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EMANCIPATION

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UNEMPLOYED PULL OFF BIG JOKE ON PARASITES

Buy A Plot of Ground In Heart of Sacramento's Swell Residence Quarter, And Can't Be Moved By Authorities

(Sacramento Star, March 18)

The unemployed "army" put over one huge joke on Sacramento Wednesday.

Sacramento is giggling, the police are dumbfounded and the district attorneys are working overtime while 150 unemployed are hanging out their shirts and socks on the limbs of trees in 1½ acres of ground "all their own" in the exclusive circles of Oakridge acres, outside the limits of the city where millionaires live.

Supposedly penniless, they hold the contract for the ground and swarmed there like ants to their mounds Wednesday morning when the police allowed them to march through Sacramento city in twos and threes after they agreed to disperse from the Yolo county sand lot.

And all their neighbors, including the families of former Sen. Marshall Diggs, A. A. Trueblood, financier, and Dr. H. W. Strader and a hundred more of the elite, watched the army march into the exclusive district with arms full of blankets packed with pots and pans, while every idle hand saluted cooks who also stood watching at the back doors.

Then came the wagons of tents, the cooking utensils which could not be carried on backs, and piles of wood, all of which was dumped on the valuable ground. When the "army" started to spread these, the rich woke up and started to fume and cuss, call up the police, county sheriffs and all the district attorneys in town.

The only reply they got was: "The army has tied us into a knot. They've gone and bought the land for $800, the contract has been made out and even Morris Brooke, of the Brooke Realty Company, whose agent sold the lot to J. McClure, a captain in Gen. Kelley's army, is almost sick in bed over it, because Brooke's $10,000 home is right in the neighborhood."

Sen. Marshall Diggs's $20,000 concrete mansion adjoining the "armies" property; Dr. Strader's $15,000 stucco home, with its beatuiful grounds, is in calling distance and A. A. Trueblood's $10,000 place is nearby.

Appeals from the residents to the "army" to move have been met with orders from the "army" to get off our place. The contract for the lot and the receipt of the first payment of $70 has been shown all the curious and while the unemployed sat around and grinned the police backed away to consult more district attorneys.

Morris Brooke, whose agent unwittingly negotiated the deal was the first to kick against the "army." He telephoned Sheriff Ahren's office.

"The 'army' is here taking all the wood on my place," said Brooke. "They are tearing up all the stakes and when I told them to get out they told me to go to hell."

Sheriff Ahern went to the scene with four deputies. Already there were 50 men on the lot.

"We won't get off," they yelled, "it's our lot," and straight-away they produced the contract.

Sheriff Ahern started back to his office and was taken ill with heart trouble. He was taken to his home in a taxi. He was immediately ordered to bed by an attending physician, who ascribed the breakdown to overwork in handling the unemployed situation for the last 10 days.

Atty. E. N. Mitchell was the attorney who helped McClure negotiate the deal. Mitchell declared that he did not know the land was being purchased for the unemployed.

McClure was seen on the main streets at a noon meeting of members of the "army" that had been let over the bridge from Yolo county. It is said that a man has been placed at the Twelfth street bridge on the road enroute to Oakridge Acres to direct all the unemployed to their new possession.

According to the agent who sold the land attempts were made by McClure to close the deal Tuesday night.

"We told him that would be impossible," said the agent, "as the safes with the books were locked. He came around the first thing in the morning and the papers were turned over. Of course we did not know for whom the land was being bought."

Brooke, owner of the firm who sold the property, is about the maddest man in town over the deal. He would not have sold the land for thousands if he had known the purpose it was intended for, he said. He made a statement to this effect Wednesday afternoon.

So wrought up are the residents of Oakridge Acres that the leading suburbanites will hold a vigilance meeting Wednesday night to try and form plans to rout the army.

The meeting will, it is said, be led by Sen. Marshall Diggs, Morris Brooke and A. A. Trueblood, and in the meantime the "army" is taking the position "we have the land, we should worry."

One hundred and fifty members of the unemployed "army" are camping on the state farm at Davis. The men have been acting in an orderly manner and announce that they will move on within a short time.

District Attorney Wachhorst stated Wednesday morning that when the unemployed "army" situation clears up he will give all of the unemployed in jail with the exception of "General" Kelley, Teesdale and several others a chance to plead guilty and be released.

The unemployed "army" in Yolo county is no more.

The last few stragglers of the "General" Kelley faction pulled stakes at 10 a. m., coming through Sacramento in twos and three despite an appeal from the county jail from their leader "to stick under all circumstances."

The last few to go were treated with a good meal Wednesday morning, the first they have enjoyed, using the remaining funds in the treasury to satisfy their appetites for a long hike.

Only the remnants of a deserted camp remained in the West Sacramento sand lot across the M street bridge at noon Wednesday, smoldering piles of burning refuse, battered boxes, cast-off blankets, dented tin cans and a few unportable cooking cans remaining.

"On to Washington" is the appeal of "General" Kelley from the county jail to his "army." "Tell the captains to stick, they (the authorities) know if we were out we could urge you on, and only hope that keeping us in jail, in cells, that you will break into fragments."

Sheriff Monroe, of Yolo county, delivered a St. Patrick's day address Tuesday to the unemployed. He told the men not to mistontrue kindness for fear to act and said the men must be off the lot by Wednesday.

William Gerke, treasurer of the unemployed army defense committee, an auxiliary of the International Workers' Defense league of San Francisco, announced the formation of the defense league in Sacramento Wednesday to assist the leaders of the "army" in jail and institute proceedings against the city, state and county because of injuries sustained by members of the "army" when routed from the Southern Pacific lot.

"We are not through with this yet," said Gerke. "We can show that men have been injured and the city, county and state shall hear from us. The Sacramento Defense League will assist to freedom and furnish protection for the men in jail."

The committee is composed of R. L. Buck, chairman; Jas. A. Moore, secretary; William Gerke, treasurer; John S. Wightman and Mrs. Lulu Wightman.

The Sacramento committee is collecting funds for the defense of its men. Gerke announced all checks to the local league should be made payable to person writing check and endorsed on back to William Gerke, treasurer, to act as a receipt. They have established headquarters in 221 Ochsner building.

A financial report of the Kansas City free speech fight, in our possession, shows total receipts of $664.57, of which sum $512.42 was raised in Kansas City, and $152.15 was contributed by outside locals and sympathizers of the I. W. W. The total expenditures were $629.54, leaving a balance on hand of $35.03.

Roderick Macdonald, of San Pedro, Cal., left home on February 9, on his way to Bakersfield, Oakland and different parts north. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please communicate with his wife at 1497 Beacon street, San Pedro, Cal.

Local 313 wants to hear from George McCue, whose duplicate card No. 83,274, is held by the local. McCue will do well to get in touch at once.—J. B. Benson, Sec'y, Box 219, Redding, Cal.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Special to Solidarity)

Spartanburg, S. C., March 16.

Since leaving Cleveland, I have traveled as far south as this town, and expect to go either to Asheville, N. C., or Augusta, Ga., in a couple of months.

There are no reds around here that I can find. This section seems at least a century behind time. There is the most docile, master-loving bunch of slaves here that I have ever met anywhere in all my travels. The plumbers are the only ones who have a semblance of an organization. They have an A. F. of L. local here and work 8 hours; all the rest work 10 and 11 hours per day. I worked nearly a month for one of the big cotton mill settlements near here. They paid us (plumbers) 50 cents per hour, but we had to work 10 hours. They said it would not do to have us working 8 hours, when the mill hands worked 11 hours; it would have a bad effect on their hands. The bosses are wise and know what is going on in the world of labor, and they take every precaution to keep their slaves in ignorance.

I tried to talk to some of these slaves, but found that while they were very dissatisfied with the miserable conditions under which they had to live and work, they were afraid of me as soon as they found out what I was talking.

In this mill that I speak of they work 60 hours per week, 11 hours per day for five days and five hours on Saturday. But the whistle does not blow at quitting Saturday, because it would have a bad effect on the hands in the nearby mills where they work all day on Saturday and might start them to thinking.

J. W. COX.

REACTION AGAINST GUNMEN IN SACRAMENTO

(Special to Solidarity)

Sacramento, Calif., March 19.

In reviewing the situation here in this city of pick handles and fire hose, there have been several little stunts pulled off which to the class conscious worker appear more or less comical. One policeman dead, the county sheriff not expected to live. Cause—"Skeretis," though the papers give the cause as heart trouble resulting from overwork and worry from handling unemployed army the past few days.

A reaction has set in against the "pick handlers" or special deputy sheriffs who for the first few days were real heroes, but as is always the case with the hired gunman who, after doing his dirty work is supposed to vanish, these gentry made up for the most part of pimps, wine-bums and saloon hangers-on have as yet failed to go, and remain an eye-sore to the good Christian citizens who are trying to forget Sacramento's "Bloody Monday." Many of them have been ordered out of restaurants and other public places. So that they who were heroes yesterday are today going around like whipped curs.

A number of these "pick handlers" were members of the A. F. of L. unions, but to the credit of these organizations, they used direct action tactics on a number of them. One of them who, by the way, was president of the Cigarmakers' Union, was kicked and beaten up and expelled from the union. Two members of the Cement Workers' Union met the same fate. And investigations are under way in many other craft unions.

Verily, Gunman, your name is mud.

DON. D. SCOTT.

The Police and the Unemployed

The unemployed problem continues to agitate New Yorkers in various ways that are illuminating and side-splitting. The newspapers having declared that the original statistics of unemployment, used by the I. W. W., were misleading, the police were ordered to take a census instead. These "I. W. W. figures," it must be stated, were originally compiled by Supt. Hopkins, of the employment bureau of the Association for Improving the Condition of the poor. They were the tabulated results of letters sent to and answered by labor organizations, charity societies, corporations, employment agencies, and other mediums of employment. They showed 325,000 to be unemployed in New York city. Then came the I. W. W. unemployed demonstrations and with them the newspaper repudiation of Supt. Hopkins' figures; also the taking of the police census. Now, it may be observed in passing, that the police, as unemployed census takers, are fulfilling a new police function. It is also Mayor Mitchell's way of "solving the unemployed problem." Mayor Mitchell is one of those benign gentlemen who will do anything for the unemployed but give them a job. He is a reformer; and the first step to reform is to complicate a very simple situation.

Well, the police, always reliable and honest, never guilty of participation in fraudulent manipulations or blackmail, report that their census shows 100,000 to be unemployed in greater New York. It so happens that the writer lives in a flat which is the inhuman habitation of eight families. To his own knowledge, there were three men in this house unemployed at the time the alleged police census was being taken, viz: a printer, a structural iron worker and an interior painter. Inquiry on the part of the writer has revealed the fact that the police have not visited this flat to interrogate ANY FAMILY in it regarding unemployment. How many other houses, containing unemployed, did these conscientious policemen avoid?

So much for the municipal police; now for another kind of police, the kind that William English Walling joins Lloyd George in calling "the best policemen for the syndicalists," namely, the opportunistic socialist partyites.

It happened in Cooper Union, on March 19. The Socialist party called a meeting to consider state insurance for unemployment in connection with the prevailing unemployed problem. A meeting for workingmen by workingmen—ostensibly—the unemployed were not permitted to give their side from the platform. It was like playing Hamlet with Hamlet left out. And for the same reason that Mayor Mitchell took the police census—for political effect. State unemployed insurance has never yet settled the unemployed problem. It has placed the cost of unemployed maintenance on the workers and driven Germany's unemployed, for instance, to other countries, there to enhance the unemployed problem still more. It is a questionable palliative, fastening the capitalist grip on the worker and making the latter less self-reliant and independent.

The meeting in Cooper Union resulted in the arrests of Joe O'Carroll and Jack Morris; who are held on charges of "inciting to riot," because the workers present insisted on O'Carroll's being allowed to talk for them! There was much turbulence and some blows; but, think of it, workingmen who insist on speaking on matters more vitally affecting themselves than the Hillquits, who pretend to talk for them, are charged with "inciting to riot." And, ye gods, this is "class consciousness."

How different from the days when, in 1887, Sergius Schevitch, addressing a Cooper Union mass meeting, declared, "No police will ever be called into a Socialist meeting to eject those workingmen who disagree with us, while I am on the platform; we will and must learn to proceed without the aid of our oppressors." A statement that evoked tremendous applause from all present, and that did much to establish greater peace. Had Schevitch yielded to the cries to call the police and put out the followers of Henry George, what a disgraceful scene would have occurred instead; for the police were lined up in the lobby only too ready to crack some skulls and bring shame upon the proletariat.

But the modern opportunist Socialists are not Schevitches. They are so little removed from capitalists in all else but theory as to be barely distinguished from them. History will not repeat itself with them, except in so far as such repetition but accentuates their resemblance to reaction. Yes, the funniest thing in the unemployed situation is the "class conscious" Socialists, who are more conscious of policy than they are of the meaning of their high-sounding phrases. They are the butt of ridicule in many working class quarters, besides those of the I. W. W.

J. E.

Some Observations In Europe

(Special to Solidarity)

Lausanne, Switzerland, Feb. 28.

The last time I saw you in Cleveland I promised to write you a letter about my European trip. I have waited quite a while before doing so, because a fellow cannot get a good impression of a country, its people and its customs and especially a knowledge of the labor movement unless he stays in that particular country a certain length of time.

I took passage at New York on a steamer of the French line. After a ten days' voyage we landed in Havre. When we got through with a few formalities at the customs house, we boarded a train for Paris. Right there I took notice that the cars were of such miserable construction, and so much out of date, that an American railroad company would burn the whole outfit as unfit for human travel.

While in Paris, I went to the headquarters of the C. G. T. and had a talk with Jouhaux, the general secretary, and Monatte, editor of "La Vie Ouvriere." The latter seems to be particularly well posted regarding the labor movement of France and many a talk we had together, but I could never impress him with the idea that industrial unionism was a superior form of organization to that of the C. G. T. The anarchist spirit has left its impression, even if they won't admit it. They are of the opinion that a centralized form of organization is detrimental to the workers and that it inevitably kills the spirit of private initiative in the individual. As far as the German trade unions are concerned the statement is true, because in Germany centralization is pushed to an extreme.

There was a strike of harness and saddle makers, about 400 of them, while I was in Paris, and I attended a meeting at the "Bourse du Travail," called under the auspices of the C. G. T., to raise funds for the strikers. The meeting was poorly attended and the speakers, all leading men of the organization, attributed the poor attendance to the indifference, which as they claimed, was permeating the rank and file. The statement is true, to my mind, because too many strikes have a tendency to tire out the workers. It works the same as with a prize fighter who is fighting all the time. In order to recuperate he must take a vacation.

Here in Switzerland the syndicalist movement doesn't amount to much, being torn to pieces between the anarchist faction or federalists and the socialist faction, better known as centralizers. The Swiss workingman is not a fighter and will exhaust every known method before he will strike. The methods of the middle ages still prevail among the bosses and the workers; many of the latter board with their exploiters. And all in all, the socialist politicians control the movement and use it mainly for electoral purposes.

As I expect to return to Paris in the spring, I may have something more interesting to write next time.

F. SULZER.

The Workingmen's Defense League of Los Angeles, sends to Solidarity a complete report in detail of receipts and expenditures for the defense of the so-called rioters at the Plaza in that city last Christmas. The report shows total receipts of $263.66; expenditures, $261.60, leaving a balance of $2.06. In the same connection is a detailed report of the funeral expenses of Fellow Worker Adamex, who was killed in the above "riot" by a policeman's bullet. Receipts for the funeral fund totalled $55.64; funeral expenses, $65.00, leaving a deficit of $9.36, which was made good by Parker Hill.

NOTICE!

WITH the coming issue we hope to have the entire subscription list of The Industrial Worker on our mailing list.

Those who were already subscribers of Solidarity will have their subscription extended to the time due them from the Worker. This has meant a very heavy financial burden to Solidarity to fill these subscriptions, due to the increased amount of paper and postage needed, and the fact that the organization has not been in shape to reimburse us for this expense. This will also further decrease the receipts on account of the delayed renewals from subscriptions extended way ahead.

However, we are glad to reach this number of new readers with our propaganda and give them value received for their money, and hope to be able to make the grade with the help of each of our readers. Now is the time this is needed. Do your utmost to boost the $1,000 fund and secure new readers. Introduce our literature and paper to your friends. In short it will be necessary to use every means at our command to Boost, Boost, BOOST for a larger and better paper. Let us hear from YOU today.

Here's A Chance To Kick At The Boss

Kennett, Shasta Co., Cal., Mar. 13.

Solidarity:

In your issue of March 7th, I notice an article headed, "A Donation with a Kick."

The fellow worker is sore because no mining news is published. If he keeps his eye peeled he can watch the letter from Redding. Redding is the gateway to the copper belt of California. Several gold properties are also within striking distance.

The Hornet, Iron Mountain and Old Diggins employ about 250 men; the Mammoth between 500 and 600; the Balaklala about 200, and the Stowell about 65. These are copper properties. Local 313, Redding, is a miners' local. Born last November it has cast off its swaddling clother and has become a husky youngster. The W. F. of M. has a local at Kennett, which maintains a secretary at $3.50 per day. When this secretary visits the camps he is allowed expenses. The eight-hour law (capitalist legislation) is openly violated by the mining companies and the W. F. of M. has never dared to protest. The majority of the old timers are disgusted with the tactics of the Federation, or rather the lack of tactics and are ripe for the teachings of the O. B. U. The board is mediocre, and the sleeping accommodations in most camps are vile. The situation is excellent for good live agitators, who will get on the job. Credentials will be cheerfully given to those who'll kick and opportunity is fine to do excellent work towards building up this, the only miners' local in California. We don't want soap boxers or philosophers, but men who'll stand the gaff on the job in order to promulgate the doctrine of industrial salvation among the slaves of the mines.

Kennett Local of the W. F. of M. is nothing more or less than a collection agency for Denver, and there never has or never will be any move made by the W. F. of M. to improve conditions in the hills. An invitation is cordially extended to our friend with the kick to roll his blankets and make Redding his objective point. Rustling for a job is not extra hard. Fellow Worker J. B. Benson, our active young secretary, will post him, and we guarantee him a chance to make a kick where the kicking will bring results.

Yours for the One Big Union,

DAN BUCKLEY.

Construction Workers' Local Union No. 332, has moved to a new hall located at 504 San Pedro street, Los Angeles. All workingmen are welcome. Free reading room.—Ed. Ray, Sec'y.

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B. H. WILLIAMS — Managing Editor

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How The Rev. Johnson Works His Jaw

The Boston Post of March 16, reports the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, of that city, as having delivered the following remarkable sermon the night before:

"The I. W. W. says that the world owes every man a living. Let any member of the I. W. W. go out into the country in the spring and pray to God: 'Oh, God, Thou dost owe me a living. I will not sow nor reap nor do any sort of work, but fill the granaries for me.'

"He will do that all summer—hold up his hands and tell God and the world that they owe him a living. When the harvest time comes that man will hold no grains in his hands. You keep on saying to God that He owes you a living and you will starve to death.

"The good things of the earth are the result of work. You do not get up in the morning and find ham and eggs have come down like dew in the night. God Almighty has no stores in Boston where there are automobiles and furniture moved there by the angels for us to take away. There is no garment unless some woman has worked at a machine. All the good things that we have were produced by the work of the people. If a man is sick he is supported by the brotherhood of philanthropy.

"The I. W. W. contend that the man who is valuable and should control everything is he who works with his hands. How about the man who works with his brain? I work with my brain and with my jaw. The brain of a Henry Ford will offset in production the work of 5,000 men.

"I read an open letter to me in a paper. I was referred to as a parasite. That is some kind of a bedbug. I deny that I am a parasite and I say that an I. W. W. who denies that the man who works with his brain is a laboring man is wrong.

"There has been a man who has sponged and bummed on me for 10 years. I cried over him. I prayed over him. And he turned out to be a religious bum. Men come here claiming that they cannot find work to earn a bed or meal. When I refer them to a juicy woodpile on Davis street they skedaddle. Paul has said, 'He that will not labor let him not eat.'"

The cheerful manner in which these "intellectuals" contradict themselves is one of the joyful features of the age. For instance: "The I. W. W. says that the world owes every man a living," and expects God to "fill the granaries" for him without his doing any work. On the contrary, "The I. W. W. contend that the man who is valuable and should control everything is he who works with his hands." The Rev. Herbert's "jaw" must have been working exclusively, when he reeled off this contradiction. In fact, that characterizes his "sermon" in its entirety. Let us take a closer view of some of Rev. Johnson's statements.

This "servant of God" must be losing some of his "faith." How often has he "thanked God" for "the good things of life which the Almighty has vouchsafed to him and his kind" without any effort on their part? How often has he "asked God" at the break-fast table "to bless this food which comes from on High," without thinking of some farmer who swore at his horses while planting and harvesting the same? Perchance he has forgotten the words of his supposed Master: "Behold the birds of the heaven, that they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; and your heavenly Father feedeth them. Be not therefore anxious, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed; . . . for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things." If this be true in the "year of our Lord" 1914, why should the Rev. Johnson berate the I. W. W. for its alleged "faith in prayer without work?" Rev. Herbert evidently cannot escape from the effects of his theological training; he judges the I. W. W. by himself and his kind.

"The good things of the earth are the result of work. All the good things that we have were produced by the work of the people." Will you find any I. W. W. man to deny this? The most oft-reiterated motto of the I. W. W. is, "Labor produces all wealth." According to one interpretation of the holy book, "God labored very hard for six days and left all the rest of the work to man whom He created in His own image." Since that time, too, the less work a man has been able to do and yet enjoy the good things of life, the more nearly "godlike" he is considered to be. Possibly Rev. Johnson may understand this when he receives his next pay check from his wealthy congregation.

"The I. W. W. contend that the man who is valuable and should control everything is he who works with his hands." Since the Rev. Herbert Johnson works with his "jaw" almost exclusively, he may be unable to understand the position of the "hand" worker. He may not know that a certain amount of brain power goes along with the hand work. He will then hardly understand the I. W. W. in its contention that "the combined brain and muscle of the working class produce all the accessories of civilization." Among these "accessories" produced and maintained by the collective labor of the working class are "jaw workers" like Rev. Johnson. The I. W. W. would organize all these USEFUL brain and manual workers into ONE BIG UNION of the working class, to "produce the good things of the earth" for THEMSELVES EXCLUSIVELY, leaving the USELESS "jaw workers" like the Rev. Herbert Johnson, to shift for themselves. We object to "some woman working at a machine" 12 hours a day producing silk garments for some "jaw worker's" wife to wear, while the producer thereof is in danger of freezing to death while traveling from the sweatshop to her den called a "home." We know that the good things of this world are all the result of work; but we also know only too well that those who work do not enjoy those good things. The I. W. W. would reverse the existing order, if you please. One Big Union of Producers will do the trick.

The Rev. Johnson denies that he "is some kind of a bedbug." Let us put him to the test: Let us write him a sermon from the obscure text, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the heaven have nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head," and let the Rev. Herbert deliver that sermon to his congregation one week before payday; he will then see how long the job of a real preacher of Christ's gospel will last. But perhaps after all, our reverend friend is right: a bedbug, unlike Rev. Johnson, does not sooth the feelings of his victims. This preacher is more like a leech which the old-fashioned physician used on patients with too much blood—the blood-letting was mutually beneficial to both patient and leech. So with the full-blooded parasites who pay this preacher's salary, and go to sleep while the Rev. Johnson's jaw works on Sundays.

Rev. Johnson's allusion to the "religious bum" reminds us that beggars are keen students of psycology. They can "pipe off" an easy mark as far as they can see him. As for his facetious reference to "a juicy woodpile," that reminds us of the final chorus in that I. W. W. song, "The Preacher and the Slave":

"You will eat, bye and bye,
When you've learned how to cook and to fry.
Chop some wood, 'twill do you good,
And you'll eat in the sweet bye and bye."

Verily, the only thing the Rev. Herbert Johnson seems able to work, is his jaw.

A Proposed Easter Parade

An Illinois correspondent suggests to Solidarity a novel idea for Easter parades throughout the country. Easter Sunday happens on April 12. Usually, in cities of any size, at least, it is the occasion for women of the middle and upper "clawses" to "bring out" the latest and most gaudy styles in headgear. Fifth Avenue in New York is especially reserved on that day of the year for "parasitesses" to parade their finery. Other cities have similar promenades. Most everybody of the two-named classes goes to church on Easter Sunday. Moreover, quite recently, the churches have hit upon a scheme to increase church attendance generally. Flaming posters, or painted signs, are placed in various parts of the cities, bearing the injunction in large letters, "Go to church."

Our correspondent suggests that, in view of the above circumstances, and the enormous extent of unemployment everywhere, the I. W. W. should organize the unemployed to "go to church" on Easter. A parade of thousands of out of works along Fifth Avenue in New York, April 12, showing the "Easter hats of the unemployed" would provide a social contrast that might open the eyes of some otherwise dense workers. We are passing along the suggestion for what it may be worth.

"A Wise Retreat"—For One Who's Beat

The New York World's financial editor, in his Sunday 21-t summary of Wall Street, says:

"Wall Street, which has recently turned to Washington for most of its news on which to base speculative movement, found its inspiration yesterday for a general rounding up of the short interests in a report that President Wilson had decided to urge upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the expediency of an early and favorable decision on the application of the railroads for permission to increase freight rates.

"Moreover, according to the Washington wires, the 'objectionable' features of the trust measures will be abandoned and the bill prohibiting interlocking directorates will be pruned into harmless shape."

"And that is what the editor-in-chief of The World calls "a wise retreat." The I. W. W. calls it a confirmation of its own theory that he who owns a nation's resources owns its government and can compel it to come to his terms by using those resources to create conditions of wide-spread unemployment and discontent, as the ultra-financiers and railroad magnates have been doing during the past year, in order to cause Wilson's abandonment of his "New Emancipation," alias middle-class rehabilitation. Their success is obvious: Wilson is discredited—defeated. But the basis of all government, as shown in his "retreat," is not so obvious, for even Marxian "scholars," like Boudin, attribute to government, especially in this country, powers which it does not possess. Workingmen and women, familiar with contemporary history, need not be so negatively classified to know the truth of the I. W. W. theory and to act accordingly with it.

Wall Street intimates that the U. S. Express Co. dissolution is in reality a consolidation. Its authorities point out that the Wells Fargo Co. will succeed to its business; and that the Wells Fargo Co. is Mrs. E. H. Harriman and family; the same "what" caused the dissolution of the U. S. Express. At the same time, the Wells Fargo issues a statement, stating that it rejoices over lower express rates (the same "what" is the alleged to have put the U. S. out of business), as "they promote competition." Nevertheless, some people insist that life is a vale of tears, instead of a pleasant island, surrounded by seas of humor. It sure is one laughable joke the way the dear Americans are hoodwinked.

When A. Parker Nevin, general counsel of the National Manufacturers' Association, tells the students of the University of Cincinnati, in a talk on the I. W. W. that "Lawlessness is its only law," he evidently believes that those students either have short memories or they like to be humbugged. With the Mulhall revelations fresh in mind, the general counsel of the N. A. M., as an advocate of law, must make a perfectly sublime figure. It would be interesting to hear him tell the Cincinnati students why "Col." Emory no longer holds the position now held by himself.

Talking of law and lawlessness, what a perfectly lawful coterie of divine capitalists Baer, Baker, Moore, Stotesbury, Reid and others are shown to be in the U. S. suit against the Lehigh Railroad! The filing of this suit shows that these men, the sanctified of the elect, have violated a U. S. Supreme Court decision dissolving the anthracite coal trust. They bought out eight independent collieries and prevented the construction of a competing railroad which was started on the basis of the tonnage to be received from these collieries. In other words, they did the very thing that the law, as interpreted by the highest authorities, forbade them to do. If the I. W. W. did one iota of the lawbreaking that the ultra-capitalists do, there would be some ground for the charge that "lawlessness is its only law." As it is, the big capitalists owning the earth "get away with it"; the I. W. W. owning nothing, is maligned.

The insurance companies are very much disturbed over the increase in deaths due to organic diseases among middle age persons. The increase is out of all proportion to the increase in population. Naturally it destroys "the life expectancy" upon which life insurance companies base their premiums and policy payments. It means uncalculated loss to them. Accordingly they are taking steps to prevent it. They have started a life conservation movement. So far this movement is largely educational. It urges precaution and prevention in a reformatory manner; and attributes the death increase complained of to modern luxury and strain. But the movement has evoked some interesting discussion; especially in The Nation, an ultra-cultured, capitalist weekly journal. The editor takes the ground that the increase is due to the scientific saving of lives otherwise doomed to die in early years, especially those of infancy. These people grow up and finally succumb to their inevitable weakness. But, a life insurance official argues, a weakling saved by science until 45 is liable to have gathered stamina enough to continue much longer. So he rejects the implication that to prevent an increase in middle age deaths, must begin where Sparta began—at birth. He is of the opinion that the increase is largely due to industrial causes. He calls attention to occupational diseases and their culminating effects at middle age, in substantiation of his theory. He might have gone further and cited the age limit of employment in corporations and the devastating effects of the Taylor and other systems; which, sapping proletarian vitality in youth, makes middle age a period of physical exhaustion and death. Any way, one thing is certain, to wit: capitalism's ruthless disregard of life is beginning to affect its highest places, those reservoirs of capital, the life insurance companies. Watch the agitation grow and profit from it. J. E.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of W. Wright (Windy), will please communicate with his sister, who is anxious to hear from him on a matter of importance. Address Emily E. Wright, 121 S. Hill St., Jackson, Mich.

Watch For Your Number

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 219. That means your sub expired last week, and you should renew at once.
THIS IS NUMBER . . . 220

The German Social Democracy

The German Social Democratic Party claims to be the labor party, and to represent the proletariat; but it was not founded or inspired by the proletariat, nor are its leaders today working men. The names Lassalle, Marx, Engels, Liebknecht, Kautsky, Bernstein and Lebedour, all members of the middle class, intellectuals and lawyers, sufficiently prove that labor has nothing to do with the leadership of the party. Bebel started life as a wage-worker, but was an employer of labor and a small capitalist at the time when he became a party leader in the Reichstag, and remained a well-to-do man till his death. And Bebel is the typical German Socialist!

The Marxian doctrines first found full expression in the Erfurt Convention of 1891. These doctrines are still nominally retained by the party to this day in the preamble of its platform. This preamble discusses "the ever widening gulf" between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, and ranges the Social Democratic party on the side of the latter. As a matter of fact the actual tactics and methods of the party representatives in the Reichstag are reformist and "progressive." The activities of the parliamentary group are such as to benefit the middle class and the upper working class, the aristocrats of labor. The middle class, therefore, under the cover of this preamble denying its existence, goes forward towards the completion of the bourgeois revolution and towards gradual disarmament and other measures for the benefit of the tax-payers. This middle class is destined to become the ruling class, the office-holding bureaucracy of State Socialism.

The Revisionists are the clear-headed and frankly reformist party leaders who would openly acknowledge the principles of reform and eliminate the misleading revolutionary verbiage from the preamble. The majority of the party are against touching the sacred words* but have no objection to compromise with capitalism in the actions of their representatives in the Reichstag. For instance, the Socialist group voted against the Army appropriation bill; but voted for the measures of taxation to cover army and navy expenses; in order, as they explain, that the direct taxation method instead of the indirect should be enforced! Thus the Socialists of Germany are quite ready to provide funds for their tremendous army and navy if only they can say how the money shall be collected! Shades of Karl Marx! Thus the "yellows" have their way in everything that really counts, leaving the magic symbols in the party platform to catch the votes of the proletariat, while continuing the "good work" of reform and "political progress" about which the industrial proletariat has no immediate concern!

A further and more detailed study of the movement in Germany and other foreign countries will be enlightening to the militant proletariat, and will serve as a basis for understanding similar phenomena in America, where they are sure to occur as the S. P. gains power. In the meantime our only hope for immediate betterment, and our surest road to ultimate emancipation is ONE BIG UNION. Yours for industrial freedom,

HERBERT STURGES

*Not a few of my phrases are cribbed from an article in the October, 1913, number of the Edinburgh Review. There is also a good article in the same number about "The Triumph of Scientific Materialism!" (The Scotch are naturally as intelligent as the French, but their country has not the natural advantages of sunny France.)

HERBERT STURGES.

Wheatland's Bloody Sunday

Workers, have you heard the story
Told throughout the land,
Of the awful bloody Sunday?
It happened in Wheatland.
How the Yuba sheriff posse
Came out from the town;
Fired upon defenseless workers;
How they shot them down?

People came from all directions
At the master's call,
To pick hops for Durst, the tyrant.
Pay was mighty small.
Men, women and little children
Worked with all their might;
In terrible heat, they asked for water—
Water was denied.

Soon they all were discontented;
To each other said;
"We can't stand this any longer—
How little we are paid;
How the master has deceived us,
We'll demand our right;
See our wives and children suffer,
Workers, let's unite."

Ford and Suhr were ably gifted
To address the crowd;
When they spoke about uniting,
How they cheered aloud;
"We stop working till the master
Grants our demand,
Put a boycott on the hopyard,
And the tyrant's land.

Now the hop king knew he had stretched
Things to the fullest length,
And he understood the slogan,
"Unity means strength."
So he called upon his lackeys
From the nearest town;
Came a bunch of drunken sheriffs—
Shot the workers down.

Then, that brave young Porto Rican
Did not care to run;
Saw a gun thug strike a woman—
Took away his gun—
Shot him down, and then another:
"Cowards, you!" he said.
Then a gun shot hit his brave heart
And the boy fell dead.

Arthur Lyons, a son of Briton,
He, too, played his part;
He was singing when a bullet
Struck him in the heart.
As these comrades had been singing
Songs of liberty,
Let us join their endless chorus—
Set the workers free.

Then the dreadful death of Nelson—
Hanged himself in jail (?)
For what reason? Do consider;
Dead men tell no tale.
By a gun shot he was wounded,
Tore his arm away;
Thereupon was charged with murder—
No one he did slay.

Many workers were arrested,
Tortured in their cell;
While the private rattle snakes
Made things look worse than hell.
Ford and Suhr as agitators,
Dared for freedom strive,
Are behind the bars in prison—
Sentenced there for life.

Now these men were not convicted
Through the evidence,
But by Yuba county's people
Thirsting for revenge.
Search all over Yuba county—
Search throughout the hills;
Every one stands for conviction,
Damn such scissor-bills.

Now, workers, let your cry for justice
Echo through the land;
Let us help those noble comrades,
Justice we'll demand.
Justice, they must give them justice,
Workers, raise your head;
They must give the workers justice—
Liberty or Death.

CONCLUSION

Royse and Lewis, able lawyers,
Came to their defense;
Even then the prosecution
Showed no evidence.
But what is the use of having,
Is there any one can tell,
A law suit against the Devil
When the court house is in Hell.
—By SWIFT WATER JACK.

Local 90, I. W. W., of Newark, N. J., has moved to a more suitable headquarters at 192 S. Orange avenue. Headquarters open every evening. All rebels coming this way are welcome. Address communications to Jacob Israel, 363 Bergen street, Newark, N. J.

All fellow workers of Louisville, Ky.; New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., are requested to communicate with Arthur J. Place, Port Fulton, Jeffersonville, Ind., in order to get together to organize a local in either of the three cities.

Mrs. A. Blick, 1 Albion Terrace, Patchway, Gros., England, is anxious to hear from her husband, Robert Blick, who was last heard of by her in Los Angeles a year ago.

Just Out Just Out

ONE BIG UNION

IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

BY EWALD KOETTGEN

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For Restriction of Immigration

The Bill to Establish a Literacy Test as Passed by the National House of Representatives; a Review of the Arguments Presented in the Debate For and Against Measure

Written for The American Employer
By OLIVER D. STEWART,
Managing Editor of the Associated Editorial Bureau, of Cleveland, Ohio

The bill (H. R. 6060) "to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States," which was passed by the national House of Representatives on the 30th of January, is regarded as essentially the same as the one that was passed by both the House and Senate in the last Congress and vetoed by President Taft. In outlining its provisions, Mr. Burnett, of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, explained that "the only material difference is the exclusion of a class not embraced in the other bill."

"This bill," Mr. Burnett went on to say, "after providing for the exclusion of anarchists and others who are also deportable if they should come in, adds to the excludable and deportable class those who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property. That is to keep out a class of people who come teaching and preaching a species of anarchy that probably is not embraced under the law as it now stands."

Mr. Burnett also pointed out that under the existing law the head tax is $4, and that it is proposed by this bill to increase it to $5; that the Bureau of Immigration has ruled that, under existing law, "stowaways" can steal in and cannot always be deported; that these are, therefore, specifically embraced in the general class of persons who are excludable. The bill, he declared, is also designed considerably to enlarge and strengthen the provisions of the present law intended to exclude those who are induced to come into the country by advertisements, and adds to the excluded classes persons who cannot become eligible, under existing law, to citizenship by naturalization, unless otherwise provided for by treaty, etc.

"We think," he continued, "that will reach a class of those who are coming in to the Pacific coast—Hindus and other Asiatics who ought to be kept out. (No specific provision is made for their exclusion, however, because of the embarrassment it was thought this might occasion in the maintenance of friendly relations with Japan.) And proceeding, Mr. Burnett had this to say of the main purpose of the measure:

"We have also the *literacy test*, which is the real bone of contention in the bill. In fact, I have had intimations from gentlemen opposing the bill, that with that left out, they would be willing to take the rest of the bill. In my judgment that is the best part of the bill and is really essential and necessary. The rest of the bill is more administrative than anything else; and I want to say that while it is a long bill, yet, except as to the essentials I have mentioned, and a few more to which I will call attention, *it is mainly a codification of the existing law, with some amendments.*"

For instance, an amendment is proposed respecting the admission of skilled labor. The law as it now stands provides that skilled workmen shall be admitted, if otherwise entitled, when unemployed labor of like character cannot be found in this country. This bill makes the same exceptions, but provides for previous investigation and trial of the question of the necessity of importing the skilled workmen in any particular instance. The bill also provides to admit the foreign-born wives and children of naturalized citizens. It further provides for the imposition or increase of penalties to transportation companies for assisting immigrants. "We had rules and laws against the assisting of immigrants before," Mr. Burnett explained, "but in some cases there were no penalties and in other cases the penalties were not regarded as high enough."

In this respect the provision of the existing law as to the exclusion of alien insane is also proposed to be amended by the addition of a penalty for bringing them in. It is proposed to increase the penalty for bringing in certain other classes from $100 to $200. Penalties are also provided for harboring inadmissibles and for bringing in aliens whose afflictions are such as to affect their ability to earn their living, also those who are unable to earn their living, also those who are unable to read and who are debarred for any reason from becoming citizens by naturalization. One section provides for the detailing of United States government surgeons, inspectors and matrons on immigrant-carrying ships. (The insertion of this in the bill has already been made the subject of protest by several foreign governments.) Another section provides for more competent and thorough inspection of persons and for the searching of vessels and railroad trains for aliens. It also gives inspectors the power to require the attendance of witnesses and examine them on oath touching the right of an alien to enter the country.

What are designed as more effective measures for the deportation of inadmissibles are also included and a higher penalty is provided for failure of transportation companies to take them away after in any case the authorities shall have ordered that to be done.

"Another very important provision," as Mr. Burnett stated it, "is for interior immigrant stations. That amendment was made because we found in many cases ignorant aliens and alien girls coming here from abroad and starting on a long journey into the interior would fall into improper hands and have trouble on the way. We found that those who got in from the borders to reach interior points were often abused and defrauded and by this amendment the government protects them in a way they could not have under the law as it now exists."

Several sections are devoted to alien seamen. Transportation companies are required to deliver to the immigration officer in charge of the port of arrival lists containing the names of all aliens employed on the incoming vessel and specifying those who are to be paid off and discharged in that port, also to report all desertions, with description in each case of the deserter. The bill further provides for deportation of any such alien seaman who shall desert his vessel in a port of the United States or land therein contrary to law, unless on investigation and trial before a board of special inquiry he shall be found to be entitled to admission.

In explanation of this, Mr. Burnett said that "it was found and so held by our courts, that when alien seamen were employed on ships and came to this country in the ships, they could go ashore and desert those ships and get out without any kind of inspection and escape restrictions in that way. We found that some of the smaller steamship companies were engaged in traffic of that kind, employing men on the other side in menial positions, allowing them to come to this country as part of the crew of the ship, and, when they got here—perhaps paying a consideration to get here—they were people that would have been deported, but, coming in the way they did, and deserting and mingling with the masses of our people, escaped detection."

Mr. Sabath, of Illinois, also a member of the Committee on Immigration, called attention to the omission of Mr. Burnett to mention as among the changes in existing law that are proposed the provision that the act shall apply to *all* aliens. Aliens are defined in the bill to be persons not native-born or naturalized citizens of the United States. "We have in this country," Mr. Sabath said, "thousands and thousands of honest men of foreign birth who, on account of the harsh naturalization laws, have been unable to become citizens, although residing here for many years. Frequently these men who leave in the country from which they have emigrated a father or a mother or **other relative, are** obliged to return abroad for a short time, possibly to see their parents for the last time to bid them good by before they set out on that long journey from whence none of us return. It matters not whether these people have resided in this country for five, ten, fifteen or twenty years; if this bill should become a law, upon their return they would be subjected to the same regulations as ordinary immigrants upon their first journey to our shores."

THE LITERACY TEST

The provision for the literacy test, as it passed the House of Representatives, is as follows:

"That after four months from the approval of this act, in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto, to-wit: *All aliens over sixteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: Provided,* That any admissible alien or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizens of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter. *That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in the various languages and dialects of immigrants.* Each alien may designate the particular language in which he desires the examination to be made, *and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect.* No alien now coming in the same vessel or other vehicle of carriage or transportation shall be tested with the same slip. That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to-wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Labor that they emigrated from the country of which they were last permanent residents solely for the purpose of escaping from religious persecution; all aliens who have been lawfully resident in the United States and who have resided therein continuously for five years, and who have in accordance with the law declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and who return to the United States within six months from the date of their departure therefrom; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory."

This provision, according to Mr. Burnett, "would not keep out the splendid Scandinavian people that come to this country, the magnificent Scandinavians who have built up the great Northwest. Not one in a thousand of these would fall under the ban of the reading test. It would not keep out the English or the Irish, the Welsh or the Scotch. The recent figures show that than one per cent of these great nationalities would fall under the rule and be excluded. It would not keep out two per cent of the Germans or the Hollanders, it would not keep out one per cent of the Bohemians, it would not keep out the Frenchman or the Switzer. * * *

"This bill is not aimed against the Jews, if they can read their Yiddish or Hebrew, or if they are fleeing from religious persecution. A distinguished Jew from the East Side, New York, said last year to me that there is not one per cent of the Jewish people but that can read their Yiddish bible. * * * *But, Mr. Chairman, if would strike down fifty odd per cent of those from southern Italy, from along the borders of the Mediterranean Sea, from Sicily and the islands of the Mediterranean.* * * *That is the class at which this bill is leveled. It would keep out about thirty per cent of the Poles, about forty per cent of the Greeks, some sixty or seventy per cent of the Turks * * * and ninety per cent of the Mexicans.*"

It further appears from the debate in the House of Representatives that this requirement respecting literacy was inserted in the bill, not merely as a test of the qualifications of immigrants affected by it to become desirable residents or citizens of the country, as were the provisions of the present law excluding idiots, insane persons, epileptics, persons afflicted with tuberculosis or loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, convicted criminals, anarchists, prostitutes, vagrants, etc., but that, like the present provision excluding contract laborers, its chief purpose is to limit competition in the unskilled labor market by keeping out the large per cent of immigrants indicated by Mr. Burnett, also that this, rather than a physical or any other character of test, was selected at the suggestion of a commission appointed by authority of Congress in 1907 to investigate the subject. This is made sufficiently clear to Mr. Burnett himself:

"The investigations of the Commission," he said, quoting from its report, 'show an over-supply of unskilled labor in basic industries to an extent which indicates an oversupply of unskilled labor in the industries of the country as a whole, and, therefore, demand legislation which will at the present time restrict the further admission of such unskilled labor. It is desirable in making the restriction that (a) a sufficient number be barred to produce a marked effect upon the present supply of unskilled labor, and that (b) as far as possible the aliens excluded should be those who come to this country with no intention to become American citizens or even to maintain a permanent residence here.' * * * The Commissions says that several methods they refer to could be adopted for that purpose," Mr. Burnett continued, "and conclude: 'All these methods would be effective, in one way or another, to secure restrictions in a greater or less degree. The majority of the Commission favor the reading and writing test as the most feasible single method.'"

ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT

In his argument on the main question—as to restriction—Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts, stated that "the report of the Commissioner of Immigration shows that from September 30, 1819, down to June 20, 1913, a period of nearly 94 years, 21,095,614 immigrants came to this country, whereas during the ten years from June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1913, no less than 9,713,330 immigrants have arrived. Think of it!" he exclaimed. "Nearly one-third of all the immigration in the last hundred years has arrived since June 30, 1903. * * * The report shows that 1,427,227 aliens were admitted to this country in the year ending June 30, 1913," and that, of the whole number "of aliens over 14 years of age admitted last year, 300,108, or about 24 per cent, were unable to read any language."

"To be sure, in times of prosperity," he continued, "we could give employment to hundreds of thousands more Europeans if we could only get them to work cheap enough. If we were only willing to adopt the Chinese, we could employ millions of them building railroads, factories and all manner of good things. If some one could only import a race which would work for even less than the Chinese, every cent of capital and credit in the world could be commandeered for the promotion of enterprises on which they would be employed. The demand for their labor would be almost inexhaustible. But how about the welfare of the workingmen in the country? Where would they find their jobs? * * * "They" (the immigrants) "are good men and women, I dare say, but they are used to a poor standard of living. They are willing to accept a poor standard of living. They are willing to work for less wages than our own people are willing to work for. Do you think that American workmen can raise their standard of living while we are admitting each year over a million competitors to cut it down?"

In his argument on the same subject Mr. B[illegible] of Alabama, the sponsor of the bill and leader of the debate in support of it, was content to urge that "the other day one of the great leaders of the Federation of Labor, Mr. Morrison, the Secretary of that Federation, stood before our committee pleading for this bill and said: 'Mr. Chairman, I speak not only for the natives, but I speak for thousands of men of every nationality who believe that our first duty is to take care of those whom we already have.' My friends, the old saying that charity begins at home certainly ought to pervade the minds of the American Congress. * * * The bill aims at those who come here for the purpose of beating down the price of labor, who come here for the purpose of establishing low standards of morals and living, and to drive out, as Mr. Morrison says, those who desire to make an honest living and maintain their families in decency and self-respect. * * * It would keep out those who at Lawrence, Mass., during the strike last year, carried through the flag of Black Hand leaders, the followers themselves unable to read their own language—those who had inscribed upon the banners of the leaders they blindly followed, 'no law, no god, no master'."

Mr. McKinzie, of Illinois, dealt with another aspect of the question: "To any observer it is plain," he said, "so far as common labor is concerned on public works in our country, that the standard has fallen to a level where Americans refuse to engage in it, both on account of the wage and association. All will agree that labor should be exalted and no man should blush to admit that he labors for a livelihood; and that callouses on his hands produced by honest toil should be considered badges of honor rather than disgrace. But under existing conditions the American youth feels humiliated and disgraced when classed as a common laborer. * * * I am fully aware that many of those opposed to this legislation are governed by humanitarian instincts, but I fear there are those more selfish and whose sentiments are expressed in the following lines" (by Gordon Thayer):

Breed us more men, ye daughters of toil;
Ye alien mothers in far-off lands,
Sire them strongly, clean brawn and bone,
For we sift from the chaff the wheat alone,
When they come to die at our hands.

Think on our greed in your travail throes,
Think of us when ye bare your breast,
Mine and smelter shall ficlaim their toll,
Roads shall be broken and reach their goal,
Though ye smell their blood from the west.

We build us strong on your woman's woe,
Pier of granite and iron span,
Glare of furnace and caisson's gloom,
Of him whom ye gave us—a man.

Seas shall not bar your sons from harm;
Steppe, or forest, or alpine slope,
Our arms are long to grasp what we hate
The New World springs from your trampled seed;
Ye drain the dregs of our draught of hope.

Mr. Johnson, of Washington, based his argument on the ground that "it has ceased to be possible" (for the immigrant) "to go straight through the gates at New York—straight through with a ticket pinned to his shoulder and a smile of happy expectancy on his face. Those days are gone. He jams in the cities. He falls into the hands of bosses, padrones or agents. His labor is farmed out. I think it is evident to every man here that the time is ripe when the United States should declare that it can no longer be an asylum for the oppressed of all the world. The exact time of the restriction bill shall take is not so important—*anything that will restrict* * * * A few years ago when signs of distress began to appear in the larger states and crowded cities, we undertook at once to conserve the resources of the United States. We put aside our coal lands, forests and other natural resources, and, after we did that, it was our duty to shut the front door. It adds force to my argument. If we are to save what is left of our country, our public domain, let it be for the posterity of the people now in the United States."

According to Mr. Quinn, of Mississippi: "These people do not go out on the farms and produce anything for the people of this country they are congested in the towns and cities. You have the banana peddlers here, you have people sowing the seeds of discord, and, as long as that is the case, so long will you continue to undermine the real prosperity of your country. What idle labor we have in this country is enough for us. * * * I think it is time for us to call a halt. My principal reason is because the bringing in here of a class of citizens who do not love the American flag and who do not have the patriotism that would lead them to defend the country in time of war will in the course of time undermine our government, overthrow our ideals, destroy American institutions and kill prosperity." And he added: "Ninety per cent of their earnings are sent across the seas, never again to be seen in the United States."

The view expressed by Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, was "that many unprepared immigrants" (unprepared for citizenship) "are concentrated in certain districts, themselves not yet fully assimilated, thus cutting them off from the opportunities which contact with Americans would give them to learn of the character of our institutions and their responsibilities under our form of government. Year after year a larger proportion of these new immigrants are remaining in localities largely un-American. The fact of their illiteracy prevents them from getting out among our people and thus acquiring by precept and example knowledge of these things. These illiterate people, no matter how well meaning they may be, are by reason of their lack of education a prey to knaves, native and foreign."

Mr. Sisson, of Mississippi, viewed it in still another light. "I think it resolves itself absolutely into one question and but one," he said. "It is absolutely a *commercial* question, and the people who labor and toil in this country realize fully that it is a question of wages and a question of competition in the life of the wage earner, because when men are competing for the same job you get cheaper labor, but when men who want men to work for them are competing for that labor you can maintain the standard of American wage and you can not do it unless you do that. The men who are the great employers of labor want cheap labor and much immigration. I understand one, a railroad president, in a meeting of business men who were interested in the employment of labor, offered a resolution about twelve months ago in which he proposed that you shall receive from China and Japan and from India the coolie and Hindu labor for the purpose of putting them in various lines of industry on the railroads.

"Those men in this country who employ men for a low wage are those men who, when they get a certain unit of work done for a smaller amount of pay than they would otherwise get, are the people who profit by this horde of alien labor which comes to this country, and that is why it was that a short time ago in a labor organization meeting there was passed almost without opposition by the representatives of the American wage earners' organizations a resolution favoring this literacy test. It is a question fairly and simply whether or not the American who lives in this country shall be able to maintain his wage or shall compete with those people who come here from year to year, as the mo-

(Continued on Page Four)

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For Restriction of Immigration

Continued From Page Three

nopolists say, to supply much-needed labor. And, gentlemen of the committee, when you analyze the situation in America you find the men who are behind this movement, controlling the public press, appealing to Congress to prevent legislation of this kind, are the men who are employing labor."

In line with this commercial view, Mr. Austin, of Tennessee, contributed: "Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I wish to say something about the foreign steamship companies that are responsible, in a large measure, for inducing, encouraging, stimulating and working up foreign immigration to this country in order that they make from this business $50,000,000 per annum and use our country as a dumping ground. While in Europe I had occasion to visit the office of a steamship company, and was informed that that company alone had 1,200 agents scattered all over Europe, and I take it that every other steamship company has an equal number of local or field agents. In every attempt we have made to protect our country from the unwise, unjust and unpatriotic continuation of a policy which brings burdens upon us in caring for the insane and criminal classes and the education of the illiterate of foreign lands we are antagonized and opposed in every conceivable way by the foreign steamship companies. They have no care or concern for our land or people. Their god is mammon. Their action is selfish and at the expense of our beloved country. We are here to represent the best and highest interest of the American people, who by their votes commissioned us to legislate for them and not for a foreign steamship trust."

In defense of the *character* of the test itself, Mr. Dershem, of Pennsylvania, asserted that "the percentage of illiteracy is enormously greater among the undesirable nationalities than among those we have always been glad to welcome to the United States"; that "there is no God-given right by which men can come to this country and expect us to educate them"; and Mr. Fess, of Ohio, declared that he did not think, "to say the least, that it is inconsistent for an American citizen who lives in a state that requires education by compulsory law, and who lives in a nation in which most of the states have compulsory education, to require as much of the foreign immigrant as we require of our own individuals."

Mr. Austin, of Tennessee, contended that to exclude illiterates would make more effective the provisions barring the criminal and insane, because, he quoted from an editorial in the New York Times, "the prevalence of insanity among immigrants is evidently much greater than among the native born"; and, he added on his own account, that "the very fact that the insane asylums, hospitals, prisons and other state institutions in New York and Pennsylvania are filled with aliens; that the Black Hand Society, the white slave operations, the gunmen, have flourished in New York and other places; that out of more than a million aliens admitted in twelve months less than 25,000 were rejected, is in itself convincing proof of the unwillingness or inability of our immigration authorities to rigidly enforce existing laws." "The administration of our immigration laws as it affects the insane, criminal and pauper class is a fraud, a farce and a delusion," he charged. "I make this statement because I was for more than a year in a position to observe and study the American method of immigration inspection."

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, urged that "wherever the ignorant and illiterate aliens outnumber the Americans in an industry, you will read the sure result in the ghastly records of the carnage of peace. The toll is greater in four years of the industrial record than in four years of the fratricidal strife of the sixties. I claim that much of this frightful waste of life and limb is due to the ignorance of the foreigners, and they pay the real penalty of their ignorance to the full degree. They suffer in themselves and they also brand America as a nation where no regard is paid to humanity in industry and whence human life is the cheapest commodity of them all."

THE DEMAND FOR LEGISLATION

The further argument was advanced that there was a great and widespread demand for the legislation. Mr. Burnett read into the Congressional Record a long list of national and state associations that had presented petitions urging the enactment of the bill or endorsed it. Among these were the American Federation of Labor, and many of its big subsidiary organizations; the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' National Congress, the National Grange, the National Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, the National Council of the Order of American Mechanics, the National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the American Purity Federation, the National Reform Bureau, the Immigration Committee of the Eugenics Division of the American Breeders' Association, the Immigration Conference at Tampa, Fla., of 1908, the National Prison Reform Association, etc.

Mr. Burnett did not give the reasons that induced these various organizations to endorse such a measure, and little light was thrown on this aspect of the matter in the general debate. For instance, Mr. Slayden, of Texas, in commenting on a criticism by Mr. Sabath, of Illinois, to the effect that most of the demand for the legislation came from sections of the country that are least affected by immigration, and that if those who resided in those sections were better informed, the situation would be changed, said: "As a man who began his existence in one of the southern states and who now has the good fortune to reside in Texas, I protest against the gentleman's suggestion. He says," continued Mr. Slayden, that—

"If we in the South were as well advised on questions of political economy and political science, or words to that effect, as people are in the North, and presumably as they are in the city of Chicago, we would take a different position on this question. Now, Mr. Chairman, it may be that some things in these sciences have been revealed to the gentleman which we have not yet comprehended, but I have seen no evidence on the floor of this House to indicate the truth of his position in that respect. The people in the South are confronted, and have been for fifty years, by problems that he little comprehends, if he has ever undertaken to study them. The position of the people of the South on this question does not grow out of religious prejudice. *Their position on this question has been forced on them by conditions so complex, so incomprehensible to him and other men who have not known it from personal contact, that it would be an utter waste of your time for me to undertake to discuss it here.*"

So it was not discussed; but of course the Southern States, with their Afro-American labor, have their own problem of assimilation to solves. They probably do not need the immigrant and view with alarm the prospect of a rapidly increasing influx that might eventually spread into their country. An inkling of this is given in the preamble of a resolution of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, stating that "it is proposed to relieve the Northwest of its intolerable immigration evils and to continue the unloading of undesirables upon this country by diverting and distributing the incoming, ever-increasing influx from southern Europe, Asia and northern Africa over the agricultural sections of the South and West."

The reason given by Mr. Morrison, the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, for endorsement by that organization of the literacy test was quoted by Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania, in his remarks in opposition to the measure. He stated that in his testimony before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization Mr. Morrison said: "We hold that the living conditions of our organized workers here in many industries are better than they are in Europe. * * * What we are trying to do is to prevent people coming over here to destroy the conditions we have established. * * * There are supposed to be about 29,000,000 in gainful occupations. That includes everybody that works for wages." "Three millions would be a fair statement of the membership, men and women, of the American Federation of Labor and of organized bodies today, would it not?" he was asked. "I think so; yes, sir," he replied. "So that the majority of wage earners is against the organized body—that is to say, there are more unorganized than there are organized?" his questioner continued. "Yes, sir," said Mr. Morrison. "And the mission of the Federation would be, and is, to organize that great mass of unorganized wage earners in the United States?" the examiner went on. Again Mr. Morrison answered yes; and, in the course of the debate, it developed that a further reason for urging restriction was that the Federation had found these immigrants very hard to organize.

Of the patriotic orders, Mr. Moore said: "They want the bill passed to preserve American institutions, to uphold the public school system and to encourage a respect for the stars and stripes. They do not want the United States made a dumping ground for anarchists or criminals or other undesirables." With reference to other organizations, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, stated their reasons for favoring the bill as follows: "Some seem to believe that unless the influx into this country of the natives of other countries where the Catholic faith overwhelmingly or largely prevails is stopped, ultimately Catholics will predominate in the United States and bring about a union of church and state. * * * Those who would create religious prejudice direct their suggestions of apprehended union of church and state toward the Italian immigrant."

(To be continued)

They Have Not Where To Lay Their Head

Dedicated to Mr. Sky Pilot.
(By James P. Hayes)

When you've lauded all the captains,
who rule the ship of might,
And exhorted all your hearers to
walk the path of right,
Here's then another text I give—
the gospel of the cross,
Go feed and clothe the naked! Go
seek the one that's lost!

His name? Their names are legion;
their names you never knew;
You passed them by in silent scorn,
to reach the chosen few;
For what avails the homage of the
lowly, hungry mass;
They have no viands to feed you, no
wines to fill your glass?

But a better song is in their ears
than ever Christian heard,
A higher praise in their hearts than
preacher's gilded word;
For they have learned the church's
mission; 'twas learned at bitter cost,
Those men who lived and suffered,
those men who loved and lost.

And throughout the world they'll
wander, those outcasts at your
gate;
They have done with all your customs, they have learned your
creed of hate;
And they'll preach another gospel;
a truer faith they'll spread:
Go ye and eat of what ye reap—
let each one earn his bread.

The $1,000 Fund

Total March 17	$314.10
Wencil Francik	1.00
Justus Ebert	1.00
Roy Maule	1.00
John Arscott	1.00
Tom Halero	1.00
T. W. Cox	1.00
Ban	1.00
J. B. Hinman	1.00
F. L. Rhoda	.75
Total March 24	$322.85

New I. W. W. Song Book

As previously announced, the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau is contemplating the issuing of a new edition of the Red Song Book, formerly published by the Industrial Worker in Spokane. Writing upon the subject, Fellow Worker Richard Brazier, of that city, some of whose songs are in the former editions, suggests that we make it bigger. That is our intention to increase the number of pages from 48 to 64, adding about ten new songs, while retaining all the old ones. We have several good songs, never before published, set to popular airs, and which have been "tested out" and found O. K. by the official bureau "songster" (not the editor). Their titles will be announced later.

In figuring on the cost of the Song Book, however, we strike a temporary snag. For an edition of 20,000, the paper and cover stock alone will cost approximately $150; not to mention linotyping, which, with other necessary expense, will bring the initial cash outlay up to nearly $200. This money is not available at present writing. IT CAN BE RAISED VERY QUICKLY BY BOOSTING THE $1,000 FUND. If every live member of the I. W. W., who wants to see some new literature, of which the Song Book is only a starter, will SEND ALONG A DOLLAR at least, AS SOON AS THEY SEE THIS, we will get busy at once. Otherwise delay in publishing this needed literature will be inevitable.

General Organizer Wm. D. Haywood last week sent us a check for $200, a donation from Louise Kneeland, of New York. This is to be applied to a fund which we intend to push later on—namely to secure a folder and linotype for the printing plant. Our March receipts, exclusive of this donation, are the lowest for several months past, and for that reason we cannot undertake the outlay for pamphlet stock, as above specified. Locals should see that current bills for bundles and literature are paid at once to relieve the situation.

AT THE SAME TIME BOOST THE THOUSAND DOLLAR FUND AND KEEP BOOSTING IT, UNTIL THE MONEY IS IN OUR HANDS!

K. C. Boosting

Jim Cannon writes in from Kansas City that they are going to take advantage of the favorable sentiment in this burg following the free speech victory to roll up a circulation for Solidarity. The plan to be worked is to have each member dispose of at least four 6-month prepaid sub cards each month. This looks good to us and could be copied by other locals.

Free Bundle For Sub Hustlers

Solidarity will furnish free of cost a small bundle of each week's issue to any reader who solicits subscriptions. This bundle will be continued only as long as there is evidence of a real effort being put forth to boost the circulation. We will do our part and more to make this work as easy as possible. Can't you do a little.

Job Printing

Although this department has not been overly rushed of late, we have turned out a great diversity of jobs lately. Among them are all kinds of special Stickers, Throwaway Cards, Leaflets, Circular Letters, Collection Lists, Local Assessment Stamps, bound Receipt Books, containing 100 perforated sheets of four receipts each and many other small jobs.

These jobs have been shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada and have in every case pleased the customer both as to workmanship and prices. We are in a position to do a great deal more of this work if received. On any kind of a job which does not require a great amount of large display type we will promise you a fine job delivered to you prepaid at a price as low as possible to obtain in your own vicinity. Help support this institution by sending in your work of this nature and secure good printing bearing the I. W. W. label.

Job Agitators Welcome In Redding

Redding, Cal., March 19.

Miners' Industrial Union, 313, and Local Union 88, have one hundred members. Only the secretary and organizer are to be found around the hall. All others are on the job, agitating through a camp delegate system in both mines and woods. No philosophers need apply. Industrial workers are heartily welcomed and help is given them to get on to the jobs. Members are joining every day. Prospects are good. More than fifty members joined during the past month. These locals are working out a plan whereby the members on the job will vote on all business, thus preventing seven or eight men running the locals and hogging the pie cards.

J. B. BENSON, Sec'y.

An Eight Page Paper.

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 3 1-2c.

"PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER" Gustave Herve
32 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 3 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

"POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE I. W. W." By Vincent St. John

"GETTING RECOGNITION" By A. M. Sturton

"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM" By Edward Hammond

"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 Hew To Get It" By August Walquist

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.

Among The Idaho Miners

(Special to Solidarity)

Wallace, Idaho, March 19.

The question of industrial unionism has long been a subject for discussion in the Coeur d'Alene district. It is a well-known fact that some of the greatest fighters within the ranks of the Western Federation of Miners were produced here, men who had gone through some of the hardest-fought battles of the great class struggle in America and who realized that only through an organization founded on the lines of Industrial Workers of the World could the working class ever hope to free itself from wage slavery.

Where do we find these men now? Some of them have been blacklisted and driven from place to place only to be told to keep on going as soon as the master got wise to them. Others have been driven from their own organization, being denounced as disrupters, etc. But the seed sown has begun to mature.

In November last a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a local union of the I. W. W. In the discussion a couple of S. L. P. members argued the two-wing theory and the result was that a charter was sent for from Detroit, Mich. But during the winter months the results were that the membership remained stationary; this set them to thinking and on investigation they found that the workers did not desire to align themselves with the "civilized plane" brand of industrial unionism.

At the last business meeting of Local 116, Detroit I. W. W., Fellow Worker August Walquist was invited to speak. He dwelt on the Fourth Convention of the I. W. W. He pointed out how the "Detroit I. W. W." came to be organized after the unseating of certain delegates in that convention and also showed conclusively that the "Detroit I. W. W." was nothing more than the tail of a political kite, namely, of the Socialist Labor Party. In speaking of the direct actionists he showed how direct action had wrung $15,000,000 more in wages from the master class in Lawrence; how solidarity had won in McKees Rocks, Little Falls, Paterson, and other places. In closing he showed the comparative membership in the two organizations and advised taking out a Propaganda League charter in the only organization that could claim the right name of the I. W. W. On a vote being taken there was only one dissenting vote in favor of the change. One Italian who could not speak much English said, "I want Chicago."

The total membership here at present is 35, and prospects are good for a large organization in the very near future, as the miners here want to see a change, being tired of the old dope handed out so long.

PRESS COMMITTEE, WALLACE PROPAGANDA LEAGUE.

We have on hand 15,000 copies of "How to Overcome the High Cost of Living," by T. F. G. Dougherty, a 16-page 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

Five yearly subscriptions for $4.00.

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 the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

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

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

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

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

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

A "Union" Militia

On March 16th the capitalist newspapers reported that "Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., advised the Ft. Wayne, Indiana, Central Trades and Labor Council to permit its members to join the state militia."

If this injunction is obeyed, imagine the strike of the future! For instance, the Amalgamated Association of Jackass Shoers is on strike, and during the excitement that usually follows, some of the scabs are trimmed, the police are called on to protect them, thugs and gunmen are sworn in, Burns' "defectives" by the score are rushed to the scene. But the strike continues and unless something is done soon the strikers will be victorious; clubs, revolvers and "defectives" cannot shoe jackasses. The bosses are frantic, the police powerless, and the thugs and gunmen have crawled into their holes, cowed by the solidarity of the Jackass Shoers.

As a last resort the governor is called on for aid, and true to his masters' interests he calls out the militia. The order to mobilize is issued, and then follows a scene of action. Runners leave the respective armories and hurry to the different industrial plants. Company A, first regiment, which is composed of the Benevolent Order of Blacksmith Fly Chasers, is mustered in and equipped; Company B, composed of the Improved Order of D.A.M.N F.O.O.L.S., is a close second, and as fast as possible the various companies, battalions, regiments and brigades are formed and outfitted.

And oh, what a wonderful sight, my fellow slaves! These are not the pale, aenemic mollycoddles whose faces blanched when called upon to face the angry mobs of strikers in the old days; but brawny, muscled, hardy, propertiless, scizzorbill, patriotic sons of toil, fired with a love for their bosses' interest, and willing to follow their heaven-sent leaders to death, to protect their dear masters' property. Watch them now as they form, arrayed in their bright uniforms, rifles and accoutrements glistening in the sun, union cards stuck in the bands of their hats, and the banners of the different unions flung to the breeze. The officers, with the president of the Trades and Labor Council, who is also brigadier general in command, present sabers as they pass the headquarters of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce. Platoon by platoon they pass the reviewing stands, cheered and applauded by the parasites there assembled; then forming squares they move upon the closely massed strikers, composed of workingmen, women and children. The command is given to load ball cartridges, and without warning the order to fire follows, and rows upon rows of the strikers go down weltering in blood.

But the strikers should worry! They were shot with union bullets fired from union made rifles by good, true union men, and once again "organized labor" has proved its patriotism. That night at the armories the various regimental unions pass resolutions of sympathy, and a sum of money is appropriated to help bury the striking members of the Jackass Shoers Union. Selah!

J. W. KELLY.

LIVE REBELS WANTED IN OREGON

A few live rebels are wanted in (Marshfield, Coquille, Myrtle Point, North Bend and Bandon) Coos Bay, Oregon. At present the N. I. U. of F. & L. W. has two live men there, but more are needed to carry the message of the One Big Union to the slaves of that section. The employment sharks are shipping (fare advanced) from Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, Calif., so it is an easy matter for all rebels to reach there.

May 10th last, a lockout was declared against all I. W. W. men and sympathizers by the Smith & Powers Logging Co., which employed about 1500 men, so a strike resulted. Everything was tied up for a week or so, but as the strikers did not stay to picket the jobs they soon had their places filled up with scabs.

Later the secretary and other members were deported by the broad cloth mob of Marshfield, and all books and fixtures confiscated. Now the idea is to re-establish the local, and that would be a very easy matter, as we have a nucleus started and many sympathizers there.

Work is plentiful in that locality, as it is 100 miles from the main line of railroad. The only way to get in there is by boat or stage, but there are plenty of them running all the time. There are 6 or 8 big sawmills, one paper mill and about 20 logging camps operating all the way from two to five sides each, also extensive farming, dairying, and a ship-building plant employing about 80 men. Also 5 coal mines.

The Eugene-Coos Bay railroad line is building in there and they have a one-mile bridge to build this summer.

North Bend will do considerable street work this summer, so a good field is open for all live agitators. Wages are the same there as elsewhere (rotten). Last winter the Smith & Powers Logging Co. cut the wages 50 cents a day all around, so that leaves the slaves ripe for organization.

Will you go? All right! When you get settled there, write Forest Edwards, Box 886, Seattle, Wash., and the N. I. U. will do all in its power to help crystallize your efforts.

The Live Ones

The following is a list of Local Unions receiving a Bundle Order of 100 copies or over of Solidarity each week. Locals whose account is not paid for current month will be discontinued from this list.

San Francisco Locals	600
Los Angeles Locals	500
Seattle Locals	350
Spokane Locals	200
Portland, Oreg. Locals	100
Butte Workingmens Union	100
Salt Lake City Locals	100
Kansas City, Local 61	100
Paterson, N. J., Local 152	100
Philadelphia, Local 8, Br. I. N. I. U. M. T. W.	100
Redlands, Cal., Local 219	100
Sacramento, Cal., Local 71	100

At the last regular meeting of the Wheatland Hop Pickers' Defense Committee, in Sacramento, March 16, Andy Barber resigned as secretary, and another member of the committee, Don. D. Scott, was elected secretary. The committee now stands as follows: Mortimer Downing, John Pancner, Sim. Powell, W. Klahr, Andy Barber, H. C. Evans, J. Beareans, Don. D. Scott. Send all funds to Don. D. Scott, Box 1087, Sacramento, Cal.

Remember The Sample Copy Fund.