



The Industrial Worker The New Paper in America WE PEOPLE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN WESTERN WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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INDIVIDUAL EFFORT

An Editorial by Fred Stephens

In America, perhaps more than anywhere else, the doctrine of "individualism" is stressed from pulpit, platform, press, periodical, and the forums of the schools and colleges. Any school boy will tell you that it is his chance to become president of the United States of America, if only he will exercise his own individual initiative.

It makes me feel and when I read these things I am not picking on America for a while but for the opportunity exists nowhere else. "Look on America for a while but for the opportunity exists nowhere else. Look on America for a while but for the opportunity exists nowhere else. Look on America for a while but for the opportunity exists nowhere else.

"They started out with nothing," shouts the editorials of the periodicals. "Look at them now," is roared from the pulpit. "They are billionaires." "Individualism is the gospel of Americanism." "Be thrifty, save your money," is urged of the worker and share in the glorious prosperity of this great and wonderful country.

I am going to try and give a brief analysis of the above assertions. As regards becoming president: Upton Sinclair assures us that each party candidate that has been elected since 1868 today are all unsuccessful party candidates. The return of "Coilidge and Prosperity" cost the party several millions of dollars. Of course, every working man's son has a chance of getting among those dollars if he has the right connections.

Now we will take a look at "Individual Effort." Each and every one of my readers will agree that he is an individual, that we are all individuals; but then, what is the "effort"? Surely that must be to remain as individuals. In order then to be individuals, we must keep on our feet, clothing and shelter, without one or the other we cease to be. There are three methods whereby an individual may obtain food, clothing and shelter; they are stealing, begging or working.

We will take stealing first: If we attempt to obtain the means to live by stealing, burglary, what do we find? Why, an organized thieves force against us. Our masters' agents are full of successful thieves who practiced individualism. Our masters who pay for the teaching of "individualism" believe in organization hence the police force and, for we are successful. For stealing then, organization is the thing.

Now we will consider begging: If you or I try to live on our own means for a meal or a bed as an individual the chances are good against us; the organized beggars will put us on the street. But if we are organized like the Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army or any of the many panhandling societies, why, we will be successful. General Booth died leaving a personal fortune of \$30,000,000. In begging then, also, organization is the thing.

Now we come to consider work: What do we find? A ship is going to sign on. There are several hundred men standing around the coal passers, firemen, stokers, sailors, deckhands, stewards, cooks, etc., each and every one hoping that he will be picked. They are assembled in the company's picking up shed, called the "shipping office". They are standing or walking about impatiently. Some of them have their hands on their hips, and every minute of waiting adds to the number of seamen already in the shed. Each newcomer is looked upon as an enemy, for he is not a competitor with the men already there. Are they not waiting now more than three times the number of men wanted?

There is a man in uniform. The door at the back end of the office is opened; a man in uniform steps up. It is the engineer who is going to pick the others. Firemen, stokers, sailors, deckhands, stewards, cooks, etc., are called for. They are called for to the front. The black ones are jostling, pushing, fighting, each fellow trying to get in front of his fellow competitor for a job. The "boss" is struggling like a bear with his fellow competitor for a job. The "boss" is struggling like a bear with his fellow competitor for a job. The "boss" is struggling like a bear with his fellow competitor for a job.

This picture can be applied to every other class of worker. The boss looks down on them with contempt; such words as "rabble," or "rascals" are on his lips. Can we wonder? Master class propagandists teach "Individual Effort" has triumphed. It is in our masters' interests to have our workers disgruntled, hence the press and pulpit strenuously teach "Individualism."

Now! We will reverse the picture. A ship is going to sign on. The telephone bell has rung at the union hall and the request has come for a crew. The men are organized and have a roster of classified workers. The exact number of firemen, stokers, cooks, deckhands, etc., go to the shipping office to sign on. There is no despicable rush. Our masters' agents can no longer discriminate between old and young, servile or militant. He cannot favor nor blacklist. He has no alternative but to take the men from the union hall, because the men are organized.

My purpose for writing this article is to show two classes in society: the capitalists and workers, masters and slaves. Between these two classes there is a struggle going on; workers want higher wages and shorter hours, and the masters want more profits. Today production is carried on for profit. The higher the wages the workers get the less profit there is for the masters. To obtain this profit and to hold it, our masters are organized in employers associations and other "labor saving" organizations. The workers unorganized. They finance the teaching of "Individual Effort." Individualism for the workers means low wages, long hours, and rotten conditions.

You see! For working, organization is the thing. "The organization of labor is the hope of the world." "Good God! fellow workers, the world before you lies; Get out among the toilers—educate and organize."

TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE I. W. U.

Fellow Workers: The coal miners of Southern Colorado are giving battle to the mine operators. Already the latter have unleashed a ruthless attack, violating statutes by discharging our strike committee, and slinging out for discrimination other active members who are agitating for the Jacksonville scale. Six Hot Day and below conditions are being offered by the General Executive Board of the I. W. U. appeals to you to rush to the aid of your fellow workers in Colorado's fierce struggle. You must provide them with every means of support, financial, moral, and personal. Organizers, speakers and every means to wage the fight. Every class conscious worker seeing this appeal money are needed to wage the fight. Every class conscious worker seeing this appeal money are needed to wage the fight. Every class conscious worker seeing this appeal money are needed to wage the fight.

The fight has just started. We appeal to all Industrial Unions of the I. W. U. to give immediate help with funds and men. Remember that "We Never Forget!" We must give every aid to the great struggle of the miners, for "An Injury to one is an injury to all!" Opportunity for success under the I. W. U. banner is very good. Do not fall your fellow workers as they battle in the front line trench of the class war! Send your money to A. K. Payne, Branch Secretary, 911 Main Street, or Box 87, Valencourt, Colo.—Roger Frunson, Chairman, Central Executive Board.

The which of the post-war "talks on the Red" has been often told, notably by Louis Post in his "Deportations" Delirium of 1919. It seemed to have sprung from a madman's afterthought. The trial and final execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, the history of which tied back into the crisis. Sadly, however, the hunt has been arrested—but with a difference. Whereas the earlier activity was directed mainly against radicals, this later hunt, if we except the American Federation of Labor drive against labor in the trade unions, has as its main object liberals—generally except the American Federation of Labor who are working for world peace and in behalf of a better order. The method is to state or insinuate that the person attacked is either a communist and in the pay of Moscow, or that he is consciously or unconsciously playing into the hands of the communists.

(City): American Citizenship Foundation (office in Chicago); U. S. Flag Association, National Patriotic Council, National Citizens' Intelligence Association, Government Sentinels of the Republic, Military Order of the World War (office in Washington, D. C.); Local organizations: Better America Federation, Los Angeles; American Citizenship Association, Charleston, W. Va.; Military Intelligence Association, Boston; (3) Personal Enterprises. Several virtually "one man" organizations, including: Ladies' Patriotic Society, U. S. Patriotic Society, Women Builders of a Greater America, Women Builders of a Greater America and Government Club, New York; Congressional Anniversary Association, and Civil Liberties Club. These must be added the Daughters of the American Republic, Key Men of America, a leading organization of which is Mrs. E. Morris, part of the Journal, National Republic, whose Searchlight Department of the recent New York Convention furnished much material for the campaign; and the National Society of Seaboard and Blade, an honorary fraternity of the I. W. U. C. students with Civil Liberties Club to colleges and universities. The Ku Klux Klan has opposed, in the name of patriotic intolerance, the name of the Industrial Workers of America.

The American Legion. The Legion is composed of fairly independent local posts, many of which have been organized since the war. It is a conservative, progressive and peace activities. Meetings have been broken up, occasionally by force, often by the use of military force. It is a leading opposition—inspired by the Industrial Defense Association—to a meeting of the Fellowship of Christian Patriots in New York, N. Y., in 1926, and—under the stimulus of the Better America Federation—to the public appearance of Roger E. Casper, a member of the Legion, in the same year, are cases in point.

Business Participation. Several open shop organizations have been organized, notably the National Association of Manufacturers, the National City Products Industries Association, Inc., National Manufacturers Association, National Metal Trades Association, and some state and local "associated industries."

FINANCING THE CAMPAIGN? Secrecy. None of the "patriotic" organizations publishes its list of contributors or makes public financial reports. Some of them keep a list of all names of members on the subject to interested inquirers, some even to members. An estimate of the amount of printed matter, number of salaried employees, etc., puts the minimum of the order of magnitude of the organizations. Spies. Some scattered contributions come from school teachers, clerks and other employees of the I. W. U. Club. The financial tie-ups from the offices of the patriotic promoters to the offices of the corporation attorneys and capitalists. The industrial workers are not to be found in the personnel of the executive committees, names of national financial institutions.

Some Documents. A congressional investigation of the National Security League has spent large money to defeat congressmen deemed unpatriotic, revealed contributions ranging from \$20 to \$200,000. Financial appeals, based on fear of the reds, are sent out to the public by some of the organizations. The National Security League, for instance, heads an appeal for dollar memberships and over, "For an American's America and law and order." The American Defense Society states in charging its list of "miscellaneous general office supplies and expense."

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Work People College, Box 39, Morgan Park Station, Detroit, Michigan, will open its 1937-38 courses will be taught in English as usual, in addition to the Finnish; C. B. Ellis, well known economist and accountant and formerly an instructor at Work People College, is being reported for English teaching. Former students of the College are being reported for English teaching. Former students of the College are being reported for English teaching. Former students of the College are being reported for English teaching.

One of the most important subjects studied at Work People College is the history of the American Labor Movement. Apart from our national identity in the minds of our workers, the labor movement to be found in the annals of their struggles, we benefit by the experience of these generations of workers. We get the bearings of our organization in the labor movement as an historic process, and are made to understand what the present day labor movement is, and why, so that we, as its most advanced element, may criticize it more effectively. We are made to understand what the present day labor movement is, and why, so that we, as its most advanced element, may criticize it more effectively.

We find in the history of the labor movement a necessary what not to do and how not to do—a series of warnings against the substitutes for labor unionism, and against the types of structure that have built up in the past. We find in the history of the labor movement a necessary what not to do and how not to do—a series of warnings against the substitutes for labor unionism, and against the types of structure that have built up in the past.

As the most advanced section of the labor movement, there naturally falls on us the burden of the critique of those organizations that have gone astray or lag behind. It is our duty to show them the way, not only thoroughly but accurately and justly, and, best of all, by forwarding them of their folly rather than by showing their errors. It is our duty to show them the way, not only thoroughly but accurately and justly, and, best of all, by forwarding them of their folly rather than by showing their errors.

In studying the history of labor, we do so that scientific point of view which will be a cause and effect world, never even so seemingly a fruitful thing as the labor movement, with its time constant relationship. We see labor unions and labor politics and the wide variety of efforts made by the workers as products of definite economic conditions plus the lag of our institutions behind the development of the machine. We see the inception of labor movement in local efforts, and the difficulties met in building these local unions into national organizations when modern transportation rendered it necessary; and we trace, along with the failure to accomplish this by the paper plans of congress, the practical establishment of co-operative activities on the basis of the actual co-operative activities of the local unions. Thereby we learn lessons applicable to the present.

On the matter of maintenance of halls, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that we recommend that all halls be maintained on a pro rata basis, and that no hall be closed unless business done for each industrial union." This was offered as an amendment to the general convention of the I. W. U. A. The question that brought out the wide range of discussion was that of the adoption of a demand for higher wages scale than those now prevailing in Spokane District. The demand as finally adopted is as follows:

First. Fifty per cent increase for all piece workers in the woods. Second. Five dollars low wages for all men working in saw mills; all men now drawing more than the present low scale. Third. Present day wages for men in the woods to prevail, but no deduction to be made for bed, board, or hospital. Fourth. Those working by the month in the woods to have their wages increased \$40 per month above present scale. These taking part in the conference felt that the above wage scale was not at all exorbitant when set aside the ones who are not in the woods and who are not in the woods and who are not in the woods.

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THIRTY THOUSAND EXTRA WORKERS

(Continued From Page 1)

comes reports that a bumper crop is assured, the workers are naturally glad to have their activities as never before and bring to the attention of the workers the importance of unionism, and show them by a display of solidarity, what accomplishments can be brought to pass through organized action. The I. W. U. must have action. Agency is detouring to the organization. A. W. I. U. No. 110 must have action, and apathy must at all times be discouraged if we are to gain any of the objects that are so many and so desirable to us. The industrial union will not function automatically. It will be as active as its membership desire it should be; the activity that you show in the field will immediately be reflected in the progress, and the intelligence that you exhibit will be reflected in the scope of your work and the tactics employed and the gains established.

We are engaged in a class war that knows no armistice and no peace; whose combatants are the employers on the one side and the working class on the other side and the standing that this economic conflict is a class war should leave no room for pacifism in the brains and hearts of the workers. It is certainly leaves none in the brains. They know that it is warfare and they organize their fighting forces for a sustained one to the end.

In Canada settlement is strong for the I. W. U. In the harvest mid-western U. S. A. where the workers are organized, they have raised this year to \$6 for 10 hours. Let us see what we can do in Canada. James Hines, Sec-Treas. I. W. U. 110.

Referring to the general membership item.

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NOTICE

The accounts of Fellow Workers Swan Carlson, William Holick and Jack Mandylk have been settled in full. All branch secretaries who are in possession of delinquent bills should advise these men: off I. W. U. 110. Ed. Peterson, Sec-Treas. I. W. U. 110.

SHALL WE JUDGE PROSPERITY BY WEALTH OF FEW?

While Bribrank and Others Pledge Prosperity Only to the Few, They Ask for the Skid Road and Highway, Chasing Klutwie Job.

By GEORGE SPEED, Card No. 24470

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Reading the capitalist dope sheets one would get the belief prosperity is here and all are enjoying the good things of life. That is, if we would swallow the stock market, the Bribrank and financial writers on the Hearst papers.

But they dare not divorce themselves from the habit of judging prosperity by the size of the bank roll, huge profits and dividends wrung out of the sweat and blood of the wage slaves and the producing more wealth than ever before. Through their absolute control of finance and industry and by their economic policies, capitalists shape the lives and living conditions of the workers through their perfect and systematic form of organization.

While five or more million workers are hammering at the factory gates searching for a job, this is an excellent condition for the money mad profit mongers who need an army of unemployed to regulate and hold in submission the employes. Shall we judge the prosperity of a country by the increasing wealth of a few at the expense of the many?

Let those learned chloroformed gentlemen visit the skid road and working class districts in any of our large cities and interview some of the thousands of the unemployed of the skid road, go into the employment sharks' offices, take a look at the job signs and the hungry workers waiting, craning their necks for the elusive job; and ask them about the wonderful prosperity that is written so glowingly about. Go into their homes and see the conditions; go into the eating houses and order a muligan or a coffee and see how they draw a comparison.

Go out on the road and into the camps and interview the auto tramps traveling, many of them, with their families, picking up a job here and there. It is a sad sight, taken advantage of because of being a property holder—owning a machine—still further enslave the people, so that they and other workers to a still lower standard.

These writers are nothing but paid mental prostitutes playing on the ignorance and credulity of the people, so that they and their kind may continue to live lives of leisure at the expense of toiling millions. So long as workers are not organized, they are in the hands of the prostitute press and fail to organize themselves, as their masters have done, into a powerful organization, conscious of their interests, using the same methods of direct economic action that they use against the workers, just so long will they remain slaves dependent upon others.

You are now getting all you ask for. So long as you are different and will organize to fight for more you are not entitled to more. Until we show a desire for more we cannot have more. We must deprive ourselves of profits taken from our toil.

Workers, 'tis we who produce all wealth, enough to supply the wants of every man, woman and child in abundance. We, the many holding the most strategic positions as producers of the goods, are the ones who shelter and clothe the world and ourselves go without. The I. W. W. has built an organization in conformity to the industrial requirements of the workers. It has never been refuted by the paid hirelings of the master class. It organizes workers without regard to race, color or religion in their respective industries, cementing all into the One Big Union to give battle to our exploiters.

It recognizes but two classes, workers and exploiters, who have nothing in common. Between these two classes the struggle must and will go until the working class comes together and detaches capitalism and establishes an industrial system where all will enjoy the full social values. Until the workers solve this problem there is nothing solved. It is the only fight worth fighting. Lincolns of the I. W. W. have nothing to lose but misery, and a world to gain.

Lumber Camp Opened

WHITEFISH, Mont.—The Neill lumber company has opened a new lumber camp at Whitefish, Mont. It is rumored that 35 more are wanted.

The Summers Lumber Company will start the 15th of September and it is expected to be around Whitefish the chances for work will be good. Neill Lumber Company pays a little more than Summers money. To get to Neill's camp stop at Qorann, now called Chiquita—second station west from Whitefish on the G. N.; then walk west about a quarter of a mile and pass the bridge, then turn to right and follow trail till you get to the lumber company's track and follow that to camp.

To get to Summers Company camp take county road south of Whitefish four miles. State Lumber company located 12 miles west of Whitefish. Get off at Halfmoon and walk about seven north, or go to saw mill and take logging road.

New Fellow Workers, it is important we get as many members as possible and try to organize these camps. For organization is very much needed. Lumber Baron is getting richer every year and the jack-potter, as it's about this. Get busy. M. Gilbertson.

Boys, You Know the Medicine: Give It to Him!



Why Lumber Workers Should Demand More Wages

Of the many thousand workers in the lumber industry of North America, there are very few who work for the joy of working. To those who work only for the joy of labor, we have nothing to say at the present time. We are speaking now to those who work for the money they can get out of the industry in the form of wages.

The owners of the lumber industry have made the vast majority of the lumber workers believe the present wage scale is the highest that can possibly be obtained. This has been done by various methods, among which are statements that "the industry is not profitable at present prices," and that "present wage scale cannot be increased, or even maintained, at present selling prices." To hear the statements of the lumber companies, they are all on the verge of financial ruin. But let us see.

The lumber companies are not in business for their health, neither do they run the camps and mills as pleasure resorts for us. They run the industries for what they can get out of them in the form of profits. When profits stop, or are not large enough to suit the owners, the industry is closed down. But how, lumber men, do you profits at the present time? Let us figure a little.

The lumber companies are capitalized at many millions. One company was formed last winter which took in some large concerns of the Pacific Northwest and was capitalized at four hundred million dollars. The companies are not capitalized at a false value at all. The capital stock represents the amount on which the companies make a "rate-of-profit" rate of profit. Let us see what that satisfactory rate amounts to when brought out into the sunlight.

First must be considered the profits they add to the capital stock. Most companies tell us, when talking about wage scales, they do not make much profit, "only five or six per cent to cover all their risks." Some claim even lower rates of profit. Take their word for the profit being six per cent.

In addition to the profits of six per cent on the capital stock, there are bonds of the industries. Those pay seven or eight per cent interest. That makes 13 or 14 per cent profit we must produce for some one.

Then there are loans obtained from banks which pay seven per cent interest. Often more, making the profit or surplus value we produce at least 20 per cent a year. We produce that amount, but we do not receive the salaries of officials and our own wages.

brings the profits that must be produced each year up to 35 per cent.

There is another rich source of profit. That is the selling companies, which are frequently formed by the same people who own the lumber companies. They produce about the same rate of profit: the lumber companies do, although not on so large a capital stock. It is well within the facts to assume the profits of the selling companies, added to the profits of the producing companies, would make another 15 per cent profit for the workers to produce, or 48 per cent a year on the capital stock of the lumber companies.

One selling company, the Weyerhaeuser sales company, which is the distributor for 15 large producing companies. The general offices of this company are in Spokane, Washington, and there are branch offices in ten large eastern cities. The McCormick Lumber Co. is another which has also offices in seven large cities, it says:

"Recent years have broadened McCormick lumber service units to make a great unit, controlling every operation from West Coast forests to you. The Canadian International Paper Co. has five large mills in Canada and has its sales agencies. Other giant sales corporations connected with the producing companies are also in the business of taking all the profit the traffic will bear.

To the profits listed above must be added salaries, which are covered in "overhead expenses." These run from \$5,000 per year at various points along the line and will be at least another two per cent of surplus value we must produce.

The profits mentioned amount to 60 per cent a year. That profit is produced by the workers in the camps and mills. It means that all the money invested in the business is returned to investors every two years. Of course, very little profit we carry company does not make 50 per cent each year, but we do produce that amount for the lumber industry as a whole.

More than this, the capital stock is left intact, to keep right on taking 50 per cent of the lumber workers each year for the benefit of the "investors."

whether to do so. It is just a question of choice: we consider the profits of the industry will do us the most good in the vaults of the banks, or in our pockets.

If we are ever to have better wages than we now have, the present is the time to go after it. The New York Lumber Trade Union of August 1, quoting the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, says that for the week ending July 16 the sales increased 30 per cent over the preceding week, shipments increased about the same and production increased even more. A statement was made that demand was higher than for the same week last year.

The West Coast Lumberman for August 1 has this to say in a review of conditions: "The market has shown unmistakable improvement during the past two weeks. There have been some advances in prices. All indications are for a good fall trade. One of the most hopeful developments of the past two weeks had been the improvement in the Kansas City and St. Louis markets. The West Coast Lumberman's Association's barometer indicates very plainly the large volume of business now coming through. Southern California stocks are now running down. There is a decided tendency on the part of retail yards throughout the country to place orders."

The companies can meet the wage scale demand and still keep in business with good profits. Now is the time to demand more increase. In another year the market may be so good and the companies will be unable to pay a demand we share their troubles by taking a lower wage scale. We must go after it or stay in poverty in spite of the prosperity of the companies.

Are company mules, contented with oats and hay, or are we men, demanding the value of our labor? Our action will show our caliber. The time to act is the present.

is, for example, Communists had their own mobilization points, while non-Communists at far other points became the center of violent clashes. The Paris police had issued an absolute bar against any demonstrations inside Paris.

No groups of any sort of people were to be allowed on the famous wide boulevards, and, as usual, even cities or blocks were closed. There was no doubt that the more quickly depicted the supply above there is a danger of the workers' strike in the east but it appears as determined to stick it out today as when they walked the mines on April 1st, at the expiration of the Jacksonville wage agreement, and the refusal of the operators to enter into a new contract.

DULUTH IS SCENE OF ACTIVE MEETINGS ON INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

DULUTH, Minn.—Fellow Worker Mike Collins, from Minneapolis, had two good meetings in Duluth on Sunday and Monday, Labor Day, September 4 and 5. Sunday evening there were about three hundred or more workers at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets. Fellow Worker Collins talked on the history of the I. W. W. and its battles of which the history of our organization is composed.

On Labor Day the meeting was held in the afternoon at the same location. The crowd was not quite so large as the day before. Collins talked on the Centralia Tragedy, which he handled well and good. He also touched on other questions of the struggle. The speaker was enthusiastically received in both meetings.

At the conclusion of his talks Collins asked if any one wanted to ask any questions. There was asked, that being a sign of acceptance.

Card No. 73555.

COLORADO MINERS

(Continued from page 1)

The industrial commission of the state is here to confer with both sides to see if they can reach an agreement. As far as we have been able to learn they can act only in an advisory capacity, therefore we do not believe that they will be able to do much to assist the workers in their demands for higher wages. We do not think that the operators will do much to assist the miners a raise of wages calling for a scale of from \$24 to \$40 a week and a 9-hour day? The operators refused to run on the strike and have offered more than \$25 a week for the 8-hour day, and an increase for overtime from \$1 to \$1.50 an hour.

No wages to be considered. There are no indications of a settlement in sight. The peak of non-union mine production is around 9,000,000 tons per week, according to figures of the Bureau of Mines. Added to this is the coal being produced by the union miners in the western districts where the mine is operating under separate agreements according to their form of "unionism." Under industrial unionism no mine would operate anywhere until the demands of the eastern miners had been won.

It is strange that mine workers cannot all see this and realize the mass of standing together, fighting together, quitting together or working together in an industrial union way. Yet Mr. Negro, president of the U. M. W. of A. of district 15 just came into this office and told the secretary that he would like to see the secretary of the U. M. W. of A. at the Ludlow monument to hold their meetings. It is so many years that I have been going to their support, what there is of it, on the side of the masters in the mining industry. For now on the Ludlow monument, the place where the heroes of the 1914-15 strike died for freedom's cause, we should realize the property of the murderous coal companies; the workers will be denied the right to assemble on the ground and to them, sacred to the memory of their martyred dead, if Negro is to have his way. What will be the reaction of the rank and file of the workers to this deliberate act of treachery to the miners of Colorado? Who is Negro, to deny these miners who bought and paid for this ground with their very lives, the right to assemble on ground of the Ludlow battlefield?

By standing together we have excellent opportunity to win. As winter approaches, the big business interests are beginning to get worried about the fuel and the United States Chamber of Commerce, has issued a statement summarizing the results of a survey of the soft coal fields. It finds that there was a visible supply of 62,000,000 tons on July 1st, or sufficient for 54 days. Estimates of the Bureau of Mines are that there has been a marked shrinkage from the 75,000,000 tons of bituminous coal above ground when the strike began on April 1st. This shrinkage occurred during the months of low consumption, averaging less than 9,500,000 tons per week. Cold weather and greater industrial activity will soon increase this consumption by at least 2,000,000 tons per week. Experience has shown that it will take 40 to 60,000,000 tons of "seller market" is created. This appears to be a very serious situation.

While our demands in the Colorado mines are localized our success will have a salutary effect on the mine workers of other districts; and there can be no doubt that the stoppage of all coal production will be more quickly depicted the supply above there is a danger of the workers' strike in the east but it appears as determined to stick it out today as when they walked the mines on April 1st, at the expiration of the Jacksonville wage agreement, and the refusal of the operators to enter into a new contract.

LET US ALL STAND TOGETHER IN ONE BIG UNION AND WIN.

attempt there to smash and burn the League of Nations headquarters. All members and other workers passing through or living in Toronto, Ontario, can purchase the Industrial Worker at D. Goodman's news stand, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont. (9-10-31).

STRIKEBREAKER THREAT FALLS TO PHASE EASTERS

New York Truck Drivers, Aided by Jersey Teamsters, Win All 75 Percent of Truckers Tie-Up.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 23.—Seven thousand truck drivers in New York City won all their demands and went back to work this morning after a five day strike. They had asked for and got a 65 week increase and an 8-hour day.

The United States Trucking Corporation, 111 Smith Street, and the Motor Haulage Company were the two largest firms concerned. But they were organized into an employers union known as the Merchant Truckers' Bureau, representing more than 375 truck owners and transporting 75 percent of the trucking business in New York City.

The demands were all granted to the men after the Bureau had set it had \$25,000 to fight the truckers and docks and the ultimatum that strike breakers would be used if the drivers did not return to work under the old wage scale. But the militant strikers, in this city members of Locals 282 and 807 of the International Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union and the Jersey drivers of the Jersey who joined the strike, all deserted their trucks with the result that not a single piece of freight was moved on many of the days.

The situation was brought about by the expiration on September 1st of a 2-year contract between the drivers and the Bureau for a scale of from \$24 to \$40 a week and a 9-hour day? The teamsters refused to run on the strike and have offered more than \$25 a week for the 8-hour day, and an increase for overtime from \$1 to \$1.50 an hour.

Police were all right for the buses to guard the school trucks and docks and to figure out the freight was piled high, but they could not load the heavy goods aboard the wagons. The buses had to get to the schools and the freight was piled high, but they could not load the heavy goods aboard the wagons. The buses had to get to the schools and the freight was piled high, but they could not load the heavy goods aboard the wagons.

Solidarity of the drivers won; but they also learned that the buses are organized and that solidarity in the Merchant Truckers' Bureau.

NEW FIELD

(Continued from page 1)

The length of the road will be about 47 miles. The route is a complete circle doing grade work and clearing rightway. It is all light grading and nearly all of it is done by teams. I have been here in 15 conditions are pretty rotten. Wages are \$4 for laborers and \$4.50 for teamsters.

About 30 men are working where I am, putting in side tracks and unloading material. The men staying in one of Shofin and Hixon's logging camps at the present time. Wages here are four dollars a day for men, and for the women, and the memory of their martyred dead, if Negro is to have his way. What will be the reaction of the rank and file of the workers to this deliberate act of treachery to the miners of Colorado? Who is Negro, to deny these miners who bought and paid for this ground with their very lives, the right to assemble on ground of the Ludlow battlefield?

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PRESS AND PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 1)

is, for example, Communists had their own mobilization points, while non-Communists at far other points became the center of violent clashes. The Paris police had issued an absolute bar against any demonstrations inside Paris.

No groups of any sort of people were to be allowed on the famous wide boulevards, and, as usual, even cities or blocks were closed. There was no doubt that the more quickly depicted the supply above there is a danger of the workers' strike in the east but it appears as determined to stick it out today as when they walked the mines on April 1st, at the expiration of the Jacksonville wage agreement, and the refusal of the operators to enter into a new contract.

LANGEROCK TALKS ON EVIL OF GRAFT, AT SAN FRANCISCO

Those who attended the open forum held under the auspices of the M. T. W. I. U. 130 in San Francisco Sunday, September 11, had the good fortune of hearing H. Langerock, C. E., speak on the subject of "Graft and Graters" before an interested audience.

In discussing this topic the speaker pointed out that graft is one of the most disgusting evils of the present social order, perpetrated and perpetuated by those who occupy official positions of trust, and swindle for the purpose of self advancement. The speaker related how graft is practiced by large industrial concerns such as railroad companies, steamship companies, contracting firms and so on.

The speaker described how eminent psychologists had conducted experiments in grafting by employing that old time tactic of the bosses, namely the skirt and apron of imposing upon and swindling the opposite sex via the short change route.

In conclusion the speaker pointed out the only remedy is to establish graft economic good and law for the workers to organize on the industrial field and gain economic power, thereby putting all grafters out of commission.

A Railroad Bull Hi-Jacker

Waddie, passing through the Dallas Oregon, in the Union Pacific freight, should watch for the tall rail bull that wears a cap. He will hold you up and take money at night when others cannot see him. He talks rough and swears profreiently.

Workers Subscription Campaign

SIX WEEKS TO GO TO WIN PRIZES There are just six weeks more to go in which to send in that sub and get your name on the prize contest list. We have decided to close the campaign with the last week in October. How many subs will you send in before that time? The Vanguard is not the only paper that has the cooperation 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 country. Help it to keep spreading by spreading the circulation of our papers. Take that day's wage and divide it equally between the Industrial Worker and Industrial Solidarity, and send us the name of some one to whom we can send the papers for one year.

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 choice of the next two, and the third number will have the remaining prize. The first prize named above, the 20 Vanguard books, is a SPECIAL PRIZE, to be awarded to the person or Branch sending in the largest number of subscribers during the campaign. This is a good chance for some Branch to start a Branch library with 20 Vanguard press books. All Vanguard books are class conscious books for class-conscious workers, they publish no other kind; and the winner may pick his own 20 books out of the following catalogue. For the other three prizes the more numbers you have the more chances you have to win; so it behooves you, then, to send in all the subscribers you can.

THIS WEEK'S ENTRIES: C. L. Johnson, \$2.00; Nos. 784, 785, 786, \$6.00, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795; Ed Peterson, \$2.00, 796, 797; Busch Branch, \$25.41, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822; Joe Mikuse, \$1.00, 823; Walter Christian, \$2.00, 824, 825; M. Johnson, \$1.00, 826; Wm. Henkelman, \$1.00, 827; R. Anderson, \$1.00, 828; Harry J. Clark, \$1.00, 829; Marnie Bako, \$1.00, 830; G. Dario, \$1.00, 831; Thomas Hill, \$1.25, 832; A. J. McPhee, \$1.00, 833; Edward McCombs, \$2.00, 834, 835.

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

Subscribe Or Get Subscribers On This Blank

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, Box 1857, Seattle, Washington. Rates one year \$2.00; Six months, \$1.25. Canada and foreign countries, one year \$2.00; Six months, \$1.25.

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

FLETCHER HOLDS ROISING MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK—Fellow Worker Benjamin F. Fletcher arrived here on the 23rd of August beginning a speaking tour in the interest of the Workers' International Educational Society. In addition to helping to arrange these meetings he has addressed several district meetings along with Fellow Worker Scarborough where considerable progress and literature were sold.

The Brooklyn Branches of the I. W. W. have arranged a meeting for the W. I. E. S. at which Fletcher will speak Saturday evening, September 10, and he will also speak at a meeting by the Manhattan Branch of the M. T. W. (Marine Transport Workers). Fletcher is being recruited by the Workers' International Educational Society with the cooperation of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. The object is to arouse and increase the activities of the I. W. W. also to fund-raise for the W. I. E. S. in order to promote successfully that organization's aim in disseminating I. W. W. literature.

Fletcher is a capable speaker and the membership of the I. W. W. as a whole should rally behind him and he will also conduct raising meetings wherever he is scheduled to speak. Personally I am not interested in the I. W. W. at present, being in the boat. The line is yet with no program and objects in and due time I will manifest my interest in some no uncertain way.

Seattle Meetings

Thursday, September 22, 8 p. m. open forum; speaker, Ed Delaney; subject, "The Modern Trade Union." Saturday, September 24, big free entertainment of vaudeville acts. Sunday, September 25, propaganda meeting; speaker, J. P. Thompson; subject, "Class War Prisoners."

310 Conference Called

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

M. A. Hilton, Traveling Delegate C 17

BOOK REVIEWS

Here are reviewed some of the books issued by Vanguard Press, Inc., which the Industrial Worker is offering as prizes in our subscription campaign.

All Vanguard books are issued uniformly—that is, of the same size except in the number of pages—being in beautiful, thick bindings and well printed. All of them deal with working class and social subjects. About sixty of these books have already been printed, and we are offering your choice of 20 of them for the largest number of subscriptions sent in during our campaign. We are also offering your choice of 10 more of them, to be awarded to a winning number.

(Continued from last issue) What's So and What Isn't, by John M. Work, 158 pages. Published by Vanguard Press, Inc. 80 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. W. C. T. U.

Taking for his base the objections continually raised against Socialism, John M. Work disposes of these objections in a series of his own making, analyzing, exposing, and destroys prevailing opinions and prejudices for social and economic progress and shows finally in presenting a vigorous brief for this idea of a new order.

What's So and What Isn't begins with a clear definition of terms. Capitalism, exploitation, trade unionism, socialism are carefully defined. The author then proceeds to answer the stock queries commonly raised about socialism. Would individuality be destroyed by socialism? Would initiative be lost? Is socialism the same as communism? The same as anarchy? To all these Mr. Work answers, not by single sentences but by several paragraphs, interesting to read because of the quick sharp clear language, and the compelling sincerity of the author in his own exposition.

Gradually from this scheme of questions and answers a constructive picture of the Socialist State arises. It is not a state which take toward war, toward industry, toward education becomes class socialism as applied to the masses and the program of Socialism, such a program becomes apparent in the course of the book. The line is yet with no program and objects in and due time I will manifest my interest in some no uncertain way.

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One essay in this volume shows him bravely and earnestly, talking against war to students of a military academy, making the poor more comfortable, urging higher paid industry, and extra work for the unemployed. Now and again, with some witty sarcasm, he startled the complacent Englishmen of his day—the merchant class from which he himself sprang, and which had almost completely thrown over the role of nobility, and was setting itself in the government saddle.

Among the people and among those prevailing to them he found individuality of intellect, passion for knowledge, curiosity to direct at the cosmos and kindness that could not be stirred by the dust of the earth. There was clashing there in the upper folk, as there was in the lower folk to kick the poor. London loved his entire fortune in an attempt to repair his social evils, and died a comparatively poor man.

Included in this book are the "Struggle of the Militant Laborer" and "The Militant Laborer" and what will become of soldiers and policemen and the "upper class" when labor for the first time is refused to work; they will all turn into fiends and cannibals, stalling like Mr. for food; and "What Life Means to Me" in which the author writes a short auto-biography of his own life and experiences.

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Convention Ballots Ready

In all Branches and Members of the I. W. W. Fellow Workers: The general election referendum ballot to be held this year is now in the field. The present financial condition of the I. W. W. will not permit us to guarantee payment of the mileage and other expenses which would be incurred by a general convention; it will, therefore, be held by mail. The membership must devise ways and means of financing it, as it will be utterly impossible for the general office to do so on its present income.

Regardless of whether a convention is held or not, we urge all branches and Industrial Union conventions to draft and send in recommendations and resolutions as usual on proposed changes in the structure of the organization and its constitution and by-laws. All such should be sent in not later than November 1, 1927, and will be considered by the General Executive Board in the event that the convention is postponed; matters of importance will be submitted to the membership on referendum when the time is sufficient deemed.

With best wishes, we are, Yours for Industrial Freedom, Frank J. Conroy, General Sec. Treas. Roger Francisco, Chairman, G. E. B. 3333 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

OUR OWN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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 make up the ruling class live in idleness and in all the pomp and show of a society.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world have destroyed the capitalist system, have abolished the wage system. We find that the controlling of the management of industries will favor and favor hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employer class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of men to employ and exploit another set of men. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class in its endeavor to keep the workers from uniting in a common cause with their employers.

WHY MEN STRIKE IS DISCUSSED IN NEW WORKER BOOK OF DISTRICT

No wonder men strike—for their lives. No wonder there is unrest in industry. In the states of Colorado, during the year 1916, there were killed in the mines 218 men, 50 were maimed, and 1000 were injured and maimed. Three great explosions occurred in the mines. Colorado during the year 1910, one with a loss of 70 men, one with a loss of 56 men and another with a loss of 79 men. All because the operators made little or no provision for the safety of the workers from gas accumulations in the open mines.

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Discussion of matters like those mentioned above is part of the story of militant labor in America. Published by Vanguard Press, Inc. 80 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. W. C. T. U.

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THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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