forced to gaze upon their own flesh and blood starving, when they are confronted with the dockage sheet at the head of the tippie, which informs them they have been docked of a good percentage of their meager earnings, when they realize they can not pay debts for the most coarse foods, when they see their wives dressed in rags and their children barefooted, all the ferocity handed to them by countless ages, bursts fiercely in their breasts and blinds them with hate.

Little wonder that these poor fellows who have suffered long and silently are in a terrible state of mind. Little wonder that some of them in their hate lose all sight of the future; little wonder that it is impossible even for those representatives of labor to suppress their wrath. Something must be done or the face of this valley will be dyed with human blood and the orange left upon the fields will stagger humanity. Already skirmishes have taken place and men have been shot. There does not seem to be any way to stop the onward marching band of outraged humans. Revenge seems to be their aim, now that scant justice has been denied. Some may cover their faces and hide from the real situation, but it is very serious. Instead of the strike sentiment dying out, it is increasing, and it would not surprise the writer if the smoldering flame of hate, which has splurged out here and there attended with felonious assaults will burst forth in such a serious conflagration of anarchy that we will have another production of the lamentable scene which took place at Lattimer, when the hungry men and their sons were shot to death by the militia.

The men and their producers settled before they struck upon the treatment which they have rebelled against. The officials of the company demand that they return to work and put up with the conditions against which they rebelled. It seems to the writer that there was good cause for the strike or the men would not have struck, because they can not afford to strike any time, and this is particularly true when

the fact is taken into consideration that because of the damnable conditions under which they have been compelled to work they are unable to make enough to keep body and soul together. Because the men are poor and most of them ignorant of the English language, some may be inclined to believe that they are wrong. If all the stories told are true concerning the treatment which the men have been subjected to under the Erie Co., in particular, there is good reason why this matter should be settled before the men return to work. It could be done by settling long ago if the operators and those acting in an official capacity stepped from their high perch, and looked the situation squarely in the face.

There is a feature which enters into this strike which makes it more serious than some people are aware of. In many of the towns in this valley there exists an organization of men, who have been discussing their condition for the past two or three years. They are not members of the trades union movement, but they are members of an other organization, and most of these men are armed. They have complained of the treatment they are subjected to. Talk to them of peace and they will curl their lip. They will tell you of their condition and then ask you to give an opinion. In speaking with one of these men the other day he said: "Ah, you talk to me of peace. Him peace? You claim my horse I show you something. I show you my wife; she no gots clothes. I show you my childer; him no gots shoes; you looks my clothes; him no gots much. Me no gots food; me no can give food to my childer; you talk to me of peace. Hell with peace. I wait for years for some man 'to fix this matter. Him no foks. What 'I'm going to do? You tells me join union; I say union 'no do nothing for me. Him wait too long. My wife starve, my childer no gots shoes, no gots clothes, no gots bread. Ah, this country hot, much good for poor man. Him works 'atime, no gots one bloody cent. Dockin boss him dock, weighwaster him no giva right weight, then you come here and tells me go back to work. Nor, sir, me no go back to work. Me want nothing 'only what is right. Me no get what is right, me no work."

When a man is confronted with an argument such as the above what measure of success can he hope to attain on a peace mission? You may threaten the state troopers on those hungry men, you may terrify them with the glittering bayonets and the roar of musketry, and it may be necessary, in order to preserve the peace of this community, and to containe unjust docking and unfair weighing, the murder of those men in the name of the law, but it is not the way to establish permanent peace. Long suffering has kindled a hate in the bosoms and brains of those men. When they gaze upon their offspring hungering for bread it drives them to desperation. This is particularly true when they know that there is abundance in this land for all. They are not so ignorant. The press of the country, although lamentably subsidized, and the magazines have teemed with articles on the duplicity of lawmakers, the rapacity of lawbreakers, and trust mongers and the utter disregard of the ionied men of the country for the welfare of the toiling millions and their offspring.

The old Pennsylvania Coal Company robbed the men in the mine ten years ago. They were robbed by being compelled to pay exorbitant prices for powder, robbed by the pernicious system of docking, robbed by being compelled to have their coal weighed on scales that were inadequate to weigh the coal, and the writer can testify to this fact because he has employed as a check weighman at the tippie of the No. 1 colliery and found the scale in such condition that it was impossible for it to weigh more than forty-five hundred weight, because this was the capacity of the scale despite the fact that it ran over for ten years.

Continued on Page Four.

In the World of Labor

"Prosperity" Galore.

According to Boston despatches fully 50,000 operatives in the New England States are already affected by a short-time policy for the summer months, which has been decided upon by numerous manufacturers of textiles. It is expected that the number will be doubled in July and August. Mill men say that there is more cotton mill machinery idle in the United States than at time since last fall.

The woolen industry is, if anything, more depressed than the cotton goods trade. The American Woolen Company, which operates thirty mills in New England and employs 80,000 operatives when business is good, has 40 per cent of its machinery idle. Other woolen concerns have 50 per cent idle.

In the thread industry a curtailment has also been decided upon. The American Thread Company has ordered all its mills in Holyoke, Willimantic and elsewhere closed to-night until next Monday. The Holyoke mills will run four days weekly until August, except from June 30 to July 11, when they will be closed. The Lyman Cotton Mills, Holyoke, and Dwight and Chicopee cotton plants at Chicopee are also on short time.

The Clinton Cotton Mills, Woonsocket, R. I., and mills in Westerly, Riverpoint, Clyde, Jackson, Fiskeville, Aretic, Providence and other Rhode Island points, closed to-night until Monday the beginning of a four days' week schedule. Other mills similarly affected are those in Readville, Dodgeville and Manchaug, Mass.

Mining Accidents.

The figures compiled by Edward W. Parker, statistician in charge, division of mineral resources, United States Geological Survey, show the total number of deaths from coal mine accidents in 1909 to have been 2,412 against 2,450 in the preceding year.

From the statistics of production in some of the more important states, as reported by the state officials, it is estimated that the total output in 1909 was approximately 450,000,000 short tons, against 416,000,000 tons in 1908. According to this estimate the production of coal in 1909 was 186,567 short tons for each life lost, against 167,545 tons in 1908. In 1907, when 3,125 men were killed, 148,471 tons were mined for each life lost. This was the year in which was made the darkest record in the history of the industry.

The general strike of the cloak makers, long threatened, is on in New York City. Tens of thousands of men are out for an increase of wages, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent.

Canadian railroad workers, to the number of 15,000, have rejected arbitration awards granting them 25 per cent increase. They declare the awards insufficient and demand 40 per cent.

In New York City strikes are being called against "a union of electrical workers not recognized by the Building Trades Council." New York is afflicted with rival unions organized by the employers, with the aid of certain "labor leaders." Rival unions are also springing up as a result of the struggle for control now being waged in the National Electrical Workers Union.

Thirty-eight strikes, involving 20,000 men, are now receiving the attention of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. The strikes are scattered over the entire State, the large number of men being involved in the strike of the laborers at Boeinger. In most cases the strike cause is the demand on the em-

ployers to sign working agreements which were allowed to lapse during the industrial depression. In the strike of the International Paper Co., which has been settled, it is estimated that 148 working days were lost.

Gulfport, Miss., June 27.—The telegraph operators employed by the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad have gone on strike. About 100 men are involved in the walk-out. The men struck because the railroad refused to increase their wages.

According to Harrisburg despatches a new wage schedule has gone into effect for the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad to apply to the territory east of Pittsburg and has been presented to the grievance committee of the various brotherhoods and is now being considered by the various local lodges at special meetings. When a 6 per cent. increase in wages was made on April 1 the men expressed dissatisfaction because the figure did not come up to the rates set by the brotherhoods for the general Eastern wage movement.

Since then the matter has been under consideration by the officials of the road, and it is understood that the new scale is the last word of the road on the subject of higher wages.

According to Little Rock, Arkansas, despatches 1,100 machinists on the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain systems have refused the proposition of the company to settle the strike which has been on since May 2. The Gonks control the road.

The disintegration of the United Mine Workers continues. The engineers are being organized into separate unions in Illinois. The electrical workers have been formed into separate organizations in other parts of the country.

The Pioneer Press, of St. Paul, publishes an article estimating that 10,000 men had been laid off by the Northwestern roads recently, or are about to be laid off. It is estimated that the Northern Pacific has given orders to lay off 2,500 men, the Great Northern 3,000 and the Chicago and St. Paul discharged between 1,000 and 1,200 men during the first part of June. It is also said that the Atchafalaya has laid off 4,000 men and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 1,500.

John Mitchell Loses \$1,000 Ring.

While coal miners everywhere are on strike against starvation conditions, their former "leader" is enjoying himself by the cool breezes of the Atlantic. The below despatch from Atlantic City, N. J., tells the story:

Atlantic City, N. J., June 26.—Engaged in a game of "bathing suit baseball" with President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, secretary of the same organization, and other leaders, on the beach this morning, John Mitchell, one of the executive council of the Federation and former head of the Mine Workers' Union, lost the \$1,000 diamond ring presented to him by his capitalist admirers after settlement of the big Pennsylvania mine strike.

Captain George Berks, a veteran life guard, found the ring, and received a \$100 bill from the labor leader, who was overjoyed at recovering the trinket.

Wage slaves everywhere are urged to contribute articles, news items and other matters of interest to Solidarity. Send them in. If suitable we will correct grammar and punctuation and bolt them down. Let us hear from you.

SOLIDARITY

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

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.



Owned and Published Weekly by C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS

C. H. McCARTY, I. U. 208

B. H. WILLIAMS, I. U. 297.

Place of Publication 56 S. Jefferson St.

B. H. Williams Managing Editor

C. H. McCarty Business Manager

Subscription rates: Yearly \$1.00, Six Months .50, Single Copies 15c

Advertising Rates on Application.

Cash Must Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publication in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor...

Entered as second-class matter December 18, 1909...

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Headquarters 318 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.

GENERAL OFFICERS

Wincent S. Johnson General Sec'y-Treas

W. E. Troutman General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

T. J. O'Connell, E. J. Egan, E. G. Flynn

Francis Miller, George Speed.

TO OUR READERS.

With this issue Fellow Workers A. M. Storton and G. H. Perry sever their connection with Solidarity as editor and business manager respectively.

DR. JEKYL AND MR. HYDE.

A New York correspondent, in close touch with Wall Street, writes to Solidarity as follows:

I have news from an authoritative source that Judge Gary, chairman of the Steel Trust Executive Board, is opposed to the press persecutions in New Castle.

Our readers are warned against too hasty conclusions regarding this alleged opinion of Judge Gary's.

The Steel Trust, in pursuit of its aim to organize and control the production and distribution of metal products finds its most formidable foe in the working class.

As a result of these changes in the tobacco industry, the International Cigar Makers' Union finds itself, like the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, in danger of being wiped out of existence.

The real reason for this decline of the union's power is not hard to discover. It lies in the fact that the International Cigar Makers' Union has, in all these years made no attempt to keep step with the changes of the industry.

Thus, in pursuit of its policy of "economic freedom" or unrestricted operation of the steel trust and other trusts, it has invited a strike of some thousands of its tin mill operatives.

And that force was manifest in all its brutality in the blacklist, the hoodlum strike-breaker, the company "bull," the Cosack, the arbitrary orders of the sheriff, the injunction of the judge, the persecution of the labor press.

One might say with Judge Gary that all this "was the work of fools." That might be said, despite the weakness on Labor's side of that struggle, due to insufficient organization and the stupid fighting methods of the craft unions.

But however much persecution and repression may be the work of fools, nevertheless Dr. Jekyll cannot help becoming Mr. Hyde.

And so the Trust will go on, exploiting its thousands of slaves to the limit; killing and maiming them by the hundreds in its mills and mines; condemning them and their families to dwell in filthy cellars and long tenements; subjecting them to the blacklist, smashing their unions, and persecuting their agitators.

THE I. C. M. U. AND THE TOBACCO TRUST.

The International Cigar Makers' Union, like many other craft unions, is now reaping the reward of past folly.

TELETYPE EDITION OF SOLIDARITY.

A special edition of Solidarity, dealing mainly with the textile industry, will be announced definitely in a few weeks.

NOTE OF REMOVAL.

Notice is hereby given that the office of Solidarity, formerly at Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Lusk Avenue, Lawrence County Jail, has been removed to the old place at No. 10-12 South Mill street, where we shall be pleased to greet our friends.

TEXTILE WORKERS' ATTENTION.

The third annual convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers will be held in Philadelphia, beginning Sunday, September 4, 1910.

for the most part, made in small factories, which are at a decided disadvantage in competition with the American Tobacco Company.

More than this, the I. C. M. U. has still other sins to lay at its own door. It has deliberately promoted the disorganization of workers wherever any attempt has been made toward industrial organization of the tobacco industry.

Take, for example, the case of "La Resistencia," the Spanish cigar makers' union at Tampa, Florida. In 1902 that organization had united in one big union all the cigar workers of that city, to the number of several thousand.

Now the International Cigar Makers' Union is reaping the reward of its reactionary folly.

But neither a "campaign of agitation and organization," nor "two-strikes," nor "co-operatives," nor "a general strike" of cigar workers to be followed by craft organization, as at Philadelphia and Bethlehem, will be of any moment in saving the I. C. M. U. from being crushed by the American Tobacco Co.

THE CARD OF THANKS.

The six members of the Solidarity Press Committee desire to express their appreciation of the many favors bestowed upon them by friends during their recent incarceration in the Lawrence County Jail.

L. U. 432 Wants Referendum For G. E. B. Members.

Seattle, Wash., June 10. From the ballots having arrived today, the majority of the members here are in vain looking for the nominees for the General Executive Board for the coming year.

Are we given to understand that they have been elected, without giving the rank and file of the organization (who are the organization) an opportunity to pick out the best timber for that purpose from their respective localities, which ought to be and is the most logical as well as the most common sense way to do it?

For these reasons we (the members of Luzzger's and Lamberger's Industrial Union No. 432, I. W. W.) ask the cooperation of the necessary number of localities to take action through General Headquarters at Chicago, as to a referendum in organizing and electing of the new General Executive Board for the coming year.

Years for an organization of the industry. By order of L. U. 432, I. W. W. EARL OSBORN, Financial Secretary.

SOME DEFINITIONS

Economic power (the power to control the means of life, food, clothing and shelter) is always the deciding force in conflicts between Labor and Capital.

Political power (the power of one class to hold in subjection another class) stands upon and flows from the possession of economic power.

"Direct action" means dealing directly with the boss through your labor union. The strike, in its different forms, is the best known example of "direct action."

"Parliamentary action" is usually contrasted with "parliamentary action," wherein the workers seek to get laws passed in their own interests, either by begging capitalist lawmakers to put such laws on the statute books, or by electing their own representatives to legislative bodies.

OUR NEW FRENCH PAPER.

At the close of the 1908 convention the I. W. W. had only one paper, the "Industrial Union Bulletin," which was then being issued irregularly about once a month and shortly afterward ceased to exist.

Those of our readers who understand French, or who come in contact with French workers, are urged to push the circulation of this new paper.

NEW YORK MEETINGS.

Following is a list of meetings to be held by the New York I. W. W.

Tuesday, July 5.—Eighty-sixth street and Third Avenue.

Thursday, July 7.—Twenty-fourth street and Madison Avenue.

Saturday, July 9.—One hundred and forty-seventh street and Willis Avenue.

The New York I. W. W. is arranging a picnic and bazaar for the near future, Friends and sympathizers, as well as members are asked to begin preparing things for the affair. Watch for later announcements in Solidarity.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

The modern ideal of a workman seems to be a man or a woman, or even a girl or a boy, without the knowledge of any handicraft, without any conception whatever of the industry he or she is employed in, who is only capable of making all-day long and for a whole life the same industrial part of something to whom the age of thirteen to that of sixty pushes the coal cart.

THE WALL ST. GOSSIP

The McAdoo building just erected on Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third street, New York City, was put up in a record-breaking period. Until the completion of this building, which the contractors announced was made in the latter part of last week, the previous record was held by the Broad Exchange office building, situated in the Wall Street district.

THE WALL ST. GOSSIP

The contract called for the raising of a dozen old-fashioned business structures and its completion within a twelve-month. The foundation was of a very baffling quicksand.

To secure the foundation required over three months. With all these obstacles the twenty-story skyscraper, with sixteen acres of floor space, was finished within specified time. But the finishing of the McAdoo building puts the other into eclipse and creates a new record.

It was necessary to blast a large cavern reaching about sixty feet below the surface. Then the skilled artisans were called into requisition. Eleven thousand tons of structural steel and iron were placed in position by the iron-workers in about four hundred working hours.

It was necessary to consult a dentist to an undertake the work in the vicinity. In New York city at present the trend is to drive out south of Fifty-ninth street all residences and give the whole section from the Battery on to business and manufacturing concerns.

The whole of Manhattan at present is in a state of flux, and so many know just its final end.

THE WALL ST. GOSSIP

At the close of the 1908 convention the I. W. W. had only one paper, the "Industrial Union Bulletin," which was then being issued irregularly about once a month and shortly afterward ceased to exist.

Those of our readers who understand French, or who come in contact with French workers, are urged to push the circulation of this new paper.

NEW YORK MEETINGS.

Following is a list of meetings to be held by the New York I. W. W.

Tuesday, July 5.—Eighty-sixth street and Third Avenue.

Thursday, July 7.—Twenty-fourth street and Madison Avenue.

Saturday, July 9.—One hundred and forty-seventh street and Willis Avenue.

The New York I. W. W. is arranging a picnic and bazaar for the near future, Friends and sympathizers, as well as members are asked to begin preparing things for the affair. Watch for later announcements in Solidarity.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

The modern ideal of a workman seems to be a man or a woman, or even a girl or a boy, without the knowledge of any handicraft, without any conception whatever of the industry he or she is employed in, who is only capable of making all-day long and for a whole life the same industrial part of something to whom the age of thirteen to that of sixty pushes the coal cart.

FOR THE 20,000

POLICE TACTICS AT MCKEE'S ROCKS

Corporation Locks Hope to "Make a Lot of Money" by Arresting I. W. W. Members.

The following self-explanatory letter appeared in the McKee's Rocks "Leader" of June 25:

McKees Rocks, Pa., June 21, 1910. Editor Leader: Eight members of the working class, men just like the average, who love life just as we do and who are entitled to enjoy liberty and happiness like all, are now either in jail or out on bail pending a retrial of their cases.

Because they dared to exercise the common cherished rights as citizens and wage workers and stood on the public highway moaning no one, but because the police and constables of Stowe township have so-called hopes of making money, making it honestly if they can, but making it anyhow, yes, by any crooked means they possibly can, they have adopted the watchword that symbolizes the ideals of a sordid world. "Let us arrest these Hunkies who belong to the I. W. W. and we will make a pile of money."

On the afternoon of April 20, with that hope in view, the police of Stowe township without the least excuse provoked a "riot" over the boundary line of McKees Rocks, and after having shot and clubbed innocent workers, they first arrested the wounded and then proceeded to arrest without warrants suspects. Six of them all told were arrested in that connection and the felonious charge of riot lodged against them.

At the trial last week it was admitted by all concerned that not one of the prisoners had committed any overt act tending to disturb the public peace. Against Metro Solack, whom they seemed to have the most anxiety to railroad, the only thing that they could charge and testify to was, that when Jim McDaniels told him to go home he (Solack) immediately obeyed and that he was on his way when a shot was fired, by whom, the police, numerous as they were, were unable to state. John Kowalski was shot in the arm and in the bargain he was arrested in Allegheny, while on the way to a hospital by the chief of police of Stowe township and without a warrant. John Bernot was shot in the leg and was picked up and thrown in jail.

Against none of the men could the police testify as to their having done anything except that they were in the crowd, which, as was adduced by the testimony, was no bigger than about 100 persons. These six men were tried by a capitalist lawyer who now occupies the bench. He would not allow the defense to introduce any evidence tending to prove that the police by their very act of moving out of their bailiwick into McKees Rocks and interfering with a peaceful crowd had started what they termed a riot. But the "new Daniel come to judgment" permitted the prosecution to add any evidence tending to prejudice the jury. Not only the attorney for the prosecution, but the court constantly referred to the defendants as "foreigners and Hunkies. The whole procedure tended to prove the mental caliber of the prosecution.

In spite of all the testimony of the Stowe township gang our attorneys, Eckles and Conrad, were able to build a case that all present in the court room admitted would result in an acquittal. But with the gutter snipe address to the jury by the court, which decided that it made no difference whatever whether the defendants were guilty themselves of any overt act or not, the fact that they were present or near the crowd was sufficient evidence of conviction, and that it did not make any particular difference whether the police went out of their way in creating the trouble, the jury after a three-hour deliberation returned a verdict of guilty and conviction of the men to the mercy of the court, which, if we are to be governed by the behavior during the trial of the defendants, will be rather severe.

Determined that innocent men, who are here victims of police and square headed bosses, and that the police and constables of a corporation township admitted to have provoked the law-breaking mob of Pittsburgh arrested and persecuted not innocent men, but men who were arrested and convicted of a crime committed, but paid in solid gold, that when the trial begins and the police and constables will have their police men and their constables, the organization of which every

one of these men in prison or out on bail are proud to belong to, has taken steps through its attorneys to have a new trial, and if that is denied them the case will be appealed to the highest courts to the end that justice may be obtained by innocent men.

Another fellow-worker was shot in an admittedly brutal manner by the brutal and cringing tool of the corporations (Captain Smith). This workman (Kustner) was seriously injured by the shots from the gun of the beast in human form. Then not satisfied to have tried his best to take the life of this workman the brute added further insult to injury by arresting the man for "assault and battery." He was taken to the hospital and chained by his legs to the bed.

While our witnesses were out waiting in the lobby of the court, some of them were politely informed by some of the gentlemen of Stowe township, who like to administer law by guns and nooses, "If you hang around here and testify against us you will be arrested." Needless to state not one of the boys left, but so far the police gang that loafs on George street has taken its revenge against one of the most effective witnesses for the defence by arresting him on the day of the trial. While he was being placed under arrest a lady relative of the man offered to place bail for him, whereupon she was informed that, "we don't take bail from a woman and if you don't keep your face out of this we will get you too." When she replied to their insulting remarks the lady was told to shut up and "we are going to arrest all the I. W. W.'s around here till there are no more of them."

They had better go slow! They may spoil a good thing by being too hogwash. And thus the merry game goes on. The dread of the I. W. W. has aroused many good people and they have come out to save society incidentally and every other way make a little money "on the side."

"The whole gang that lives upon the innocence and ignorance of the foreign workmen are up in arms against the I. W. W. because we, "unpatriotic" as we generally are in these cases, are endangering their little game of "making a pile of money." Lay on, McDuff, and damned be he who first cries, "Hold, enough!" JOSEPH J. ETTOR, Organizer I. W. W.

HORRIBLE SLAVERY.

Continued From Page One.

containing more than two tons each, and all of this surplus over and above what the scale recorded was stolen from the poor miners. There can be no question of the truth of this statement, because a few days after the check weighmen were established on the different tipple heads, the weighing capacity of the scales was increased.

Of course the miners' union was stronger than that it has been since and perhaps this is the reason why the company consented to have a man representing the miners' interest placed in the different weigh offices. But if the miners' union was not strong at that time, do you suppose, using the subsequent attitude of the company towards the men as a basis of reason, that the check weigh men would have been placed at the tipples? It is not necessary to answer this question. It has been answered during the past two weeks a hundred thousand times. It will require all the vitality, all the persuasion, and all the detente of the leading labor men of this valley to avert a horrible battle between the armed minions of the state and the half starved and badly treated human beings who work in the mine almost naked, under the crumbling roof, and in dangerous gangways, almost as hideous as the passages which Dante visited in his vivid imagination.

Human beings will stand so much and no more, and to date they have been very patient, and very easily satisfied in this valley. It seems the time has arrived when justice not only shrieks to be heard, but human decency demands that those poor slaves of the coal mines, those men whom Debs referred to as the "Fire-side Keepers of the World," should be given a chance. There is much work for labor men to accomplish here and there, but from the attitude of the victims of the pernicious system tolerated in honor of the mines there is little chance of the mine going back to work unless there is a self-satisfied promise that their grievances will be heard and that the demands upon their labor will be met against payment.

John A. HEAL, organ of the I. W. W.

We intend to speak plainly to you this week.

SOLIDARITY IS IN DANGER! Not from the Steel Trust or any other enemy of the I. W. W.

The danger lies in the fact that our income from subscriptions is hardly sufficient to meet current expenses. We have cut down those expenses to the limit.

A few active workers with red blood in their veins are doing their best for SOLIDARITY. Many others are doing nothing.

Why is this? Are you simply paper members of the I. W. W., who like to read SOLIDARITY, but don't care to exert yourself to enlighten your fellow wage slaves?

Don't waste time telling "S" that this is the best labor paper in the country, and that you "can't get along without it."

Tell that to your shop mate, and induce him to subscribe for SOLIDARITY.

It should not be difficult for each one who reads this to get at least one sub in the coming week.

Try it! That little exertion on your part will mean a whole lot to SOLIDARITY.

Come on with the subs and the bundle orders.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"Enclosed find \$7 for 500 copies of Solidarity, No. 24 and 200 of No. 25.—W. N. Literature Agent Local 64.

Seattle, Wash.—"Find herewith \$1 for one yearly subscription for enclosed address. Things look good for some good work here in the lumber industry this summer. To follow Worker Ed W. Herwood is again on the job going from camp to camp telling the boys the necessity of organization. The shingle weavers are waking up too. They have found out that they can't fight a Lumber Trust with a craft union. They are willing, at any time the loggers show them they are going to organize, to come into the I. W. W. in a body. One BIG UNION sounds good to them.—E. O. See's Loggers' Union 432."

Oakland, Cal.—"Yours of June the first with enclosed statement for May at hand. Find P. O. order for \$3 to cover same. Kindly keep the 100c regularly, and I will remit as often as you wish. We are making an effort to build up our local here, and are meeting with success. In the near future will increase the size of our bundle. We in Oakland are with you in the fight on your hands in New Castle, and you will hear from us in a short while.—E. J. C."

Johannesburg, South Africa—"I take the liberty of writing to ask if you will kindly send me a copy of Solidarity and let me know the rate of subscription. I would take it, also as a great favor if you would supply me with a list of good propagandist and explanatory literature along the lines of Industrial Unionism, suitable for organizing work.—W. H. P."

Salt Lake City, Utah—"Please send 25 copies of Solidarity every-week until further notice to Mared L'hard No. 69.—A. W. Financial Secretary."

Watsonville, Cal.—"I send you herewith \$3 as payment for subscription cards you sent me last month. Three of them are already sold. Please send me 100 copies of "Eleven Blind Leaders."—H. H."

Chicago, Ill.—"Enclosed find \$1 for two half year subscription cards which I sold this week. Solidarity is good. The workers are getting next.—E. S. N."

Portland, Oregon—"Enclosed find \$1 for one year's subscription. I am doing all I can to push Solidarity in regard to subs.—G. G."

Fulton, New Jersey—"I send herewith \$1 for one subscription to Solidarity. Would like to know if there are among your fellows French speaking workers. Would also like to correspond with Polish workers for the purpose of devising methods of organizing French people here in Fulton.—B. B."

This fellow worker is referred to our French organ, "Emancipation," published at 9 Mason St. Lawrence, Mass.; also to the Polish I. W. W. "Solidarnosc," at 4159 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. Also communicate in French with Francis Miller, Secretary National Union of Textile Workers, 10 Rosemont Terrace, Lynnsville, R. I."

Vanouver, B. C.—"We have just moved into a new hall, a hundred feet long and 27 broad, and this letter was written mainly to call your attention to the change of

address. With regard to the paper we find that we could sell more of them if we had a cartoon every week. A feature of the Industrial Worker in the cartoon and it certainly helps us to sell it. Our organization here is growing pretty fast. There are 138 members in the Loggers' local and between 40 and 50 in the recruiting local.—E. T."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I—In the struggle of the workers 'gainst the parasitic shirkers,

N—sentimental cockroach can help us win the day;

D—among these philanthropic bleeders, who want to be the leaders;

U—seless shysters, fakirs, pleaders;

S—standing in the workers' way.

T—o' hell with all their blustering, you will always find them eating

R—ound the same old banquet table where your boss will go to dine;

I—t is there they divide oak forces in a thousand different courses,

A—s they clink their well-filled goblets of rare and sparkling wine;

L—ughing at the tolling masses, whom they fooled with language fine.

U—nmask these slimy preachers, who want to be the teachers;

N—obly fighting for the workers on a salary that is high,

I—t is they divide oak forces in a thousand different courses,

O—in the battlefield of slavery where they lead us out to die.

N—o! we do not need these leaders; these fakirs, and these pleaders;

I—in the Industrial Union where we stand on solid ground.

S—olidarity of workers, 'gainst all bourgeois shirkers;

M—akes all the fakirs tremble wherever they are found.

B. L. WEBER.

I. W. W. PICNIC AT MCKEE'S ROCKS. Local Union 296 of McKee's Rocks and the District Council will hold a joint picnic in West Park, McKee's Rocks, Sunday, July 10.

All those from outside places that wish to go out with the McKee's Rocks unions to a picnic will communicate with District Organizer Joseph J. Etor, 543 Olivia Street, McKee's Rocks, Pa.

B. H. Williams will be the English speaker for the occasion.

A. A. Zielinski, editor of the Polish paper, "Solidarnosc," of Buffalo, N. Y., will be the Polish speaker.

There will be refreshments and good music.—A good time is assured to all.

JOSEPH J. ETTOR.

READY FOR DELIVERY. "Two Kinds of Unionism," by Edward Hammond, a four-page leaflet containing the clearest and best exposition of the differences between A. F. of L. craft unionism and I. W. W. industrial unionism. Best thing out for general propaganda. Should be circulated everywhere by the thousands. Price 20 cents; \$1.50 a thousand.

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

"EMANCIPATION" Official Organ of the Franco-Belgian Federation I. W. W. 5 months 15c, 6 months 30c, one year 60c.

Make remittances payable to AUG. DETOLLENAERE, Secretary, 9 Mason St., LAWRENCE, MASS.

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

EUGENE V. DEBS SAYS

Industrial Unionism

is the most vital phase of the whole Revolutionary Movement. We have just published four small books

By Debs each of which ought to be circulated by the million. They are equal in style to any of the books we have lately published at five cents, but we have fixed the PRICE at TWO CENTS. The titles are:

Craft Unionism, Class Unionism, Industrial Unionism, Revolutionary Unionism.

Uniform with these we have just published new editions of

Trantmann's "Industrial Unionism" and Jack London's "Revolution."

For a Dollar we will mail ten copies each of these six books.

FOR TEN DOLLARS we will send by express prepaid A THOUSAND of these or any of our other

"POCKET LIBRARY" booklets, assorted as desired. This offer applies to all the books we have advertised at five cents except Richardson's "Introduction to Socialism," our best price on which is \$2.00 per hundred.

For a little longer we will mail a set of sixty books, all different, and the twelve numbers of the REVIEW for 1902, all on receipt of \$1.00. Postage to Canada twenty cents extra.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 116 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

Orders Solicited For ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS

A pamphlet dealing with the subject of "Practical Socialism" and "Revolutionary Tactics" from an I. W. W. standpoint.

BY B. H. WILLIAMS Reply to and criticism of "Leading Socialists" on the subjects:

"Co-operatives," "Government Ownership," "Labor Legislation" and "Revolutionary Industrial Unionism."

Price, Five Cents a Copy, \$4.00 per 100

Order Now. Address SOLIDARITY LITERATURE BUREAU Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

ROBERT M. JUNKER SIGNS..

LETTERING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION PAINTING AND DECORATING

1707 THIRD AVE. NEAR 90th ST. PHONE 2322 LEAD NEW YORK

THE PROLETARIAN A Monthly Magazine of Industrial Unionism for Japanese Workers. It has articles in English that will be of interest to you.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, 35 CENTS All communications and remittances should be addressed to: T. Takahashi, 302 WELLS ST. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

The only great illustrated magazine that stands squarely for the revolutionary movement of the working class.

It is the task of our REVIEW to keep its readers in touch with each new stride of industrial development and each new step toward a complete organization of the wage-workers of the world.

Monthly, 100 pages, illustrated; 20 cents a copy; \$1.00 a year. CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY 116 KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO.

SOLIDARNOSC Official Organ of the POLISH MEMBERS OF THE I. W. W. Published by

L. U. No. 317, I. W. W. First Polish Industrial Union Paper Ever Published.

Subscribe Now 50c a Year.

Make Remittances Payable to A. A. ZIELINSKI, Sec. Press Comm. 1159 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Enclosed please find \$ for which send SOLIDARITY for ONE YEAR (SIX MONTHS) to the following:

NAME STREET CITY STATE