

SOLIDARITY
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WORKERS OF THE WORLD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
112 HAMILTON AVE.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

MANAGING EDITOR
B. H. WILLIAMS

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
ONE YEAR \$1.00 THREE MONTHS .25
SIX MONTHS .40 CANADA AND FOREIGN 1.50
BUNDLE ORDERS, PER COPY ONE & ONE-HALF CENTS
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PUBLISHING BUREAU
MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS AND GIFTS PAYABLE TO I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU
ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER APRIL 19, 1918, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Headquarters—Room 307—164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL OFFICERS
Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. J. W. Kelly F. H. Little J. M. Posa
Wm. D. Haywood, Gen. Organizer Ewald Koettgen, C. H. Edwards

SOLIDARITY

thief" cry against the I. W. W. is now losing its former power to attract attention from their own misdeeds. Nevin's statement, "When their fantastic and impossible philosophy of industrialism collides with our Anglo-Saxon laws, the latter will always be enforced, rigidly, justly and fearlessly," should have read: "When the direct action and the organized expression of industrialism collides with the material (profit) interests of the capitalist class, those interests will be protected by the gun, club, injunction, blacklist, jail, gallows, or other repressive machinery provided by that class for that purpose. That is, it will be so protected until the working class is sufficient to capture the government, resist and overthrow those forms of oppression. The fear that that time may not be so very far away, is what causes Nevin and his kind to throw such intellectual fits.

The Unemployed Problem

The I. W. W. unemployed demonstrations in New York City have brought out some views that indicate the change that has taken place in American standards. At one time, independence of character was lauded to the skies; now, servility is encouraged and held to be not only desirable but a token of virtue. The man who spurns a job as unworthy of his efforts, or detrimental to his safety, or lacking in the material necessities of life, is denounced as a quitter or an idler. The man who grovels in the dust, and takes any job, regardless of pay, hours, risks, etc., is praised as a fit subject for the tender solicitude of both church and state; to be prayed for and protected to the end of his dying days by both. An actual case will illustrate the point. Because Hospital advertised for a man to lay out a body at \$15 a month. Nobody answered the advertisement; whereupon a howl went up. Here was a test that the unemployed had failed to answer. It proved them unworthy, etc. But, as a letter to one of the newspapers revealed, the unemployed did perfectly right in refusing such a job. For, in addition to the low pay, this job demanded long and indefinite hours of toil, as well as exposure to all sorts of disease. The man who takes such a job is not a man; he is a degraded servant, a menial of the worst type. A worker is something more than a groveling subject to deprecate his own nature. He is a sentient being, with character, ideals and aspirations. As such he is to be applauded for refusing to play the underdog, ready to give thanks for every rotten bone that is thrown to him to gnaw on. He is true to the best standards of this country.

The New York unemployed situation is invested with quite some humor. Statistics originally used to discredit President Wilson, and employed by the I. W. W. to discredit capitalism, are now being denounced as "misleading," etc. Newspapers that proclaimed "unemployment and suffering are now the greatest evils to find jobs and give food to all who apply at their stations (opened for the purpose since the I. W. W. agitation). And the Free Labor Bureau of the State Department announces that it has 10,000 jobs on farms; that the first step following the announcement of its office was crowded with applicants willing to work, and that 39 were given jobs, they having answered all requirements. At this rate of speed, how long will it take New York state to fill those 10,000 jobs and settle the problem of unemployment?

One of the New York craft unions, at a recent meeting, gave some time to the discussion of the unemployed problem, thanks to the I. W. W. agitation and the introduction of the Taylor system in the industry of which the craft organization forms a part. It was the consensus of opinion that the Taylor system, by its speed-up, intensified labor and breaks down the laborer, throwing him out on the scrap heap and among the unemployed before his time. It was also agreed that this system, by increasing output, decreases the demand for labor and thus accentuates the unemployed problem. It was finally agreed that the I. W. W. should employ and thus provide for the unemployed, demonstrations by the latter are inevitable and therefore ought to receive the sympathy and support of all the workers. From which will result the fact that the I. W. W. unemployed agitation is making itself felt in many quarters.

Nothing Wrong With The I. W. W.

Solidarity: In number 216 Solidarity, E. W. Latchem writes two columns to explain that what is wrong with the I. W. W. are the following sections of our constitution: "Art. 2. The General Executive Board shall have general supervision of the entire affairs of the organization between the branches and watch vigilantly over the interests throughout its jurisdiction and see that no agreement entered into between the members of the organization shall be considered valid or binding until the same shall have the approval of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World."

"The only power any community or executive board can have without causing friction is power to investigate and report directly to the members any mishandling of affairs and allow the members to take their own action thereon."

What the writer seems to forget is that the fight is on with the bosses, and that there are times when we must have quick action or lose it. There is a difference between having an executive and a deliberative body. The success of the labor movement proved that we need an executive body, such a body is necessary in any organization. If the executive body is to function, there must be some power to enforce subject, of course, to due endorsement by the members. Let us then the executive body could not function at all; and we should have a referendum or convention vote. If the work of the executive body is duly endorsed by our membership, what more does any sensible person want?

"We are framing the structure of the new society within the shell of the old... to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. The only way this can ever be realized by the anarchic tactics of the members who would abolish the I. W. W. The will of the members could never be exercised to the detriment of the bosses, without an executive body; no believer in industrialism will disagree with the necessity of Latchem's idea is not merely silly and impractical; it is a repudiation of the I. W. W. is built.

"I have watched its birth and development, and I must say that the constitution had not been even read by the greater bulk of the members. The I. W. W. is a fault that I see in ourselves. We need not be crank about it, but from now on we all should regard the organization by better discipline. We need not try to bring the constitution down to our half-illiterate standards."

E. J. HIGGINS.

Five yearly subscriptions for \$4.00.

Who Owns The Corporations?

The voluntary dissolution of the United States Express Co discloses some interesting facts. For years the defendants in the present case have denied that wealth is concentrating. They contend that there is a concentration of capital, accompanied by a decentralization of ownership. In the case of the U. S. Express Co over 1500 shareholders, including many women and 40-50,000 shares, owned the corporation. But Mrs. E. H. Harriman, the largest shareholder, with 200,000 shares, opposed the dissolution, in order to protect her predominant interests. The "many women and 40 estates," not to mention the 1,499 other unclassified shareholders, had nothing to say about it, except possibly "amen." And thus another capitalist theory is given its quietus.

The power of shareholders over directors is well demonstrated in the case of Mrs. Harriman and the dissolution of the United States Express Co. The board of directors dissolved the company on her demands, as the predominant owner. Mrs. Harriman also owns shares in the other corporations and works through them, no doubt, exerts an influence over other boards of directors. Such is the case of the U. S. Express Co. In view of these facts, what becomes of President Wilson's plan to prevent interlocking directorates? Given interlocking interests, corporations will logically be directed by them, no matter whether one man serves as director on all their directorates or whether each and every directorate is made up of men serving in a single capacity only.

William English Walling wonders why President Wilson's revolutionarily populist notion (expressed in his message), to prevent interlocking directorates, is not being carried out. He says: "Interlocking directorates do not create a profound stir at the time of its announcement and around the room will find the answer to his own question; the capitalists act directly, they don't discuss much. They create conditions that confound the politician and destroy the idealist who are opposed to them. Poor Wilson is up against the choicest assortment of men ever sprung on its reclamation office boards. From the unemployed situation, or up down, to the Panama Canal and Mexican situation, with these masses, who are making war, is certainly in a hell of a hole. Why?

The Capitalist To The A. F. of L. Organized Immigrant's Mother Strikebreakers

Breed us more men, ye daughters of toil; To alien mothers, in far-off lands, Ere they are wrongly, clean braven and gone. For we sit from the chaff the earth, When they come to die at our hands. Think on our greed in your travail throes. Think on the when we have your breast. Mine and smelter shall reclaim their toll. Roads shall be broken and reach through their goal, Ere they drink their blood from the west. We build us strong on your woman's milk—sow. Dig granite and iron spans. Fire of furnace and crimson's gloom. Of him whom ye gave us a man. Sense shall not bar your sons from Stepper, a forest, or alpine slope. Our arms are long to grasp what we have. The New World springs from your trampled seed; Ye drinkers, sons of our draught of hope. GORDON THAYER.

The \$1,000 Fund

Total to March 10th \$298.10
W. J. Edgeworth 2.00
A. Vartessian 1.00
H. R. Engler 1.00
Chas. Rice 1.00
Tom Halbo 1.00
Iva Selbust 1.00
S. Boris 1.00
Anson Elbert 1.00
Local 105, I. W. W. 3.00
Geo. Leppert 2.00
Harry Howell 2.00
Total March 17 \$314.10

After two fairly good months financially, this year, March's showing up in poor gear, and we are on the above fund. The demand for NEW literature is becoming more insistent, and we are anxious to supply that demand without further delay. Help us to this end by contributing your dollar today. Get others to do the same. Don't overlook this. Boost the \$1,000 fund.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Albert Imhoff, member of the I. W. W., last heard of in Minot, N. D., please communicate with Henry Joffe, 115 E. Brown St., Spokane, Wash., or Mrs. Imhoff, 87 Glendale St., Brokton, Mass.

N. A. M. Again Puts Foot In Mouth

The mouthpieces of the National Association of Manufacturers continue, on every available occasion, to express in no uncertain terms their alarm at the rise and development of the I. W. W. Speaking to the students of the University of Cincinnati one day last month, A. Parker Nevin, general counsel for the N. A. M., lifted the following stuff off his chest:

"We now see a new menace completely alien to our history, traditions, laws and institutions. The so-called 'new unionism' is within our grasp and we are in a great danger. The new unionism we do not mean problems involving domestic economics, politics or legislation. We mean the recent conception of a world-wide labor movement, which finds its expression in that erratic mass called the Industrial Workers of the World. It is utterly repugnant to Americanism, sneers at the law, and smiles at anarchy with benevolent approval. Lawlessness is its law. So far we have not excluded these alien hosts. They are with us. But they must be taught this fact, when their fantastic and impossible philosophy of industrialism collides with our Anglo-Saxon laws, that the latter will always be enforced, rigidly, justly and fearlessly."

There is nothing new in this utterance of the "chief liar" of the National Association of Manufacturers. It is but a repetition of what has been said many times before by spokesmen of the same organization of labor skinner. Still it affords an opportunity for us, also, to repeat in substance, what we have hitherto said in reply to the same. The I. W. W. is dubbed an "erratic mass." That is a mistake. It is precisely the opposite characteristic in the I. W. W. than the bosses. It is the ability of our organization, in any given situation, to always put its finger on the sore spot of capitalism, that causes the latter to squirm. It matters not whether that situation is a strike, boycott, free speech fight, press exposure, or what not. The I. W. W. has attacked the foundations of capitalist society more vitally and shaken them more vigorously, than has any other organization in the history of the American labor movement. The knowledge of that fact is what hurts Nevin and those for whom he speaks.

Nor is the I. W. W. an "alien horde" that has arrived "within our gates." THE I. W. W. IS THE MOST DISTINCTIVELY AMERICAN ORGANIZATION THAT HAS APPEARED TO DATE IN CONNECTION WITH THE LABOR MOVEMENT. In contrast to previously formed unions, it recognizes that the field for labor union organization in this country consists of the body of the working class, regardless of the birth-place of a labor worker. Here again the I. W. W. touches most of a nerve-spot of capitalism; by recognizing no national racial distinctions among wage slaves in America, we at once deprive the employing class of the opportunity afforded them by other labor organizations to keep the workers divided on those lines. The only foreigners are the labor skippers—the working class of the world knows no geographical boundary lines. Since America is a so-called "melting pot" for the workers of the world, the I. W. W. because of its cosmopolitan character, is in harmony with the spirit of America. Such an organization as the I. W. W. could not possibly have originated in any other country, because no other country has organized on the same basis in the labor environment. The I. W. W. springs primarily from the soil of the United States. That is why all efforts of "alien capitalists" to alienate it from the country have proved and will prove unavailing. Nevin's simple statement, "So far we have not excluded these alien hosts," is really a confession of that fact. The I. W. W. is here to stay.

Nevin informs us that the I. W. W. "sneers at socialism, and smiles at anarchy with benevolent approval." This statement is also a perversion of fact. True enough, our active workers sneer at the pseudo-socialism that teaches the working class to depend for salvation upon politicians in office rather than upon their own direct efforts through organization at the point of production, while at the same time we give an approving smile to anarchists who seek to fire the workers with the spirit of anarchy and its real socialism, with its class-struggle foundation and its goal of the common ownership and operation of industry and society by and for the working class, the I. W. W. is in hearty accord; while we have little in common with the vague and negative philosophy of anarchism. Our organization attracts both socialists and anarchists in its ranks, as well as workers who have formulated no definite social philosophy. The ONE BIG UNION idea overshadows any social dogma in the mind of the wage slave. A knowledge of this fact is also a cause of deep concern to our masters.

"Lawlessness is its law," says Nevin. This terse statement is thrown out with all the "chastities" of a law-er "who is supposed to know the law." Nevertheless it is wholly untrue. There are no more striking fact in the history of the I. W. W. than its eight years' continuous struggle to uphold the pure spirit of "our Anglo-Saxon laws" against the most monstrous perversion and violation of those laws on the part of their sworn upholders. Spokane, San Diego and numerous other free speech battlefields have furnished innumerable proofs of that fact; the same may be said of McKees Rocks, Lawrence, Akron, Paterson, and other scenes of industrial conflict. In all these cases has the I. W. W. taken its stand upon the fundamentals of the Constitution and the common and statute laws; only to find that constitutions and laws generally are made to be trampled upon by wealthy big game raling class, and cannot be applied to the protection of wage workers. "Lawlessness is the law" with our masters, whose "stop

Just Out Just Out
ONE BIG UNION
IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY
BY EWALD KOETTGEN

Written by a practical worker in the industry. Shows development of the I. W. W. and the necessity for the One Big Union. Explains some of the methods used in fighting the boss for better conditions and the form of organization necessary to obtain them. Shows how control to the end of the final emancipation of the Textile Wage Slave. 16 pages, attractively printed in two colors with illustrations. 5c a copy \$3.50 per 100
I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU
CLEVELAND, OHIO

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or newspaper enclosing SOLIDARITY.

This means your sub expired last week, and you should renew at once.

\$2.19

Brutal Treatment of Hungry Unemployed

(Continued From Page 1)

County where they now are. They are at present practically marooned on an island, with the Sacramento river on one side and flood waters on all other sides. The bridges across the river have been guarded day and night by the army crossed, and the river is patrolled by police in motor boats. And up to the present time the authorities of Yolo County are undecided what action to take. They are unwilling as yet to resort to the violent measures of the Sacramento, and are offering the army transportation in small bunches toward the bay of San Francisco. This offer, as before, the army of the unemployed still steadfastly refuses to accept. The army demands the release of all their men now in jail, some sixty in number. And although the supplies of food have now been very scant for some days past, they are still holding their ground while the Yolo officials are counting on the effects of semi-starvation in an impasse resulting in gradual disintegration. Most of the army intend to hold on to the ground to the last unless they are again ejected by superior force. The authorities are maintaining a strict watch on everybody crossing the bridge and are turning back all whom they in any way suspect are at all likely to encourage us to stand pat, while the local press still assiduously spreads alarmist reports of all descriptions.

Therefore we are issuing this call to all red blooded members of the working class, irrespective of affiliations, to help us in this our hour of need, in a fight which is your fight as well as ours. If public authorities are to be allowed to get away with their brutalities at the expense of one section of the working class, you have no assurance that they will not be your turn next. Remember that there are several hundreds still standing pat in camp, although in direst need of food and the other necessities of life, and as the authorities refuse to help us in our miserable condition, we have to appeal to you members of our own ranks for assistance. Publish wide our story, and help us all you can. Publication Committee Union Army of the Unemployed.

DEMANDS OF PIPELINERS

(Special to Solidarity)

Tulsa, Okla., March 13.

Following are some demands proposed for the workers in the oil industry by Local Union 586, I. W. W.:

1. Eight hours shall be a day's work.
2. All workers go one way on the company's time and the other on their own time.
3. Three dollars and one-half pay shall be the minimum wage, and meals not to be more than 25 cents each.
4. All camps must have sanitary cots and they must be at least two feet apart.
5. One tent must be set aside for a reading and writing room.
6. The company must pay transportation to all jobs.
7. Workers must be paid for time and laying one or more joints and then coming in, are to get one-half day's pay.
8. If the company keeps us waiting on pipe right-of-way, or for the two next.
9. In case of going into water, double time and a half for Sunday work.
10. One tent on all jobs to wash in.

Now, fellow workers, after reading these demands, you will surely agree that the conditions demanded are fifty per cent better than you have at the present time. But you must do your part to get these demands.

The question is, are you in favor of these conditions? If so, are you a member of the Oil Workers' Industrial Union? We have no doubt but that you want them, and then get to the other side of the street and get them.

The mill-workers know better and they are trying hard to get away from the I. W. W. and some are only strong enough to get away and can escape by removing their mill from the place, as the following clipping shows:

"The Specialty Weaving Company is shortly to be removed from Tulsa and to transfer its machinery to mills that it owns in other places. While the company has not made any public announcement of the fact, and inquires of the men in charge here, a confirmation, the local report says that rumors have been circulating for some time, and some of them have been denied outright but as rumors have been circulating in a way that nothing else could, and have shown the need of the complete solidarity of the workers, if we are to succeed in putting a stop to the brutalities of the management and their hirelings."

Raise loud your voice of protest, and carry on your propaganda, and the workers may the stronger become conscious of their own strength, and we as a class shall not have to submit to such brutalities as Sacramento has witnessed today.

Yours for the
DON. D. SCOTT.

"Lumber Workers' Local 432, I. W. W. has moved out of its present 208 2nd Ave. South, and is now located at 121 Washington St., Seattle, Wash. The office of the Industrial Union of Lumber Workers is at the same address. The National Union has just elected a new executive board. Many of the members of the I. W. W. are now at the office before that time. — Forest Ed. Board, Secretary N. I. U. of L."

At Cost Price. Sixth edition of the original and best book of I. W. W. songs. Order now so prints can be paid and the valuable property of Worker saved.

Sc Single Copy \$3.00 per 100

Make Money Order payable to Industrial Worker. Cash must accompany all orders.

Address all orders to Industrial Worker Box 2129 Spokane, Wash.

SOLIDARITY

Co. gives it the chance to increase its plant. It is stated that the Blumenthal company are maintaining the real estate and buildings of the Specialty Company and such parts of the machinery as they are utilizing by it in the extension of its plant. The date for this transfer is fixed by rumor as about Oct. 1.

"The Specialty Company has been operated here for nearly 20 years, having changed hands in that time, and the location of its plant has also been changed. The site now used by the R. N. Bassett Co.'s plant to the present location just off Hill street, was being run about one hundred looms and manufactured a high grade of silk ribbons. It is a portion of the extensive works owned by them there. Heretofore, who have other mills in Paterson, York and Hanover, and the machinery sent from the local mills has gone largely to the two latter plants. The local plant has employed from 200 to 300 hands. The plant has not been operated to capacity by the present owners for some time."

Fellow silk workers get after them. Organize your mill where it may be located. Get into the I. W. W. and understand your help and we will give you all the help we can possibly give you. Help us to build up the Oil Workers' Industrial Union of the West. E. KOETTGEN, 90 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.

"SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT" IN CALIFORNIA

Vigilantes, Gunmen, "Citizens" and Regular Sluggers Try to Drive Out Works From Sacramento

(Special to Solidarity)

Sacramento, Cal., March 9.

This morning the officials and Citizens Alliance of this capital city of California, have organized a state of panic terror, and have called out all their slugging forces to the streets of Sacramento for a defensive collection of men, whose only crime is that they are out of work, and that they are not willing to demand something to eat, in a society where there are thousands packed from cellar to roof with their teeth set and wear, while hundreds of jobless men tramp the streets looking for jobs in vain.

After a steady campaign of the usual misrepresentation through the columns of the local press, and after one of these papers, the Sacramento Bee, had published an article in its issue of last Saturday that practically called upon the vigilantes to take the law into its own hands after the manner of San Francisco and Oakland.

The master class has once more shown itself in this city, incapable of understanding the cause of unemployment and of working-class unrest, and before the eyes of the unemployed men and strikers has furnished proof that its rule is founded upon and maintained by force and fraud alone.

The authorities here gathered together all the regular police and the city militia, and in addition deputized several hundreds of special. All the city firemen, seven hundred in number, A. F. of L. scabs, together with all the other thugs, hoodlums, and hangers-on of saloons that they could collect, were given a star and badge and a gun.

Readers of Solidarity will remember the case of a fellow worker from Cadillac Motor Car Co.—working, canned, fired, hired, and now off again. This time we can now see the same treatment that on March 4 he attended our meeting. Thursday morning he was taken away from his machine and put to work at something else. Asking the foreman if he would give him an answer, Saturday noon he was called to the office and told by the foreman that he was being discharged.

He was called to the I. W. W. meeting, in spite of the warning received some time ago. He took up his hat and said he was going to the tool department to deliver them. His pay was all ready. He was told that no objections would be raised against the A. F. of L. since that was a peaceable organization, but I. W. W. sabotage, direct action, etc.

This fellow worker then took them about and hauled them out, saying that now he would join the I. W. W. and would be ready to go to work in any one industry or in all industries if necessary. He was a strikebreaker, and he was in any department thereof, thus making an example of him.

"The working class and the employed class have no common interests. They are only united in their mutual hatred against the owners of the means of production, and the abolition of the wage system."

"The workers and the employed class have no common interests. They are only united in their mutual hatred against the owners of the means of production, and the abolition of the wage system."

"The workers and the employed class have no common interests. They are only united in their mutual hatred against the owners of the means of production, and the abolition of the wage system."

"The workers and the employed class have no common interests. They are only united in their mutual hatred against the owners of the means of production, and the abolition of the wage system."

"The workers and the employed class have no common interests. They are only united in their mutual hatred against the owners of the means of production, and the abolition of the wage system."

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Revised List of Publications in Stock. Note the Reduced Prices on Literature Printed at New Castle

"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS"

B. H. Williams

32 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 9 1-2c.

"PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER"

Gustave Hervé.

32 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 9 1-2c.

"THE FARM LABORER & THE CITY WORKER"

Edward McDonald

16 page Pamphlet; 5c a copy; to Local Unions 2 1-2c.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND THE I. W. W."

By Vincent St. John

16 page Booklet; 2c a copy; to Local Unions 1c

FOUR PAGE LEAFLETS

"IS THE I. W. W. ANTI-POLITICAL?"

By Justus Ebert

By Vincent St. John

"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS, Men and Women"

By E. S. Nelson

"UNION SCABS AND OTHERS"

By Oscar Ameringer

"WAR AND THE WORKERS"

By Walker C. Smith

"THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY: What it Will Mean And How To Get It"

By August Walquist

"GETTING RECOGNITION"

By A. M. Sturton

"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM"

By Edward Hammond

Above Leaflets Sent Prepaid Upon Receipt of Price. 15c per 100; \$1.25 per 1,000

"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS," By E. S. Nelson.

Swedish, Hungarian, Slovak; each 20c; 100; \$1.50 1,000

112 HAMILTON AVENUE CLEVELAND, O.

Detroit Bosses Afraid of I. W. W.

(Special to Solidarity)

Detroit, Mich., March 15.

Members of Automobile Workers' Local 16, I. W. W., report that a man working for the Dodge Brothers recently got canned for having belonged to an unapproved union. A member working for McCormick states that applicants for work at that place are being asked to sign a card of the I. W. W. and that they are being packed from cellar to roof with their teeth set and wear, while hundreds of jobless men tramp the streets looking for jobs in vain.

Ford has cut the hours to four in many departments, so we are interested, ostensibly to give some of the unemployed a chance to make \$2.50 a day. Last week over 1,000 men got canned. How does the square with the previous move?

Fellow Worker Bisco's article in Solidarity, on "Machine Production" is a very good one. It gives very useful information. Here is some more along the same line: The Studebaker Corporation last year turned out about 90 cars a day, working two shifts and overtime. This year a member informs that the output is 120 cars with one shift and no overtime. How does the square with the introduction of such vastly improved machinery since last year, but by speeding up the human machines. Speeders-up are always on the job. The men are grumbling and are at it predicted that some members in Plant 3, at least.

Readers of Solidarity will remember the case of a fellow worker from Cadillac Motor Car Co.—working, canned, fired, hired, and now off again. This time we can now see the same treatment that on March 4 he attended our meeting. Thursday morning he was taken away from his machine and put to work at something else. Asking the foreman if he would give him an answer, Saturday noon he was called to the office and told by the foreman that he was being discharged.

He was called to the I. W. W. meeting, in spite of the warning received some time ago. He took up his hat and said he was going to the tool department to deliver them. His pay was all ready. He was told that no objections would be raised against the A. F. of L. since that was a peaceable organization, but I. W. W. sabotage, direct action, etc.

This fellow worker then took them about and hauled them out, saying that now he would join the I. W. W. and would be ready to go to work in any one industry or in all industries if necessary. He was a strikebreaker, and he was in any department thereof, thus making an example of him.

"The working class and the employed class have no common interests. They are only united in their mutual hatred against the owners of the means of production, and the abolition of the wage system."

"The workers and the employed class have no common interests. They are only united in their mutual hatred against the owners of the means of production, and the abolition of the wage system."

"The workers and the employed class have no common interests. They are only united in their mutual hatred against the owners of the means of production, and the abolition of the wage system."

"The workers and the employed class have no common interests. They are only united in their mutual hatred against the owners of the means of production, and the abolition of the wage system."

"The workers and the employed class have no common interests. They are only united in their mutual hatred against the owners of the means of production, and the abolition of the wage system."

"The workers and the employed class have no common interests. They are only united in their mutual hatred against the owners of the means of production, and the abolition of the wage system."

the employing class has nothing in common with the workmen must organize, take possession of the earth and all that it produces, and abolish the wage system. For proclaiming the truth they are put in jail and also a letter of recommendation from that union.

The messenger boys on strike here for a week, are using militant tactics, and are being treated in a most unjust manner. They say the strike started, two boys came to the writer's house and asked my "Mrs." to direct them to some I. W. W. gink. She sent them to the fellow Worker Gold went right after them, took some to the I. W. W. Actor's hall, and gave them a talk.

Our local has been hit hard by the industrial depression. The Polish branch, however, reports a gain of some 200 new members. "IGNAZ"

A fellow worker writes from Huntington, W. Va.: "Please give notice in your paper to the effect that I, David Black, do not desire to be carried on the list of members of the revolution. Soap box artists and job agitators are being driven in a few weeks. Free speech in all towns. All rebels coming to West Virginia must be expelled from the communication with Elmer P. Bumbaugh, who may be found at the Labor Star printing office, corner 7th Ave. and 20th St., Huntington, W. Va."

We have on hand 15,000 copies of "How to Overcome the High Cost of Living," by T. G. Dougherty, a charming pamphlet that covers the subject completely from a revolutionary point of view. Locals and agitators should push the sale of this booklet to the limit at this opportune time. Price \$1.00 per 100.

A new edition of "The New Unionism" is on the press and will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. All back orders for this book will be taken care of as soon as the new edition is ready.

All communications for Local 284, should be addressed to the new secretary, John B. Smith, 1517 Webster street, Omaha, Neb.

Remember The Sample Copy Fund.

I. W. W. ORGANIZERS

All credentials issued by the General Executive Board to voluntary or national organizers bearing the date prior to July 1st are hereby revoked on order of the General Executive Board. The below names have been issued credentials by the General Executive Board and are hereby authorized voluntary or national organizers with credentials at this time:

Wm. D. Hayward, General Organizer
J. A. Law, E. F. Dorcas, Jack Whyte, J. P. Cannon, J. M. Foss, G. E. B. Member, F. H. Little, G. E. B. Member, Ewald Koettgen, G. E. B. Member, J. J. Ettore, Matilda Rabinowitz, C. H. Edwards, G. E. B. Member, National Organizers

J. J. Ettore, Matilda Rabinowitz, C. L. Filigno, C. F. Howaro, F. Albizzati Organizers

Wm. D. Hayward, E. G. Flynn, J. A. Law, E. F. Dorcas, Jack Whyte, J. P. Cannon, August Walquist, George Leppert, W. A. Thomsen, Fred Isler, M. A. Dunson, J. P. Cannon, Ed. F. Danner, A. A. Rice, R. F. Edwards, J. E. Yeager

Vincent St. John, General Secy.-Treas.

The union hug Wednesday Sacramento are dumb torneys a 150 union their abn all their limits of C limits of live in it.

Suppose he contn the mounds the police through and three per cent lot.

And all the fami one hug Wednesday Sacramento are dumb torneys a 150 union their abn all their limits of C limits of live in it.

Then of the cooki are carried 2000 all the "army" of strict work and cuss sheriffs a

The or the land for made out who are army is because Sen. M. cre

of the "New Unionism" is on the press and will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. All back orders for this book will be taken care of as soon as the new edition is ready.

All communications for Local 284, should be addressed to the new secretary, John B. Smith, 1517 Webster street, Omaha, Neb.

Remember The Sample Copy Fund.

I. W. W. ORGANIZERS

All credentials issued by the General Executive Board to voluntary or national organizers bearing the date prior to July 1st are hereby revoked on order of the General Executive Board. The below names have been issued credentials by the General Executive Board and are hereby authorized voluntary or national organizers with credentials at this time:

Wm. D. Hayward, General Organizer
J. A. Law, E. F. Dorcas, Jack Whyte, J. P. Cannon, J. M. Foss, G. E. B. Member, F. H. Little, G. E. B. Member, Ewald Koettgen, G. E. B. Member, J. J. Ettore, Matilda Rabinowitz, C. H. Edwards, G. E. B. Member, National Organizers

J. J. Ettore, Matilda Rabinowitz, C. L. Filigno, C. F. Howaro, F. Albizzati Organizers

Wm. D. Hayward, E. G. Flynn, J. A. Law, E. F. Dorcas, Jack Whyte, J. P. Cannon, August Walquist, George Leppert, W. A. Thomsen, Fred Isler, M. A. Dunson, J. P. Cannon, Ed. F. Danner, A. A. Rice, R. F. Edwards, J. E. Yeager