

One Union: One Label
One Enemy

Industrial Workers of America

ORGANIZATION FOR NATIONAL EMANCIPATION
PAN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

Official Western Organ
OF THE
Industrial Workers of the World

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SEATTLE, WASH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1927

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8,000 MINERS STRIKE I. W. W. C. O. FROM OWNERS START REIGN

COLORADO MINES COMPLETELY TIED UP AS I. W. W. AND SYMPATHIZERS OUT

Daily Press of Entire State Carrying Banner Front Page Headlines Concerning Strike: More Than 8,000 Quit Work.

A speedy end to the I. W. W. coal strike in Colorado is predicted by the capitalist press of the state, on the ground that the strikers "have not sufficient funds to carry on the strike." Here is what the ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, says about it: "That the strike would be short-lived was the general opinion in the Southern Colorado coal fields. Lack of funds would not permit continuance of the strike, according to general opinion."

But we fellow workers who are not actually on the scene, and all workers who want to see a working class victory, have something to say about that. What do we say? We let them lose for lack of funds? Send in your answer to A. K. Payne, Box 542, Butte, Montana, or make it to any branch secretary, AND LET IT BE SUBSTANTIAL!

According to the daily press estimates, which we may consider conservative, there are more than 8,000 miners on strike in the Colorado fields. (Walsenburg reports 2,000 more have joined the walk out.) Following are some of the press comments concerning the strike:

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS: "Peace reigns throughout Colorado's coal fields—although more than 8,000 coal miners are on strike. Half of the mines are those from the northern coal fields, who are on sympathy strike. The percentage of strikers here was far greater than in the Southern Colorado district. Many mines in the northern district are closed, all of the workers walking out."

THE SUNDAY NEWS: "Miners generally 'dressed up' and used the day as a holiday. Strikers in the northern fields, although reported to be angry because they were not given an increase at the same time the increase was given the southern miners, are seeking no more money. Northern miners, however, declared they would 'stay out' until their southern brethren achieved their ends."

Yes, and you can be sure that the "Southern brothers" will not return to work until the northern workers "achieve" the same "ends."

This is What the Mine Owners See in Colorado



LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN COLORADO MINERS' STRIKE

U. M. W.'s at Aguilar go against officials and vote to the man to go out with the I. W. W., adding two thousand more miners to the walkout in Southern Colorado; total now on strike over 8,000.

A committee from the Black Diamond mine came to the I. W. W. meeting at Erie, in the Northern fields and asked to sign up with the I. W. W. Needless to say, they were accepted. Women and children ask permission to go on picket line. Between fifty and sixty pickets, including twenty women, reported by Associated Press to be under arrest at Walsenburg and held under guard in the district court-room. Among them is a woman with a small baby in her arms, and a 14-year old girl.

One thousand pickets form a line of thirty miles around Walsenburg. C. F. & I. superintendent at Walsenburg wires Governor: "We are licked if you do not send troops." Governor again refuses to use troops.

Big mass meeting held at Erie. Speakers Embree, Clemmons of Lafayette, Niets of Columbia, Herrojon of Frederick, Kitto, Mathras of Lafayette and others representing all miners of Northern Colorado.

AT TRINIDAD. Roger Franconzo and 16 fellow workers were arrested "for violating the picketing law."

AT LAFAYETTE. Monstrous mass meetings; 5,000 miners attend meeting at Ball Park. A. S. Embree, speaker.

AT WALSENBURG. Big mass meeting threatened by gun men, but workers held their ground. Speakers Seidler and Svanum. Kitto wired laconically from Pueblo: "Leaving for Walsenburg; if you don't hear from me for a period of over two days you may know I have been arrested, or something of that sort."

As we go to press Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock we have not heard from the strike zone for three days. What has happened to Kitto?

U. M. W. DENIES PRESS REPORTS
Statement of C. F. Nigro, president of District No. 15, U. M. W. A. The reports in the Denver papers and rumors circulated that Frank J. Hayes or Mr. Felix Pogliano or myself have attended meetings at Aguilar or other places since the beginning of the Industrial Workers of the World strike, to influence the miners one way or the other in this controversy are absolutely untrue.

The officials of district No. 15, United Mine Workers of America have stated their position very clearly before the calling of the strike. Since the beginning of the strike they have absolutely adopted a policy of "Hands off". Any statement to the contrary is the offspring of the imagination of unscrupulous persons.
Signed C. F. Nigro, President, District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America.

MASS MEETING HELD IN RAIN IN SEATTLE; LOS ANGELES WOMAN GIVES HER ALL FOR STRIKERS

A mass meeting for the benefit of the Colorado Strikers will be held in the I. W. W. hall, 118 1/2 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, on Monday, October 31. Every effort is being made by the local membership to assist the great struggle now going on in Colorado.

Immediately the strike was called, and the machinery for collecting funds started an aged woman who carries her own living made the first donation. It was the sum of five dollars in dimes, which she stated she had saved for a worthy purpose, and felt certain that no worthier purpose would arise than that of the many thousands of miners in Colorado who were striving to raise their standard of living by means of the present strike.

Colorado Strike Committee, Joint Branches of I. W. W., Los Angeles, California.

By M. T. RICE
The rain was falling in warm, steady, drizzling rains for which Seattle is famous.

A tall, well built, powerful man stood bareheaded on the speakers stand at the corner at Washington and Occidental streets, the soft rain-fingers cascading his white hair and trickling down in little rivulets over a forehead and face that showed a power in a voice that was as commanding as his form and features. He was speaking of miners, "hell-holes" miners and strikes.

A crowd gathered; had already gathered, and was waiting when The Man appeared. It was a goodly, substantial crowd of serious looking working men.

Across the street a sky pilot, or a "comrade," or some other deceiver, ranted him Trinidad on charges of picketing, have been arraigned and held under \$500 bonds.

Wherever persons congregated here the I. W. W. workers were arrested and sent to jail for twenty-seven months and that Svanum spent four years behind the bars.

Twenty miners who were arrested and sent to jail for twenty-seven months and that Svanum spent four years behind the bars. The man was called, that he had visited the jail in Trinidad where picketers are under arrest. He said that the miners have nothing to fear in going to jail, because it's all nice and clean down there and they serve good food. It's really a nice place, Seidler said, he himself had been in jail for twenty-seven months and that Svanum spent four years behind the bars.

All Laws Cast to the Winds by Gunmen and Authorities who Riot and Terrorize Communities

By Byron Kitto
PUEBLO, Colo.—The C. F. & I's gunmen, working in full co-operation with the municipal and local authorities, have started a reign of terror. These lickspittles have been instructed by their masters, the C. F. & I. and other coal companies, to prevent the striking of the Colorado coal miners. The first outbreak of their reign of terror began when the C. F. & I. gunmen, K. K. K., American Legion and the municipal authorities of Walsenburg led by the Mayor John J. Pritchard, stormed and sacked the I. W. W. hall in Walsenburg on the night of October 15th. The plans for this criminal assault and the destruction of I. W. W. property were made by this vermin who spout "law and order" in the court house at Walsenburg.

When criticized by liberal elements (which are very few in Colorado) the Mayor stated: "Well, that is what we did." Later he asserted: "We did not play violence when we marched on the hall to post a city council eviction order on the door. The burning of the records and the breaking of the window," he said, "occurred when the men got beyond control."

"WE'RE WITH YOU," WOMEN PICKETS SHOUT IN COLO.

WALSENBURG.—Shouting "We'll there we're right with you," more than seven hundred striking miners and a large number of their wives and daughters volunteered their services for picket duty at a spirited meeting held in Walsenburg Wednesday afternoon—in the same hall that had been raided the previous Saturday night by "substantial citizens."

The women who volunteered for picket work were very bit and enthusiastically as the men. They cheered long and lustily when Paul Seidler stated from the platform, "Every one of you—every man in this hall and every friend of the I. W. W. on strike, must be on the picket lines at every mine in the morning."

"We're with you to the last," they said—and they proved their words. The vote was unanimous, and the next morning (Thursday) every mine in the district was picketed. A picket line thirty miles long was spread around Walsenburg.

Immediately after the meeting, William H. Young and George M. Taylor, members of the state industrial committee who were present, issued the following statement: "The law expressly forbids picketing during a strike. Sheriff Capps informed the strikers of this fact last night and anounced he would arrest any man caught picketing." Sheriff Capps said: "The state commission and the law says picketing is illegal. I have informed the striking miners that any men caught picketing will be arrested."

But how can you arrest thirty miles of pickets? Where is there any jail that could hold them? If you can't jail them what to hinder them from going right back on the picket line after every arrest?" "Seidler told the gathering," says the press report, "which was the largest and most spirited ever held in the town, that the meeting was called off. Those in charge of the meeting quickly got wind of this and immediately sought to notify the workers of the C. F. & I. and mills that the meeting would be held as scheduled."

When Fellow Workers Kitto and Avila arrived to address the meeting they saw over seventy-five C. F. & I. gunmen and about a dozen city police standing in front of the hall. Along with them were the mill superintendents and numerous foremen. As the steel mill workers approached the meeting they were arrested by the police and sent to jail. This, of course, was done in the name of "law and order."

The next day, the Chief of Police, J. Arthur Trade of Pueblo, subpoenaed a raid on the Pueblo headquarters of the I. W. W. at 1353 East Abriendo avenue, where more property was seized. To show how wrong was that the municipal authorities are working under the dictates of the (Continued on page 3)

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The Industrial Worker Sacco and Vanzetti

"An Injury to One is an Injury to All"
ONE UNION—ONE LAW—ONE BENT

OFFICIAL
WESTERN
ORGAN
INDUSTRIAL
WORKERS OF THE
WORLD

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INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS FOR THE LUMBERWORKERS

By W. I. Fisher

"An army moves upon its belly," said Napoleon. So does a labor organization. With masses the dominating motive always is the immediate gains to be obtained. To regain what we have lost, to hold what we have gained or to gain something new, will ever be the dominating motive of individuals and groups of mankind. If we know that the most pressing immediate needs are of any group or the workers as a whole, we have the main basis to stand upon in organizing workers, when we do not know this we have the dominant key to proceed to organize any group of workers. So from this basis let us see how the case fits the Northwestern lumberworkers.

In the case of the Northwestern lumberworkers we are not appealing to a group of workers devoid of union experience. They have gained much through unionism; they have lost something to hold they have gained, much to regain they have lost through breaking up of their union, and a pressing need of newer gains. We will not go into the past history of their struggles, ups and downs, ins and outs, but we see more because the union was only partial, did not gain more because the great mass and educating them sufficiently to their rights and the necessity of maintaining job control; it was young and lacked more union experience; it lacked an organization, it lacked an executive committee and maintain its power; last but not least, through universal dues and initiation fees and the centralization of finances at headquarters it poorly financed itself and applied these means poorly. But one thing it has done that the employers cannot undo, it has created a group of revolutionary and militant unionists in the lumber industry sufficiently strong (as the writer confidently believes) to put over a permanent revolutionary job controlling union in the lumber industry. That, despite all our mistakes and ups and downs and ins and outs, is the great big main thing.

What the most pressing immediate needs of the Northwestern lumberworkers? Being absent for eighteen months the writer cannot definitely say. The union workers in the industry will have to say that. Nevertheless, unless otherwise informed, the writer thinks the Aberdeen, Washington, Branch demands of I. W. O. 120 of December 1925 to be worth while considering. They were in substance if not in order as follows:

Job Control. Job control puts a permanent union upon the ground and abolishes all blacklists. Without job control experience shows unions are soon broken up and are quickly lost.

On the question of wages and working conditions several propositions were proposed. They were: For logging camps; abolition of all board, bed and hospital charges and leave wages changed. A standard single bed with springs, and the mattress pure cotton (no shoddy), not less than six and a half feet long and three feet wide and four inches thick, with blankets equally long and at least two feet longer and two feet wider.

A minimum wage of five dollars per day for saw mill, wood working factory, and paper mill workers.

All piece work increased at fifty percent rate over existing scales. Freedom of all mass war prisoners and no further prosecution of union workers for their union activities.

This was thought at the time to meet the most pressing immediate needs of the lumberworkers, and unless conditions have changed much it probably would still be a good fighting program for the Northwestern lumberworkers. But whatever they do they must be prepared to carry on a vigorous agitation to place it squarely before the lumberworkers. To do this requires the organization of those lumberworkers into a compact fighting group who are willing and determined to carry out their program and then get the finances and finance well your organizing campaign. Every branch, every group of lumberworkers, whether working in a lumber camp or in a mill, get together and discuss what you want, plan to finance your work and start the agitation going to make a real union in the industry that can and will safeguard your work.

The lumber industry can and must be organized. Our past trials and experiences was but the necessary preliminary work to lay the foundation, to train a group of militants to create the real union of the lumberworkers, the workers who are willing to put their shoulder to the wheel and push forward with vigor, enthusiasm and zeal.

THE SCISSOR-BLAST—A NUISANCE

J. Baxter

Many members of the I. W. W. maintain that the capitalists are the workers' worst enemy, but here is one speaker who, although he agrees to some extent with that assertion, he maintains that it is only a half truth in the final analysis. I maintain that the scissorblast is equally as bad an enemy to the workers as the capitalists. The scissorblast is a term of the capitalist; he scabbers on the workers; he breaks strikes for the capitalist; he goes to war and fights to perpetuate the capitalist system, which is the institution of wage slavery; in short, he makes himself a nuisance in general to the working class.

In sustenance of this contention, there recently came a newspaper clipping to the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers' hall in San Francisco, announcing that the Wisconsin, Colorado and paper mills had set the I. W. W. hall there, confiscated the literature, burnt it, and committed other unlawful acts in the approval of the authorities. Accompanying the clipping, and written in a sloppy and disgracefully illiterate manner, was a note, undoubtedly written by the sender of the clipping, gleefully approving the announcement of the paper that the I. W. W. hall had been illegally raided.

Now, fellow workers, the question is, what should your attitude be towards the worthless and detrimental scissorblasts who infest the present society and with whom you come in contact every day? There are many of you who had not heard of this social vermin on the job and elsewhere, magnanimously attempt to make life as comfortable as possible for them; but, as said above, they are a constant thorn in the side of the workers, and they apparently seize by the opportunity to deliver the workers in their struggle to emancipate themselves from wage slavery. This social scum, fellow workers, is a hard problem to deal with, we will agree, and, undoubtedly, you will always have them with you, so long as the capitalist system lasts, but your attitude towards them, since you cannot eliminate them from society entirely, should, at least, be one of rigorous repression. When you see the scissorblast in any degree, remember that you are only putting him in a condition to stab you in the back, if he never receives any aid from the capitalist class, except when the capitalist can use him as a tool to injure the workers in their struggle, and when the capitalist is through with the scissorblast, he throws him back among the workers, and it is the workers who immediately accept the scum back among their fold. Henceforth, fellow workers, let your attitude be rigorous repression and ostracism towards this social vermin of capitalism.

Is the Case Closed?

BY SOCIAL SERVICE BULLETIN

The Methodist Federation for Social Service, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City

"IT IS ALL OVER." Governor Fuller is reported to have exclaimed after the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti. "It is all over!" The BOSTON HERALD said in an editorial, "Back to Normalcy." The scissorblasts which have attacked the Sacco-Vanzetti case should be forgotten as promptly as possible. Let us get back to normalcy and the ordinary course of life in the confident belief that agencies of law have performed their duties with fairness as well as justice. The chapter is closed. The die is cast, the arrow has flown. Now let us go forward... with a renewed determination to maintain our present system of government and our existing social order."

A COMMENT: "Things do not end when they are done." The BOSTON HERALD said when Sacco and Vanzetti were completely dead that the time for all discussion of that case was now over. It is not true. I won't argue. For truth there is no deadline.—Heywood Brown

A PARALLEL CASE? "John Brown was a Tory Southern Statesman. No one at the foot of the scaffold, looked at Brown's dangling body and said: 'So perish all such enemies of Virginia! All such enemies of the Union are such foes of the human race!'"—The Nation

ECHOES AND REVERBERATIONS: "The Manchester Guardian summarizes: 'In Paris, crowds of revolutionary demonstrators... In Geneva, demonstrators attacked the American consulate, hotels, shops and houses... In Hyde Park, a four-hour memorial meeting was held. There were demonstrations in Zurich, Lausanne, and Basle; in Berlin and Leipzig; in Warsaw and Tokyo. There have been sympathetic strikes in Sydney, Australia, in Nova Scotia, in Norway and Sweden... In the Argentine and in Finland... That Crawford reports 'The Nation' the 'anger' of South American States... on the trail of Sacco-Vanzetti, followed from Rio de Janeiro, through the interior of Brazil, then across the Andes, to Santiago de Chile and at last Buenos Aires and the Argentine.' The following press comment is typical: 'London Daily News: 'No one who is brought to trial ought to be treated as a scapegoat, whatever they have done.' The Times: 'We think that they have suffered enough in these seven years of nightmare.' The Quaker: 'If Sacco and Vanzetti are executed with what will be buried American justice.' Roman Catholic: 'The case which seems to me the most terrible since is rather the abyss which this offense has dug for the people of the world. You do not suspect that, perhaps, in your country...'

There's the Cap Sacco? The cap was made up new body of the dead guard. There were holes in the lining. At the trial the Commonwealth brought out through Sacco's employee—who did not identify him (Sacco's Letter to President Lowell, 'New Republic, August 24; 'Open Letter to President Lowell' by John Doe, Passes, Harvard graduate, Nation, August 24, and article 'Grounds for Doubt,' by Louis Stark in Survey Graphic, May 1927).

How the Federal Government Information? The Department of Justice offered to open its files covering the "red raids" to the House of Representatives. It had repeatedly refused this to the defense. The defense attorney held affidavits from former Department agents to the effect that there had been collusion between the Department and the Massachusetts prosecuting attorney, and that the Department had its files tampered with to cover the innocence of the two men. The Lowell Committee did not accept the Department's offer to file its records.

The following are samples of the points in the report which have raised doubts: "Was the Cap Sacco's? The cap was made up new body of the dead guard. There were holes in the lining. At the trial the Commonwealth brought out through Sacco's employee—who did not identify him (Sacco's Letter to President Lowell, 'New Republic, August 24; 'Open Letter to President Lowell' by John Doe, Passes, Harvard graduate, Nation, August 24, and article 'Grounds for Doubt,' by Louis Stark in Survey Graphic, May 1927).

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PROSPERITY, PROGRESS AND... AMERICAN WORKERS

THE EDITOR VOTES FOR "EDUCATION."
NOTE TO THE EDITOR:—It is the contention of the writer that working class education is a fundamental necessity; it should be made compulsory in a democratic society. (G. S.)



By H. G. SEANOR

When a large population of workers are disaffected, as American workers are, propaganda is broadcasted to misdirect their efforts toward a better day. Propaganda is a means of influence and requires discontent of its victims in order to take; for who could influence a contented person? There are many people who are contented with ignorance, but there are few who are ignorant enough to be contented. The successful wielder of propaganda must know one fundamental fact, namely: Education wins all. It is propaganda. This is conditioned on the ability of the educator.

When an special line of action is endorsed and all new inharmonious ideas are suppressed the whole is big propaganda. Education wins all new ideas at all times, changing horses in the middle of the river so to speak. This results in better harmony as it gets maximum efforts from all provided each new plan is experimented with before it is tried on a large scale. Try it out on the boss and if the shoe fits wear it.

A harmonious (to one idea) line of action by the workers can be resisted by another harmonious line of action by the boss; but an ever changing line of action cannot be as easily combated by the enemy. This would be a sort of mythical propaganda, but an ever changing line of action would not know what to strike at. "What are those damned workers going to do next?" would be the boss's problem.

When an organization agrees on one line of action and does not permit any other line of action that is inharmonious, it paves the way for propaganda to be broadcasted and accepted as official. The habit of workers to accept all education as education follows a change of misdirecting the workers' energy for a better day. This is a great victory for us and the generations to do next. We over the future society the intelligent answer to, "What is Education?"

Speakers in the Field

Ben Fletcher is now in Chicago for two weeks stay and has spoken on two occasions; one for the Colorado miners and once at the West Madison street hall for educational purposes. Fletcher is a forceful speaker and knows the class struggle and industrial unionism. Members in this vicinity should hear him and make arrangements for a meeting in their locality. J. P. Thompson will start on a speaking tour early in November and will be routed through California and then east. Members should be ready to meet him at the General Headquarters, 3533 Belmont avenue, Chicago, and arrange date and then prepare for routing meetings. This is the program for a better day. We wish the organized slaves and Fellow Worker Thompson is the one who can give them the proper message. All members of the I. W. W. which Thompson and all who have heard him speak can vouch that he knows every word of the I. W. W. and is very capable in delivering its message.

Always be sure to have plenty of papers and literature to put out at all meetings. The written message on top of the spoken one, gives the slaves a chance to think over and analyze the things they hear and will be a factor in getting them to organize.

Harry J. McCarthy, Note

Mrs. Kate McCarthy, 2074 Franklin St., Oakland, Calif., Phone Lakewood 5421, was the speaker at the meeting of Harry J. McCarthy, commonly known as Mack. At one time he is said to have been an organizer of the I. W. W. and was in town in Bingham Canyon and Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. McCarthy would like to locate him as she is sick and wants him at home. "Stagecoach" minds.

VIGOROUS DEFENSE IS ARRANGED FOR CHESWICK VICTIMS

Twenty-one Union Miners Facing Trial on Various Charges Growing Out of Troopers Raid on Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting.

NEW YORK (AP)—Vigorous defense is planned for the 21 union miners indicted on various charges in Pittsburgh because of the state troopers' raid on the Cheswick Sacco-Vanzetti meeting of Aug. 22.

Further details of the Pennsylvania police raid are published in the current New Republic from the pen of a special Civil Liberties investigator.

Steve Kurpa's story is one told by the Civil Liberties investigator, Kurpa says that the men who were hanging about the streets were refusing to register.

"I was at the meeting in the orchard. The police walked on one side. They had horses, but stood beside them—not mounted yet—while the last of the crowd was forming in the orchard.

"They ordered the meeting to stop. The chairman turned to the crowd and said it was up to them as citizens of the United States.

"Many people, including women and children, were knocked unconscious. They picked them up and threw them in the jail. For half an hour they rode up and down the public highway nearby, clubbing and beating up people.

Kurpa escaped from the meeting only to be nabbed at his union hall in Warwick late that night by a state trooper who beat him up with the aid of two others.

"I was called a 'dirty Hunks son-of-a-bitch and agitator' and beat me until blood ran all over the front of my best suit," said the miners' secretary.

"I was arrested with my companion and taken them to Pittsburgh. During the police search on the highway during the afternoon one of the miners was shot down. The troopers are blamed but there seems to be no evidence that a stranger who objected to being attacked without warrant on a public road.

"I have no reason to believe that the miners do not have grievances, but they will not gain their ends through a strike such as is now in progress."

"Won't they? When 8,000 or more miners are out in a solid body of strikers with a thirty mile picket line; and when the C. F. A. I. superintendent writes the error 'Send troops or we are licked,' and the Governor replies 'Nothing doing,' it seems quite likely that the miners will gain their ends through 'such a strike as is now in progress,' in spite of the I. W. W. strike breaking tactics.

In former strikes of the I. W. W. the Wobblies have closed up saloons and routed bootlegging joints. In Walsenburg, several enforcement departments are in the city and the immediate neighborhood; they have had several 'under cover' men here for several days obtaining evidence against dry law violators and a series of raids is expected.

"What do they want? If they really want Wobblies enforced they can have it easily by giving the Wobblies permission to do it. It will be done in a matter of days. Can we be sure that is what the 'under cover' men are really working for?"

The Denver and Rio Grande railroad is concentrating its "under cover" men in this city, also. It is announced that nearly every man that could be spared is in the city. It was not surprising that the Wobblies have several "guards" on duty on its Lomax branch, which serves as a Lomax branch immediately contiguous to this district on the north, where virtually all operations are suspended.

CALGARY BUSINESS MAN WOULD 'DUCK HARVESTERS IN BOW RIVER' BECAUSE THEY DARE REFUSE WORK

KINDERLEY, SAYS.—The following article appeared in the Calgary Herald recently, and it ought to convince the most skeptical worker that "the working class and the employing class are not enemies." Here it is, in headlines and all:

HARVESTERS HOLDING OUT FOR \$8 DAY.—"Through 150 men were hanging around the Employment office."

"Notwithstanding the fact that \$6 a day and board is continuing to be offered by farmers for harvesters, there were about 150 men hanging around the government employment service office on Saturday morning who refused to accept this rate. It is stated that they are holding out for \$8 a day."

"Walter Smitten, provincial commissioner of labor, who is in Calgary on Saturday, informed The Herald that there was a shortage of at least 600 men right now in the harvest fields. As a government official, Mr. Smitten said he could not make any comment on the number of men who were turning down work."

"It was understood that the six hour day would require more men in industry than the eight hour day. The six hour day was machinery increase production to such an extent that the market became glutted at certain periods. Consequently factories, shops, mills, etc., were forced to close down or curtail their output until the vast amount of commodities are consumed or stored. These conditions result in part time work and unemployment for millions of workers."

"Over-production is used as a weapon by the capitalists to keep the workers in submission. It is also used to reduce wages, lengthen hours, and to degrade other conditions. Overproduction means unemployment to the thousands of workers, and it is used as a club to speed-up the workers on the job. Let us lose their jobs to the unemployed."

Increase in Accidents.—The speed-up system caused by piece work and bonus schemes is the main cause of the high rate of accidents and deaths in industry. Higher wages would do a great extent to reduce the accidents and piece work and bonus work. The workers would be less fatigued by working a shorter work week. The accidents and deaths occur from exhaustion or carelessness. The six hour day will lessen the number of accidents and deaths on the job. Let us lose their jobs to the unemployed."

Intimidations and brutalities of all kinds have been used against the workers by the master class, and as a matter of fact we have now in the "grand and glorious" U. S. A., men who only crime has been their loyalty to their working class movement in the masterclass jails and battles for terms of five to forty years. If the workers would organize along industrial lines, such atrocities would never take place. When you make it costly for the masterclass to persecute and intimidate, they are not going to do it."

Had the workers been organized industrially in the I. W. W. the later masterclass of Massachusetts would not have taken place. Sacco and Vanzetti would be with us today, along with victims of an arrogant masterclass composed of industrial depots and degenerates whose lickspittle "Wobblies" made their names in the Bow River because they chose not to do the master's work for an inferior wage."

So workers everywhere, let us organize industrially in the I. W. W. and speed the day to a better world of life for all. Let us hurry the day when the boss himself, 'huckster' and 'huckster' who when he breaks no interruption from a drunken millionaire wage slave.

The rain drizzled, but the crowd stayed—and grew. Not one man in that crowd looked at all "prosperous," all were working men; many of them, probably, with scarcely more than enough funds to provide them a shelter from the searching rain. Yet, when the man had finished his talk and announced a collection for the benefit of the striking mine workers of Colorado, the crowd dug; they dug deep into pockets, perhaps, almost empty. The result was \$561.20, donated from the workers of the Seattle Children's Aid and the Seattle fighting mine workers of Colorado.

And then—The Rebel Girl! A group of young girls, leaving the men and women of the crowd in the least. They stood up to the speakers and then they grouped to sing.

"It is raining pretty hard," said the Man. "Shall we go, or will you sing?" "We will sing," they said, and there was no mistaking about it.

"With hard heads and wavy locks matted down by raindrops, they sang, their hair shining through the rain mist. They sang 'The International.'"

"It is appropriate, because the miners of Colorado speak no more different language. The Crow joined in, a little different at first, as if doubting the caliber of its own voice."

They then sang "The Red Flag." The Crow now found its voice and the chorus grew lustily. How they did sing! The soft, warm rain drizzled down, but every one stayed; stayed to the finish. They had come to hear about mines "huckster," miners and strikers.

The man was J. P. Thompson, and the occasion was the mass meeting for the

Advantages of the Six Hour Day

By Dominick Oliver



Present economic developments make the six hour day a necessity for workers. The benefits of a shorter work day should be stressed as much as possible.

It can be understood that the six hour day would require more men in industry than the eight hour day. The six hour day was machinery increase production to such an extent that the market became glutted at certain periods.

Over-production means unemployment to the thousands of workers, and it is used as a club to speed-up the workers on the job. Let us lose their jobs to the unemployed.

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WFO OF NORTHWEST A.S.

By [Name]

Do you know who is keeping up the "high wages" of at least \$3.00 per day, Fellow Worker?

Do you know who is under the impression that the I. W. W. had something to do with these improvements?

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WESTINGHOUSE

By [Name]

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COLORADO MINES TIED UP: STATE PRESS CARRIES REPORTS; SHERIFF PROTECTS WALSENBURG HALL; GOVERNOR AGAIN REFUSES TO TALK MILITIA

SAYS THE PUEBLO CHIEFTAIN under a United Press report: "Ten members of the I. W. W. were ejected forcibly from Walsenburg Sunday after the city's vigilance committee had raised the organization's headquarters and burned its records. Reports that national guardsmen may be sent here are circulated during the day as the result of the latest flare-up between I. W. W. members and local businessmen. . . . Businessmen met at a mass meeting Saturday night and asked the city council to evict all I. W. W. members from the city. An order to this effect was issued and the vigilance committee. . . . then marched on the organization's office."

"Since then, all known I. W. W. sympathizers have been escorted to the city limits and told to 'keep their noses clean.' There has been no violence so far as many of the radical left turn voluntarily and went to Pueblo, where they plan to meet on Monday morning. Asked about the legality of the city council's action, Mayor John J. Pritchard declined to comment except to say: 'That is what we did.'"

THE DENVER NEWS in its issue of Sunday, the 18th, says: "It is estimated at Walsenburg that approximately 3,000 miners, half the force employed in the field, will strike. (The percentage actually out is much higher than that according to last reports)." "I. W. W. meetings were held last night in Walsenburg, Ariz., and in the vicinity of the town of Walsenburg, where thousands were expected, was carried out in peace, the I. W. W. being under the protection of Sheriff Capps. There was no demonstration by citizens here, Saturday night, raised the organization's headquarters and burned the records, and Sunday deported I. W. W. members from the town. Citizens had threatened to halt the Walsenburg meeting."

Walsenburg miners were quite likely non-soldably surprised by the organization's report out of town on Saturday night, a meeting that overflowed into the street. Quoting Byron Bull, the I. W. W. secretary, concerning the Walsenburg raid: "A mass of people gathered before our doors and demanded entrance. I had to go to the door I had time to unlock the door they broke the door and windows."

"Kittie stated that he was in the back room of the office. He had a gun in his hand and was unarmed. When he felt that violence might be the result, he escaped through the back window. He had a few furnishings and papers were taken to the middle of the street and burned. Kittie added: "Kittie positively stated Sunday night that the organization was not planning any violence but instead was endeavoring to deal with the law. He said that the organization had been sanctioned by the United States Supreme court and consequently would have no restrictions in order to operate. As a publicity director for the Industrial Workers of America and the Industrial Workers of Chicago, Kittie travels about throughout the country securing the data on the different organizations of the organization."

Considering the nature of this in a capitalist paper with a wide circulation, there is nothing unfair about it, is there? It influences public opinion in the state and against the "law and order" mob, than its opposite."

On the other hand the Pueblo Star-Journal, presumably one of the Scripps-McLear (Seattle Star) group, is not so liberal in its view. It casts some quite caustic aspersions on the I. W. W. and does print the following A. F. of L. condemnation of the mob action: "Earl Hoag, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, condemned the action of the vigilance committee. Although this organization has no sympathy with I. W. W. methods, at the same time we condemn the kind of mob action which occurred at Walsenburg Saturday night. Hoag said: 'Organized labor feels that if such tactics are permissible against the I. W. W. they sooner or later will be used against the United States labor union.'"

"The State Industrial Commission encouraged that sort of thing, I believe, by playing politics in the strike. Officials of the state federation have not met yet to consider this affair, but I can promise some action will be forthcoming within the next few days."

large crowd of miners turned out for the meeting that it was adjourned to a hall park where a short time later 4,000 miners voted unanimously to strike."

From Walsenburg, the Chieftain carries the following dispatch three days after the raid on the Walsenburg hall: "Approximately 750 people crowded the sidewalk street in front of the I. W. W. headquarters here Monday night (the raid was Saturday night) in an effort to ascertain the result of the I. W. W. mass meeting which was held here without interference from local officers or citizens."

"Paul Seidler, I. W. W. organizer, appearing before the Sheriff Monday morning and asked protection for both himself and other members. Evidently he received the support of the officers and accordingly called the meeting off for Monday night."

"Kristen Svanson and Seidler spoke to the miners present and asked for a vote in the strike committee. The vote was Monday night; the strike was scheduled for Tuesday morning. A unanimous positive vote was given, and it was stated that the organization possibly may take legal action against Walsenburg people who raided the I. W. W. headquarters Saturday night."

"Thomas Anner and George W. Taylor of the Industrial Commission walked to the hall Sunday afternoon. The I. W. W. speakers that they were violating section 29 of the industrial laws and they were liable to punishment. Citizens went into the street and the speakers were taken to the jail. By some technicality, they claim has been legally complied with, although the I. W. W. strike was called a week ahead of longer. The speaker was freed and soon the crowd was quelled to order."

"This is another unusual thing in labor trouble, that police and sheriff's authority even attempt to protect the workers. In the same county, on the other hand, Sheriff J. M. H. Laffayette, announced he had sworn in a mass of special deputies and was prepared to carry out the proposed anti-strike raid, leading to the district operating 'all road' means of the mining property. He will be authorized special deputies to protect all miners wishing to continue at work' in other words, to aid the wabs."

"A Denver report says: 'The favorable editorial comment of last month there was no thought or intention of mobbing the Colorado National Guard to deal with the situation. We are not even thinking in military terms, to be stated briefly.'"

"THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, reporting the Walsenburg raid in another issue says: 'Businessmen organized at the instance of I. W. W. organizers and leaders to carry out the proposed anti-strike raid, gathered in a mass meeting Saturday night and passed a resolution making the strike illegal. The I. W. W. from the city. Two hundred and fifty men attended the meeting. The city council in special session and passed the order that the men marched on the I. W. W. headquarters, shut out a window on which they were standing. The crowd was fired seven shots into the air. They entered the hall and started the records and files. These were taken into the street and burned.'"

"While vigilantes should be identified by the military, it is declared they are subversive of the law. The legal opinion that night here was that the city officials 'went too far.'"

WORK PEOPLE'S COLLEGE

Box 39, Morgan Park Station, Duluth, Minn.

Begin the next term November 15, 1937. Every student must then register at the College office. CURRICULUM: Department of Science: Embraces History, Sociology, Economics, Industrial Survey and Biology. Department of Language: Embraces French and German. Department of Professional and Organization Work: In this department students are taught to make speeches, to debate, newspaper work and general organization methods. Department of Business: Embraces Reading, Pronunciation and Spelling (Elementary); Grammar, Composition and Literature (Advanced). Department of Commercial Studies: Embraces Elementary and Advanced Arithmetic, Bookkeeping (20th century systems and Commercial Correspondence. The school term is five months. Tuition, room and board for the full term is \$195.00 or \$25.00 per month. Further particulars will be sent on request. Write to WORK PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, Box 39, Morgan Park Station, Duluth, Minnesota.



WORKERS AND THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

We are I. W. W.'s on account of our thumbs. Not because our thumbs are different from other people's thumbs, but because we are the same. Our thumbs can touch the rest of our fingers, and we can exert considerable pressure in various directions with them. . . . The 'ability of the thumb,' this 'gift of the prehensile grasp,' that man is a tool, is not a matter of heredity, but because we cause man has made tools, and has inserted them in driving mechanisms, that the poor fellows constitute that naked specimen of genus homo presents—lacking the defensive hide of a rhinoceros or the strength of a bear, the speed of the antelope, the ability to hole in the sea or fly to safety in the air; to fight with tank, or to back up, lacking even the defensive strength of an armoured tank with high explosives, mounted on the antelope with its speed, machine-guns to the depths of the sea and out sprays the eagle in its flight; turns the forest into home and paper; converts the metals from the depths of the earth into the conveniences of life; harnesses the mighty waterfalls to fan him by day and to furnish him light by night; and even constructs the great cities. It is because with these tools and muscles we have built an industrial social order, that we are the workers of the world. . . . We are the workers of the world because we are the ones who made them; we are the ones who have found it necessary to form the Industrial Workers of the World, a union of workers in our own defense."

fact, it was necessary for the ruling class to distort the conclusions drawn from it so as to support their claim that it is good and necessary for them to rule and rob us. To do so they sought a base in the least penetrated spot in the field of biology, and that was in the question of heredity. So they taught that we wage slaves are in our deplorable straits, not because we are ruled and robbed by parasites, but because we are very unjust in the selection of our ancestors. This proclamation that we are doomed to poverty because we inherit an inferior germ plasm, a faulty blood stream, is becoming a popular means of master-class "brain-fraying," of mental enervation. The study of biology is necessary to refute this nonsense, to snap this new fetter that they would bind on our heads."

The active member of the I. W. W. will find that the instruction furnished by Work Peoples College in biology will assist him greatly in understanding the social sciences in general, and the I. W. W. philosophy in particular; that it will furnish him a touch with which to chase the spooks from his fellow slaves' minds, and a mighty weapon with which to combat the propaganda of the ruling class."

NO TIME FOR FEELING BLUE

By GEORGE BANNON. The other day I heard some people say: 'The world is getting worse in every way. But that old stiff King Tut heard it enough. And said, come on, and give me something new. But you and I to the universe will say: That the Wobs will bring the world a better day. Why worry and fret, it's a pretty good thing that the Wobs will go on fighting through our heads. Offtimes your luck will fail and in the Wobs' break: You're beaten to a pulp, so then they take you to a doctor, or to the hospital, or to the morgue. So keep on smiling, always play the game. The man that sobs is never worth the name. For though the going's rough, the world is good enough. For those who to themselves are ever true."

THE DRIFTER

By THE DRIFTER. I am drifting like a derelict upon an angry sea. I am drifting with the tide like ocean's foam; But some day I shall be resting in a placid quiet grave— The only place I'll ever call my home. I have dreamed of home and children, dreamed of wealth and ease, I have dreamed of happy times with my wife and friends to enjoy gladly, but I find as years are gathering I've been dreaming all in vain. And I'm looking to the day when I must end. And whatever is the ending, it is just the same to me, The birds will sing as sweetly as of old, And the flowers will shed their fragrance, as they did before I came, And the sun will shine as brightly as before."

Seattle Meetings

521 1/2 Second Ave. Thursday, October 27, 8 p. m., open forum. Professor Carlson speaker; subject, "What Constitutes a Revolutionary Program for the American Working Class?" Saturday night, 8 p. m., weekly entertainment; new program to be arranged every week. Sunday night 8 p. m., propaganda meeting. Dr. P. Thomas speaker; subject, "The Colorado Miner's Strike."

KICKING IS ALL RIGHT IF DONE THE RIGHT WAY HARVEST WORKERS SHOULD STOP AT LOGGING CAMPS

This article is written especially for the workers at Hood and Deming's lumber camps about fifty miles from Park Avenue. There are two camps, one of them known as Maple Camp and the other, about two miles away on the highway, is known as Beaver Camp. The writer has heard so much kicking against the board in both camps during his time that he often wondered if they (the workers) would ever register their kick in the number that blazes overhead. In the first place, we kick here and there as individuals, blaming our own fellow workers in the logging department, never thinking that what they have got to kick is laid out to them by the company through what they call a steward. Yes, the company is organized, even down to the point of feeding their crew, where we as workers are disgruntled. Oh, yes, we are organized as logging crews, fallers and buckers, trackmen, trainmen, etc., each man in his place for the production of logs. Then why can't we as workers organize for our own needs? We successfully supply the company's needs through organization. The time has arrived for the lumber workers to get together and act together for their own interest. During our unorganized period the companies have been allowed to go back. Formerly they employed three second loaders, now the standard rate is two. Did you ever think what becomes of the other loader? It means that more men are on the labor market to compete with us for our own needs? I think what becomes of the other loader? Truly, we have got to get organized and we've got to do it now, before we have lost all that we gained in 1917 and 1921. There is the question of the blacklist and the part it plays in the employment matter that we must settle for all time. So let us start and join our 'Individual Kick' for the day that we get out of the logging industry. The logging industry is a part of the lumber workers. No. 120, of the Industrial Workers of the World. —L-7112.

Delegate Elected

Frank Anderson has been elected traveling delegate for I. W. 310 for activity on the west end of the cut-off at Leavenworth. He will be at Skomish every Saturday night. M. Gilbertson.

Notice, Window Cleaners

Window Cleaners' Local 44 of San Francisco, Cal., requests all window cleaners to stay away from San Francisco, temporarily, as the members of this union are on strike. Signed members of Local 44 of the San Francisco Window Cleaners Union.

Los Angeles Activities

- I. W. Hall, 118 1/2 North Broadway, Street Los Angeles, Calif. Regular events every week are as follows: Monday night, 8 p. m., Open Forum meetings. Thursday night, 7:30 p. m., educational meetings. Friday night, 7:30 p. m., general membership meetings. First and Third Sunday night, 8 p. m., R. W. Branch No. 1, meetings. Free reading room, everybody welcome. All members going through L. A. are asked to stop in. We fight for you; subscribe.

SHOT

By Henry George Weas. The kerchief with white was pinned on his breast. The firing squad had done its best; No soldier had done any "wast". His, soldier's, ground your arms! "Killed in action somewhere in France," This the message that met her glance, O mother, killed somewhere in France And swathed away in time! They stood him up by an open grave. Here the mounded earth was like a wave, Three minutes of prayer to him they gave Before they shot him down!

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 working people and the few who are oppressing them prosper. There is no security for the workers in the form of law, courts, or organized police forces. The only alternative is that 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 ownership of the management of industries lies in the hands of a few men who employ the masses of workers in their own interest. 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 to maintain the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common only. These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization of workers that can speak with one voice and act with one mind in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike is called on to us in any department of the industry that makes us dependent on the product of that industry. 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 workers in every country must be organized, not only to fight their own battles, but also to assist the workers in other countries in their struggle against the bourgeoisie who are forming the structure of the new society which is being born.