

# HUBERT LANGEROCK'S "GRAFT" BEGINS IN THIS ISSUE

One Union: One Label

One Enemy

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION EMANCIPATION

## Industrial Worker

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

Official Western Organ

OF THE Industrial Workers of the World

VOL. XII, NO. 27—(WHOLE NO. 707)

SEATTLE, WASH., SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1930.

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# WAGE SCALES IN HARVEST "FIKE"

## UNEMPLOYMENT DATA OF CENSUS ARE WORTHLESS

Bureau of Census Estimates Around Two Million in Unemployed Country Based on Returns From One Fourth of the Total Already Counted

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—Just as was anticipated from the observed negligence of the census takers at various points in the country, the unemployment information obtained by the census is utterly worthless. Whether there is a deliberate plan to soft pedal the alarming growth of unemployment or not does not matter. The figures obviously lie. Local real estate enthusiasts, chambers of commerce, and property owners were more anxious to conceal the amount of unemployment than they were to pad the figures of population in the various cities. The census enumerators responded and the questions concerning unemployment were slighted. The first blast of trumpets from the bureau is propaganda. The first figures given out indicate "about 2 per cent of unemployment." As the normal amount in times of prosperity is about 3 1/2 per cent of constant unemployment, the report indicates that unemployment is below normal. The broad lines in all the cities of the country are purely psychological. Here are the first reports:

"Unemployment figures issued by the Census Bureau today indicated that 574,667 persons or about 2 per cent were out of work in April in territory comprising approximately a fourth of the country, with an estimated population of 29,264,480. "These were the first figures issued by the government as the result of the data on unemployment gathered during the present census.

"Secretary Lamont said they indicated much less unemployment than was generally estimated. "Lamont said since April, when the figures were compiled, there had been an increase in employment because of seasonal occupations. The highest percentage of unemployment was in the West.

(Continued on Page 3)

## ANOTHER LABOR BANK VENTURE GOES HAYWIRE

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank of Cincinnati After a Week's Run Closes Its Doors, Loaned Money On Alleged Forged Securities.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 26.—The attempt of labor to pull itself out of the hole of capitalist slavery by tugging at its bootstraps has scored another failure. The banking venture of labor unions have been unfortunate all along the line. The efforts of John L. Lewis to control mining properties by investing union funds helped to wreck the U. M. W. of A. The Rail Brotherhoods have failed to make good in banking. The latest is the Railway Clerks National Bank, the majority of whose stock is owned by 120,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees, was closed today after \$1,000,000 in deposits had been withdrawn following the resignation of two banks officials three days ago.

Sumers of difficulties were reported at the bank shortly after the Cosmopolitan Bank & Trust Co., closed sixteen days ago. The latter institution was closed as a result of the \$1,000,000 speculations of A. W. Shaffer, discharged district manager of the Henry L. Doherty Company. The board of directors closed the Brotherhood Bank following a slight run which existed for a week, and culminated in the heavy withdrawal of \$1,000,000 in the last three days. Assets were placed in the hands of the controller of the currency and the United States for liquidation. Nelson Schwab, Hamilton county prosecutor, later said loans approximating \$225,000 and secured by alleged forged securities had been made to Shaffer by the Brotherhood Bank. The prosecutor said his investigation led him to believe that no other Cincinnati bank was involved in Shaffer's speculations.

## The Workers' Share of Prosperity



## LOSS OF DEPRESSION IS PASSED TO FARMERS BY INDUSTRY AND JOHN PASSES THE BUCK TO THE WORKERS

Scale of Wages Paid Last Year Is Cut to Four-Fifths by Organized Employees Co-operating With the U. S. Employment Service. Workers Are Unorganized and Therefore, Are Not Consulted.

SPokane, Wash., June 29.—The Grundy Tariff will preserve the home market for industrial products. To assure a lower wage scale than organized movement of employers has resulted in between six and seven million workers being thrown upon the competitive labor market. At the same time every move of the farmers to insure good prices for their crops has been resisted. Farm products enter into living costs and high cost of living forces higher wage scales. The farmers and the Government and therefore helpless. So the losses of the depression due to inflation will be taken out of the workers' hides. Here is the report fresh from the (press) of a labor leader in economics that the workers must learn at the expense of their stomachs.

## GLORY HOLE AT ARIEL IS READY TO START WORK

Coffer Dam Completed and Big Excavation Will Begin As Soon As Old River Bed Area Is Dry.

ARIEL, W. Wash., June 27.—The Coffer dam is now completed and the water is being pumped from the "glory hole" site. Work on the glory hole will begin as soon as the area is dry, which might be only a few days.

Concrete is going on full blast on both wings of the dam. There are two shifts working on the concrete, each nine hours regular time from eight o'clock to six (day and night), with one hour off for dinner in the mess hall. There are two crews on each shift, besides the clean-up crew. Pumping is being done with forks along the border and with a machine inside the border. Wages are 56¢ per hour low. Rubber boots are furnished; so are the forks. An inspector is ever present to give the orders and a shift boss is there to repeat them to the men working. The only independent function of the shifter is to holler, "What is holding us up?" when a delay occurs.

There's very little turnover of labor on the concrete job; the men working on it are either married (to a wife or to the boss) or they are afraid of the panic and the winter. These last mentioned factors make men unassuming, easily satisfied and submissive.

While, however, be one opening for a job on the concrete gang—night shift July 4th, Independence Day, as the writer of these lines is going to blow that day. Applicants for this position should be around here July 1st, to get acquainted with the bosses.—W12192.

I am going to tell you something about this camp. I notice in the Industrial Worker that some of the camps have no shower baths! But that is one thing we have got here—and it is a good one. We have an old bathhouse here, but the trouble is they took down the hot water pipes, though I have been told that they had hot water here last winter. Well, we have a small stove to heat water to, and plenty of fire outside the bunkhouse. We make a fire outside, and hang the "washing-up" can on a stick, same as we did back home in Minnesota. If I had a camera I would take a picture of our shower-bath, and send it to your paper. I think it is a new invention. Yes sir, we lumberjacks use our heads. We have an old lard can hanging on a pole and the can has small holes in the bottom for the water to come out as a shower, but a fellow has to jump up to get under the can. The blankets are dirty, and sink, but a fellow told me to put Mentholatum in my nose after going to bed. The floors are full of holes, so I should think that would be a good place to use some of the lumber they have on hand. I mentioned that to a fellow here but he said if you don't like it here go back to Minnesota.

We have no lamp or lights in this camp, so we go to bed before dark. The only books here are Western Story Magazines, (Continued on Page 4)

- Harvest Wages Figures
- Hay hands (10 hours), 1929, \$2.50; 1930, \$2.
  - Pea shockers (10 hours), 1929, \$2.50; 1930, \$2.
  - Grain shockers, (10 hours), 1929, \$3.50; 1930, \$3.
  - Pitcher (12 hours), 1929, \$3.50; 1930, \$2.75.
  - Bundle wagon drivers, 1929, \$3.50; 1930, \$3.
  - Mower, team and driver, 1929, \$6.50; 1930, \$5.50.
  - Cook (up to 12 hours), 1929, \$3.50; 1930, \$2.00.
  - Two horses with harness, 1929, \$1.50; 1930, \$1.
  - Wagon and rack, 1929, 50 cents; 1930, 40 cents.
  - Sack sewers, 1929, \$5 to \$7; 1930, \$4.
  - Water haulers, (four horses), 1929, \$7; 1930, \$5.
  - Spike pithers, 1929, \$4.50; 1930, \$2.50.
  - Straw buck, 1929, \$2.00; 1930, \$2.
  - Fireman (grass), 1929, \$5; 1930, \$4.
  - Fireman (peas), 1929, \$4; 1930, \$3.50.
  - Oliver, 1929, \$4.50; 1930, \$3.
  - Sawyer engineer, 1929, \$7; 1930, \$4.50.
  - Gas engineer, 1929, \$5; 1930, \$4.
  - Separator tender without oil, 1929, \$7; 1930, \$5.
  - Headed mucker, 1929, \$8; 1930, \$5.
  - Reoustabout (machine time), 1929, \$3.50; 1930, \$2.
  - Reoustabout (straight time), 1929, \$2.50; 1930, \$2.
  - Header tender, 1929, \$6; 1930, \$4.
  - Hoe driver, 1929, \$5; 1930, \$4.
  - Header box driver, 1929, \$4; 1930, \$3.
  - Header box driver (nets), 1929, \$3.50; 1930, \$3.

The working man now combs the can in the city alley. But let was come and sound the drum out to war left ally.—Baxter.

## Medical Graft in State Relief

### CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER ACCUSED OF DIVERTING FUNDS TO PRIVATE GAIN

Dr. Goodnow Is Found to Be Interested in Grays Harbor Hospital Association With Which He Makes State Contracts Payable From Funds For Relief of Victims of Industry Provided By State Laws.

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 26.—"We feel that more attention is being paid to financial profits than to adequacy of treatment. If these are the facts, on the plea of sound financial policy and sound public health policy, we demand that you take the necessary steps to correct this deplorable situation."

This is the text of a letter from Dr. Davidson, president of King County Medical Society to Attorney General Dunbar of the state of Washington concerning the purported practices of the State Department of Labor and Industries as revealed in the conduct of the state medical Examiner, Dr. L. L. Goodnow, who has an interest in a private hospital association and makes contracts with it as medical examiner of the state department of Labor and Industries, by which accident funds provided for the victims of industry, are diverted to the medical fund and paid to his private hospital for services, allegedly at the expense of service to the victims.

Coming as it does upon the heels of the recent tragedy at Shelton, where an injured logger committed murder and suicide, it reveals the deplorable state of workers compensation in the state. The charges are:

1. Contracts held by the Grays Harbor Hospital association, of which Dr. Goodnow is a trustee, are contrary to good public policy as Dr. Goodnow has supervision as a state official and benefits therefrom as a contracting physician.
2. During the last ten months \$20,008 was paid out of the medical aid fund to the Grays Harbor association on a fee schedule prescribed by Dr. Goodnow. This was in addition to contract fees.
3. Ten thousand dollars was paid in court costs on appeals taken by injured workmen from the medical aid fund furnished from the general fund as prescribed by law.

"There seems to be no question," Dunbar said, "but that a certain hospital association of which Dr. Goodnow is a trustee, costs an appeals taken by injured workmen from the medical aid fund furnished from the general fund as prescribed by law."

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## MIXED PRICES PAID FOR LABOR AROUND WAPATO

From \$1.50 to \$3.50 Per Day With No In With Low Offers When the Higher Wage Could Easily Be Gotten.

WAPATO, Wash., June 26.—This little town is prosperous at present. The hilling and thinning are about finished. The only work left is cherry picking and weeding onions. Lumberjacks are coming from the coast and they are all hungry for jobs. An injured workman is under the act. If not under the act, the man's medical bill would be taken care of by the hospital association, of which Dr. Goodnow is trustee, and these contracts are made to be contrary to public policy and unless cancelled an action will be instituted by this office to declare them void."

(Continued on page 3)

## DUMP GOOD VEGETABLES IN RIVER TO HOLD UP PRICES

From S. F. Examiner

NEW YORK, June 18.—An oversupplied market has forced commission merchants to dump hundreds of truck loads of perfectly good vegetables into the East River during the past three days, a newspaper survey has disclosed. Bumper crops throughout the East and South have sent a flood of spinach, string beans, melons, tomatoes and lettuce into the New York market, which the merchants declare is causing them to lose heavily on each carload lot.

If the above Associated Press dispatch is true as it appears in the Examiner, it is a queer incident to be allowed to happen where breadlines of thousands form each morning and where living expenses are so high that hundreds of thousands of jobless are starving. A little organization to offset the anarchy of capitalist distribution is needed. Page the Great Engineer.

## NEW INVENTION IN IDAHO CAMPS

Perforated Lard Can Hung On a Pole Furnishes Shower Bath. Neopatra Never Had One Like This.

PRIEST RIVER, Ida., June 26.—(To the Editor)—I have found some copies of your paper, the Industrial Worker, in this camp, and I sure like to read the job news, but what I don't understand is why you don't get somebody to write for some good job. They can't all be bad out here in the West. I know there are some had ones in the East, as I just came from Minnesota. I am not a member of your union, but have nothing against it. I am working in a brush gang for the Humboldt Lumber Co. at Camp 26, and there are about 50 men here, but nobody says anything about the conditions so they must be O. K.

# The Industrial Worker

"An Industry to One in an Industry to All"  
ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE ENEMY

OFFICIAL WESTERN ORGAN  
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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## THE TRAGEDY OF INDUSTRY

Arnold George, crippled logger and war veteran, wheeled himself in a wheel chair down the sidewalk of Shelton, Washington on June 25 and, pulling an automatic pistol from under the coverlet, shot and killed Sol Reed, son of his former employer. He then committed suicide with the same gun. There was no known enmity between the two. George had lost his leg in a logging accident eighteen months before the homicide and had been in the hospital since that time. The final opinion is that the man had gone insane from months of suffering and brooding over his misfortune.

"I letter to a brother in Sequim, Texas, was found unmaild among George's effects. It said: 'I can't send mamma no money and she says she is starving. Mamma will get my insurance from the government, so if I don't get to see you any more, don't think too hard of me.'"

Another letter, written in San Antonio, Texas, told of having bought an automatic pistol. "If I don't get some money from them I'm going to be popping in a short while. They can't smash me up like this without paying for it." That explained the direct cause of the tragedy. It is said that George had planned to borrow money from the Simpson Logging Co., owned by Sol Reed's father, in whose camp he was injured, pending a settlement with the Washington state department of labor and industries under the compensation laws.

Let us assume that the suspicion of insanity produced by months of suffering and brooding is correct. Let us indulge every sentiment of commiseration for the two innocent lives snuffed out and to the innocent relatives, who are the murdered man, the killer and the killer and the killed. And while we recoil in horror from the deed, let us not forget that human mental states and tragedies have causes. Let us trace these causes if possible, that prevention of such tragedies may be substituted for the usual emotional reaction of rage and vindictiveness.

Eighteen months of confinement in hospital or jail produces a condition that is commonly called "str mania" among most men in prison. It is worse in a hospital. The morbid atmosphere, the scenes of suffering and death observed daily by the victim accentuates the depression. Most patients long confined grow petulant and self-centered. They become introverted—that state of mind that results from one's mind being withdrawn from external realities and left to "stew in its own juice." Undoubtedly this was the condition of Arnold George after eighteen months of suffering and confinement. His misfortune, bad enough at best, became exaggerated by constant brooding. The reaction was homicidal mania.

Behind it all is the tragedy of industry, conducted on a competitive profit basis for the sole purpose of serving the self-interest of the owner. Logging is a dangerous craft to follow even under the most careful management. The accident rate is frightful. Every day is a hazard of life and limb. Insurance companies are excluded from engaging in logging except in unusual cases. The risk is too great and the cost of carrying it prohibitive. Insurance companies are in business for profit, rather than for protection of the public. They are not interested in the public. The death rate in the various vocations is accurately determined over a field of thousands. Upon this basis it is easy to determine the average number of liabilities that will occur in any given period. The most hazardous occupations are excluded from carrying the risk and they are saddled onto the state. They go to swell the general taxation. The risk is assumed by the government in that paternalistic manner in which the state nurses business at the expense of the masses.

Quite naturally, both state and employer come to look upon the worker who becomes a liability as the enemy. Most of the combined energy is devoted to reducing the liability to a minimum. The quicker a dead or injured logger can be gotten off their hands, the better. Expedition and money rule the issue. The state accident compensation measures are inadequate and slow in operation. Where the inadequate compensation is gone the worker is removed from industry as a rule and becomes a burden upon society in some form or other. The object of both state and employer is to shift the burden to the general charity of the community as quickly and cheaply as possible.

The accident rate in industry is known. All states have compiled the data and established some form of compensation. The state compensation is a legitimate charge against capital when engaged in the exploitation of the bodies of workers in industry. It is legitimately a part of the overhead as much as rent, insurance and taxes. But only a minute fraction of the cost is carried by the employer and investor. The balance is shouldered to the shoulders of the public and the victim.

To keep down protest, employers endeavor to save the state as much expense as they can without assuming too much of the cost. They cooperate with the commissions to the end that the cost of carrying the state burden of liability shall not arouse resentment among the taxpayers. The final result is that the victim of accidents perfectly peculiar to the industry is made the goat. He is indirectly cheated out of the just compensation which he should receive for taking the risk in wealth production which goes to swell the riches of the nation. Ultimately the cripples, paupers, and dependents produced by the system become a burden upon others of the working class. Some beg on the street corners. Some are supported by relatives. It is the working class that pays this burden of unassured overhead in industry. The less man who sells his perils on the corner, sells to the poor. The blind man who plays his accordion receive, the dole of the poor. The rich wind who in their limousines and avoid contact.

In the case of Arnold George, we are not familiar with the details. But it is all too common and to one familiar with the workers' lives, there is no riddle. No doubt the motive was to get money for the family. Common to any direct purpose to injure the homicide. They were all victims of the same system. The Reeds are employers. They are in business for profit. The risks of the industry are taken by the workers. Common to the humanity and public opinion dictated that they do something for their injured veterans of industry. They built a hospital. In it they cared for George for eighteen months. He was 29, young, unmarried. He had a long life before him and his family was a valuable life full of prospects for pleasure and usefulness. He had given much to the lumber industry. He had served overseas at \$30 a month while the company along with others raised the price of the product nearly 200 per cent during the war of war prices. He had returned and entered the industry as a wealth producer at the going wage—a competitive wage all too small to carry the burden of the risk and profit for the future. Common to the tragedy came on the sky, the tragedy came. His life was crushed. Legless and broken he was left to witness the results of his sacrifice. Upon his homicide, a man's cross to house the newly-wed son of his employer and his bride. It had been built out of the business profits, he, George, had given his youth to produce. Life in all its fullness opened to the murdered victim. Life and all its prospects closed for the injured logger. He sought thru the usual channels some compensation for the tragedy to his youth. It came slowly and insufficiently. He brooded over the injustice of a maladjusted world. He saw the long, long road of miserable dependence ahead of him. He had seen it in the lives of other injured loggers. And then—

# "The Marshal Will Cut Your Hair—"

T-Bone Slim Records Some Impressions Of The Psychic State Of Christians In The Famed City of Salina, Kan.

By T-BONE SLIM

Stories had come to me to the effect that harvest hands are suffering great privations in the sovereign state of Kansas; therefore, being a man of great wealth and independent fortune, I thought it fitting that I sacrifice my time in investigating the rumors—in fact, I saw it as an urgent duty.

To get at the facts I must needs disguise myself and present myself as a poverty-stricken workman—this was not very difficult because I resemble a workman in many respects and the look of desperation comes to me as naturally as the same look comes to a farmer who's kicked all out of shape by a herd of discontented Holsteins.

First of all I discovered that no harvest hands starved to death in Salina this year—a record that the city council is proud to record insofar as the hand of fate intervened—a harvest hand discovered an empty box car in which one or more bags of beans had tipped over and spilled over the floor—that incident alone rescued many from an untimely end and helped in no mean measure to relieve the situation in the forefront of Jayhawk hospital-ity. Then, again, just as the situation became critical, and the more than usual of commission men, (rank outsiders) left sacks of potatoes out in the night air for the "purpose of being stolen," as one remarked, the officers of the Salina police to the "jungles" and loaded 70 of the hungry men on the MOP, M. P. Lines, if you please, and sent them south where the train is riper—the dole figuring, "anyhow, the grain, the loss of the rye, the rye, the rye, the first three trains of the Salina, that is, let be lying in the weeds. And Salina's "community chest" is still intact in its virgin glory. The first three trains of the Salina, that is, let be lying in the weeds, and "the terrific pangs of my hunger" and to calm the "assaults of my surging appetite" (in Russell, Kan.) I was turned down and told, "go to the marshal!"—a very sympathetic creature, no doubt, and not at all like a man elected to the office of the nature of his conscience—sort of "passing the buck," so to say.

"What? Me go to the marshal? Me!" I exclaimed. "Me, who knows every 'pip-shoot' in the state! Me, who knows every farmer in this county and could be elected for sheriff tomorrow morning before breakfast." "Me!" I moans, losing all sense of my grammar. . . . When I said that the proprietor almost jumped out of his clothes, but still stuck to his story "go to the marshal." I'm beginning to believe that the callousness is true—but I need verification. I approach a businessman. After assuming a proper look and air, I inquires him the price of my hair. "My dear sir," he cries, "I do not want to share with you to sort of stick around together—next time we may all starve together—next

most irrevocably opposed to starving in the summer time."  
"Well," says the great man, "go to the marshal!"  
Here the great man, that marshal and to tell the truth I would rather go to him than to a public executioner (no matter how gentle or considerate) who's there. Now is he just, let us not say that those business people are thus trying to dodge their responsibilities and let the last resort mean measure to relieve the situation in the forefront of Jayhawk hospital-ity. Then, again, just as the situation became critical, and the more than usual of commission men, (rank outsiders) left sacks of potatoes out in the night air for the "purpose of being stolen," as one remarked, the officers of the Salina police to the "jungles" and loaded 70 of the hungry men on the MOP, M. P. Lines, if you please, and sent them south where the train is riper—the dole figuring, "anyhow, the grain, the loss of the rye, the rye, the rye, the first three trains of the Salina, that is, let be lying in the weeds. And Salina's "community chest" is still intact in its virgin glory. The first three trains of the Salina, that is, let be lying in the weeds, and "the terrific pangs of my hunger" and to calm the "assaults of my surging appetite" (in Russell, Kan.) I was turned down and told, "go to the marshal!"—a very sympathetic creature, no doubt, and not at all like a man elected to the office of the nature of his conscience—sort of "passing the buck," so to say.

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with a correspondent, said that in the event of war with Russia, the ruling class of the capitalist world would bring him for his sympathetic attitude towards the Soviet Union.

They've found a flaw in G. B. Shaw's search for health, when they thought their very finger tips the thing they are seeking.

Social health, like physical health, is so near at hand that, by looking into its distance, we entirely overlook it.

A letter on Market Street, San Francisco, night advises the people to eat more fruits and vegetables for health. But almost simultaneously with his advice comes the information through the associated press that "the commission merchants of New York City are dumping tons and tons of perfectly good vegetables into the East River to keep up prices."

So in giving advice to the people, it becomes the Market Street letter first to teach the people how to control the fruits of their labor and prevent the capitalists from destroying the necessities, while the people mill around in the bread line, waiting for a bowl of thin soup and a piece of stale bread.

Well, let us assume that he went mad. What lesson are we to draw from it. Merely this: As long as industry is left to an uncontrolled economy such tragedies will recur. And worse ones. This one evanated into the spectacular. It riveted public attention. The long train of disabled, crippled, blinded, broken and discarded workers is moving continually to the pit of the social scrap heap. There is nothing spectacular about it. It goes on unnoticed. It is the backwash of the system. It is a process in which broken lives of workers are built into giant fabrics of luxury in the form of palaces, private yachts, extravagant display, waste and instruments of oppression to preserve a system of individually controlled economy that has been outgrown. The process of social production, the growth of mechanization, the integration of capital into national and international group control, dictate that society should take over the industry and take away the risks. A man injured in industry is as much entitled to compensation for his sacrifice as a man engaged in destructive war. He should receive it. He cannot get it under individual ownership of industry. The life of a worker is as dear to him as that of a millionaire. Whoever takes it should recompense the loss. It was not done in George's case. Same or insane, the tragedy he brought about is a perfectly explicable result. Concealing the truth cures no disease. Face reality and apply the remedy. It is industry control of the world in the interest of the wealth producers by the workers and technicians. It is the substitution of intelligent, scientific economy for the hap-hazard piracies of the competitive bourgeois system.

# A Free Scholarship

AT WORK PEOPLES COLLEGE, DULUTH, MINN.  
Including Board, Lodging and Tuition For the Term Beginning November 15, 1930 and Ending April 15, 1931.

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

Between Now and November 15, 1930.  
Thru the gift of a member of the I. W. W. who is interested in increasing the circulation of the 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 15 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.

USE THIS FORM:  
Industrial Worker, Box 1857, Seattle, Wash.—  
Please register my name as a contestant in the subscription contest for the free scholarship at Work Peoples College.

My name is \_\_\_\_\_  
Card Number \_\_\_\_\_  
P. O. Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Reference \_\_\_\_\_  
Give name of Delegate or Secretary \_\_\_\_\_

These 100,000 "bums" are not buying wheat this year!  
Yes, I have it wheat will drop to 55 cents per bushel—and this year's harvest hand (on account of terrible winter ahead) will not answer the roll call next year—unless he organizes and darn pronto.  
That's almost too good to expect. Hamburger is at stake.  
See you in heaven—be good.

## Gravs Harbor Delegates

Those who want to see an I. W. W. delegate in Aberdeen, Honoluli or Camoupolis, Washington, should inquire of the news agent. Delegates are here and at work, but cannot be everywhere at once, so if you want to line up or stamp up, make inquiries—BERT BANKER.

## I. W. W. Papers in Calgary

Delegate A. O. A. F. Harshaw is selling papers in Calgary and can be found at 630 4th Ave. W. Anyone wanting papers or wishing to stamp up can do so.

## Papers in Spokane

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

## Papers in Denver

I. W. W. papers can be bought in Denver, Colo. at Variety's Variety Store, 2037 Larimer St.

## INTERNATIONAL PICNIC

Given By THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD For the Benefit of "IL PROLETARIAN" and Local Organization at VENETIAN PARK Gratiot Ave. and 13 Mile Road Detroit, Mich.  
SUNDAY, JULY 6TH  
Grouns open at 10 A. M.  
Speaking Games - Refreshments Dancing Music by Savoy Orchestra  
Admission Men 25c—Women Free  
Take any czech or street car via Mt. Clemens; Get off at 13 Mile Road. Signs point way from there to the grounds.

## NEW YORK PICNIC

Celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the I. W. W. Will be held at Zedlers Grove, Lincoln Heights, Yonkers  
SUNDAY, JULY 6TH - ALL DAY  
Under the auspices of the Joint Branches and the Press  
Dancing - Sports - Refreshments  
Directions: Take Lexington Avenue Subway to 21st St. and White Plains Ave. From there three buses will run to grounds.  
This year Kansas begins to realize its lack of solidarity with its northern brother and if they have any money in their pockets they better take it out now while the taking is good—50 cent wheat will not pay for that—  
The bombing, by the way, has not "benefitted" the Kansas farmer in the slightest—all it has done is throw 100,000 men (or more) out of work and the Kansas farmer in his sublime ignorance has been getting a great kick out of it: "Thank God, we're at least rid of those bums!"



BOSSSES' SHARE OF PRODUCTION IS NOT REDUCED

In Spite of Misery Among Millions Dividends On Investments Continue As Great As Ever.

NEW YORK, Friday, June 27.—At least a billion dollars will be released for investment and for diversion into the channels of business next month through payment of interest and dividends by corporation.

Reading Company—Regular quarterly dividends of 41 on common and 50 cents on first and second preferred.

Cleveland Tractor Company—Regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents on common.

Teletograph Corporation—Regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents and extra of 5 cents.

Sullivan Machinery Company—Regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on common.

American Home Products Corporation—Regular monthly dividend of \$1 on common.

Federated Metals Corporation—Regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents in previous quarter, the company deferred action on dividend.

Tobacco Products Corporation—Resumes dividends with quarterly payment of 20 cents on A stock; dividends passed October 30, 1929.

Sanson Tire Company—Regular semi-annual dividend of 35 cents on \$10 preferred.

Crown-Zellerbach Corporation—Regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on A, preferred, 10 and convertible preferred.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company—Regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25.

American Vitrol Products—Regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on common and \$1.75 on preferred.

Fairbanks-Morse—Regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on common and \$1.75 on preferred.

Middle West Utilities—Regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent in common on common and \$1.50 on preferred.

Associated Wire and Cable Company—Dividend of 37 1/2 cents; hereafter company has been 75 cents.

United States Electric Company—Regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on preferred; dividend of 50 cents on common omitted.

United States Lines—Regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents on preferred.

JOIN THE I. W. W.!

JULY 4TH PICNIC Given By Hungarian Group and Joint Branches of the Industrial Workers of the World

MOLNAR FARM PARK Detroit, Mich. (Near Trenton) Speaking - Games - Lunch - Dancing Good Music

Grounds Open at 10 A. M. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS

Taxi cabs will leave West Jefferson and West End Aves. every half hour beginning at 11 A. M. Fare, 50 cents round trip.

BIGGER AND BETTER ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT at 1618 West Madison St. Chicago, Ill.

PICNIC AND DANCE SUNDAY, JULY 6 AT PEOPLES PARK, RENTON UNCTION

COPPER MINE LAYS OFF 825.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., June 26.—T. W. Quale, the superintendent of property at the United Verde Copper Company mine in Jerome, announced yesterday 825 men will be cut from the payroll at the Jerome and Chalkville smelters within the next several days, beginning tonight.

Quale said depression in the copper market has led to a reduction, which is being made to avoid necessity of a complete shutdown.

CHICAGO PICNIC AT BEYERS GROVE FOURTH OF JULY

Leslie H. Marcy, John Sandgren and other makers of labor history will tell the story of the I. W. W. at a picnic at Beyers Grove, July 4. This picnic will be the celebration here of the 25th anniversary of the I. W. W.

While the class and historical interest of the I. W. W. will be told, a picnic is a place for people to enjoy themselves.

This Grove is located at 3723 N. California Ave. To get there, take any car to Irving Park Boulevard (4000 North) then to California Ave. (2800 West)

Mr. Abdul Qadir Kasari, president of the Punjab Provincial Committee of Lahore, India, gives an Indian's version of this Second Amritsar.

The following story from the Nation Weekly will throw some light on the highly censored news from India. British control of the cables, together with the conspiracy of silence of American newspapers whose ownership is interested with American groups of capitalists eager to carry British commercial favors, has made an intelligible version of the state of affairs in India difficult to obtain.

The events at Peshawar on April 25 have never been fully reported. There are very strong indications, as Richard B. Grepp pointed out in our issue of June 18, that they are not confined to the government. A rigid censorship was immediately imposed; a government communique was issued and the media were ordered to observe a rigid censorship.

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At various and conflicting versions of the happenings at Peshawar have been appearing from time to time. I have been at pains to discover the real facts as far as possible at this juncture.

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BUM FOOD POISONS TWENTY AT HATCH HETCHY

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—City health officers last night were asked to investigate the mysterious poisoning of nearly two-score workers on the Hetch Hetchy project in the last three days.

Twenty men were stricken Monday and Tuesday at the Del Valle camp, six miles from Livermore, while eighteen were taken ill with the same symptoms at Mitchell camp, a few miles east, the following day.

BEET THINNING FINISHED IN WYO.

Northwestern R. R. Will Lay Off 60 Per Cent Of Men On July 1st Around Casper, Hornolough Working For Pittsburg, Hooping Regins.

FAIRBANKS, Wyo., June 25.—We just got finished with our beets Saturday, so we will start hoeing today. As I haven't been I don't know how things are going here but around in the North-western Railroads the rumor is that the first of next month they will discharge about nine out of every fifteen men employed here. They put in new steel white back.

I have been talking to some of the slaves, but most of them are home guards who think that nothing can be done even if they are starving on account of the bad job done in the lining of the mine shafts and go home satisfied about it. This time, however, they are out of luck and they are looking for a better job.

I don't know what we will do after we get through here if the damned old John Farmer puts out after us again. If this happens we may try another state, probably Utah, around Salt Lake City.

We would like to try it there because there are a few things that are better there than here—there are so many it is hard to beat them.—A. T.

UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

(Continued from Page 1)

employment reported for any state was the 4.5 per cent in Nevada, although the territory surveyed there was only a portion of the state.

"Among the large industrial states, Ohio has the highest unemployment figures and was placed at 2.3 per cent, New York 1.9, Massachusetts 1.8 and Illinois 1.6, respectively.

Accepting the figures at their face value and overlooking the fact that in Cleveland census enumerators were fired for refusing to take unemployment figures and in other sections reports of similar neglect were common, the fact remains that the total population of 74,447 in all of 25,048,000 for the whole of the country. This would be 2 per cent approximately.

There are only about 40,000,000 wage workers in the United States. If one-fourth of the total population above counted, the wage workers, therefore, would be 10,000,000 or 25 per cent of 40,000,000.

The percentage of unemployment would therefore be about 6 per cent. But all the figures given above are given based on the total population of the country and multiplying the figures given by 4, the total unemployed estimate for the country would be 219,588. This is obviously below the actual amount of unemployment now existing in the various centers of population and throughout the country, that the figures may be cast aside as utterly worthless.

The volunteers and, it is said, also ordered the liquor shops to be closed for two months.

At this stage it is very difficult to say what is the number of the dead and wounded. It seems likely that the number of dead is in the hundreds, and a careful study of the situation indicates that the incident was a repetition of the Jallianwala Bagh (Amritsar) massacre.

It is a regrettable fact that the government showed its customary heartlessness in providing medical facilities for the wounded; all that it did was to cart away as many dead bodies as possible and burn them, as alleged, in some large pot with a view to minimizing the extent of the havoc.

These are the facts as far as I am concerned. On learning of this terrible incident I sent the following telegram to the Chief Commissioner of the northwest Frontier Province, Peshawar, and a medical department for relief of wounded as result of firing at Peshawar. Hope department will not send any facilities for this humane work.

I received the following reply: "Have consulted local doctors who authorized me to assure you that all arrangements for medical treatment have been made and there is no need for you to send medical deputations. Please therefore do not send."

Thereupon I sent another telegram to the Chief Commissioner intimating to him that I had received no reply to my telegram from the Congress Committee of Peshawar and asking how he could say that the leadership of the Hetch Hetchy project did not elicit any reply.

DOUGHNUTS AND DEATH IN KANSAS CITY

Hungry Hordes Sling Lustily the Songs of Salvation But Keep a Weather Eye Out For the Passing Trails of Doughnuts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 26.—Having nothing to do this evening I dropped into the Helping Hand institute to watch the gyrations of some of our foremost Diet Doctors. After an hour of the usual fire and brimstone the "guests" were regaled with a delicious and nutritious lunch of coffee and doughnuts. The intense competition in the soul saving business, due to the activities and antics of the Salvation Army, Brother Buckley's "Union" Mission and numerous other freak churches, has caused the Helping Hand to put out more doughnuts than I thought there were in Kansas City, in order to attract the crowd.

New ones would naturally assume that after listening for an hour to a lecture on the "Jesus Way of Living" the audience would leave the room with the light of love and honesty shining from their eyes. Much at it hurts my soul to admit it, such was not the case. While glistening transparently, the "Christians" were swinging wildly at every tray of doughnuts that they were. And fifty per cent of the aforementioned stiffs were stuffing them away in C. and A. pockets, made expressly in the lining of their coats for the purpose. Twenty-five per cent had brought paper sacks for the same purpose, and evidently the grain specks of the "Old Horners" has been put off for another day. Considering that the doughnuts are about three days old when distributed, they must be delicious morsels by the time they reach the stomach.

Such is the system that turns them into the grain specks of the "Old Horners" that they make out the door with a couple of dozen centime-like doughnuts. If they would organize and stand on their own two feet, men, such indignities would not be forced upon them. Snout out of it! Is your idea of life centered around a sack of stale doughnuts? Join the I. W. W. and concentrate on steak. If some of you stiffs sang the grain specks of the "Old Horners" about your "friend Jesus" you'd get something to eat and you wouldn't have to sneak out with tail between your legs either. Line up!—X21820.

MIXED PRICES PAID

(Cont. from page 1)

job. The next day the farmer brought the lumberjack back to town. I asked him what was the matter with the fellow he had. He said that lumberjacks could jump stalk. John Farmer then turned ask another fellow if he wanted to go with him. This man held out for three dollars with board and bed, and got the job.

"What are going wages, John?" I asked him.

"I told him men. One asked me if I was working for men. One asked me if I was working for men. One asked me if I was working for men."

"Do you want to go?" he said. "Here is my car."

"What a minute!" I answered. "What are you paying?"

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