

THE NEW LAW OF INFERENCE AND RUMOR--

Warren K. Billings was familiar with plots and plans of this group of his most intimate associates, and this being so, it was an almost irresistible conclusion that if Warren K. Billings did not himself prepare and plant the deadly bomb . . . he and his intimate associates and co-defendant Mooney knew and have always known who did. --(Decision of supreme Court of California in the case of Warren K. Billings.) Thus the life and liberty of a citizen becomes subject to inference and rumors for which there is not a scrap of evidence.

One Union: One Label

One Enemy

Industrial Worker

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

Official Western Organ

OF THE Industrial Workers of the World

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BILLINGS PARDON TURF DOWN

LEWIS AND HOWAT FIGHT IT OUT IN ILLINOIS MINES

Struggle For Control Goes On Between Rival Factions With Wavering Fortunes Reported By Supporters.

ROYALTON, Ill., July 5.—The Lewis faction of the United Mine Workers are reported to have made two unsuccessful attempts to close down Mine No. 7 of the Franklin County Coal Co. because the men refused to adhere to Lewis in the present struggle. The Howat forces claim that 300 miners are at work and lined up with the re-organized U. M. W. A. The Illinois Mine says: Departing of 50 miners to block the Lewis clique's picketing gesture and the ultimatum of state officials that they would not stand for a repetition of the "Good Friday riot," promised a return of peace to the population of this coal mining town. Orville Tinsley, Lewis follower, was arrested when he paraded near the mine head. He was charged with using "loud and abusive language." James Prichard, Franklin county sheriff, was told that the Lewis is was brandishing a gun.

The Royaton group is a "thorn in the side" of Lewis and his provisional officers. Lewis and his henchmen claim that 300 miners are at work and lined up with the re-organized U. M. W. In April, a parade of Lewis followers from Zeigler and West Frankfort, led by Ray Edmondson of Zeigler, started a riot when they attempted to break up a meeting of union miners arranged to hear Alexander Howat and Adolph Fermer. In an exchange of shots between John Hicks, the town's lone constable, and the Lewis bunch one man was killed and several others injured. Despite the riot, the meeting went ahead as scheduled. Charges against the leaders of the riot are soon to be heard in Franklin County Circuit Court.

UTAH MINES MAKE SECOND CUT OF 25 CENTS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 3.—Operators of Utah mines have posted a wage reduction of 25 cents, effective July 10. The cut will affect only miners receiving more than \$4 a day, and is the second made by the underground companies. The Utah Copper company underground miners will be included in the reduction.

WALLACE MINES ARE CLOSED DOWN

Claim That Low Prices Force Suspension Until Market Picks Up.

WALLACE, Ida., July 4.—Announcement was made yesterday by officials of the Gold Hunter mine, that their mine at Mullin, the fourth largest lead-silver mine producer in the district, will be closed July 5 until metal prices improve. While some of the largest producers have been closed, development work on most properties is being continued. The mines shut down, in addition to the Gold Hunter, are the Sidney, Constitution, Jack Waite, Golconda, Sherman, Tamarack and Star.

WHY BRITISH WORKERS ARE OUT OF WORK

LONDON.—Speaking at a meeting of the workers, at which Lieutenant Colonel Cole presided, Mr. Thomas said that of a world production of 6,000,000 motor-cars last year only 210,000 were made in Britain, while America produced 5,000,000.

The Universal Signal of Distress



SIX TO ONE DECISION BY SUPREME COURT IN BILLINGS CASE MEANS DENIAL OF PARDON TO TOM MOONEY

Court Goes Out of Way To Deny "Frame Up" Although the Trial Judge, the Jurors and the Entire World Admits the Truth of Incontrovertible Documentary Evidence That a Frame Up Took Place.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 4th.—By a vote of six to one, the Supreme Court of California today turned down the application of Warren K. Billings for pardon. Billings is under life sentence for the same reason that Tom Mooney is serving life in San Quentin. Judge Griffin who was subsequently learned the facts in the case and who sentenced Mooney to death, in San Francisco on February 25, 1929, said: RESENT THE FACT THAT MY COURT WAS USED FOR SUCH A CONTEMPTIBLE PIECE OF WORK.

Inasmuch as Governor Young has repeatedly asserted that the two cases should be considered as one, it is assumed that Mooney's pardon will not be granted by him since this adverse ruling in Billings case.

On the Fourth of July, 1930, the 154th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, the most memorable date affecting human rights in American history was rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of California. It is remarkable in that it establishes as a legal precedent and principle that a court go outside the evidence and consult its own prejudices as well as public rumor and by "inferences which we (the courts) think are fairly deducible therefrom as to the actual or probable guilt" of a falsely convicted man, deny him legal redress for a most flagrant and atrocious wrong, involving his life and liberty.

It is complete reversal of the principles of the Declaration of Independence which was an expression of revolt against the very wrongs proven in the Billings and Mooney case by incontrovertible evidence. The defense was denied the original films in the first trial, being furnished blurred copies of the pictures by the prosecution in which the time could not be seen. This photograph and seven others, all showing the Mooneys on the roof of this building and the further fact that more than 30 witnesses testified to seeing the Mooneys on the roof of this building, unquestionably proves Tom Mooney's innocence.

THE "LAW" AND THE PROVEN FACTS

Compare Them With the Supreme Court's Decision That There Was No Evidence of a "Frame Up."

A photograph showing Tom Mooney with his wife on top of the Eilers building a mile and a quarter from the scene of the explosion clearly revealing the time of day, 2:00 P. M., from which the explosion occurred, was discovered by the prosecution and held by District Attorney Flicker.

The defense was denied the original films in the first trial, being furnished blurred copies of the pictures by the prosecution in which the time could not be seen. This photograph and seven others, all showing the Mooneys on the roof of this building and the further fact that more than 30 witnesses testified to seeing the Mooneys on the roof of this building, unquestionably proves Tom Mooney's innocence.

If there was no frame-up, why did the officials withhold this all-important evidence?

President Wilson's Mediation Commission which consisted of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Felix Frankfurter, former professor of Law in Harvard University, and others equally prominent in public life, reported as follows to President Wilson, after investigating the case at his request:

"The utilities against which Mooney directed his agitation or who suspected him of mischievous activities undoubtedly sought to get Mooney. Their activities against him were directed by Swanson, rate detective. It was Swanson who had engineered the investigation which resulted in Mooney's prosecution. It was Swanson who was active in the attempts to implicate Mooney in the dynamiting of electric towers in 1916, attempts which failed. It appears, because Billings and Weinberg refused offers of a "reward" by Swanson to implicate Mooney. Shortly thereafter the unprecedented parade explosion occurs. Immediately Swanson takes leading part, acting for the district attorney and the police in the investigation of the crime. Within four days, under Swanson's leadership, the arrest of Mooney and the others is made.

"An attitude of passion was stimulated by all the acts of modern journalism. It is not surprising, then, that Billings and Mooney were tried in an impregnating atmosphere of guilt."

"Upon this report President Wilson asked the then governor of California to commute the death sentence of Mooney 'until he can be tried upon one of the other indictments against him.' The other indictments would have Mooney tried in the face of the new evidence of the frame-up and the court stated, 'who were charged with

INJUNCTION VS. JOHN L. LEWIS IS CONTINUED

Company Unionist Leader Will Not Be Permitted to Take Over Property and Cash of District 12.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.—The Appellate Court of the Northern Illinois District today decided to continue the injunction against John L. Lewis of the U. M. W. of A. which prevents his interference with the property of the union now in control of the newly elected officials of the Reorganized Faction of the U. M. W. of A. The court decided that continuation of the injunction was necessary until it could decide whether Lewis had a legal right to arbitrarily oust the newly elected officers and substitute his "provisional" officers.

This decision sustains the order originally issued in restraint of Lewis' action but does not concern itself with the contention that Lewis ceased to hold official position in the International with the expiration of constitution of the organization by limitation on March 31, 1930. The judges expressed the opinion that Lewis order ousting the new officials was merely a subterfuge to get rid of the officers elected by the Howat faction without trial or charges being heard before the regular constituted District Executive Board.

The court emphasized the importance of protecting the property of the union which includes an office building in the city of Springfield besides a loan of \$50,000 to the International, besides various claims against the International and deposits in various banks. The contracts now in effect with operators were also involved.

Wall Street had another slump; it seems it's getting grumpier. It's like a cat that's gone too far; it's old age makes it bumpy.

Natives Replacing Filipinos

JOB SHARKS WAR OVER FEES ON JOB OF LETTUCE PICKING WHICH PAYS WAGES OF THIRTY CENTS PER HOUR

Scene of Recent Anti-Filipino Riots Now Being Mobbed By Hungry Natives Who Scramble and Riot For Chance To Pick Lettuce At Price Practically the Same As Paid To Filipinos and Which Caused Reign of Mob Terror Against Aliens

By RECIDIVUS.

SEATTLE, July 1.—The lettuce pickers of the neighborhood of Kent, Washington, and vicinity on May 8th pulled off a mob attack on the Filipino workers whom they alleged had taken their jobs. The home-guards asserted that they formerly got sixty cents an hour for the work the Filipinos were doing for twenty-five cents an hour. And on top of it all the employment sharks are engaging in a war over the fees.

We have all heard of price wars in the sale of many commodities but it is a new one on the writer of this to witness an honest to goodness price war between employment sharks. As, more than a general rule employment sharks stick close as brothers where the fleeing of slaves are concerned. There is a community of interest. If they haven't had a written agreement not to undersell each other on jobs to the slaves they certainly have had a mutual one as evidence of the past. It proves. But things are beginning to change. We see it here on the "Flats."

When we arrived on prosperity row this A. M. (July 1st), we found it in a state of excitement and commotion. Being as curious as the next we inquired into the cause and this is what we found: That lettuce pickers were much in demand. An employment den, located in the basement

CHRYSLER CUTS SALARIES

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—A 10 per cent reduction in pay of all salaried employes was announced today by the Chrysler Corporation.

The statement announcing the reduction said that the action "is consistent with a retrenchment policy which the current depression in business demands." "Labor," the statement continued, "has already contributed substantially toward reduced working hours, and it was felt to be only fair that salaried employes should also bear some of the burden." The reduction applies to all salaried employes—uniformly from Mr. Chrysler (Walter P. Chrysler) down.

6 HOUR DAY FAVORED BY MONTANA A. F. OF L.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., July 1.—The Montana State Federation of Labor is holding its 33rd annual convention here in Great Falls. The delegates have passed a number of resolutions, one of which may be worthy of mention. This is Resolution No. 2. It reads as follows:

We recommend that action be taken as soon as possible towards the inauguration of a five day week. We also recommend that the officers of the Montana Federation collect all data obtainable on the six hour day and submit the same to affiliated unions.

New fellow workers, the above paragraph does not mean much, but it seems rather strange to think that many years ago when the I. W. W. were preaching for a six hour day—as they still are—the craft unions put up the cry radical—impossible for a shorter work day, and so on. Well anyway, there are hopes. The light does penetrate their ivory domes. Let us hope that action will be much speedier than it has been heretofore.

—X128244.

(Continued on Page 3)

The Industrial Worker

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

OFFICIAL WESTERN ORGAN
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

It should be understood by members and others who read this paper, that it is the policy of the I. W. O. to accept no official, any article or opinion which has the regular official sanction of the I. W. O. or any other organization, but to publish the same for the personal expression of the individuals or individuals, without in any way endorsing them.

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THE BILLINGS DECISION

The important thing in the decision of the Supreme Court in Billings' case is not so much that it denies Billings his freedom. It is that it holds him in prison not because of any offense charged, but because of his previous associations and reputation as an "undesirable citizen" from the judges' point of view. The court "infers" and assumes and dithers "irresistible" conclusions from its own pre-conceived estimates of the character and associations of both Mooney and Billings. These estimates are not drawn from the court record. They are drawn from rumor and class-conscious opinion.

What does the Supreme Court know of the associates and deeds of these men? From what evidence does it draw the information upon which they base their opinions? By what mysterious psychological method do they know that both Mooney and Billings know who exploded the bomb? Certainly not from the legal record. When a crime is committed, have they to go outside the law and the evidence to draw "irresistible" conclusions?

The answer to these questions is the record of the case. There was no evidence of the guilt of the men, aside from the perjured evidence procured by a disreputable district attorney. Except for these perjuries, as admitted by all concerned to be proven. There has never been one jot of evidence that either Mooney or Billings had any knowledge of the plot or its execution. There is ample evidence to the contrary. The bomb explosion occurred in the midst of war hysteria. A bore no evidence of any labor bearing. If the judges were to assume anything, they should naturally have assumed the logical conclusion that it was a product of war hysteria and nationalistic prejudices then prevalent.

Matthew Brady, District Attorney of San Francisco, in petitioning the governor for pardon in Mooney's case in a letter dated Sept. 18, 1926, said:

"The only reason for keeping them in prison is that they are undesirable citizens and they have not committed the offenses charged, which are admitted by all concerned to be proven. There has never been one jot of evidence that either Mooney or Billings had any knowledge of the plot or its execution. There is ample evidence to the contrary. The bomb explosion occurred in the midst of war hysteria. A bore no evidence of any labor bearing. If the judges were to assume anything, they should naturally have assumed the logical conclusion that it was a product of war hysteria and nationalistic prejudices then prevalent."

And yet upon this and this alone the Supreme Court denies the petition for a pardon. Judge Griffin, who tried the case of Mooney, after discussing the perjury of the principal witnesses, expressed to the contrary, that his court "was used for such a contemptible piece of work." He further denigrated the specious reasoning that an opinion prevalent among the ruling class that Mooney is a dangerous man to be at large because he advocated labor's rights as against capitalist class aggression and "therefore, should be, guilty or innocent, kept in prison" as a "doctrine more dangerous and pernicious than any Mooney has been accused of preaching under the laws."

By what absurd twisting of logic could the judges have thought the burden of disproving the perpetrators of the crime upon the prisoners? If the authorities could not gather any but perjured testimony against Mooney and Billings, even after thirteen years have elapsed, why should the men now in prison upon perjured evidence be expected to discover the culprits? The judges drew from their prejudice, the "irresistible conclusion" that the men must have known who planted the bomb. There was no evidence to that effect. The Court just said "feeling" that it was so. It is the same species of reasoning of the police mind that has made the "third degree" infamous in American police practice. If you can't find the criminal, get somebody you suspect and express a confession from him by torture. Mooney and Billings have been tortured for thirteen years. The Supreme Court decides that the third degree must continue until they have confessed or until they are so fatigued that they are not so certain of their guilt. It is the most astounding decision rendered by a representative body of judges in American history.

The same sort of legal logic was exercised by Governor Fuller and Judge Thayer in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The "presumption of guilt" was the deciding factor in that legal assassination. And that presumption existed only in the prejudice of the Court. There was no credible evidence. The men were burned to death in the electric chair in the same manner and for the same reason as they were burned in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The "irresistible conclusion" of the witch-burning judges was that witchcraft had been the cause of certain untoward happenings. "You look like a witch," said the judges, "you have the reputation of being a witch; therefore, prove your innocence or burn." And as there is no way of proving anything in the face of an unreasonable prejudice, the witches were burned.

The real reasons for the continued martyrdom of these two men identical with the real reason for the seven-years torture and death of Sacco and Vanzetti—the courts and their class were unwilling to confess their crime against the men. They were unwilling to turn them loose after the infamous crime committed against them, as living, breathing evidences of that crime. It was better in the opinion of the ruling class that two innocent workers should die an undeserved death than that the infamy of the record should be blazoned to the world. And likewise, the California ruling class chooses to keep two innocent men in prison, rather than confess the villainous of the conspiracy against them and the degeneracy of justice in California. But by this very decision, the ruling class more to broadcast it to the world than the liberated men could do in prison.

In Washington, a similar case exists in the Centralia sentences. The men are held as hostages of labor. The reasoning is that their continued incarceration in prison after their payment of a \$100,000.00 warning to labor of the terrible might of the powers that rule the state.

Perhaps the logical method used will accomplish more of terror than the Court in its policies knew. Not so much terror of the might of wealth as opposed to rebellious workers, as terror of law that has become so perverted. Perhaps it may awaken thousands now dormant to a consciousness of what is going on in the state. If it does, the sacrifice will not have been in vain.

We hesitated to write this editorial. We felt the power of the class that can hold hostages of our class "beyond the law and the evidence" and at the caprice of governors and judges who are more reflections of the powers of wealth. We hoped for the freedom of Mooney. We thought it best to say nothing that might arouse the anger of those who hold our fellow workers in California. But by this very decision, the ruling class more to broadcast it to the world than the liberated men could do in prison.

The Warrior-Wind

By RALPH CHAPLIN

Once more the wind leaps from the sullen land
With its mad lullaby.
A tree bends darkly there the wall looms high:
Its tortured branches, like a grisly hand,
Clutch at the sky.

Gray towers rise from the gloom and underneath—
Black-barred and strong—
The smaring windows guard their ancient wrath;
But the mad wind shakes them, hissing through their teeth
A battle song.

O bitter is the challenge that he flings
At bars and bolts and keys,
Torn with the cries of vanished centuries
And hurled at long-forgetten kings
Beyond dim seas.

The wind alone, of all the gods of old,
Men could not chain.
O wild wind, brother to my wrath and pain,
Like you within a restless heart, I hold
A hurricane.

The wind has known the dungeons of the past,
Knows all that avarice
And in due time will strew their dust afar,
And, singing, he will shout their doom at last
To a laughing star.

O cleansing warrior wind, stronger than death,
Wiser than the maddest sage, which is likely
O smite these stubborn walls and lay them low,
Uprood and rend them with your mighty breath—
Blow, wind, blow, blow!



TRAWLER'S DUCKSHOTS

Every one in a while a bourgeois philosopher comes out and unconsciously reveals his ignorance of sociology and the nature of social change. The latest one of these monstrosities of capitalism, of whom there are millions, is Count Michael Karolyi, who says:

"Ford and Rockefeller are quite unconscious of the greatest revolution in the history of what I call socialism in the entire world." Many unlettered people believe that individuals play a prominent part in shaping the environment of capitalism for social change, whereas, in truth, the environment of capitalism is shaping and moulding humans for social change, and the much maligned agitator, whom we would crush, is simply a prophet who points out the inevitability of change.

Possibly the minor part that Ford and Rockefeller play in society and industry is best related in the fact that if they both died tomorrow, the Standard Oil Company and the Ford automobile industry would continue to chug a hitch, and you would not know that Ford and Rockefeller had died, unless you read it in the papers.

"The economic conditions are ripe for socialism. What the workers lack is knowledge of the fact!"—The Socialist Standard, June, 1929.

Here worship, now so prevalent among the masses of the capitalist world, acts as an opiate upon the brain of the proletariat of capitalism and temporarily distracts his attention from the nerve-debilitating struggle of his environment.

If her worshippers were compelled unceremoniously to land head-first in the repetition would eventually evolve into the rejection and destroy her worship. So the promoters of worship had formed a proletariat and fitted it to the mental makeup of the monstrosities of capitalism.

The plutocrats of the world are ignorant enough to wonder why they have crime in a society which excludes workers from industry at forty and leaves them no alternative but a career of crime. It would indeed be astounding if crime didn't exist in such a society, and it would be a miracle if such a society didn't culminate in chaos.

When we walk 'round the coo coo town,
And see the masses of the proletariat
Gather and that action toward Mooney will be terminated by his action toward Billings.

The Supreme Court has definitely decided Billings' case. The "luck was passed" to them by Governor Young. They respond with this decision. It was a clever way to avoid the political issue that has arisen in the case thru the wide publicity that has been given it. It indicates the unchangeable determination of the ruling classes of California to pursue their present tyrannical labor policy, and their power has arisen. Mooney will be held as a hostage against any effort to build up such a power in the ranks of militant organized labor.

Very well, they have done their worst. They have taken human life unjustly. They have destroyed the lives of thousands of us—a precedent in the world, but because they were conscious members of our class. They held in the persons of Mooney and Billings as well as in the persons of the Centralia men a threat over the heads of all workers. It is in plain language, "Submit to our imperious will or we will do to you what we have done to these innocent victims."

The rage of battle is thus thrown down. The workers can submit or they can resist. Submission to such tyranny, means the weaving of heavier and more unbreakable bonds. This decision of a precedent in the world will be cited in future cases as justification for similar injustice. It is a link in that network of chains that the capitalist class has so long been weaving. There is only one answer to it—organized power. Felicitous, a plain, legal and political action have been "sprung from the foot of the throne." There is only one answer for men to give to such a challenge. It is organized power and action. If the workers of America cannot learn the lesson of solidarity of labor from this flagrant example of capitalist class-consciousness, they are hopeless slaves. If they have any spiritual resistance they will redouble their efforts to build up an industrial union strength that will force this monstrous power to fear itself. It cannot reason—to shrink where it cannot guide itself by moral precept. The time to organize is now.

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Will Be Given To The Member Sending In The Largest Number of Subscriptions to THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Between Now and November 1st, 1930.
Thru the gift of a member of the I. W. W. who is interested in increasing the circulation of this paper, The Industrial Worker is enabled to make this offer. The scholarship has been paid for and is within the reach of any active worker who wants to do a little hustling for subs.

THE CONDITIONS ARE SIMPLE
Get a sub book by writing the Industrial Worker, Box 1857, Seattle, Wash. Send in your name for registration as one of the contestants, giving your card number and address. If you are unknown better get the endorsement of a job delegate or branch secretary for reference.

Every sub sent in will be credited to your account. Credits will be counted on the basis of one yearly subscription at \$2. Subscriptions for six months and three months will count as one-half and one-fourth of one full sub. Renewals will count the same as new subs when obtained by contestants.

If you win the contest, the paid scholarship will be sent you immediately after November 1st and the winner's name published in the Industrial Worker.

If you don't win the scholarship you will be paid a 40 per cent commission on all subs sent in. So you can't lose.

REGISTER NOW AND WIN.

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Please register my name as a contestant in the subscription contest for the free scholarship at Work Peoples College.

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Give name of Delegate or Secretary.



LOOKING THINGS OVER

The greatest laugh in this country is the cry "our communists are imported from Russia."

Russia isn't shipping out any communists, she needs all she's got; in fact she's the market for more—caviar is what she exports—and anthracite.

I'm reminded in this connection of a motto I heard in a "gentlemen's rest room" in Texas longhorn country: step up close; don't kid yourself.

Uncle Samuel may as well quit kidding himself and herald it to the world at large that he's the father of those "communies"; they're his children, his very own, strident and several others in the past through their foaming propensities.

Jim Reed, ex-senator, possibly for something or other, goes to Europe—To be performed, farrigated or merely "amed"—the papers don't say.

The same trip has been taken by Hiram Johnson and several others in the past with compelling results. Why not have the job done right here?

Spanish-American war veterans exchanged a 1/2 billion dollar war for 9 billion dollars worth of real estate—now they are to be denied a few million dollars hereabout. It can hardly be said the brave boys are on a percentage basis—50-50 they do not expect.

"When in Rome do as the Romans do," Uncle Sam, the United States, thru its government, should now start in the bootleg industry and put these petty bootleggers out of business—make it unanimous.

"The ex-embarthropic myxxiger of the Linkage failed to function for a while this week"—Reflex News
Was he drunk, again?

Big Business tries to "Hornswoggle" the kids: Ottawa, Kan.—Bunbury on crow's eggs is one cent each; crow's head brings ten cents. Some of the country's enterprising youngsters, with an eye to business, have been incubating crow's eggs and collecting the extra nine cents—all and extra labor.

O, when will governments learn to pay fair wages?
It is said that men get cross,
Their temper fairly bristles—
When they miss their daily dose,
And due "lay-out" of groceries?

Then, again, we send some light,
To those selfsame hungry "handits"
Sing as sweet as any wren
On just a hot-baked sandwich.

Here, again, we need some sight,
To chase away our quarandies—
Jack Dempsey hasn't won a fight
Since patrolling laundries.

Pay no attention to my ravings its merely a way I have of saving the lives of the party—congratulatory regues they are. I don't want any one killed—14, rather see them musing a ball and chain across

the landscapes—and were I not to write these cheerful items from time to time the good people would lose their minds and the carnage would be terrific—something I can't bear. This other way we can hope they will maintain their well known equanimity and dress the parasites in hobbes, or tetter them in the pastures.

A fellow worker here tells me evolution is working with inflammatory rheumatism in both hips. As to that I cannot say, it being a delicate laboratory question. I require such experimental work, I would rather view evolution as an armless man with a seven-year itch—not a hopeless condition, as did they not erect scratching posts in Scotland in the grim past, for the convenience of the travelers, mile or so apart. And did not many a wayfarer have a stick of relief and stomp: "God! Bless the Duke of Argyll!"

"This, you see, evolution can carry over in mile or so and scratch, even the armless, at each post or any one post for seven years—or duration"—of the itch.

ELLIS, Kan.—A bunch of scissers here got a job from a farmer at \$5 a day, in a header harzer; another bunch of scissers caught the farmer in town next day and talked him into firing the \$5 men, and took the job for \$4—doing the 85 good, too! "Was that his own evolution for him to print."

Why not organize?
Had this bunch of men been organized the five dollar men would not have lost their job and the others would not have had to pay for one dollar loss—organization is a matter of dollars and cents, the difference between money and poverty.

By H. Stoddard
"O God that bread should be so dear,
And life should be so cheap!"
The teacher raised her tenderly in her arms after he had sunk to the floor in a swoon. The little face was pinched and wan.

"What is it Marjorie? You are sick. What is it that hurts you?"
"It's my stomach teacher..." It hurts, awfully!"

"What did you eat for breakfast, dear?"
"This was Brother's morning to 'eat breakfast, teacher, and I couldn't have anything."

Kind reader, the above is a true story that happened not so far from your own home. Not enough bread for both so Brother and Sister took turns to eat.

What is Poverty? What makes it? Why can't men find work? Why couldn't Marjorie's father earn his breakfast for both children? Not from our lips, but from the acceptance of this statement.

"Serious trouble must come from present day concentrating of all wealth and power."

This happened in Mimi, S. D., the 23rd of June, 1930, my birthday. Please take it seriously. That means all the workers. If you care for us we will care for you. Line up in the I. W. W.

Papers in Spokane
I. W. W. papers can be bought from the newpaper at all times during the day at the corner of Washington Street and Trent Avenue. Also at the I. W. W. hall at 223 W. Bond Street. They are also for sale at the news stand on the corner of Trent Ave. and Stevens Street.

INDUSTRY MORE DEADLY THAN A BATTLE FIELD

36,830 Casualties Last Year in Oregon Industrial Operations of Which 182 Were Killed and 36,648 Maimed or Injured.

SALEM, June 23.—An army of 36,830 workmen was killed, maimed or injured while employed in Oregon industries during the fiscal year 1929-1930, the state industrial accident commission announced today in its final tabulation of claims filed.

Between a quarter and half-million workers have been killed or injured since the workmen's compensation law went into effect July 1, 1914, the commission reports.

During the fiscal year ending this month, 36,648 persons were injured and 182 were killed, a decrease from the previous year when 41,795 were injured and 200 killed, the largest number of fatalities and injuries in the history of the state for any one year.

August 1928 Leads For the first five months of the calendar year 1930 there have been 13,377 accidents, of which 15,327, of which 64 were fatal, for the same period in 1929.

The greatest number of accidents reported for any one month was in August, 1928, when there were reported 4,425 accidents, of which 28 were fatal. The twenty-eight greatest were also reported during July, 1929.

The exact number of fatalities in any one month was in January, 1929, when 20 were killed.

On May 31, 1930, 646 injured workmen were drawing monthly payments for temporary total disability and 1,175 claims in process of adjustment were being closing information.

Only one claim in every 48 filed has been denied by the commission, the beginning of the act, the records show.

There was an average of 126 claims filed for each working day during the first 31 days of June, 1930, compared with an average of 151 each working day for a like period in 1929. It was reported.

Awards have been made to 215 workmen whose injuries resulted in permanent total disability entitling them to \$750 pensions. Up to May 31, 1930, awards have been made on permanent partial disability to 3,600 workmen who have suffered injuries equivalent to entire loss of a thumb or greater, running to the maximum award for loss of an arm.

About 62 per cent of all accidents are in the logging industry.

NATIVES REPLACE FILIPINOS

(Continued from Page 1)

for Fry's. And, by the way, some slaves were highly elated when they learned Fry's was to do the feeding. They had visions of T-bones, steaks and porthouse steaks and other choice cuts of meat for meals. Joyful anticipation amid months of living on hot dogs and rice steaks, coffee and the "Zfats" famous hamburgers.

But what disappointment awaits them! We are not expecting, in the least when we say that Fry feeds his slaves food utterly unwholesome. If you slaves should stick to your "job" on the swill served, you will be entitled to a medal for long-suffering endurance.

Shut your scientific eyes, you proud "white men" and Nordic blondes about the Japs, Filipinos and Mexicans, "making no jobs." Or you will be ordered shipped this A. M. there is not one of the three nationalities mentioned among you. You scum-bled, begged, paid and fegs you and fought one for a job that pays 30c per hour; that carries with it the privilege of sticking a "white man's" nose in a swill barrel.

Had the majority been married men with families to support, excruciating might be offered for the action of the slaves. But such was not the case. Most of those that responded to the sharks' call were young hunky men with no ties whatsoever.

BOOK REVIEW

MY MOTHER INHA. By Zella Zigg Samsel, M. A. Ph. D. West Publishing Company, Los Angeles, California, \$2.50.

This book, which was written at the request of the Pacific Coast Kluksu Klan Society, commonly known as the Six Temple, at Stockton, California, makes no pretense of being an "objective" study, though the author is well informed on these lines. It was originally meant to be an answer to Katherine Mayo's "The Shame Against India," but the writer of it wisely determined to make his book that at least incidental rather than principal in his writing. He has sought rather to produce "a handbook on India for general use by the American public." As such it is a very readable and worth-while presentation of the case for India, and sets forth vividly but not vitriolously the abuses which India suffers under foreign domination, together with the rise of the struggle toward nationalism there, and the abuses which the present program of non-violent resistance as preached and practiced by Mahatma Gandhi. Dr. Samsel is himself committed to an ideology with respect to the present conflict between Indian nationalism and British imperialism, but writes fairly and openly his impressions of those matters which are most likely to affect the American mind. It is a book which ought to have a wide reading—Robert Whitaker.

LUMBER OUTPUT DROPS IN N. W.

SEATTLE, June 26.—A total of 344 mills reporting to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association produced approximately 148,000,000 feet of lumber during the week ending June 21, which represents a decrease of 4,000,000 feet when compared with the production reported by 342 mills for the previous week. Production reported by the 344 mills for the week ending June 21 was 22,800,000 feet. Figures out that the output reported by 303 mills for the week ending May 24. The 244 reporting mills operated at 56.2 per cent of their capacity last week.

Production of 214 identical mills, for which the association has weekly records of production, orders and shipments, totaled 144,886,000 feet for the week ending June 21, orders were 132,004,647 feet and shipments 144,258,655 feet. Production at these mills declined more than 3,500,000 feet from the previous week; orders decreased over 12,000,000 feet.

Orders reported by 182 identical mills were 12.75 per cent below the average of those same mills during their first twenty-five weeks of 1929. Inventories of 115 mills are 6.7 per cent over their stocks at the first of the year.

LANDLORD TAKES LAND AND LABOR OF COLO. FARMER

Rack Rent the Tenant Into Debt and Then Takes Over the Farm Together With the Tools and Equipment Under Mortgage.

WESTCLIFF, Colo., July 7.—Conditions in Clear County are the rottenest I ever witnessed. Here is the way the landlords rack rent the tenant.

The landlord buys all the new machinery and farms the land with cheap labor for a year or two. He figures out what his expenditure is. He rents the land to a bunch of scoundrels for just a little less than his expenses the year he farms it. The mortgage on the farm, the tools and equipment, the land and labor, he walks off the place as much as \$4,000 in debt to the landlord.

On the other hand, Mr. Partridge dictates to the lessee and writes out the check—\$30.00 a month—to his wage slaves. The result is that when the wage slaves are stopped he walks off the job in debt, looking for another master. The going rate is \$2.00 in the haying season, not including board. In many cases, Mr. Partridge hires a man that is a lessee for half a day, which is about 7 hours. One dollar is what he pays for that 7 hours work.

Plainly they are a bunch of one hundred percent scoundrels. When you talk indifferently to organize them, they agree that you are right but are too cowardly and too submissive to join the I. W. W. and rebel against the wage slaves. The only remedy to avoid such conditions again is to do away with this misery, want and hunger. Let me tell you that the I. W. W. dump the master off our back and take what we produce.

OPEN FORUM IN SAN FRANCISCO

"Proletarian vs. Master Class Method of Understanding," is the subject to be discussed at our usual open forum to be held at 84 Embarcadero, San Francisco, Sunday, July 13th, at 2:00 P. M., Comrade C. M. O'Brien of the Proletarian Party will be the speaker.

Comrade O'Brien has had a considerable experience both in this country and Canada as a speaker and teacher; he is well qualified to handle this highly important topic.

With the development of capitalism, came the proletariat; with the proletariat, came a new method of reasoning. A working class logic. An understanding of the working class logic is an essential to the proletariat. It is only by an understanding of the understanding that an understanding. Get this, these victims. At the same time, they should substitute for this group of political grandstanders which has brought about the present situation an understanding of the working class with the lessons of experience and conforming to the facts and development of industry.

Frank Shepard, A North Carolina Worker.

VANCOUVER, B. C. SECRETARY

All men interested in the Vancouver, B. C. Branch of the I. W. W., should in future be addressed to the incoming secretary, Alex Nelson, 60 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

New Seattle Secretary

Frank C. Harmon has succeeded Harry J. Clark as secretary of the Seattle Joint Branch. Upon the expiration of Clark's term of office, all communications for the Seattle Joint Branch should be addressed to the new secretary, Frank C. Harmon, Box 365, Seattle, Wash.

The Georgia Trials

A Southern Worker Gives His Views of the Inopportune Demonstration Without an Adequate Preparatory Organization Campaign Which Resulted in Useless Martyrdom.

By a NORTH CAROLINA WORKER.

The dark ages are supposed to be past, witches are no longer burned at Salem. Today it is not supposed to be necessary to agitate and strike, if necessary, to gain more wages and better job conditions. But that is only on paper.

The "dark ages" is incorrectly ascribed to a given period in history, when as a matter of fact the "Age" sign its birth when man put up the first "Private Property—Keep Off" sign and the "age" is with us to this hour. Witches are no longer burned on slow burning gallows fires but union men are still burned in electric chairs, no crime whatever.

We have now in mind the case of six young workers who are in imminent danger of legal assassination in the prison at Atlanta, Georgia. The charge is "inciting to riot" and the prosecutor has publicly announced that he will demand the death penalty.

Let us see what lies behind it all. The criminal hands of the textile barons are plain to be seen. They are doing what matters have always done when "Roman Might" to crush the workers in Georgia. It is idle, it is fallacious, to expect them to do otherwise.

The "W. P." staged a protest meeting without organized power behind it, knowing full well that they were trifling with the lives and liberties of their race and fellow members, while they, the leaders, kept safely in the rear. There was no adequate organization campaign. The "Party" manipulators at rank and file grandstand play for the purpose of publicity. Their whole procedure was foolish in the extreme.

The "lightning bolt" of the Georgia strike and the state of affairs that actually exists in the feudalistic South is directly responsible for the plight of the Georgia workers now awaiting trial and probable death in the electric chair.

They misled them into thinking that the exploited textile workers and the poor farmers of the South could be aroused at this time to enlist in a revolutionary cause. The meeting staged was a bait to catch the negroes' attention and enlist their support with the poor whites, who are lying in wait in Georgia. A fine combination, sending workers into a state to organize a protest meeting where a governor was run out of the state for daring to investigate the lynching of a white man, Leo M. Frank in the year 1915!

Georgia is a land of slaves, little removed from the land. Many of them live on small farms. Their thoughts are that of tenant farmers, or poor farmers, who think in terms of land, oxen, mules and mules. They want land but they also want their divine right to exploit "Niggers" let me say just as much as the mules and mules.

When these six workers are brought to trial the prosecutor's card will be religious and race prejudices, race equality. Anyone with a grain of common sense should know that it will be many years before the feudalistic mind of the southern farmer and worker will change. Those who know and still send shock troops without adequate support into a losing battle are rash traitors to the labor movement.

The "Atlanta" Communist Party's largest daily will help the I. L. D. to make martyr. We can see what headlines it will have in advance: "Communist Party to 'Marry' Four Daughters to Niggers"; "They Want to Take the Poor Farmers' Farm Away"; "They Want to Go to School With Niggers"; "It is hell to think of the six that the workers in prison are in Atlanta."

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STALIN OVERCOMES RIGHT OPPOSITION

MOSCOW, July 1.—The official report of the proceedings of the National Congress of the Communist Party indicated that Joseph Stalin had triumphed over the Right conservative opposition to his policies. The continuation of the program of industrialization outlined in the Five Year Program will now receive the support of the party. This includes the industrialization of the farm subject to the milder provisions of the March decisions which exempted live stock owned by peasants from the drastic socialization program. Other measures will continue unabated and a program will be pushed with renewed energy.

BRITAIN DUMPS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PROVINCES

Migration to Canada Encouraged by Low Fares of the Overseas Passenger Committee While Canada Puts Up Barriers.

LONDON, July 1.—The report for 1929 of the Overseas Settlement Committee has been published. It is signed by Mr. William G. P. Underhill, secretary of the British Dominion Affairs, as Chairman.

During the year the total outward movement of population from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to non-European countries was 143,686, as against 136,834 in 1928. The balance after deducting immigration was \$7,852 in 1929, as compared with 77,729 in 1928. Migration to other parts of the Empire amounted to 106,900, against 102,922 in 1928. The balance outward being 62,552 and 62,812 respectively.

The numbers assisted under the Empire Settlement Act increased from 47,858 in 1928 to 72,213 last year. There was a decrease in migration to Australia and to New Zealand, but a substantial increase in Canada. Last year fewer than 65,658 British migrants went to Canada, as compared with 45,709 in 1928, a gain of 42 per cent. The introduction of the 110 ocean rate, plus the effect of the restriction imposed by the Canadian Government last year (to be maintained in still more drastic form this year) on immigration from Central and Southern European countries, was offset by the Canadian Government's proportion of British to foreign immigration to Canada.

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20,000 REPORTED TO LIVE ON DOLE IN SALT LAKE CY.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 2.—Tonight at the unemployment meeting held by Pioneer Park Socialist speaker from Boise, Idaho, stated that he had received from reliable sources information that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 unemployed people living on charity in Salt Lake City.

How does that taste to you law-abiding citizens? How does that taste to you who are the receiver. Workers, organize in the one big union, the I. W. W., cut the hours of work to 30, and you will be able to support the receiver. Workers, organize in the one big union, the I. W. W., cut the hours of work to 30, and you will be able to support the receiver.

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WHERE TO BUY THE I. W. W. PAPERS

The following places sell the I. W. W. papers and literature: Bakerfield, Calif., 2028 Chester Ave. Baltimore, Md.—1113 East Baltimore Street. Billingsham, Wash. A. Alexander, C. & Co. Calgary, Alta., 630 4th Ave. Vancouver, B. C., 1013 East 1st Ave. North. Everett, Wash., 2929 Colby Ave. Fresno, Calif., 1897 Kern St. Grand Falls, Me., 408 First Ave. So. Los Angeles, Room 433 Bryson Bldg. 145 So. Spring St. Missoula, Mont., Chris Lemke News Stand, North High Street. New York City, (East Side) Newstand on Bowery and E. Houston St. Port Arthur, Ont., 814 Bay St. New York—84th St. and 3rd Ave., up-town, east corner. 84th St. and 3rd Ave. Lowellton, Mass., corner, 86th St. and 2nd Ave., up-town, east corner. Saco, Mont., Saco Drug Co. Stand, North High Street. Tacoma, Wash., 1317 Pacific Ave. Toronto, Ont., D. Goodman, Queen and Ontario. Vancouver, B. C., 1013 Bookstore, Hastings and Columbia St. Vancouver, B. C., 2007 Carrol Street, John Green. Wenatchee, Wash., Midget News Stand, Grand and Washington Sts. Yakima, Wash., 228 N. First St.

DEATH'S PRICE PAID BY SLAVES OF 'EFFICIENCY'

One Week's Cullings From Boston Papers Reveals the Effects Upon Workers of Machine Prosperity in Starvation and Suicide.

STARVING MAN COLLAPSES AFTER 400 ML TRAMP

LAWRENCE, June 24.—Suffering from what a physician termed starvation and privation, George Swibel, 27, Wilkes Barre, Penn., collapsed on the police station floor today after exhaustion.

He told the police he had traveled 400 miles without food in search of employment. Swibel was taken to the Municipal Hospital. He said he was on his way to Portland, Me., when exhaustion overtook him.

GETS JOB AND DROPS DEAD FROM STARVATION

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 20.—It was the first time in nine months that Clarence B. Castle, married and the father of three children, was found dead.

Just before quitting he came on a job of pushing a wheelbarrow for a construction company, Castle dropped dead. The coroner's verdict said, "death by gradual starvation."

JOBLESS MAN HANGS HIMSELF FROM A TREE

RUMFORD, Me., June 22.—George Gammon, 59, aged 55, was found hanging from a tree in the woods near the Alex McPhee farm this morning at 8 o'clock. He had been working in Boston for the last 15 years and Friday morning returned from Boston on the morning train to his home town of Rumford.

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METHUEN MAN FOUND HANGING FROM A TREE

METHUEN, May 22.—The body of James Robinson, 50, who had no known living relatives, was found hanging from a tree just outside the Elmwood cemetery here by Fred Robinson, the caretaker. Fellow-lodgers at the house in Essex street, Lawrence, where he made his home, said Robinson had been laid off at the mill in which he had been employed.

WORCESTER MAN SUICIDE BECAUSE JOBLESS

WORCESTER, Mass., June 15.—Edwin A. Knapp, 55, former janitor of the Temple-Gannett building in Franklin street, was found dead this afternoon in his room in Hotel Worthy on Pleasant street, a victim of poison.

He had recently been trying to sell insurance. Despondency is believed to be responsible for the suicide.

FALL RIVER MAN ANOTHER VICTIM

FALL RIVER, June 17.—John Maloney, 53, 108 Hamlet street, who had left his home to seek employment today, collapsed while passing in front of St. Anne's church and died within a few minutes. Medical Examiner Frederick T. Barnes pronounced death due to natural causes.

JOIN THE I. W. W. AND HELP ABOLISH THE BI ACKLIST!

BIGGER AND BETTER ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

1618 West Madison St. Chicago, Ill. Drama By Well Known Artists

Musically furnished by KIVIS MERRY MELODIANS Everybody Welcome Admission Free Refreshments Served.

An Analysis of Graft

The History, Practice and Psychology of the Most Characteristic Institution of Capitalism Is Treated From a Proletarian Point of View.

By HUBERT LANGEROCK

This monograph on "Graft" will run in a series of instalments in the Industrial Worker. The author is one of the ablest Marxists living today. But aside from his proletarian views, Langerock also has an economic scholar and analyst of remarkable ability. It is long since a proletarian work of current interest and power has appeared. The irruption of the Russian upheaval has so obsessed the minds of our ablest writers that the mere passing events in the vast panorama of activity have diverted them and biased their judgment for the moment. In this series, the stream of proletarian thought again runs clear and strong with the strength of realism and clear vision. We trust our readers will keep the files containing this monograph, at least until it is published in book form. It is well worth the study of the proletarian student and the Industrial Worker is fortunate, indeed, being able to present it to its readers.

III.

In a general way, there exists a common tendency for all those possessing a modicum of power to use and to abuse it. There are any number of reasons for this. In the first place, there are any number of reasons in human nature, this is certainly one. Quite frequently acts of self-interest become more intense, their intensity, often to their detriment. The question whether such a tendency ought to be a purely moral speculation, or whether it is a social one, is a matter of course. This general tendency becomes under the specific conditions of a certain social environment something more definite and assumes a certain element of compulsion which makes it socially inevitable.

The sudden elevation of an individual may cause him to lose his modesty. This is a purely moral shortcoming and only hurts the feelings of those around him. But when that same individual, through a process of conscious imitation, begins to use his position to prey on the weakness of those who come within the compass of his functions, and are in the presence of a form of graft on account of the material advantage involved in a certain compulsory character of the unusual act. Graft presents itself therefore both in and out of space. Graft in the latter case is a constituent element of history. But one would have to be a very shallow reader of history to remain satisfied. The salient point of graft has been present uniformly in all historical epochs. Graft in the former case is an enhanced or aggravated form of the deficiencies of the social system under which it lives.

Therefore graft in present day society is increasing more rapidly in volume than public wealth itself. At this stage of the argument, it becomes necessary to clearly dissociate the idea of graft from certain connected untruths. There exists a difference between graft and plain stealing and, in the course of history, the distinction has not been very clearly observed. Some thieves about to be caught have turned revolutionists, upset the political government, become partisans of the most prominent themselves, provided an a posteriori justification for their deeds.

Neither can it be proved that there exists any difference between graft and the enthusiastic defenders of the extension of the suffrage to their class, or the statement that women were, as a sex, less predisposed to graft than men. Since the enfranchisement of women and the numerical strength, we find many women-grafters as men-grafters. More women, relatively speaking, have been convicted of selling their votes as Jurors and the owners of private employment agencies maintain that the women vested that the Lexington with took place. Another possibility sometimes met in the course of history is the case of a man who has been "illegitimately" observed through the abuse of his station or function and who, feeling that he is about to be exposed or stripped of his dishonest loot, has himself elected or nominated to an office from the vantage point of which he is able to legitimize his past stealings. Modern forms of graft in the course of the exposed lobbyist whose usefulness has disappeared when he was dugged out into the open through being exposed by the opposition and who is thereupon appointed to a full membership in the very body whose personnel he had, for years, been busily engaged in influencing and even corrupting, also, the unofficial representative of certain commercial or industrial interests so overwhelmingly powerful that, in spite of vehement opposition and exhaustive muckraking, he is seated himself into the legislative or judiciary seat whose occupant he was formerly compelled to buy out.

Although they have been rather scarce cases of graft or corruption in office present themselves throughout history. We find them in ancient Greece and in Rome. Later, merchant princes endeavored to invade foreign markets; graft became more frequent because of the distance between colonies and the metropolis and of the resulting helplessness of the populations subject to colonial rule. Distance brought only the probability of immunity which could only be overcome in exceptional circumstances. The great classical instance of that type of graft is the one which resulted in the celebrated trial of Warren Hastings. The religious standing of all those grafters was no by their misdeeds. As Governor of the Netherlands in India, Honville accepted or demanded tapestries and hosiery of wine from Jacques Leouleu and others as a tax on the goods which were to be procured for them. In a general way, the loss of the looseness of morals on the part of the clergy which resulted in the Reformation, was in the shape of graft practiced by the clergy. In a general way, graft becomes deeper and more widespread as the points of contact between the political authorities and the businessmen increase, a number among

THOMAS STEVENS U. I. NO SENDS OUT CALL TO WORKERS

BOISE, Ida., July 3.—Thomas Stevens, who was active in the drive on Marble Creek in 1922 and also on the Clearwater in Idaho, died on April 4th in this city. Information concerning his death was not received at the time it occurred. I am sending in this belated note in order that the memory of this formerly active worker may be recalled. He died among strangers and "who never forgot" were not notified that reason—E. B.

On a question which he owned. He explicated this questionable transaction through his membership in Congress and the use of his position as one of the commissioners appointed to lay out the District of Columbia. Schenck of Ohio used his position as U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain to boost the selling of the stock of his Emma Goldmine, a venture which turned out a failure and subjected the American people to some very sharp criticisms by the unanimity of the British press.

The Civil War was the signal for an increased amount of graft. Certain civil and military leaders in the great coalition deliberately took advantage of their authority to steal. The general Grant and his staff were not generally known for their well and generally known. After that war was over, Holt and R. Owen were appointed by Secretary Stanton to claim all claims for material supplied to the War Department. They reported that they had found fraud and dishonesty at every step. They made their final report, in July 1862, they were able to reduce the total amount of claims consisted from fifty to seven million dollars.

Collusion existed in the course of the Civil War between blockade runners and officers of the blockade. General Sherman, J. D. Jervay of Charleston, has made a special study of this phase of the war. The blockade runners included not only many New York business men but others who through their position as officers of the blockade runners were successful in these financial ventures a success at the expense of the very cause which they were fighting for. The Civil War presented a large number of frauds which were made possible on account of the attitude of men who were supposed to represent the federal government and betrayed their trust for the sake of personal gain by entering into collusion with the blockade runners. The commodities sold to the government.

In spite of the wide and sometimes very clever use which he makes of his position as a patriot, the industrial capitalist has no pangs of conscience when he sends the soldier of his country to war with absolute impunity, leading overboard the entire rifles which kill the men who are trying to use them rather than the enemy. Both sides are supplied with arms by the committees of Congress. They give a partial and very inadequate account of the federal system. Second, a certain amount of authority and a desire to duplicate, by imitation, the fundamental dynamics of the capitalist system embodied in the private ownership of the tools of production and distribution.

IV. GRAFT IN ACTION

The basic elements of graft are: First, but not the least, the federal system. Second, a certain amount of authority and a desire to duplicate, by imitation, the fundamental dynamics of the capitalist system embodied in the private ownership of the tools of production and distribution. I. Inside Graft. The capitalist begins by grafting upon his fellow capitalist in the industrial association the routine of business. If he takes out of insurance, in the course of business, is delegated to a partner who builds a town upon a site which it owns. Directly or indirectly it thus controls the school, the church, the bank, the general store, the saloon and frequently the house of prostitution. It is customary for the workers in such a town to state that every time they earn a dollar, the company manager gets ninety-nine cents of it back.

A dual of wiles generally goes on between the inhabitants of such towns and their employers. When the spies of the company gain access to the records of the railroad company to find out what employees are trying to avoid paying the monopoly prices of the company store by buying in bulk from the open market, the workers retaliate by having the goods shipped in under an assumed name. Then, as a counter-move, the company counter-espies call for mail under assumed names to identify themselves. Besides, the post office is generally controlled in the company store or in the company's own premises. Local government, one of the greatest evils of the industrial system, is such a dual to strike fairly vanishes when an employer is established in the company store and can forthwith expel a striker from his residence and, after evicting him, have him prosecuted for the crime of larceny. The interest belongs to the case to be tried before a company-owned judge.

The continuation of this series next week will deal with the different methods of graft practice, such as "Graft in the Public Service," "Executive Graft," "Judiciary Graft," "Graft in the Home," "Interest deepens as the analysis develops from the theoretical to the applied forms of graft."



ASKEW PROTESTS CHARGE OF INACCURACY

SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—I note the Iowa City News of the 10th of the day in which it is stated that I am publishing a list of names of the men who are employed in the Iowa City News. I wish to state that every word I printed was the truth. Furthermore, I did not state that all the work was gyp. But as every man knows it is damn hard job following after said teamsters down stairs—even an occasional wolf will develop into a job. This fellow worker writes falsely when he says that I am not known among the members. So in publishing this list of names under the conditions here mentioned, my name shall be printed in full. I have been in the organization almost down years and have a perfectly clear record. I have never been a job at any time or shed any tears for the poor master.

The article written from Billings, Montana, appearing in the June 21 issue of the Industrial Worker signed Carl 493776 was very much to be desired. It is a list of names of men who are employed at \$5.00 per day and up. Board and accommodations are better than the average in this part of the country. At the Blackhawk Lumber Co. out of America about 2 miles, loading out is by the hand truck. They take a few men piling brush at \$4.00 per day. X2925.

No intention to reflect upon the fairness of purpose of the fellow worker was contained in my article. I understand that of another member on the job. Job news is in the hands of the workers. Where there is no objection or observation exist it is well that all points of view be given free expression. Let us have co-operation in producing accurate information for our fellow workers. A little difference of opinion is clarifying sometimes.—Editor.

KETCHUM, Ida.—According to a worker who a few days ago came from the tunnel work on the S. L. L. Railroad around Caliente, Nevada, there were about 100 men at the mine. The weather there is hot, especially until the work passes inside the portal. As I can't turn a wheel around here, I may later change that way. X2925B.

CHELAN, Wash.—The Howe Sound Mining Co. is located 40 miles up the lake from Chehalis, Wash. There are three camps. Camp 1 is 17-mile hike. There are three camps. Camp 2 is 3 miles from the lake, has 18 men and is a rare outfit, wages \$4.50 for 9 hours, board \$125, check fair, accommodations filthy, the road camp, 6 miles from the lake, 12 men, wages same, check not in, accommodations filthy; and the mine camp 12 miles from the lake, 70 men, camp \$125, board \$125, check fair, accommodations filthy. Hire at Chehalis. See the camp foreman at Chehalis. On the boat Hotel—no charge. Fare from Chehalis on the boat \$1.50 to Luverne. The company station is—DELE. GO-14.

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—The St. Joe Lumber Co. employs about 300 men on the payroll. Wages are: miners, \$4.75; muckers, \$4.25. Sleeping quarters are fair, but men and is a rare outfit, wages \$4.50 for 9 hours, board \$125, check fair, accommodations filthy, the road camp, 6 miles from the lake, 12 men, wages same, check not in, accommodations filthy; and the mine camp 12 miles from the lake, 70 men, camp \$125, board \$125, check fair, accommodations filthy. Hire at Chehalis. See the camp foreman at Chehalis. On the boat Hotel—no charge. Fare from Chehalis on the boat \$1.50 to Luverne. The company station is—DELE. GO-14.

KETCHUM, Ida.—Triumph mine, just out of here, shut down a few days ago because, like all other commodities, metal is too plentiful on the market. You workers live in a fool's paradise, starving amidst plenty, whining about conditions and blaming the stock market crash of last fall, or the talkies, or Hoover's administration. These are only reflections of the capitalist economic base which determines what you shall wear, what you shall eat, and where you shall sleep, and will determine these things as long as you workers, male and female, remain unorganized. Organization is the only route for emancipation and for better conditions. X2925B.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Harvesting and threshing are on full swing in this vicinity. E. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as labor and want are found among millions of working men. It is the duty of the workers to organize and to fight for their own interests. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world have won the abolition of the wage system. We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes it impossible to organize the workers of the world. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of men to exploit the workers of the world. It is the duty of the workers to organize and to fight for their own interests. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world have won the abolition of the wage system. We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes it impossible to organize the workers of the world. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of men to exploit the workers of the world. It is the duty of the workers to organize and to fight for their own interests. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world have won the abolition of the wage system.

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The objective of the working class is to organize and to fight for their own interests. It is the duty of the workers to organize and to fight for their own interests. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world have won the abolition of the wage system. We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes it impossible to organize the workers of the world. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of men to exploit the workers of the world. It is the duty of the workers to organize and to fight for their own interests. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world have won the abolition of the wage system.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for an emancipation we unite under the following constitution: (Note—After this follows the constitution.)

EMMIA, Ida.—The McGoffrick Lumber Co. operates a camp out of here, Camp No. 1 about 2 miles from Emmia employ about 40 men; doing section work, loading logs and some bush work, including. Board and accommodations are good at \$1.20 per day. Camp No. 2 is located about 4 miles from Emmia. They employ about 50 men, all bush work, making and skidding cedar poles, skidding some logs, with a few men piling brush, at \$3.00 per day and up. Board and accommodations are better than the average in this part of the country. At the Blackhawk Lumber Co. out of America about 2 miles, loading out is by the hand truck. They take a few men piling brush at \$4.00 per day. X2925.

LIBBY, Mont.—The J. Neil Lumber Company's mill located here cut the wages last week. The new scale for cut workers is 40c per hour for the 8 hour day and 30c per hour for the 10 hour day. There is a protest but accepted the cut as a matter of course. Libby is a high priced town. There is a strike in the U. S. mine working just quite a force of men. X2925B.

TIETON, Wash.—This place is seventeen miles south of Yakima. Wages here are 40c per hour. The slaves are working between ten and twelve hours a day. You live in town, paying \$1.20 a day for board and \$4.00 a week for room. Automobile trips are plentiful, with no concern to their cost. They have their homes on Fivemile—DELE. GO-14.

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