

One Union: One Label  
One Enemy

# Industrial Workers of America

ORGANIZATION EXPLANATION TRANSPARENT  
CAN INJURY TO ONE BE AN INJURY TO ALL

Official Western Organ  
OF THE  
Industrial Workers of the World

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# MINERS' STRIKE KICKS; SUPERSTENDENT IS A QUOTER; A. F. of L. Loses Nearly 65,000 Members in Two Years

**I. W. W. MEMBERS PRESENT TOTAL MEMBERSHIP IN FEDERATION IS ONLY 2,812,407**

**BRITISH LABOR LEADERS STARTLE A. F. OF L. CONFAB AT LOS ANGELES**

**DISCRIMINATION TO BE MET WITH REPEATED STRIKES IN COLORADO AREA**

## I. W. W. MEMBERS APPEAR IN CASE AS PROSECUTORS BEFORE THE BAR

For the First Time in History, Perhaps, Prosecutor Sits With I. W. W.; Test Case to Show Laws are For Bosses.

By A. N. EMBRETT  
FREDERICK, ex-convict J. I. McBrayer, superintendent of the Robinson and Pictou (C. P. & I. mines), tried at Walsenburg in the court of John W. Allen, justice of the peace, ended in a verdict of acquittal for the defendant.

It was understood when McBrayer was arrested that his case would be transferred to the district court. Through a misunderstanding it was brought up in the court of Judge Allen, and from the start the miners who crowded the court room during the trial, were convinced that nothing but a verdict of "not guilty" would follow. With that in mind the crowd regarded the proceedings as they would a comedy sketch in vaudeville.

It was first established that Juan Nariaga had been discharged because he was a member of the I. W. W. Then the district attorney had the Fremont road and the constitution of the I. W. W. briefly explained, establishing that the I. W. W. is a lawful labor organization. The charge against McBrayer was violation of article 1925 of the Revised Statutes of 1908, providing that no employee can be discharged because of membership in a lawful labor organization.

The defense made by Farrar, general counsel for the C. P. & I., was along three lines. That the I. W. W. had called an unlawful strike for Sarcos and Vannetti (that strike was called by the Sarcos-Vannetti defense committee and it was on record in court); that the I. W. W. had put out stickers during the Sarcos-Vannetti strike in violation of the anti-picketing law; and that Nariaga and others had not been fired for membership in the I. W. W., but for spreading "red" propaganda and for their actions during the Sarcos-Vannetti protest strike.

McBrayer himself made a good witness for the state under cross-examination. He admitted several times that he had told the jury they were fired for being members of the I. W. W., and then changed his story on re-direct examination and charged back again on re-cross-examination. One witness on the defense, in his anxiety to show what a good sucker he was, stated that McBrayer had fired 16 men and that they were members of the I. W. W., and when this one man denied that he was a member McBrayer put him back on the stand and paid him for the day he had lost. It took a lot of coaching on the part of the defense attorney to patch that up, but it was an unnecessary waste of time.

Other witnesses for the defense afforded a good deal of amusement to the audience when they told of being in fear of their lives while trying to pass the pickets. One or two of them had turned back and the most of who did pass the line could not report that any violence had been used against them. Two ladies were asked to leave the court room before a fine name Trullish took the stand. He told in excellent English what terrible names the pickets had called him; and what an impolite thing they told him to do when they showed his boys for the day. The district attorney dryly asked him "did you do it?"

McBrayer was handed a time-order by the district attorney on which was written "Reason of discharge J. W. W." He stuttered and stammered and could not recall having issued the time order. It was an unexpected crack and he had not had time to figure out an answer. The time order itself flatly contradicted his previous replies.

## Fighting Colorado's Labor Battles

Executive Council Deplores Failure of Campaign to Organize Detroit Factories; "Must Have New Basis of Appeal," they Say.

After forty seven years of labor capitalism in the American Federation of Labor, its efforts to aid the employers to control the worker as a master controls a slave, which is sometimes described by the general term of "class domination" can only boast of a little more than two million and a half of members out of approximately 42,000,000 wage workers in the United States. Furthermore instead of making progress the official figures show a falling off in the past two years of nearly 65,000 members of the A. F. of L. They plead for a "new basis of appeal" but continue to denounce everything "radical" and cry out for "conservatism" and a "pooling of interests" as between labor and capital. But they have however called a halt on labor capitalism in the form of "labor banks" and "investment enterprises." The field is still wide open for I. W. W. organization the revolutionary industrial union way.

Los Angeles, (I. W. W.) Reporting to the 4th annual convention, American Federation of Labor, in Los Angeles the executive council states that while numerically the federation's figures show an increase in membership of 8,841 since 1926, this figure is 64,890 below the 1925 level, the present total being 2,812,407.

Forty international unions report a gain in membership, 24 report a loss and 42 remain at their 1926 level. Of these 42, 15 have remained stationary for the last 10 years. Gains of 1000 or more members were registered by the barbers, bricklayers, ironworkers, carpenters, capmakers, steam engine and water, lathers, longshoremen, painters, plasterers, postoffice clerks, stage employes, teamsters, types and upholders. Losses of 1000 or more were reported by the boot and shoe workers, railway carmen, cigarmakers, mine, mill and smelter workers, and the molders. The larger stationary unions are the electrical workers (142,000) and the coal miners (400,000).

"It has been a rare experience," the executive council sagely remarks, "to find an employer who voluntarily raised wages to the extent of 10 per cent. It is a regrettable commentary that the principle of higher wages had to be established largely by force." Union wages have risen to the extent of 10 per cent since 1925 level. It is declared, with a number of increases. The public is taking a more friendly view toward unions, the council finds.

A veritable industrial revolution is discovered in the mass production industries. It is practically none of these industries are the workers organized. There must be a new basis of appeal. We are not in a position to report in detail, it is reported, the campaign to organize the Detroit factories. Company unions are declared a serious problem.

Labor capitalism in the form of labor banks, investment enterprises etc. has furnished sufficient experience by this time to make a solemn warning imperative. In your judgment the time has come to stop expansion," is the verdict, with an allusion to the collapse of a number of the boom-time engineers' speculations.

## BRITISH LABOR LEADERS STARTLE A. F. OF L. CONFAB AT LOS ANGELES

Craft Union System Outworn and Inadequate, Britishers Tell Federationists for Wide Industrial Unions Predicted.



ABOVE, Conrad Alvariz, a blacklisted Wobblly miner. This man is reportedly discharged from the mines because he believes in organizing his fellow workers. He is completely blacklisted in all of the mines now, and is facing eviction from a C. F. and L. house simply because he takes the right of free speech seriously.

## WAGES AND HOURS ARE LOW AND LONG IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Although the wage worker in the steel industry is now working less hours than formerly he is also getting less wages per hour. The I. W. W. is striving for a six hour day for steel workers and all workers, but at the same time the I. W. W. would also raise the wages. This can be done by organization industrially in the I. W. W. to the point where the workers can refuse to work more than six hours or for less than a minimum wage of whatever they wish to specify.

The steel industry is still one of the unorganized industries; there are 400,000 workers in it; it is a fertile field for the I. W. W. activity. One delegate in each branch could work wonders by arousing the workers to organize and elect their own organizers and establish their own job banks and their industrial branch and finally their industrial union.

Conditions in the steel industry are told by Eliot Harris, Labor correspondent, as follows:

Average full time earnings of employees in the steel industry have been slashed 25 percent since 1920.

Part of this cut is due to the reduction in hours, which has been considerable. The steel worker has paid in cash for his gain his family, and less money to spend on them; he can play with his babies more, but so far as his pay envelope goes, he must feed them less. For he is not only working fewer hours per week than in 1920, but he is actually getting smaller

## DISCRIMINATION TO BE MET WITH REPEATED STRIKES IN COLORADO AREA

Steel Workers of Pueblo Expected to Join State Wide General Walkout; Conference October 16 to Elect State Executive Board.

By Kristen Swannum  
PUEBLO, Colo.—On Sunday, September 25th, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company announced a wage increase of 58 cents a day for daymen and an increase of a cent a ton for miners mining pick coal.

"The attitude of our miners, who declared today, 'the extra money looks good to me,' is believed to be the attitude of most Southern Colorado Coal Miners," says the Rocky Mountain News on Tuesday, September 27th.

This seems on the surface reasonable enough, but it is far from the actual situation. For one thing the daymen constitute only a very small percentage of the working force as compared with the diggers. Another point of importance is that the increase to be the same for the diggers as for the daymen would necessitate that they dig 17 tons of coal a day, a manifest impossibility. Six or seven tons of coal a day being considered a very good day's work for a miner leading pick coal. The miners leading machine coal have so far been left out in the cold.

To accept this small increase without further struggle is far from the mind of the Colorado coal miners and from the policies of the I. W. W. in Colorado. Our policy in regards to this question has now been shaped in its general outline and will, except for unimportant changes as to detail, be as follows:

Only those who will be called in the Southern and Northern district, and in Fremont County of the coal miners. On the same date we hope to have the C. F. & I. call a mass meeting of the Pueblo steel workers.

At these conferences district policies will be shaped and delegates elected to an All State Conference to take place in Pueblo on October 16. One of the orders of business of the All State Conference will be the election of a State Executive Board, with authority to call a state wide strike of miners and steel workers. We hope that this strike will be inside the thirty day's notice law, but it seems that the Industrial Commission has for its main business to make any strike illegal.

This of course we can't help. If the Industrial Commission wants to discredit itself further in the eyes of the workers of Colorado who are we to stop them from doing so?

Besides the big law of wages and a general scale of working conditions which will be met by our union activity there are several problems confronting us in Colorado that will require constant and patient attention and a continuous grind of work.

The first problem is in regards to undue discrimination by the management and the job that can attend to all grievances.

As a test we instituted proceedings against the superintendent of the Walsen Mine. It was a forgone conclusion that he would be acquitted, but that law can be circumvented with too much ease and we cannot rely on a change of the state, whether legislative, judicial, or executive. The only security we shall have is when we have a union which will take the job that can attend to all grievances.

After paying his respects to the British Communist, who he said, had been pretty well disposed of, he pleaded for prevention of war and for disarmament, striking a somewhat jarring note among delegates of metal and textile trades committed to big gear army and navy expenditures for the sake of the jobs it will give their members.

President Crow had no opportunity to make the customary reply as the time for the morning session was up and the afternoon was to be devoted to an auto tour of Los Angeles and vicinity.

## MINERS IN HARD COAL DISTRICT

By ED FALKOWSKI  
SHENANDOAH, Pa.—(I. W. W.)—The cruel success of modern machinery is evident in the click of pool balls and the slap of celluloid cards on railroad ties, where groups of idle men rather to kill the time. Entering an atmosphere there the stranger would imagine the colliers were idle as he takes in the knots of gossiping men whose cheeks bulge with sizeable bunches of cutplug; who suck slow mouthfuls of smoke out of corncob pipes.

Many years ago the colliers never had enough men. The chronic shortage of help compelled many to put in long hours of overtime. Men actually slept in the breaker, and all but lived in the mine. Boys were dragged out of school on forged day certificates, and given to breaker boss who put them to rooting out the shale from chutes of ground coal. If one lost a job in the morning, one could get another without going home at all, by merely stepping at another one of the 30 colliers in the immediate vicinity.

But these were the good old days that even young men look back upon with regretful sighs. The increasing of improved machinery has done away with hundreds of men. Breakers operate almost automatically, and three slate-pickers do the work that formerly was done by 80. Great dumpers driven by electric motors have done away with ladders and squads of 20 men whose job was to dump the small cots which once landed the rock from the breaker to the edge of the coal bank.

Part of this cut is due to the reduction in hours, which has been considerable. The steel worker has paid in cash for his gain his family, and less money to spend on them; he can play with his babies more, but so far as his pay envelope goes, he must feed them less. For he is not only working fewer hours per week than in 1920, but he is actually getting smaller

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# The Industrial Worker

"An Injury to One is an Injury to All"  
ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE BEMT

**OFFICIAL WESTERN ORGAN** **INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD**  
It should be understood by members and others who read this paper, that it is the paper of the I. W. W. It is approved as official, and its publication is within the regular official communication. The I. W. W. is not responsible for the views of its contributors, but its publication is within the regular official communication of the I. W. W.

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## WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN I. W. U. 120?

An Editorial by Ed Appel, Secretary-Treasurer I. W. U. 120

The reactionary wave which swept the world beginning in 1922, attaining its full impetus in 1924, and which is only now beginning to recede, naturally had effect upon the I. W. W. as a whole and particularly, perhaps, upon I. W. U. 120.

If the I. W. W. had not been ABSOLUTELY economically and scientifically sound, the ONLY hope of the working class, the ONLY POSSIBLE way of delivering us from slavery, it would have fallen under the attacks of its enemies. Fortunately, being the logical product of the present period, its philosophy incontrovertible, its structure that of sound, scientific, REVOLUTIONARY INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, its ideal and idea bigger than any of us or all of us combined, it could not perish.

For these reasons, while many honest members are now drifting around aimlessly, and others being discouraged, that intelligent, militant minority which forms the backbone of every organization remain steadfast through all the storms and maintained the I. W. W. as a well organized fighting unit in spite of all handicaps and difficulties, patiently waiting and working for the proper time to restore the I. W. W. to its former position of influence and power as the factor in the American labor movement.

This PROPER time is here now. The master class, taking advantage of our temporary weakness, has in the lumber industry as well as in all other industries, by its speed up system forced the few to do the work of many, thus gorging itself with unheard of profits while millions of slaves were added to the unemployed, drifting around, hungry, poorly clad and homeless. This unemployment gave the lumber barons the longest for opportunity to cut down wages, decrease piece rates and reduce the hard fought for and hard won conditions in the camps again to the primitive stage. This was a time when they overlooked the fact that such procedure would create sufficient discontent to make the lumber industry again a fruitful field for I. W. W. education. This opening breach was necessary for the entrance of Sacco and Vanzetti, which opened the eyes of many workers to the evils of the system.

The loyal members of 120, by hard work and sacrifice, have maintained more than a skeleton organization as well as their branches at all strategic points, but leaving it still hard to reach the workers on account of the blacklist and because they are just beginning to awaken from their lethargy.

In spite of this being THE TIME for getting results from organization activities, we are facing a condition which demands immediate attention and the most strenuous action if I. W. U. 120 is not to slide back at a time when it should advance greatly.

As a result, the above mentioned conditions most of the branches (and they must be maintained) can only keep going by using practically all the funds collected in their territory, while the most able organizers barely do enough to keep the lights burning and the expenses. On this account we cannot put new organizers in the field. I. U. headquarters is harpessed, and the condition threatens to stop practically all activity at this time when the opportunity is here to regain an increase out for our use and economic power. The inability to send any of the branches to remit to headquarters makes it impossible to assist financially in organization activities, though often we know that just a little more money, just an extra man or two in the field at certain times, could turn wasted effort into real results. Not receiving sufficient funds from the branches or the field, the I. U. in turn cannot discharge its obligations to General Headquarters, which in turn prevents us latter from doing the most necessary organization and educational work.

The strength of an organization like the I. W. W. has always been and must always be dependent upon the number of its individual members, especially the delegates. A study of the I. U. 120 Bulletins will make it plain that unless YOU do something, and do it pronto, we will not only miss the present opportunity but, for lack of a few lousy dollars, lose some of what we have left at a time when our progress is so important.

The delegates, the organizers, the speakers, few that they are, report unanimously that AT LAST the workers are again willing to listen to the message of the Industrial Worker. They are not only willing to present their best efforts cannot do much more than replace the natural defections through death, leaving the country, dropping out, etc.

There is only one sound way of financing a labor organization and that is through the sale of dues and stamps. Other ways may be sometimes temporarily necessary but can only be makeshifts. The only remedy we can think of is to practice that SOLIDARITY in which we believe and of which we speak so much. We must not just sing and speak about it; we must not stop with passing even the most constructive resolutions; but we must insist in unremitting efforts to organize the slaves in the I. W. W. for better wages and conditions and the final overthrow of capitalism.

There are at least 500 members in I. U. 120 who should and could carry credentials, but who used to say when approached on this point "we hope they won't say it now." What is the use? You cannot do anything." Which was, perhaps, never really quite true. There is no delegate, who would use every opportunity without keeping himself on the tramp by foolish brass band parades, or who would squander the money of three new members and keep two or three others from dropping out by stamping them up at the right time. If the average line up was only \$3.50, and the average stamp up was only \$1.50, this would mean that from 500 delegates an average of from \$200.00 to \$300.00 a year each, or a total of between TEN THOUSAND AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This would enable the branches to increase their activities and still remit handsomely to I. U. headquarters. In turn the I. U. could take care of the opportunities for effective organization which pop up every now and then in different parts of the country, and also meet its obligations to General Headquarters. In turn, General Headquarters could function as it should in putting out educational matter and speakers to help the I. U.s in organization work. The only sound way of financing the I. W. W. is through dues and stamps. It is not only a sound way, but it is the only way. It is the only way which would set back five or ten years from its rightful place in the lumber industry, the I. W. W. and the class struggle.

It is you, the members, who BY YOUR ACTION (resolutions without carrying them out won't do) must say what it shall be. Shall I. W. U. 120 step aside for the time being and thus indirectly help the boss and hurt its own class, the workers? Or shall it seize the opportunity and by UNITED efforts, REAL SOLIDARITY, be again as it was in the past, the vanguard as well as the shock troops of the advancing proletariat?

Members of I. W. U. 120, we confidently expect REAL I. W. W. response. COME ON. GET OUT CREDENTIALS.

## Playing the Game of Production

By H. Rhoades

Sequel to "How Unionism Causes the Desert"

This article is rather deep. To understand it you should bear in mind the following definitions of the terms employed: ACE, first hall, ability to work; second hall, ability to put to use the ability to work. CAPITAL, wealth used to produce more wealth. QUEEN, ability to play politics. JOKER, political power.

(Concluded from last week)  
But which kind of capital cards should go or not go to the house nobody knew because of all the definitions the queen holders had given of what they meant by capital. There was not one that defined what they meant. The queen holder, to bring that situation about, had turned their agitation into a frame-up of the laws of political economy, by adding that it was the sellers and not the buyers of the use of uses who played the game. Because without the use of the queen holders could not play. And the wealth that was produced belonged to the sellers of the use of uses by natural law, because they played the use of uses and not the queen. And the reason that nature discriminated against them by not letting them have the wealth was because they did not have the use of the capital cards; and if those cards once belonged to the house then nature would stop her discriminating against them by not letting them have the wealth.

But that agitation did not bring the capital cards to the house; had the sellers of the use of their ace got impatient. They believed that nature was discriminating against them because they did not have the use of capital cards. They came to the conclusion that if they as a unit refused to play the use of uses, then the queen of uses would be powerless and they could demand that they get the use of all the capital cards they could use, or otherwise there would be no wealth produced and the game and the house would bust.

That idea brought a panic among the ambitious queen holders. They told and tried to prove that this was a general nonsense, that it was criminal, that it was lawless, and in order to get to work so big that it will be able to accommodate all the people who want to contribute their ace, and so make a union of by producing the wealth they need by their own use in a social manner, it will have to go through its process to production that game that takes time and cannot be accomplished overnight. That process is the experiment of the players of the game, which is to have all the pieces to live on the workers are interested in a postponement. They cannot afford a game to grow where the workers play the role of the queen holders. They want instead of selling it, like the workers try to do that all cards, like the capital, to their holders, because it is the ability to work which makes the worker give those cards their power. A queen holder takes its play the queen holder don't want such a game. All they want is a change of form of the house, they will be able to use the workers, keep them in economic slavery and rule them. And to do that the old game of K. for K. is a game which is the old game of the house and they got the joker.

Now who is willing to help to look for the use of uses, and what are the queen holders, in their attempt to play politics with political economy have done?

### Portland Resolution

On October 2, 1927, at the Portland Joint I. W. W. Convention, the following resolution was passed, and as secretary of said body I am instructed to ask you to publish and distribute it.

"We, the members of the Portland, Oregon branch, in a regular business meeting held on the 27th day of October, have taken under consideration the delinquency of Harry G. Clark, Card No. 142953, and a general vote in the published Bulletin of General Headquarters, under date of July 1st, 1927.

"We find that a grave error has been committed in this instance, and as per the records of this branch, and the opinions of many members here who are in a position to know, the I. W. W. Bulletin of Portland is a debt due I. W. U. No. 510, by the Portland branch, and for which Harry G. Clark, is not in any way responsible. We are of the opinion that all the papers and members who will help to advertise the facts herein stated, and that all parties concerned in the publication of said Bulletin, wish to be held responsible for the same.

All members of Agricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 110 who are footloose should make it a point to visit the valley of the Willamette Valley in Washington. There is a bumper crop this year, and chances to get organization members in one fall, and in the other to take hold of all opportunities afforded us to make the best of them, and this is an opportunity that may not come again should pass us. Many know of the stronghold we had in Wenatchee in former years, and with intensive organization they can again bring about a strong and virile organization in the Washington apple belt.

## PEOPLE'S COLLEGE

Box 28, Morgan Park Station, Duluth, Minn.

The People's College is an I. W. W. institution organized for the purpose of training students who are seeking proletarian learning. This school recognizes the existence of the class struggle, and the courses of study have been prepared so that industrially organized workers may meet the needs of the new system and equipped with the capitalist system, can more efficiently carry on an organized class struggle for the attainment of industrial democracy, and ultimately the realization of Socialism and Communism. It will operate for the month of November. Courses are taught in both the English and the Finnish language. Reference books are most of them in the college library. Instructions may be used to change the list, and may select some special subjects for study. The cost of the course is \$5.00 per month, including everything. Reservations should be made in advance.

### EXPERIENCE AT THE COLLEGE

By Jack Farack

In the recent issue of the Industrial Worker there has been several articles on the Work People's College and workers education. The Industrial Worker is calling on the labor unions to attend the I. W. P. C. this winter. The Worker is also requesting articles on the W. P. C. from the members of the college, and will print an outline of the college activities for the season of 1926-27 as that was my first experience at the college.

The W. P. C. opened on November 15, 1926. The enrollment of students was fairly good. I attended the W. P. C. for two semesters and will try and write another outline of the college activities for the season of 1926-27 as that was my first experience at the college.

The morning the college opened breakfast was served in the dining room. At 8 a. m. the bell rang and the classes and all the students gathered in Room A. The principal, George Humon, addressed the student body in English and Finnish, outlining the curriculum and classes, etc. C. B. Ellis spoke next on the subject of "The Importance of Education in the Modern Era."

The balance of that day the students were attending the classes. The morning classes were held at 8 a. m. The classes were under way. In the English department the first class in the morning was the economics class. C. B. Ellis was the instructor. He opened the class for about a week by lecturing on "The Economics of the Working Class."

The introductory course in economic science was taught by the instructor. The students read a paragraph at a time from the introductory lecture. The instructor followed the text, turning now and then to the board to illustrate in graphic outline some of the important lessons and attentive. Mary's pamphlet furnished an outline sufficient to accustom the student to logical methods of writing. The text was a discussion of a period of defining and interpreting economic terms and accustoming the student to the method of application and research.

The class was introduced to the text of Marx's "Capital" Paragraph by paragraph, chapter by chapter, from the first volume of "Capital" was read and discussed. At first, by reading in small sections, the text was read and discussed. There were a series of lectures delivered on various economic doctrines, from Adam Smith to Karl Marx and again at 8 o'clock when supper was served. From the supper hour until bed time was taken for recreation. Singing, dancing and sports were given the same range and the students were at liberty to help themselves.

The grammar and arithmetic classes were instructed by Oaken. The first subject in the afternoon was the history of the working class. The course of study was adopted in the class. The instructor lectured on various scientific subjects such as astronomy, geology, paleontology, biology, etc. La Place's "Nebular Hypothesis" was carefully explained and illustrated on the board. Darwin's theory of evolution was clearly illustrated, the instructor delving deeply into this biological doctrine. Haeckel's "Theism" were discussed in a scientific light. Various geological eras and periods were illustrated on the board. The evolution of man was traced through the various stages and periods, down to modern civilization, Darwin's "Descent of Man," and Haeckel's "Prolegomena to a General History of Man" were used in the class. The class was engaged by those who fancied it. The lake is only a stone's throw from the college grounds. At night there were dances, meetings and debates. The debates were on subjects of interest to the worker, such as trade unions versus industrial unionism, direct action versus ethical action, immediate demands versus ultimate revolution versus modern political revolution.

W. P. C. can accommodate about 150 students. All workers interested in a workers education and an interesting place to spend the winter should get in touch with Arvid Warner, manager, Box 39, Morgan Park Station, Duluth, Minn.

### PORTLAND ANNOUNCES PROGRAM OF LECTURES

PORTLAND, Oregon—This branch will hold an entertainment in the I. W. W. hall, 227 1/2 Washington street, every other Saturday at 8 p. m., commencing October 15, 1927. Lunch will be served after the entertainment, followed by dancing. A good time is expected.

The Portland branch has also arranged for a series of interesting lectures by C. B. Ellis, to be given at the same hall.

On Sunday, October 8, 8 p. m. "Fellow Worker," Ellis will speak on "Political Philosophy and Capitalism." On Sunday, October 22, at 8 p. m., the same lecturer will speak on "Eugenics and Behaviorism." These lectures were discussed. Ellis is always an entertaining speaker with an educational message, and large crowds are expected at these meetings.





STRIKING MINERS OF ILLINOIS AND SOUTH GO TO WORK

Operations to be Resumed After Six Months Suspension in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

CHICAGO—Illinois bituminous coal operators and miners reached an agreement on October 1 whereby the mines will resume operation after being idle six months.

An agreement ending the coal strike in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas was signed by representatives of the strikers and operators here in Kansas City, October 6.

It was announced that the new agreement will remain in effect until March 31st, 1938. A joint committee of two executives from the operators and two from the unions to study conditions and report to a larger joint committee on February 7, 1938.

About 20,000 miners in three districts are affected in the south, while in Illinois it is estimated that 75,000 miners and almost as many workers in other industries which had shut down because of the coal strike will go back to work.

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers predicted these outcomes will be followed by agreements in other states which suspended operations April 1.

1310 Conference Called. There has been called a I. W. W. 1310 Conference for October 13th at Logansport, Washington.

Change of Address. In the future please send all correspondence intended for I. W. W. to 129 at Aberdeen, Washington, to Box 104 (101 St).

Workers Subscription Campaign THREE WEEKS TO GO TO WIN PRIZES

There are just three weeks more to go in what is said to get your name on the prize contest list. We have decided to close the campaign with the last week in October.

HOW YOU GET THE PRIZES: For every one dollar sent in on a new subscription we give the sender a number; at the end of this campaign these numbers will be drawn by some I. W. W. Branch.

THIS WEEK'S ENTRIES: Thos. Ballantyne, \$200, 850, 851; Guy B. Askew, \$100, 852; Construction Workers Branch, New York, \$130.00, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882; Luigi Schafano, \$100, 873, Matt Mattson, \$100, 874, George Bruhn, \$100, 885.

COME ON NOW FELLOW WORKERS, PUT SOME PEE INTO IT.

Subscribe Or Get Subscribers On This Blank INDUSTRIAL WORKER Box 1857, Seattle, Washington. Rates one year \$2.00; Six months, \$1.00. Canada and foreign countries, one year \$2.50; Six months, \$1.25.

Table with columns: NAME, Rural Route, Box No. or Street Address, City, State, Amount Paid.

THOMPSON TELLS HOW PROLETARIAT IS HOPE OF WORLD

Must Have an Organized Army of Production to Carry on Industries and the Only People Who Can Run them, Run them Now.

J. P. Thompson spoke on "Backward Countries" at the Seattle I. W. W. hall Sunday night. What do we mean by "backward countries" he asked, and said it is those that are industrially unadvanced.

He declared the larger the non-proletariat and the more backward the country; the more wage workers or proletarians, the more advanced it is.

He cautioned his hearers not to make the mistake of confusing the Workers (Communist) Party of America with Russian Communists, and reminded them that in Russia they didn't overthrow the bourgeoisie with the ballot, didn't even advocate such a thing.

Two week ago Thompson spoke on "The Industrial Worker" and said that the people able to carry on the industries after capitalism is overthrown are the people who now operate them, the workers.

Seattle Meetings. Thursday, October 15 8:30 p.m. open to all; Branch speaker subject "The Workers Party of America."

Sunday, October 16, propaganda meeting. I. W. W. Thompson speaker subject "Capitalism."

MERRIAM TELLS HOW TO SEE ECONOMIC POINT IN LABOR ADDRESS

Speaking of Hammarbush, King of Ancient Babylon, Merriam Lectures List of Power of General Strike in Labor Cases.

Hammarbush was a Babylonian king who lived 4,000 years ago or more than 2,000 years before Christ, and his "Code" was a set of laws which he codified and had engraved on a monument, which he caused to be placed in the center of the city.

Discussing "Justice" in connection with his subject, Merriam stated that "power is justice." This meaning is the Sacco-Vanzetti case he declared the A. F. of L. had disgraced itself by not going to the relief of these two persecuted working men.

"In other words," the speaker said, "it was to save the lives of two innocent men whose ideals would benefit the whole human race." But nothing as the Sacco-Vanzetti failed to see the economic side of the question and stressed the violence side.

English law Roman law, Meant law, all violated from Hammarbush's Code, according to the speaker, and our modern United States law is a close parallel, the greatest divergence being that it is merely Hammarbush's penalty for nearly all violations was death.

Fortune telling, as one of the things he said Hammarbush dealt in his code. He was suspicious of this superstition, and he provided that the man accused of a crime should be thrown into a river; if he came out alive he was innocent, and his accuser had to be killed.

There were laws to protect widows and minor children; a bankrupt law; a partnership law, and laws dealing with vice and rotten conditions. For slandering another person, the slanderer should have his forehead branded.

Hammarbush, the speaker said, was noted as a man who stood firmly for Justice tempered with mercy which he declared, for the cry from today with our Wall Street system of exploitation of the working class.

Merriam said that the A. F. of L. is a party of the administration of property; 30 percent of our laws are the same; and consequently 85 to 90 percent of our crimes are crimes against property.

There will be other interesting lectures by various speakers every Thursday and Sunday night at 8:30. Second room, Seattle.

JOIN THE I. W. W.

CHURCH MEMBERS IN ST. LOU'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH AT Tacoma, Washington, are organized.

They have formed the Church Union for the purpose of perfecting the art of separating the unwary church-goer from his worldly goods.

These instructions may be taken as an indication of how the art of beggary is practiced and taught in the churches of this country.

"For the present our motto is: 1. To do good to the world. 2. Long live our revolutionary spirit. 3. All capitalist imperialism expire. 4. Long, long live the Communist Union and the I. W. W."

LABOR SURPLUS EXISTS - IN CALIFORNIA TOWNS - SAYS U. S. LABOR BUREAU. There is a large surplus of labor in the San Francisco bay region industrial district, according to reports of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, Pacific Division.

"\$30 Unemployed will remain and distribute envelopes in all the pews after the people have gone out. Put an envelope in the pocket of each pew before the service begins."

"\$10-30 Unemployed. That is everyone has an envelope before taking up the collection. Immediately after service, walk to front of the church, make one genuflection and walk slowly back between the pews with envelopes in your hand."

"The surplus of labor exists in the Los Angeles district, according to the report, including that city, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Redondo Beach and Malibu. This is an unusual surplus of building-trades-men in this district, although building operations are extensive."

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The summing up by the district attorney was excellent. He gave the supreme court his opinion for the Federation of Labor and pointed out that all the proof in the case showed that these men were fired for political reasons.

The decision of Judge Allen was that he hoped that if there was a strike that the strikers would not break any of the laws, but that they would make a good thing and all stick together and make things happen for the benefit of the masses on one side had said one thing and the witnesses on the other side had said the opposite and that it was all the truth; that he wanted to put an end to all hard feelings and wanted all to quit in harmony.

The purpose of having McElroy arrested was to get before the people of Colorado the fact that laws can be broken by officials of the companies employed by the state.

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 capitalist employers, but for the final overthrow of the system.

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Marine Transport Workers Have Found the Way for Future Admiration of the Chinese Seaman's Union.

NEW YORK—Seaman's Union of the World is a new union that is being formed in New York.

"While we are struggling desperately for equality and liberty, with our eyes fixed on the horizon, we are being very often to obtain spiritual assistance."

"For the present our motto is: 1. To do good to the world. 2. Long live our revolutionary spirit. 3. All capitalist imperialism expire. 4. Long, long live the Communist Union and the I. W. W."

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