

One Union: One Label

One Enemy

VOL. IX NO. 42—WHOLE NO. 560

SEATTLE, WASH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1927

6 CENTS a Copy

# Colorado Coal Miners Ready for a Fight

## PREPARATIONS ALL COMPLETED FOR BIG STRIKE OF COAL MINERS

Numerous Meetings Held; All-State Conference Lays Plans. Miners Realize Now Is Best Time To Strike.

As this issue of the Industrial Worker goes to press, Tuesday morning, October 18, at 8 o'clock, the mine workers of Colorado will be beginning their strike. When this edition of the Industrial Worker reaches the field, the strike will be in progress. Therefore, we will not be able to carry any news of actual strike activities until after the strike has been in progress a week or more.

Indication are that it will be one of the most complete walkouts ever seen in Colorado. The great two day strike for Sacco and Vanzetti is an example of what may be expected, remembering also that organization work has been carried on steadily since then. A general I. W. W. meeting for final discussion of strike strategy was held at Pueblo, Colorado, October 16. At that meeting had been held previously at which delegates to the Pueblo meeting at Denver; meetings were held and delegates elected at Pueblo, Fort Collins, and other points. A letter from the organizer at Florence, Colorado, says: "As soon as word got around that an I. W. W. organizer had arrived, miners came by threes and fours to hear the latest news from Southern Colorado. Dogliano (A. F. of L.) has been here, but Florence miners soon learned that action speaks louder than words. It is likely to be reported by those who spend their time and energy in waiting for the I. W. W. that the management of the Columbine mine (near Lafayette) is helping the I. W. W. to organize. In advertising a meeting on pay day two of our men put handbills around the very house in the camp without interference. The four camp marshals were on the job all right, but they were all at the pay office and did not discover what the I. W. W. was doing until it was all done.

Well attended meetings have been held during the past week at Louisville, Lafayette, Erie, and Frederick. The sentiment at all the meetings was strongly in favor of organization in the I. W. W. This entire district is ready for action after the all-state conference on October 16th outlines the line of action. The most noteworthy part of these meetings has been the interest taken by the miners in the Colorado program of the I. W. W. Many questions were asked, and the questions showed an intelligent desire to get from the speakers full information as to all possible results of a strike of the coal miners.

A miner from Routt county brings word to Walsenburg that the C. P. and I. W. W. miners are ready for action on October 18. The conditions in Routt county are reported worse than in any other part of the state. The mines are described as rock quarries and dead work is not paid for at all. Men are furnished by employment offices. Denver and can't make enough to get back on. The miners are locked for dirty coal when it is almost impossible to send up coal that is not dirty. Sentiment for a strike in Routt county is growing daily.

The raise to \$6.20 "voluntarily" granted by the C. P. and I. W. W. to the independent companies apparently did not suit the Temple Fuel Company with mines at Aguilar and Eagle. On the morning of October 15th the miners at the Broadmead mine decided to stay home until wages were raised to \$6.20. On the morning of the Industrial Commission came down from Denver on the run and advised the men to go back to work. Instead, they held a meeting at Aguilar that evening and sent word to the company that they wanted the same scale paid by the C. P. and I. They went to work Monday morning at the \$6.20 scale with six cents added to the tonnage rates. A little strike gets results.

The best time of the year for a strike in the coal mines is NOW. And at this opportune time a trace is signed in Hills.

## A. W. I. U. 110 REPORTS GOOD SHOWING AMONG FARM WORKERS

Thousands of "Harvest Hands" Converted to Industrial Workers Last Season, Says Report From Convention.

WILLISTON, N. D.—At the opening session of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union convention here, on the morning of October 21, there were forty members of 110 present and one 310, all in good standing. As at all conventions, routine matters such as the election of various committees, the installation of temporary and permanent officials to conduct the convention, took up most of the first session. At the next convening the committee reported and action followed. One of the things that impressed me was the close attention given to the present and the reading of secretary-treasurer, G. O. C.'s, and traveling delegates' financial and verbal reports. There was no timidity in asking questions of the officials at the close of the readings. This attitude of mind is a very healthy sign in itself; it would be good for the whole organization if we could have more of it.

Last winter I asked a Wick in California if he met any Wabbits in his travels through North and South Dakota in the summer of 1926. He replied: "No, the I. W. W. is a thing of the past in the 'harvest fields'."

Be that as it may, the Wicks and Exes will have a very different story to tell the coming October months. A W. I. U. 110 is one of its militant units. That it is here in the harvest fields to stay, grow and eventually become the determining factor in the matter of wages, hours and conditions for the great army that follows farm work for a livelihood. Many questions of vital importance to the future welfare of A. W. I. U. 110 have already come up on the floor of the convention. None of these questions have been lightly disposed of. Discussion has been general, intelligent and prolonged. It is something must be done to change the present form and substance of obtaining future officials for A. W. I. U. 110. All agree that officials should be in the I. W. W. for at least three years, and the stipulated time in A. W. I. U. 110. If the proposed change that has been much discussed on the floor is concurred with in the field, future prospective officials of 110 will have to satisfy the whole of 110 that they are capable and intelligent along with being sincere and class-conscious.

Proposed changes in the by-laws may be concurred in, along with resolutions that may be adopted, will be sent to our publications without comment at the close of the convention. We will have more to report as the convention goes on. Henry Clayton.

## IN THE LAND OF FREEDOM

"Guns and thugs have been employed, miners have been evicted from their homes, and intimidation has been resorted to and a state of terrorism has been created for the purpose of breaking down the morale and destroying the spirit of the men on strike."—from the supplemental report, executive council, A. F. L. to 47th convention in Los Angeles, October 4, 1927.

Back Numbers Wanted  
An old time I. W. W. collector appeals to all Fellow Workers and readers of Industrial Worker to send him the back numbers of the Industrial Worker, numbers 470, 471 and 514. If you can spare them write to:  
Paul KIRK  
1819 Adams Street, Hoboken, N. J.  
NOTE: These Nos. are not on hand at the Industrial Worker office.

## Labor's "Bloodstained Trail"

There's a path in every page, a trail in every paragraph, a valley in every sentence, in the "Bloodstained Trail," the most dynamic exposure of the capitalist system ever written. It is a pulsating record of the workings and working woman's struggle for existence from a time long before the I. W. W. came into being. It's an unrivaled account of the intensity of the class war, a startling revelation of the corruption of established institutions.

Using actual facts and giving actual names and places and dates, with scarcely any editorial comment, it tells of the use of militia and gendarmes, of police authority and stool-pigeons, of courts and politicians (such as Judge Tracy and Governor Frazier) and the many infamous injunctions and court rulings) as they have been hurled against the working class for the last 100 years, and every step of the way is marked by blood, workers' blood. No history of militant labor in the United States could be written without an account of Judges and politicians (in the latter part, such as a Governor of Colorado and some Presidents of the United States) as tools of the employing class. But the book does not plead for any reforms whatsoever. It pleads for a solid organization of labor workers to bring about a change in the entire system. Copy for the book is now about two thirds finished and set up in type: A. H. Harris has been withdrawn as author and Ed Delaney has been persuaded to take his place. But we have found the last book.

Price—One copy, 50 cents; five copies, \$2.50; ten copies, \$3.75; twenty-five copies, \$7.50; fifty copies, \$14.00.

## SAN FRANCISCO TO HOLD MEETING FOR COLORADO STRIKERS

A number of meetings for the benefit of the Colorado miners will be held at the Labor College Hall, 1251 Market Street, San Francisco, California, October 22, at 8 p. m.

## COME EARLY, DON'T FORGET LIDLOW.

All speakers will tell the story of the strike. The meeting is held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. Don't forget gear for the struggle. In unity there is strength.

## ON TO VICTORY!

Kristian Svannum announces that no change has been made in the I. W. W. demands for coal miners, and the strike will go forward fully as outlined. Here are the demands for which the Colorado miners are striking:

- I. WAGES AND HOURS
- 1.—Wages shall be \$17.5 a day.
- 2.—In dry entries \$3.50 to be paid a yard.
- 3.—In wet entries, \$4.98 a yard.
- 4.—For slate, 6 to 12 inches, \$1.36 a yard; 13 cents for each additional inch.
- 5.—\$1.02 per ton to be paid for pick coal.
- 6.—No "in" for machine coal.
- 7.—Company wages (\$7.75) to be guaranteed to all contract miners.
- 8.—To pay the rate of \$17.5 a day for a time just while waiting for materials for company men.
- 9.—No work on Saturdays and Sundays.
- 10.—Six hours from lunch to bank shall constitute a working day.
- II. WORKING CONDITIONS
- 1.—Check weigh-man and Pit Committee to be established.
- 2.—Payment for all dead work at the rate of \$7.75 a day, where no other provision is made in these demands.
- 3.—No coal to be loaded on idle days.
- 4.—Looking for dirty coal to be referred to pit committees.
- 5.—No contract miner shall haul or return the coal he has loaded, nor shall he pay for the hire of a driver.
- 6.—All materials to be brought by the company to 15 feet from the face.
- 7.—All timbering to be done by the company.
- 8.—Two working partners in two places.
- III. GENERAL DEMANDS
- 1.—Disarmament and war with limited statements twice a month.
- 2.—No increase in charges for rent and light in company owned houses.

## POOR MR. ANNEAR THINKS SPREAD OF I. W. W. ACTIVITY IS A SIGN OF FAILURE!

Chairman of Colorado Industrial Commission Does Not Know Social Revolution Started Long Ago in Industrial Production.

By A. S. EMBREE  
The duty of the State Industrial Commission of Colorado, as defined by Mr. Annear and Mr. Young, members of the Commission, when in session at the Colorado State Capitol at Pueblo, October 15, in the case of Pueblo, Colorado, is to act as mediator between employer and employee in industrial disputes. But Mr. Annear, chairman of the Commission, seems to have the idea that it is the duty of the Commission to take whatever steps they think necessary to protect the interests of the employers against the demands of workers for better conditions and higher wages. For instance, the following interesting item appeared in the Sunday issue of the Rocky Mountain News: "I. W. W. activities in Colorado are spreading rapidly, and organizers are trying to foment a strike among potato growers and farm laborers. The state industrial commission charged yesterday."

The commission, through Thomas Annear, chairman, warned all farmers, ranchers and sugar companies against these activities. They admit this themselves. "Annear explained that the present aim of the I. W. W. organizers as learned by industrial Commission investigators, is to create a strike in the potato fields of the San Luis Valley. This, if started at the critical time, could mean the ruin of the potatoes in the ground and ruin to the crop."

I. W. W. organizers are working almost entirely among foreigners, Annear said, as they have found their efforts are futile among Americans. Their victims are Mexicans and Italians who understand little or no English. "The system they are using, it is said, is to organize out with some kind of provided by the I. W. W. organizers from the east. The organizers are allowed to keep all the membership fees they collect from their work."

Poor Mr. Annear! in his anxiety to serve the employer, he makes himself ridiculous, even to the point of committing errors in grammar. "Failure of the I. W. W. organizers to succeed," and the industrial commission has already been made of his interview by him. And at the start of his interview he says, "I. W. W. activities in Colorado are spreading rapidly." "The situation is really serious, it is really serious." Where is the failure? Oh, well, the Industrial Commission was not the one to make it possible for mining and other companies to have thirty days in which to get ready to conduct a strike. It was never intended to check the mining companies in their attacks upon the workers. A McPherson article in the state with impunity. The C. P. & I. can violate state mining laws without interference on the part of the honorable Industrial Commission.

Did the United Mine Workers of America get any better consideration from the State Industrial Commission? They did without power of enforcement, but it was power of propaganda, and that power of propaganda has always been made possible by the workers and for the employers. Any effort of the workers to improve their conditions or raise their wages has that combination to face—the economic power of the employer backed by the propaganda power of the State Industrial Commission, and thirty days for both to get ready for the fray.

As for organizing the potato harvesters—why not? This is the business of any worker in America to support the strike. The newly elected State Executive Board has issued a call for all workers in America to support the strike.

## Windows are Smashed and Papers Burned in Walsenburg.

Pueblo, Colo., Oct. 17.—(By Wire) Apparently led by the Colorado Forward and Communist unions, a mob stormed the Walsenburg headquarters of the I. W. W. at 11:30 p. m. Saturday, October 15, in the dark of night, after all the members had left the building with the exception of Fellow Worker Eysen, Kitto, and Kitto was looking for the hall in the absence of Fellow Worker Svannum who was in Pueblo making arrangements for the all-state conference, when the mob of ruffians gathered in front of the hall and began to shout threats of violence. Kitto, who had arrived in Walsenburg the day previous to handle publicity for the strike committee, was in the office completing the last of several articles for I. W. W. papers when he heard bang, bang, bang, on the front window.

"Come on, come out, you bastard!" was the untiring request issued by this "law and order" brigade of hoodlums. Kitto, who had a piece of glass and the breaking of timber amid the shrieking threats of violence, made clear that he was not having any means of protection. Kitto made his escape out the rear window just as the fiends were about to enter the office. During the raid, Kitto lost all his data and material and all his note books were seized and burned.

This ignorant mob no doubt expected Fellow Workers Svannum, Embree, Seidler, or some of the other I. W. W. organizers whose untiring efforts have made possible the organizing of the Colorado coal miners, would be in the office. Apparently thought if they could give a demonstration of a real hundred percent loyalty to their masters by committing a "patriotic" deed such as they have done in the past. The spirit of solidarity would be broken and the miners, through intimidation and violence, would be forced back to work.

But say, the very next morning after the illegal raid, the destroying and burning of our property, the I. W. W. delegates representing the various mining districts, met in Pueblo at the all-state conference, and after discussing the situation thoroughly voted unanimously for immediate strike action.

The coal miners of Colorado know full well that the coal companies would not use violence unless they were afraid. So the miners are not paying any attention to the usual tactics of the coal barons, but instead they are lining up with the only organization that can get for them their rightful demand. As in the past, opposition by violence is serving to strengthen our ranks.

The all-state conference was held for the purpose of ratifying the Colorado coal miners' strike action. The convention was characteristic of all I. W. W. meetings. At no time did the convention consider the postponing or calling off of the strike. The delegates to the convention elected from their number a state executive board of seven members, who were empowered to work out the various problems which arise momentarily, and to supervise the strike in general.

However, the committee, like all I. W. W. committees, have not the power of final action. This must come from the rank and file. The committee is composed of the following: Eysen Svannum, chairman; Kenneth Edilla, John Noriega, Paul Seidler, Paul Meta, A. Bell and N. Nesbitt.

# The Industrial Worker

"An Industry is One to an Industry to All"  
ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE BROTHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

It will be noted by the reader that this paper, like all the papers of the I. W. of W., is published on an official business day, which means the regular business day of the country. It is published in the same manner as the other papers of the I. W. of W., and is not a Sunday paper.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
United States, one year, \$2.00 Canada and other nations, one year, \$2.50  
Six months, \$1.00 Six months, \$1.25  
Three months, .50 Three months, .60  
Foreign, include orders add postage

Published One Week at 1828 Western Ave., Seattle, Wash.  
M. T. RICE, Editor and Business Manager  
Mail Address: Box 1857, Seattle, Wash.  
Make all Checks and Money Orders payable to Industrial Worker

## BUILDING A WORKERS ORGANIZATION

(This Editorial was composed jointly by C. E. Payne and M. T. Rice)  
While bearing in mind the fact that the wage worker can be organized it is also well to remember that the place to organize him is on the job, at the point of production, wherever he works; not in the hall, not in town for a vacation, not on the street looking for a master. These are places for occasional work which should never be neglected under any circumstances, but the place for organization in the I. W. of W. is on the job where the worker can see how organization would benefit him and how emancipation from slavery to his job would give him freedom from economic insecurity.

The wage worker can be organized, but he can best be organized on the job, and from the job up. Have we not inverted our organization tactics and made Chicago the base of all operations instead of the job? Have we not turned the thing upside down? Can't we get the workers to call for disorganized wage slaves on the job for organizing to come and organize them; but Chicago not being financially able to pay the organizers, the opportunity is lost. Passaic is a case in point. They have said they would not go to Chicago, but they have not organized on the job and from the job up instead of from Chicago down. The Passaic workers and the wage slaves anywhere could organize themselves into the I. W. of W. without placing any burden on Chicago. If they are so much interested to organize themselves if the correct way is pointed out to them.

To make organization on the job, and from the job up, a change of plans appears to be necessary. Members of Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 120 have sensed this problem and they made an attempt to strike at the roots of it in their recent Spokane conference. They adopted a proposed change in the I. W. of W. Constitution in the following resolution: "That the Industrial Workers of the World shall be composed of actual wage workers brought together in job branches as the unit of organization. Two or more job branches in the same industry shall form an industrial branch in the same industry shall form such industrial unions as they find need of. Two or more industrial unions in closely related industries shall form such industrial unions as they find need of. The Lumber Workers at Spokane asked that this resolution be submitted to the membership on referendum. Let's analyze it a little:

If this resolution were adopted in its entirety, it would seem as if it would clarify the situation. Interested Passaic workers, as a case in point, could then have organized their own job branch in one of the ways they have developed an industrial branch, and with industrial branches in other localities they could have developed into the industrial union of the textile industry. The workers on the job would have accomplished their end by their own efforts, and it would not be necessary for them to go to Chicago to get their organization, and so on up the line from the bottom. If the idea was not good its originator would not be able to put it over on the job.

This sort of organization on the job and from the job would kill off the barn-standers, the one-night-standers, the brass-banders, the glorified ones generally. If any one had an idea he would present it to the man beside him or the idea would be presented to the next man, and so on up the line from the bottom. If the idea was not good its originator would not be able to put it over on the job.

From this we could advance to the department of industry, and have each department elect its delegates to meet with other delegates from other departments of closely allied industries in the same locality. They could confer on how to increase the income of the members and the power of the organization on the job. Then it would become necessary to elect higher delegates to confer with other delegates in the same line of industry from other localities. If those localities had their own organization of workers perfected, it would be necessary to elect delegates to meet with other delegates from other industries to adjust their points of contact.

In this way the organization becomes a job matter, then the job organization committee, then the local organization committee for each local branch of industry, then the general organization committee for each industry, and finally the General Executive Board, thus every one who represented the organization, delegate or committeeman or what not, would be directly in and of the industry and must needs represent the workers in that industry. Then there would be no divided authority and no controversy between the rank and file and "Chicago."

One result of our past experiences has been that we have loaded the organization up with everything under the sun and have smothered the idea of job action—the only thing which has any excuse to exist. Nine tenths of those who formed the I. W. of W. in 1905 were active members of the Socialist Laboring and Socialist parties or at least were closely allied with their line of thought. The few who could understand the idea of the workers building their own organization were able to draw very little out of that convention. The most they could get was the name industrial and a partial statement on industrial purposes. The tactics were all political. So little was the possibility of industrial organization understood, that the convention spent two and a half days wrangling over whether the statement in the constitution on form of organization should be on state lines or on industrial lines.

It is true that in 1908 some politicians were thrown out of the organization and the political clause was cut out of the Preamble. But the membership did not seem to have the clarity of thought needed to throw the whole political constitution overboard and build another one that would conform completely to industrial lines. The best that could be done, apparently, was to tinker with the old, and that has been the course ever since. Some may claim that the present proposition is merely further tinkering, but is it not more than that? Is it not laying the basic groundwork, the foundation, on which to build a real industrial union document? You can follow it up with further changes that you may find necessary in carrying out the job organization idea, and thus build a new industrial Constitution.

It is true also, and all honor to the membership, that has made it possible, that the great majority of the members joined for an industrial purpose and tried to pursue their activity along industrial lines. But dominating positions, there has always been conflict between the "rank and file" and "Chicago." Try to find out why about four fifths of our former members are now "Exes." The answer in nearly all cases will be "Chicago," some of them having been expelled, and a proportion of disgust, and frequently with a flare of genuine anger. Neither side should be blamed, except for lack of understanding of what the fundamental basis of an organization should be to function for the members in the industry. The "Exes" should have stayed in and fought for constructive principles; they cannot rebuild from the outside, and there is nothing to be gained by division, destruction and tearing down. On the other hand, except for a few individuals, we do not believe that the "Chicago" has been dishonest or intentionally destructive. It has just been a case of not understanding how to accomplish the thing desired.

There comes a time in the consummation of all great movements when a change of plans becomes necessary. There comes a time in the

Poetry and song had always been an important part of the different forms of labor organization. The Industrial Worker seems to be the only one that has not. Our rebel worker writers begin to protest. Unfortunately, however, there is not much room in a four page revolutionary labor paper for poetry; other things that appear to be more important at the time take up all the space. Yet the Industrial Worker has decided to reserve this space from time to time for a grouping together of our poetical productions. So, for every 100 words of prose, it would fill all of our pages, there is no space. So, for every 100 words of prose, it would fill all of our pages, there is no space. So, for every 100 words of prose, it would fill all of our pages, there is no space.

## THE TRIAL

By EDWARD CONNAWAY  
Stagn all set; for the masters' hand Must be satisfied, you know; Masters' dogs, the judges and jury, Get the case to start the show. See the 'Cator, slow and languid, Runs to carry on the judge's side, With a voice that drips with hatred, Demands that two brave men shall die.

Stage all set, and every actor Knows the part that he must play, War hysteria makes it easy, SEE is all they have to say. Then the jury, twelve swag faces, Picked with care to carry off; Biggest fearmonger of the age, One look there and hope is gone.

Jury gone, but any half-wit Would read the verdict in his face. Trial has been a hollow mockery; Justice!—not a single trace. So with care they make each movement, To show that things are on the square, Jury's back—judge has the verdict— Sacco, Vanzetti draw the chair!

## MASTERS

By EDWARD CONNAWAY  
I've taken my jobs as I've found them, The bad ones along with the worse, And on some I have blowed up with pleasure, And on others I've quit with a curse. My first was a job with a planter, I was then just a kid tall and fat, I've little to brag, the booter got rough, And I learned about masters from him.

Then I made myself friends with a yeeg-man, A man that was well on in years, Who bragged that he'd beat some bosses, And cracked several guys with out ears, Doubled his money and I said so, And the world seemed to spin on a rim; I've left me there fat and dumb as a bat, And I learned about masters from him.

Then he died it back to the city, With the few lousy dollars I'd earned; Got a job driving pears in a grease joint, Where the odors fair, made my eyes squirm. The boss he was big, fat and lazy, With a face that was stumpy and fat, Said if with him I would play I could double my pay, And I learned about masters from him.

Then the dice of fate went spinning, And I lit in a small southern town; He never latched on a back-door, And that door belonged to the clown. The judge he looked more like a buzzard, Lasting longer, taller and grim, Said, Ninety days at hard grind in lieu of a fine, And I learned about masters from him.

So then bright and early next morning A rat with a sign came around, He hooked a trace on my ankle, So tight that the bone almost ground; At my waistline he welded another, And the bedding all sticking and wet, The cap'n laughed outright with pleasure, And I learned about masters from him.

They shot me right out to the road camp, A camp that I'll never forget, With the whip all ragged and tattered, And the bedding all sticking and wet; With the whipping boss big, black and burly, With eyes that showed red at the rim, Kicked me a few times for pleasure, And I learned about masters from him.

Three months? Hell, it seemed like a century, Till the Cap called me up to his tent, And knicked off the chains from my ankles, And said I was free without stint. Then he took down a phone from the tent pole, And called up the marshal at Simms; I liked sixty miles thru the swampland, And I learned about masters from him.

So I've taken my jobs as I've found them, The bad ones along with the worse, And they've broken my faith in the gods, So here I sit thinking and cursing, And riding on hard to a farm, But will state without fear while about it, That of masters, I've learned from them all.

carrying out of all great campaigns when a change of tactics is beneficial. May we not say that such a time has arrived in the mission of the Industrial Workers of the World to organize and educate the working class so that they may do away with capitalism, abolish the wage system, and establish the workers' Commonwealth? At the present time our strategy apparently has us checkmated; we are not making the progress against him that we should make. We should have millions of members, and parol of the capitalist system; the irritating left-wing, despised but tolerated. Do we wish to forever remain in that position, or do we wish to proceed to our ultimate goal? If we wish to proceed in the present way, then, is to find out what is holding us back and change our plans accordingly.

Suppose we try building a job organization, on the job, and from the job up, instead of from Chicago down.

## REMEMBER AN OCEANIDE

By LAROLD BRAND  
Sacco! Vanzetti! Read what they look away, Upon the scroll of Labor's law; And Sacco's victim's blood enter you, You did not cringe, you did not flee; When Sacco's victim's blood draw near, Sacco! Vanzetti! Read the record of the day. Sacco! Vanzetti! We never will forget— The life is dark upon the state, Where God is god and creed is Hate, They're burned and hanged, they're flayed, In this the nation's savage spot, Sacco! Vanzetti! Your freedom will be lost, If you do not clearly see the light, And understand what's wrong, what's right, Leave all your doubts and fears aside— Come on and GET CREDENTIALS. A. K. HILKE.

## HELL

Let Hell abide—surely the here and now Is Hell, sufficient for the slaves who bow; Unceasingly with sweat upon the brow; The hardest work fall on the industrial, That woe its grim steel temples around, Their weary bodies—sweating out the blood. To the last drop—when it is then unbound, And tortures cease, With a gentle thud, The hardest work fall on the scrap heap!— Alms! To groan and grovel, and remaining days, Like one's equal, weep and cry; Poor, black human—erring castaways, That beg or purloin from the idle rich, And end their lives in prison, or the ditch. —Michael Delaney.

## BE A WOBBLY BOOSTER

By PAUL KIRKE  
Boost the things your fellow workers are telling, Boost their trails on which you might be dwelling; Boost their meetings, which you should attend; Boost their principles to each and every friend. Boost the actions your fellow workers do, Show them that you mean to go; Boost in every look and in your class is always right. For this insane system make them fight.

## WHEN FATHER BOUGHT A FORD

By J. V. RAKESTRAW  
When Father came bounding home In a nineteen 24 fit, Every one he met would yell "Say how much did ye give?" He signed a contract four feet long, He noted under my ankle, But, the greenman broke down and cried, When Father bought a Ford. Refrain: The kewan said shook his head, The milk man aighed, "Oh, Lord, But the greenman broke down and cried, When Father bought a Ford. Sister jumped and clapped her hands, The kids all yelled with joy, And Mother from the kitchen ran, The peacher acted bored; We drove the chickens from their home To give it bold and bound, But, the greenman broke down and cried, When Father bought a Ford. Refrain: Ma's dress maker stood aghast, Our landlord his look deplored, But, the greenman broke down and cried, When Father bought a Ford.

## HIS LAST HARVEST

By CHARLES J. WOOD  
He'd made his share in the harvest fields And was on his way to the West, And upon the floor of a rolling box car He'd stretched out for a rest; A heavy snow was falling, as the great freight rolled along, But he felt fine and dandy, for he "was there" with a "hundred strong." He'd finished on a threshing rig a day or two before, And now on ribbons of blue steel was rolling to the far Pacific shore, Behind a giant compound engine that lent rays of golden light To the wild barbaric beauty of Montana's stormy night. And as he lay there gazing at the flying snow he dreamed, A-dreaming of his Paradise, "The South." He fell asleep, a-dreaming of his Paradise, "The South." And in far away Seattle, on a soft warm rainy day, He heaved the clang of cable cars as they rolled down Yeater Way. But he never heard the footfalls in the wild storm overhead; Nor saw the dangling spire that carried the iron trail's awful dread; The roll by which three "bobcats" came With the evil eyes of murder glaring behind a faithful ray of light. I went to Yreka, a distance of one and a half miles, on my crutches. I had the sum of \$5 in my jeans when arriving in this town. I received the \$5 from Ed Delaney of the Defense Office. Also, I have received 100 from Frank Bates, all of which was much needed and thankfully received. I shall repay same later after I get to work. I then came to Portland where I am at present convalescing. Spend my time with fellow workers, including, amongst others, an awful worker who may wish to help me with a few dollars may do so through local secretary. With best wishes to all the fellow workers. Peter Wukusich, Box 971, Portland, Ore.

## PETER WUKUSICH TELLS OF BEING DRIVEN FROM HOSPITAL ON CRUTCHES

PORTLAND, Oregon—While enroute to Klamath Falls from Shasta City, and while attempting to catch a box car across the river, I fell from the train in such a manner as to break my right leg about six inches from the knee. I was taken to St. Joseph's City and placed in a hospital, at Yreka, where on the 7th of June they set my broken bone and put the leg in a cast. It remained in the cast for two months; the cast was then taken off (but finding the leg too weak, it was again put in a cast for 22 days before the cast could again be removed, and I was given crutches which I still find it necessary to use. I was discharged from the hospital and put in a smaller building where an average of 15 men shared a too inadequate quarters. We were required to make our own beds and do much other work, which my weak leg and general weakened condition did not permit. Added to this I found that because of my very evident I. W. W. ideas I was discriminated against, and the place became at once a most unpleasant surroundings. I made protest to the doctor in charge who told me, "If you don't like it you can get to hell out of the place." This I was forced to do after receiving the discharge from the management. I went to Yreka, a distance of one and a half miles, on my crutches. I had the sum of \$5 in my jeans when arriving in this town. I received the \$5 from Ed Delaney of the Defense Office. Also, I have received 100 from Frank Bates, all of which was much needed and thankfully received. I shall repay same later after I get to work.

## MAIL IN SACRAMENTO

There is mail in Sacramento for Ray R. F. W. Kappen, J. C. Robinson, Roy Carter, Thomas McLaughlin and F. A. Smith. Write for same or call on Ira Pope, The Weekly Worker, Box 44, Sacramento, Calif.



