

One Union: One Label
One Enemy

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION TRAINING

Official Western Organ
OF THE
Industrial Workers of the World

VOL. IX NO. 40—WHOLE NO. 564 SEATTLE, WASH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1927 5 Cents a Copy

GOVERNOR DEFEES TALK GOING COLORADO MINE STRIKE

Russia Harvests Wheat Crop by Electric Light Inhuman Conditions in British Columbia Hopfields

COMBINES MOVE OVER FIELDS BY NIGHT IN SOVIET CAUCASUS REGION

University Students Used; 8-Hour Law Suspended; Some Students Who Laid off on Sunday Returned to University as Relics.

Russia may be "backward," and the United States may be "advanced" industrially, but Russia has just set an example that we may expect to be followed by American exploiters of labor. They have harvested a wheat crop by using night shifts operating combines under electric lights. Russia may be a workers' paradise, and we know the United States is a workers' hell, but they were not content with 8-hour shifts but forced the men to work 10-hour shifts, the same at night as in daylight. Also, quite in keeping with American customs, they recruited their workers among University students, and made a special exception to their 8-hour law so that the students might work longer. Some students who "laid off on Sunday" were sent back to the University as museum "relics." Furthermore, it all occurred on an American agricultural demonstration report.

If you don't believe it, read the following report:

By JESSICA SMITH
MASLOV KUT, Russia—(FP)—The harvest bulletin of the Russian Reconstruction Farms, the American agricultural demonstration center in the Caucasus, says: "Threshing by electric light is the latest miracle of modern science in Maslov Kut to undermine peasant faith in the old gods. With 4200 sets of what being out in the fields, Harold Ware put the question up to Paul Kapchick, the new member of the unit, and Abe Cory. In a few days they had fitted up an old dynamo turned over to the organization with the junk left on the old carrier estate, attached it to a motor on wheels, and rigged up three sets of electric lights out in the field. For the first few nights rain interfered with the efficient working of the plant, but then a series of clear days and nights enabled them to finish the big 2000-acre wheat field. The record of the night shift was 1620 bushels. Each shift worked 10 hours under the partial ruling of the labor department permitting this exception to the 8-hour day during harvest season, which is amply compensated for by increased idleness when the weather is bad. The combine harvester-thresher astonished the neighborhood by moving over the fields by night as well as by day turning out 60 bushels of grain an hour until the dew or rain got the better of it. The double shifts on both combine and threshing outfits were made possible by the student program through which the best men have been trained to handle the machinery. While the student program has meant economic loss in some respects, it proved an important factor in the production program in this case. A few of the students decided they were "economists," and that what they really needed was of-fice experience, and they laid off on a Sunday when everyone else was working to get sent back to their university museum as relics of the old education system in Russia when the "specialist" was taught he must not work with his hands.

Change of Address
In the future please address all correspondence intended for I. W. 510 or I. W. 120 at Aberdeen, Washington, to Box 304 (1927-28).
—Jack Kerk.



SERIOUS PROBLEMS FACE CONVENTION OF FARM WORKERS

On October 10, the annual convention of Agricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 119, will be held at Williston, North Dakota. This serves two purposes: the majority of members are now in traveling distance of that point, and there is a great deal of organization work to be done in that section before the season ends. Another summer of harvest experience, a summer filled with extraordinary occurrences, is nearly over and delegates and active members are urgently requested to be at the convention with plans prepared for formulating a program of action by which to further the well being of the industrial union. All resolutions, recommendations and suggestions from individuals and groups will be given the fullest consideration by the convention, whether presented in person or mailed.

Harvest conditions of 1927 have so differed over previous years, being profoundly affected by technical innovations and transportation methods used by the workers, that they furnish food for thought. The present trend of development shows that farmer organization, together with different machine arrangements and the auto team, may force a gradual return to the rural conditions prevalent before the advent of the A. W. O., the forerunner of the A. W. I. U., in the field. The apathy of the harvest workers this summer makes such an outcome more probable. Other serious problems have faced the 119 membership, but it is doubtful if it has ever been confronted by a situation as grave as that resulting from the changes named above.

But our members have been able to devise policies that surmounted many obstacles, however onerous, in the past, and it is up to them to meet this test and to prove themselves worthy of the growth arrangements that will insure the growth program.

(Continued on Page 3)

FARM MACHINERY DISPLACES HANDS BY FIFTY PERCENT

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press
The number of jobs available for America's army of migratory workers has been greatly reduced this year by the growing use of combines for harvesting and thrashing the grain crop. According to The Wall Street Journal it is estimated that farm equipment companies manufactured and sold 15,000 of these machines and that they harvested 50 percent of this year's grain crop.

"In Kansas," says the department of agriculture of that state, "the need for outside labor has been reduced nearly 50 percent. This is largely due to the combine. Last year the wheat crop was the second largest ever. The combine reduced labor requirements until they were no larger than a normal year when 30,000 laborers were required. At present only 1 outside harvest hand for every 300 acres is needed. The itinerant class is being eliminated."

Combines cost the farmer 7700 to \$25,000 and cut a swath 6 to 24 feet wide. Such machines cover 18 to 22 acres of grain a day. Unofficial estimates say that for the entire western wheat belt these machines have eliminated 80,000 or 90,000 farm workers.

"An investigation by the U. S. Department of agriculture," says the New York Times, "yielded findings showing that in the great plains wheat was harvested at a labor cost of 41c an acre with 10-foot combines and 8c with 15-foot machines. Total operating costs averaged \$147 and \$150 an acre when combines were used. With binders and threshers the average cost was \$4.22 and with headers \$3.86 an acre."

The actual hours of labor going into production of the principal crops are reduced "in a way by the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

(Continued on Page 3)

DUMBBELLS IN 4L CAMPS NEED ONE BIG UNION

BREND, Oregon.—This is the first time I have had the "pleasure" of staying in a 4-L camp, and I hope it will be the last. For workers that are supposed to be organized the 4-L sure is the most servile and submissive bunch of slaves that I ever got mixed up with.

Saving is all done by the "rule here. Three years ago the sawyers were getting \$1.05 a thousand. At the present time they are only getting 90 cents. Some of them are only making between three and four dollars a day.

The camp is full of 4-L and American Legion literature. That, and the sporting interest in some capitalistic dope sheet is all that these poor debased slaves are reading. Most of them have an old tin lining in which they are traveling to and from their work, thereby saving the company the trouble of getting them out and in.

The board is so rotten that it can safely say that a better meal can be bought in the old road in any city for two bits. No bedding is furnished, and everybody has to sleep his own wood and build his own fire. Still these docile slaves seem to be fairly well satisfied with their lot.

Occasionally you can hear some of these complain to each other about some of the rotten conditions which they have to endure, but no effort is made to change those conditions.

To organize this bunch of slaves is a pretty hard task, but I do believe that if some live rebels of the I.W.O. could come up here that some good could be accomplished.

At the present time this camp—Staffin and Hixson—is quarantined. A case of infantile paralysis occurred here a couple of days ago, so there is no chance to get either in or out of here at the present time.

(Continued on Page 3)

HOP COMPANIES' ADVERTISEMENTS MISLEADING AND CONDITIONS BAD

Best Pickers Make Three Dollars a Day by Working 14 Hours Says Fraser, Valley Worker; Sanitary Arrangements Very Poor.

By AXEL FLETT
This story of ruthless exploitation in the hopfields at Sarisla was given me by a man who has worked there for two seasons and is thoroughly conversant with the conditions there. I have previously written of the way in which this work was carried on and of the many misleading statements used to get help attracted to this job, and in this statement my previous comments are fully borne out. It is a story which shows that the leopard has not changed his spots any, and that the same owners whose indifference toward human conditions the affair at Wheatland, California was due, are still continuing the same conditions in a new sphere of operation.

Within the last few years the acreage under cultivation of hops has been greatly extended in the Pruber Valley district just outside Vancouver, and this extension has created a demand for augmented help at the picking time. Formerly the picking in this district has been almost entirely in the hands of Indian labor. This year the increased area was too much for the available supply of Indian labor, and the papers for the last two months have carried daily ads for pickers, painting attractive pictures of conditions. The true story of these conditions my informant shall now tell in his own words.

My informant says: "I have worked in the hopfields for the last two seasons, and declare the following to be a true account of conditions therein:

"In the first place the ads of the hop companies are entirely misleading, and give an idea which is quite contrary to the actual facts. The price at Sarisla is \$1.50 per bush picked. Box weighs from 80 to 95 lbs. It is an utter impossibility for any person to pick more than two a day, said consisting of all the daylight hours, about fourteen at this season. Only the very best and experienced pickers can make this amount, which means the top wages made to be three dollars per day, or around 22 cents per hour. Out of this keep at the rates set in the above, which are considerably in advance of the usual rates and prices charged in the district.

"In the fields the only sanitary equipment for the use of 75 or more people of 200 people, and was placed against the staves and cabins. No provision in the way of drainage was made to carry off any water spilled and in consequence the water ran all over the ground and under the cabins making it impossible to get to these staves, or in or out of the cabins to get any comfort. The cabin space was about 30 feet, and some of these cabins had to accommodate whole families. In one of these cabins that I am personally sure of there was a family of seven persons, and I believe there were others equally as crowded or even more so."

(Cont. on Page 3)

'DON'T THINK OF USING MILITIA,' GOVERNOR WARNS MINE OPERATORS

Strike Program to be Carried out Despite Arrests—Interests of C. F. I. to Raise Wages; Newspaper Telling of Super's Arrest.

A. S. Embree writes from Walsenburg, Colorado, the following:
"While increasing wages to 25 cents effective October 1, urged by the C. F. I. and Iron Company, will not change our strike program. Mass meetings are being held and strike will go ahead as scheduled."

That the Governor of Colorado will not consent to even a threat of intimidation by so much as a discussion of the use of troops to prevent or break the strike is indicated in the following dispatch:
DENVER, Colo.—While the state of Colorado will not countenance violence in connection with the threatened I. W. W. strike October 1, no thought of meeting the exigency with arms ever has been entertained, Governor Adams has declared.

His statement was issued on his return from the idea of force of arms was not and never has been entertained by the state government in any way even remotely connected with the threatened strike.

It developed that Governor Adams last week cautioned members of the state industrial commission not "to even think in military terms, much less talk about it."

With reference to the arrest of organizers of the discharge of I. W. W. agitators. The Agulter Press carried the following story on its front page:

"J. L. McElroy, superintendent of the Robinson mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company at Walsenburg, pleaded guilty to charges of coercion and was released under \$200 bond when arraigned before Judge John W. Allen, justice of peace at Walsenburg last Thursday.

"McElroy's trial on charges of firing John Noriega, member of the I. W. W. strike committee, filed by Ralph Stuedel, deputy district attorney, was set for September 26.

"McElroy is convicted, notwithstanding, say, similar charges may be filed against other mine superintendents who are charged with dismissing the remainder of 23 members of any legal organization. The offense carries a fine of from \$100 to \$500 or imprisonment from six months to one year, or both."

"I. W. W. officials installed a local union in 18 in southern Colorado coal fields, feeling it safe to resume high mining I. W. W. miners over Noriega's discharge."

"I. W. W. officials installed a local union at Agulter Thursday night, and officers for the union will be installed tonight."

—The Agulter Press.

The Industrial Worker

"An Industry to One in an Industry to All"

ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE ENERGY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

It should be understood that the publication of this paper is the policy of the I. W. of W. and is not the policy of any individual member...

Subscription Rates: United States, one year \$2.00; Canada and other nations, one year \$2.50; Single copies 10 cents.

M. T. Rice, Editor and Business Manager; 1877, Seattle, Wash.; Make all checks and money orders payable to Industrial Worker.

CAN THE LUMBER WORKERS BE ORGANIZED?

(This was contributed; but we don't know who by, so we appropriate it for our own editorial.) Can the Lumber Workers Industrial No. 120 of the I. W. W. organize the lumber workers in the Northwest? Are the lumber workers ready for organization?

These two important questions we have all heard many times. Some claim that the I. W. W., due to its revolutionary principle, etc., is too far advanced for the lumberjacks; others insist that the lumberjacks are too dull witted and see no need of organization.

First, the I. W. W. is not too far advanced for the lumberjacks, for the I. W. W. is the only common sense union that can successfully fight the lumberjacks' battle against the lumber trust; and this being a class fight between lumberjacks and lumber barons the I. W. W. cannot be too much revolutionary in character, nor can it possibly be too far advanced, for we all admit that trade unions cannot fill the requirements needed in the lumber industry.

Yes, the lumberjack can be organized. He will organize, and let no one tell you otherwise. But to do so it is necessary that the members of the I. W. W. become active on the job, that they cease to come into work camps without our papers and literature, and that they take organization seriously.

Try it, fellow worker, and good results will come. Increase your activity on the job, and we will build up a powerful I. W. W. I. 120 and take the Centralia boys out of that living hell, for that must be done this year. Time is short, so let's get busy and organize right now.

There was no name signed to the above, but take the advice of the Editor and accept it as gospel truth. For verily I am telling you now that in the very near future the lumber industry of the Northwest is going to be one solid I. W. W. That time is coming, and coming quickly, when it will be useless for an employer to fire a Wobbly for he will just have to hire another one in the same place. The jacks are eager to line up. Get on the job and try it. They will be organized, and this time they will organize to stay.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

People have a strong tendency to survive—to live as long as possible. This is a natural law of life. While it is possible to survive as an individual it is much easier to survive when organized. For instance, take the point of production. If you work as fast as possible you work yourself to death and the worker with a slower gait will survive after you are dead.

There are two lines of action open for the workers to use in this class war that is raging today, industrial action and political action. What use not both? What would anybody think of Jack Dempsey if he went into the ring with the arm tied behind him?

PRIZEFIGHTERS AND POLITICIANS

Well, but there is another angle to "that there" same argument. Finance, Gene Tunney is now the champion or the master of the ring. Well, who would anybody think of Tunney if he sat still in his corner while the following scene was enacted. Dempsey announces he is going to take Tunney out of power; he walks over to the referee and deposits a ballot declaring that he desires to be removed from behind him. The referee counts the ballot and declares the election carried. Dempsey walks on over and carries out the law just passed by tying Gene's hands; then he picks Gene up and declares the action legal and fair; the referee counts him out while he dreams on the boards. By a combination of political and "economic" action Dempsey is again champion or master of the ring.

Playing the Game of Production

By H. Madenier

Sung by "How Understand the Demerit"

This article is rather deep. Do you know what you are doing? Do you know what you are doing? Do you know what you are doing? Do you know what you are doing? Do you know what you are doing? Do you know what you are doing?

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of the Industrial Worker, published weekly at Seattle, Washington, for October, 1927.

The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Industrial Workers of the World, 833 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR PROPAGANDA AND ORGANIZATION. PROFAGANDA. Public Speaking. Students to prepare lectures on subjects of propaganda value.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH. ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Elementary English. Reading, pronunciation, spelling. Class and instructor will read simple texts.

FARM MACHINERY. (Continued from page 1) For the purposes of this Editorial let Tunney represent the capitalist and Dempsey the workers—and there you have the situation exactly.

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Work Peoples College is an I. W. W. institution organized for the purpose of enabling students who are seeking professional training. The classes throughout the year are held at the University of Washington.

COLLEGE ENVIRONMENT

The Work Peoples College is situated three miles from Seattle to deliver their own curriculum. On the flat, in silence and solitude, stands the Work Peoples College, the place for self-reliance with healthy meals and books to study anatomy, sociology, and history of the labor movement.

WHAT THE COLLEGE TEACHES

(Concluded from last week) From the school library. Conversation between members of the class, and mutual criticism.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR PROPAGANDA AND ORGANIZATION. PROFAGANDA. Public Speaking. Students to prepare lectures on subjects of propaganda value.

HOW TO ENTER COLLEGE. These desiring to become students at the Work Peoples College should write to Arvid Warne, Business Manager, Box 29, Morgan Park Station, Duluth, Minn., and tell him what courses they are interested in, with preparations for the studies they have had if any.

STUDENT LIFE. The students are organized, and have regular business sessions, parties, games and entertainments. They are encouraged to interfere with their studies. Fellow workers in Duluth co-operate with the students in programs and meetings.

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REASONS REVEALED WHY LUMBER JACKS SHOULD ORGANIZE

Great Hordes of Lumber Workers to Invasions Northwest, Financial Writers Declares; Much "Prosperity" Foreseen—For Homes.

Some reasons why the lumber workers of the Northwest should join the I. W. W. and demand shorter hours and higher wages were printed on the financial page of the Seattle "P" a few days ago, but of course they were not printed for that purpose: They were printed to show the financiers what large profits and "prosperity" they can extract from the lumber industry. But from a careful reading of the working man's standpoint these facts show how ridiculous is the claim of the lumber barons that they are now paying all the wages the industry will bear.

Here are some of the enlightening facts about the lumber industry of the Northwest as they were printed for the financiers to read:

Each year \$150,000,000 new money is brought into the state of Washington from the lumber industry. Every line of business and profession shares in the distribution of the money. The greatest number of things into Seattle and its trade territory. Washington is the largest lumber producing state in the nation. The Puget Sound area, centering around Seattle, is one of the greatest single lumber shipping centers in the world.

Washington's 300 logging camps and 600 sawmills now turn out over five and one-half billion feet of lumber annually. In the 40,000 miles of newspaper print. Government experts declare that within two decades the number of workers in the lumber regions of the Puget Sound will expand from 150,000 to 300,000 or 450,000. That's what the financial "colony" say. What we say is that the lumber industry of expected lumber workers must be organized in the union of the lumber industry, and in order to organize the "invaders" those who are already here must first organize themselves.

The Pacific Northwest contains the nation's last great reserve of virgin soft wood forest. All lumbering regions except the Pacific slope are past their maximum production. The Northwest and Central states have each cut 98 percent of their original virgin timber. The Lake states 90 percent, and the southern states 80 percent. The South is being rapidly depleted. There is a marked drift of lumbermen from the Southern states to the Northwest. That's the hope the financial writer holds out to the investor in the Northwest. But the only hope for the workers is to organize not a wage scale contract, but to demand the huge profits they are boasting about, and to entrench it to meet this "drift" of lumbermen from the Southern states. The lumber workers must organize themselves into a strong industrial union. Otherwise the drift will become a "flood" that will deluge the lumber workers with conditions even more rotten and abominable than those now existing.

The fact that the Pacific Northwest contains the nation's last reserve of virgin soft wood forest is proof that the kind of wages and conditions they want, because, when organized, can get any kind of wages and conditions they want. There is no place else left in the whole country where the lumber baron can pursue his business of profit making. Or else either give you what you want or you don't produce for him. The thing to be prepared for in this lumber industry is that the predators is "drifting" this way, and organize them as fast as they arrive.

Lumber production in the Northwest, the statement goes on, reaches staggering figures. If the lumber cut on one year in Washington saw mills were loaded into box cars, the train would reach more than two-thirds the distance across the United States. The lumber production of the state of Washington in 1926 will be 28 billion feet of standing timber, has increased in the following ratio in the past eleven years: 1916, 12 billion; 1917, 13,500,000,000 feet; 1920, the output was 2,525,000,000 feet, and in 1925 it was 5,000,000,000 feet. But while the production was increasing the wages have been going lower and the conditions getting worse, and all because the workers have neglected their organization.

Furthermore, this industry buys tremendous quantities of material, and with the expansion of lumbering in the Pacific Northwest there are added markets for mill and camp machinery, and opportunities for the extraction of chemical, manufacture of plywood, veneer, cooperage, various kind of furniture from both native woods and hard woods imported from the Orient; bottling of soft drinks and liquors, using wood tar as a binder, etc., thus adding further profit making schemes to the "prosperity" of the lumber barons.

Factories are also finding larger markets each year for such and doors, furniture and cabinet products, such as chairs, tables, boxes, boxes, shoes, lath, wash boards, broom handles, clothes pins, and a multiplicity of wooden dwelling. Why should the worker in the industry get paid higher wages and see the money go to GANZIE AND GO AFTER IT, in Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 120.

310 Conference Called

There has been an I. W. W. 310 Conference called for October 16th, at Leavenworth, Washington. All members of the I. W. W. are requested to send resolutions to this conference and also those who would attend, as matters of great importance to I. W. 310 and also the I. W. W. as a whole will be brought up. All papers and bulletins please copy and publish.

LUMBER WORKERS WILL HOLD MEETING OCT. 16 IN WHITEFISH MONTANA

WHITEFISH, Montana.—The first time in the history of this district, the lumber workers will hold a business meeting of Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 120 in Whitefish, Montana, Sunday, October 16. As matters of great importance to the organization will be brought up, it is very important that all members in and around Whitefish attend. Delegates can be found located in Shary's pool room, October 16. Ask for him at center.

William Ellsworth, Delegate 149-17, Charles Beckley, I195977, Frank Hughes, I195978, George Beasley, I195979, M. Gilbertson, 709616.

WEN OPTIMISTIC ABOUT FUTURE OF REVOLT IN CHINA

Chinese Speaker in Seattle Open Forum Tells of Conditions in China; First of Winter Lectures Scheduled by I. W. W.

C. S. Wen, former editor of the Chinese New Star of Seattle, and now of the staff of the Chinese People's News, a San Francisco Chinese daily, spoke before a good crowd at the I. W. W. Open Forum, in the Seattle hall on September 29.

Wen is a member of the Left Wing and is at present continuing his studies at the University of Washington. In December, he returned from a tour of investigation in the West to China to investigate for his group, having been appointed to that commission by the International Workers Order of America. He is an interesting speaker and an authority on the Chinese question. It is evident that his studies have not taken him far from that source. He, like many others, seems to have fallen to gain a great deal of benefit from the struggles that are being fought there, but through in other parts of the world.

However, it is not our wish to criticize we quote here from various remarks that he made during the course of his talk. "Fung Yu Chang, playing Chiang Kai Shek as a spy, faithful to nobody. He has been in the hands of the Japanese but did not go with him. He has announced allegiance to the former Banker government but didn't take action. And as a result that several thousands of workers have been slaughtered by the Peking government in a 'Joke' Chang the Lin, a Chinese, who has been with the Japanese and with Japan at his back. He has employed 300 men to make propaganda for the Japanese. The Japanese are saying that they will give the Japanese three people's diets, the People's Union, the People's Power and the People's Life. We are not to be added. Well, I wish that Chang the Lin would explain to me what it is to be a Chinese, and what is the 'Joke' Japan." It is a virtue to let the military exploit the people. Moreover, it is a virtue to let the military exploit the people of innocent workers, farmers and students.

Speaking of the Japanese policy toward Russia, Manchuria and Shanghai, Wen said, "The Japanese immigrants in Shanghai province are only 20,000. Under the terms of the 1915 Twenty-One Demands, the statement goes on, reaches staggering figures. If the lumber cut on one year in Washington saw mills were loaded into box cars, the train would reach more than two-thirds the distance across the United States. The lumber production of the state of Washington in 1926 will be 28 billion feet of standing timber, has increased in the following ratio in the past eleven years: 1916, 12 billion; 1917, 13,500,000,000 feet; 1920, the output was 2,525,000,000 feet, and in 1925 it was 5,000,000,000 feet. But while the production was increasing the wages have been going lower and the conditions getting worse, and all because the workers have neglected their organization.

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There has been an I. W. W. 310 Conference called for October 16th, at Leavenworth, Washington. All members of the I. W. W. are requested to send resolutions to this conference and also those who would attend, as matters of great importance to I. W. 310 and also the I. W. W. as a whole will be brought up. All papers and bulletins please copy and publish.

M. A. Hilton, Traveling Delegate C-7

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Where Alaska Cannery Slaves Work



Above, the Ketchikan branch of the New England Fish Company, one of the large plants of Alaska where millions of pounds of salmon, halibut and cods are handled yearly.

At left, an Oriental worker unloading salmon in a cannery.

ALASKA SALMON CANNERIES

We want to say, at the beginning of this article, that the I. W. W. makes no distinction between the Philippine, Oriental, American, or any other nationality. There are no nationalities to us. All workers are welcome in our organization. If you are going back to Alaska next spring figure on joining the I. W. W. now, prepare yourself to be a delegate, take a group of fellow workers along with you, line up the whole plant where you work, and you can make your own conditions. It will be easier than you think, once you undertake it. Try it.—EDITOR.

SEATTLE.—The usual story of inhuman conditions in the salmon canneries of Alaska is brought back to this port with the return of University of Washington students who have spent the summer working in the north.

Government inspectors are on hand to see that the salmon is packed under proper sanitary conditions (this is not always done) but Uncle Sam is not concerned with the sanitation, quality of food, or other working conditions forced upon the workers.

Japanese and Filipino predominate among the unskilled laborers and many of them are so afflicted by their status as undesirable aliens that they cannot muster the solidarity of spirit to protest for their rights. Besides the seasonal character of the industry and the changing personnel of the workers from year to year makes it almost impossible to form a union which would establish better conditions.

The young Filipino students who have come to this country in search of an education and who are hard put to secure the money to see them through college are keenly alive to the indignities they have to suffer.

In an interview with the Federated Press one of the leaders of this group who has spent two summers in cannery work gave a graphic presentation of intolerable conditions.

The unskilled workers are recruited in Seattle and other Pacific coast cities by contractors, usually Chinese, who agree to furnish food, lodging, transportation and \$25.00 for six months labor. Where the contract is a shorter term the pay may be as much as \$70 per month. Sometimes it is as low as \$10 where the worker is new on the job and not familiar with the going rate of wages. Payment is usually made at the end of the season at the port of hiring. Deductions are made for food and other articles purchased at the company stores, also \$3.00 for each worker 21 years of age or over.

When the worker arrives on the job he soon finds that he is regarded simply as work animal, without the usual consideration paid to a beast of burden. He is usually given a dilapidated bunk house which he must re-construct with board, bunks and partitions. If he desires any privacy he must buy or rent a mattress from the company store unless he wishes to sleep on boards. There are no shower baths and rather than use the single filthy tub, the workers ordinarily take barrels filled with water in two and bathe in these. A story is related of how the workers at one place gathered stones to construct a bath house (the boss had told of a bath) and then found that the company would not give them the cement needed to build the structure. They finally had to steal this to finish the job.

The food is limited in variety and madly unhygienic. Breakfast, dinner and supper is the same, usually seaweed, steamed pork or fish, rice and no sweets, almost no vegetables, no fruit. While there is a ration usually of a few extra loaves at the company stores though the prices are four and five times those of the outside world, the quality of the fishing bait and the workers are idle in many plants only two meals a day are provided.

The hours of labor, according to the contract, are from 6 a. m. to 6 P. M. but when a lot of fish have been received this is usually stretched to 14, or 18 hours, overtime is paid at the rate of 20 cents per hour. In addition to cannery work each worker is expected to put in at least three hours per day long shore work if called on. A fine of 75 cents per hour is imposed in case of refusal.

As to hospitals or doctors it is the custom to leave accidents or infection from fine cuts to a supposedly kind Providence and the constitutional resistance of the unfortunate. It is seriously ill of fishing bait and the workers are idle in many plants only two meals a day are provided.

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The Spectator.

COLORED TO SUPPORT COLORADO STRIKE

Minority Fight is Not a Laborer's Fight; Speakers and Funds Unobtainable; Chicago G. R. U. Asks Membership to Donate Dollar a Week.

The Colorado strike of the coal miners is going to reflect the militancy of organized labor. If the I. W. W. is able to enter the coal fields of the C. P. and I. and why then in their own territory, there is nothing that they can do. We will be able to function as a revolutionary labor union, and will come out of the struggle stronger than when we entered it. However, if we are hindered by lack of support from the rest of the radical labor organizations, it will rest, not only in Colorado, but in the whole of the United States.

There is no place that I know of, where the One Big Union idea is so thoroughly implanted in the minds of the workers as it is in Colorado. There is no place in the U. S. that has been so completely deserted by conservative unions as Colorado, where the workers are so completely disgusted with the policy of compromise as they are here.

The fact that the campaign show is evidence that they know they are trying to settle up a volcano.

Threats that the men will be forcibly removed from the mine daily by the company Scab-busters. But, the employers have gone too far with their intimidation. There are points, beyond which men can not be driven, on the road to slavery; they must either revolt, or enter into a state of non-resistance to the conditions of the mine.

These men are acting more from desperation than from any other motive. They are not people like those of the mining camps. If a union man desires to visit friends in these camps, he is met by a gunman and asked what his business is. If he is not such a tough he can be intimidated. He is refused admittance to the camp. If he insists on entering he is accompanied by the police.

What business he has within hearing of a steel plant. Labor organizers are admitted under no circumstances. These are the conditions at the present in this section of "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave."

It is not work that the workers have revolted, and demand that they be allowed to live their lives in the same fashion that other people live their lives. If he is intimidated he is refused admittance to the camp. If he insists on entering he is accompanied by the police.

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OAKLAND, CALIF., PAST, PRESENT AND PROPHETIC

Labor Has Bidden a Marvellous City Where "Land and Water" But Laborers are Homeless and Without Security.

Oakland, Calif.—Am on a construction job out in the hills of East Oakland, carrying on out on the eastern end of a No. 2 Well we were examining the contents of my little paper nose bag at the noon hour: I was in a position to obtain a spot view of the city of Oakland. I pictured a panorama of the city where land and water meet. While looking out over this vast expanse of land and water I tried to visualize the scene before the magic hand of labor had transformed it into the marvellous city of today. I pictured a panorama of meadows, swamps and tide-lands.

How different the view that presents itself to the spectator in 1927. In place of swamps and brush the city appears to rest in a gigantic amphitheatre, bounded on the north and east by the great hills. The hills seem to descend toward the water front in a series of terraces on which many imposing thoroughfares have been constructed. Inland with beautiful trees and green lawns, instead of isolation and emptiness a great city spreads from hill to hill. Silence and solitude no longer prevail. A city whose whirling wheels of industry seem to speak with roars of thunder. Commerce is conducted in the buildings of steel and concrete. The docks are crowded with freight containers and going from the piers to the hills of railroad tracks have been laid within the city, it being the terminal of three great transcontinental lines. The great structures include ship building yards, cotton mills, flour and cereal mills and so on.

Notwithstanding the phenomenal industrial progress that has taken place since the opening days of the Twentieth Century, Oakland's industrial development is only in its infancy. That side is destined to take her place in great industrial achievements there is no doubt as to her phenomenal location and her position as a dominant position in the industrial world in days to come.

In reference to the workers who have made this great city possible by the contribution of their labor and industry, several generations of them have labored in its construction and maintenance since its inception. At present the vast majority of them are homeless and without economic security. Great numbers of them are unemployed. Many of them struggle for the barest of their livelihood.

But viewing the situation in its broader aspect the future outlook is promising. As the ever onward march of the machine, the progress of production will force them to organize in accordance with its development. Science teaches that the next two years will lead to the organic and forward and on toward forcing, mind, and on up to a world security. Now and in the end we are warranted to expect that the great cravat of time will come a finer and a grander society.

'IMPENDING PANIC' SUBJECT OF HISTORY IN SAN FRANCISCO

'Workers Produce More Than They Are Able to Buy Back-Overstocking Market, Underemploying Themselves,' says Speaker.

At the open forum meeting held at M. T. Hall in San Francisco on September 25, Mr. E. Backus spoke on the subject of "The Impending Panic."

As a prelude to the address, the speaker made a rich terse review of labor's position in a rich terse review of labor's position. "When the Workers Get Wiser and Organize."

Mr. Backus in his address gave a very instructive outline of the growth of society from the inception of the institution of private property. The speaker pointed out the hard struggle that has been going on in every stage of society that the wealth is distributed and society divided into classes. He pointed out that the cause of all social systems can be learned; not in the mind of intellectual giants, good or bad, but in the methods of production that have prevailed.

The speaker explained how the methods of production had been transformed, from the feeble methods of hand production on up to manufacture in small shops and factories, and today social production in great industrial plants manned by an army of industrial workers working for wages.

While speaking of present day capitalism and its workers, he showed how the proletarians are able to produce much more than they are able to buy back in return for their wages, thereby overstocking the markets and underemploying themselves.

While speaking of the present day, he drew attention to some of the most outstanding ones, such as the panic of 1873, 1893, 1907, 1914, and the present one of 1927.

In closing the speaker stated that the present panic, as bad as it is, is only a beginning, that within the next two years will take place, thereby resulting in great hardship and misery to the workers and avert this catastrophe by the workers' own action by the workers' own action.

The Communist Party of America

Written by a district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party of America

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Whatever the Communist Party in Russia may be, we have accomplished for the welfare of the Russian workers; many of us have believed for some time that in the United States the Workers (Communist) Party does not represent the workers; it has seemed to us to represent rather a group of people who were intent to manipulate what they call the masses' into overthrowing their present masters and placing these new ones in their place. The following interesting article coming direct from a Communist Party organizer out in the West—EDITOR.)

The Workers Party in America was a fraction of the old Socialist Party, but an outgrowth of its left wing branch. The plank on sabotage split the S. P. in two; that same war and that split it again. The only way that the Workers Party could survive was to split up the old Socialist Party. It was the Workers Party of America that was the result of this split. It was the Workers Party of America that was the result of this split.

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ALL ABOUT THE S. S.

Slighted Slaves Work in Harmony and Close Cooperation for the Boss, But What of Their Own Interests?

All the prices shown above are not to be taken as a basis for comparison with other prices. Some of them are in the lumber industry of Oregon and some are in the lumber industry of Washington. The 4-1/2" x 2" boards of spruce-pine were not in that district not long ago, and the worst of it is the small quantity of lumber to take pride in their accomplishment. They are played up as heroes by the L. L. Lumber News.

Washington, Oregon, an eight-hour run of 164,777 feet of lumber was made in the planing mill of the Booth-Lee Lumber Company on a Woods star No. 407. The run was on 2 1/2, 2 1/2 and 2 1/2. It was not to be outdone (only they worry about that) in a seven workman on a Woods masher run 172,082 linear feet of 2 1/2 flooring out of Hough stock.

The slow crew was made up of Lloyd L. Lumber Co., and Louis Estes, foreman. The crew was made up of Lloyd L. Lumber Co., and Louis Estes, foreman. The crew was made up of Lloyd L. Lumber Co., and Louis Estes, foreman.

What about the poor man who has a 48 hours operating time the mill cut a total of 1,812,310, or 35,000 feet per hour. No attempt was made to select the crew to make that favor the crew. By the close cooperation of the entire crew the whole output was handled, leaving the occupation of stock in the mill manufactured. Sure, they can act cooperatively for the benefit and profit of the boss, but not for the benefit of the worker in the One Big Union for his own benefit.

Employees directly responsible for the operation of the mill and its output are: William Heppner, superintendent; Ray Champlin, mill foreman; Harry Tilton, foreman of the saw; William Walker, foreman of the planer; Axel Fagerman, edgerman; Charles Crummett, trimmerman; T. W. May, millwright; E. Lingle and J. Patton, gang sawyers; Hans McDaniel and Charles Harris, sawyers.

The West Oregon Company is also a member of the organization, and E. D. Kingley, president of the company, is proud of the accomplishment of his crew. He is proud of the accomplishment of his crew. He is proud of the accomplishment of his crew.

Workers Subscription Campaign

FOUR WEEKS TO GO TO WIN PRIZES

There are just four weeks more to go in which to send in that sub and get your name on the list. We have decided to close the campaign with the last week in October. How many sub will you send in before that time? There is no better time than now to spread the circulation of the Industrial Worker. If you have read this issue through until you came to this announcement you cannot help but be enthused by the activity spreading throughout the I. W. W. Help it to keep spreading by spreading the circulation of our papers.

The Industrial Worker is offering you some valuable prizes, donated to us free. Here they are:

One set of 20 Vanguard Press Books, your own selection.

One set of 10 Vanguard Press books, your own selection.

One set Marx's "Capital," donated by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, Illinois.

One "The Struggle for Existence," by Walter Thomas Mills, donated by the San Francisco Labor College, 1254 Market Street, San Francisco.

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; the first number drawn will have his choice of the last three prizes named above, the second number will have his choice of the next two, and the third number will have the remaining prize. The first prize named above, the 20 Vanguard books, the largest number of subscribers during the campaign. This is a good chance for some Branch to start a Branch library with 20 Vanguard books. All Vanguard books are class-conscious books for class-conscious workers. They publish no other kind; and the winner may pick his own workers. You have the most chances you have to win; so it behooves more numbers you have the most chances you have to win; so it behooves you, then, to send in all the subscribers you can.

THIS WEEK'S ENTRIES: Thos. Ballantyne, \$2.00, \$50, \$51; Guy R. Axtell, \$1.00, \$52; Construction Workers Branch, New York, \$13.00, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65; August Radtke, \$1.00, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71; Carlisle Croffitt, \$1.00, \$72; Paul Kikka, \$1.00, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83; Luigi Scalfano, \$1.00, \$84; Matt Mattson, \$1.00, \$84; George Brehm, \$1.00, \$85.

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STRANGE MYSTERY OF HAMMURABIA'S CODE

Who was Hammurabia, and what was his code? No one seems to know. Hammurabia's code? No one seems to know. Hammurabia's code? No one seems to know.

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SERIOUS PROBLEMS

(Cont. from page 1) of the A. W. L. U. as a living, powerful factor in the industry of agriculture. With our organization wages and working conditions, to say nothing of living quarters, are lower than dumb animals. But where our organization has been, we have been raised, hours shortened and conditions in general improved. We have forced our enemies to recognize us and respect us, because of our repeated demonstrations of economic power. James Hickey.

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 fastened upon the workers of the world. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world have triumphed over the bourgeoisie.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands has resulted in the concentration of the ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange in the hands of a few. This concentration of the ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange in the hands of a few, has resulted in the concentration of the ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange in the hands of a few.

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The struggle for socialism must be organized, not only for the economic struggle with capitalism, but also to carry on production with the working class in control of the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by the formation of a union of all workers in all industries, or by the formation of a union of all workers in all industries, or by the formation of a union of all workers in all industries.

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DUMBBELLS IN 41 CAMPS

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