

One Union: One Label

One Enemy

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION EMANCIPATION

# Industrial Worker

PAN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

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OF THE  
Industrial Workers of the World

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## CO BARONS PREPARE TO SHAVE

### LEWIS MACHINE AND OPERATORS CO-ERGE MINERS

Kansas Miners Repudiate Lewis Faction But Are Being Forced To Sign "Yellow Dog" Slip. Fight Will Come July 1st When Big Mines Resume.

PITTSBURGH, Kans., June 18.—The Lewis machine co-operating with the operators in this district (14) is attempting to reduce the 5,000 miners of the district to a state of machine-controlled company unionists. The thoroughly rotten Lewis dominated faction of the old U. M. W. of A. has degenerated to just that—a company union.

Less than 50 per cent of the mines in the district have been operating since May and the first part of June. About 25 per cent of the miners have been employed. At the time of the Springfield Convention in March, 90 per cent of the miners expressed their intention of lining up with the re-organized U. M. W. of A. It was not at that time thought that the operators in this district would take a stand with the Lewis faction. The mines operated have been mostly the strip mines with a few of the larger deep mines of the Western and Central companies. The third month finds the operators in alliance with the Lewis machine trying to force the miners to sign the "yellow dog" slip which requires the miners to pay \$10 to the Lewis machine and agree to the checking off of their dues to the Lewis organization. Otherwise they are fired. Fully 500 miners have refused and have lost their jobs. Many others, with families on their hands, have yielded to the coercion, fearing unemployment and hunger, and have signed away their rights for the sake of a job.

The real test will come when the larger mines begin operating on July 1st. With 75 per cent of the miners now idle, it remains to be seen how many of them will abandon unionism and be herded back into the company union by the Lewis-operated threats of the Marshall. The operators, preparatory to resuming work have notified the presidents of the local unions to "sign the statement and get all your men to sign it. Those who refuse to sign will have jobs. They give us their reasons for this taking sides with Lewis in a factional dispute in which the great majority are opposed to Lewis, that if they go ahead and employ men who don't sign the "yellow dog" agreement, the Lewis provisional officers will come around and compel them to fire all miners who haven't signed.

"No," they say, "we are circulating these statements in advance to determine how all the men stand on the question."

Over on the Missouri side of the district where most of the large strip mines are located there is scarcely a sign of the Lewis machine. The success of the Lewis machine would be a severe blow to unionism. It would commit the great body of these miners to the grip of the most reactionary, slugging controlled, company union in existence. However, it may be for the best. If the miners go back under the "yellow dog" agreement it will be only a question of time when a spontaneous walk-out will occur in rebellion against the rotten organization and a rank and file movement toward real unionism will occur.

### ATHEISTS CAN'T TESTIFY IN NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK, June 20.—Anyone announcing a disbelief in God or any god is not qualified to give court testimony, according to a ruling by Judge James D. Van Buren of the Court of Common Pleas in Newark, N. J. The opinion was handed down when a witness in the case of *State v. Graham*, colored communist, indicted for "hostility to the government," refused before testifying to take the customary oath on the Bible.

A previous difficulty had been encountered when the chosen foreman of the jury was replaced for refusing to take the oath. Most of the defense witnesses are also atheists. The ruling has caused much comment among lawyers. The defendant was convicted and the case will be appealed.

Chapter 1, section 4, of the New Jersey Constitution states, "There shall be no establishment of any religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles."

### CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS URGE ACTION BY GOVERNOR IN MOONEY CASE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The Northern Federation of Civic Associations Saturday formally requested Governor C. C. Young to make an immediate announcement of his decision with respect to Thomas Mooney's plea for a pardon from San Quentin Prison.

A document forwarded to Sacramento declared the governor, from a study of the case, is in a position to decide without waiting for the advisory pardon board to pass judgment. The communication expressed no opinion on the merits of the case.

### SALE OF ARMS TO SOVIET RUSSIA STOPPED BY U.S.

Government Forces Cancellation of Order For \$2,000,000 Worth of Bombing Planes "In View of Certain Recent Developments."

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Disapproval of export of arms, munitions of war and airplanes for military purposes to the Soviet Union has become a policy of the American Government.

While no governmental agency is empowered by law to restrict such exports, officials of the State Department said today the administration would follow the policy of informing prospective exporters that such shipments were "regarded with disfavor."

The decision came to light after the Glenn L. Martin Co. of Baltimore opened negotiations with the Soviet to manufacture 20 bombing planes and other aircraft and equipment at an approximate cost of \$2,000,000.

The negotiations, however, were brought to an end when the State Department, after consulting other Government departments, including the Navy, indicated its opposition to the sale.

### AND RUSSIA SAYS That Another World War Is About To Break Out.

MOSCOW, June 17.—Clement Voroshilov, Commissar of War, today delivered one of his periodic warnings of the outbreak of another great war.

He stated that the United States, Japan, England and France this year would spend \$5,700,000,000 gold rubles (about \$2,500,000,000) on armaments compared to only \$2,000,000,000 in 1913, and he interpreted that as indicating clearly that these countries, including the United States, had greatly increased all weapons and had enormously multiplied their capacity for destruction.

"In 1913," he said, "the United States, England and France had only 2200 airplanes. Today they have 5200 and could, in case of necessity, produce many times that number."

Soviet officials also remarked that the United States now was passing through the greatest economic crisis in history, there being, he said, from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 unemployed in America.

### Depression World-Wide.

Reports from 25 nations to the Department of Commerce show that trade depression is world-wide, virtually without exception trade commissioners in Asia, Europe, Latin America and elsewhere reporting a prevailing dullness of business.

### SENTENCED TO DEATH



### No Family Men Wanted at Ariel

KELLEY & SULLIVAN WANT ONLY MEN WHO WILL BOARD IN TENTS AT \$1.75

Ultimatum Issued On June 1st, Board in Our Camps Or Go Down the Line. Family Men Leave As Wage Is Too Small To Allow For Family Maintenance After Paying Excessive Price For Poor Chuck.

ARIEL, Wash., June 15.—On the first of June, month of roses, Kelley & Sullivan contractors in charge of clearing the Lewis Dam reservoir, tried to hand some of their employees a lemon.

This outfit had many men working for them who had homes and families in the nearby towns and on small farms commonly referred to as stump ranches. It was customary, when the day's work was done, for the aforementioned employees to climb into "Old Henry" and go home, where they might enjoy their meals at the family table. They would then return in "Old Henry" with a noshing for work the following day.

Now it is well-known that Kelley & Sullivan are doing this job on a cost plus basis. This means that the Northwestern Light & Power Co., who are having this done, give Kelley & Sullivan a percentage as profit on all expenditures on this work. But in order to keep little boys like Kelley & Sullivan from eating up the big ones, the Northwestern set a maximum wage which was not sufficient for a man to keep himself and family in decency. Kelley & Sullivan seem to be real hundred percenters but they could not get it out of the Northwestern, so they began blackjack methods on home guard workers in order to increase their profit.

This is what they did: They established bunches of hasty tents for sleeping quarters for their workers; they got a few mulligan men and called them cooks. They purposely forgot to build any bathhouses or provide any sanitary conditions, mentioning for board and conditions such as this, which they set at the average, they charged the excessive price of \$1.75 per day. Had Kelley & Sullivan the power to raise the wages so that they would have done so, increasing the expenditures and thereby deriving greater profits for themselves, for that is the way cost plus works.

The Northwestern Power & Light Co., however, are no fools—they know all capitalists are crooks, including themselves. That is why they set the maximum wage—to keep Kelley & Sullivan's hands out of Northwestern's pockets, thus assuring themselves a goodly profit from the workers' labor power.

Meanwhile at least two hundred local workers rode back and forth to and from the job to the settlements or to nearby farms where they lived. It did seem for

### CONTRACT IN ANTHRACITE FIELD EXPIRES AUGUST 31 AND BOSSES LAY PUBLICITY BARRAGE FOR CUT

With 250,000 Miners Out Of Work Employers Prepare To Shave Wages To Minimum. If Probable Struggle Follows It Will Affect Two Million People In State of Pennsylvania.

By JOHN COALDIGGER.

Special to the Industrial Worker.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 22.—The present contract between the operators and the anthracite miners expires on August 31. Negotiations are now going on looking to a new agreement and upon the outcome of these negotiations depends the issue of peace or war in the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Of the miners in this district probably 150,000 have been at work either whole or part time since the slump in coal. From 250,000 to 300,000 are idle. Coal production is at a minimum. The government figures for the week ending May 17 reported 1,161,000 tons produced which is 245,000 tons less than reported for the preceding week. Fully 2,000,000 people are dependent upon coal production indirectly and not less than 750,000 directly for their living in the state of Pennsylvania. It not to be wondered at, that the present negotiations and their outcome are being watched with intense interest. If the usual strike or lock-out results it means wholesale disaster to these people.

The operators, with their usual craftiness, prepared for the coming negotiations as is their custom by a carefully prepared publicity campaign. On May 26, fifty selected representatives of as many metropolitan journals were invited to the coal regions by the coal bosses and have since then been on a junket thru the district as guests of the millionaires. The finest cars have been provided and a "good time" has been enjoyed by all. The visitors have been winced and coddled. They now becomes their social duty to reciprocate by

representing to the public the coal barons' side of the impending controversy over wages. They have been told to be as publicly still and the "special writers" are filling the public ear with the woes of the poor millionaires of the coal industry, whose wine and viands they have consumed as guests.

Every strike of recent years—those of 1919, 1922, 1925-26—has been preceded by similar jockeying for position by the employers. The publicity agents have filled the public with false impressions concerning the declining fortunes of the mine owners and the state of the market for coal. In the present case the publicity campaign is being followed. For instance, Mr. W. W. Jernan, one of the publicity men writes from Washington, D. C.

"Decline of demand has cut deeply into the revenues of anthracite operators. Total receipts for 1928 were 6.5 per cent less than in 1927 and 17.5 less than in 1924. With the exception of the latest strike years—1922 and 1925-26—the gross revenues 1928 were the lowest for more than ten years.

"But there has been no decline in wages. The United States Coal Commission has reported that during the last year the cost of the purchaser's dollar goes to meet labor costs. In 1923 the wage scale reached its point approximately double the rates in force ten years earlier. There has been no material change in it since. Taking 100 as the index for 1913, the wage of contract miners rose to 124.2, in 1927, where it has since remained."

This is pure bunkum. The war enormously stimulated the demand for coal. The production was boosted under the stimulus to enormous figures. The disorganized state of European fields created a market for American coal. The margin of production was broadened to include mines that had never before been productive at a profit. The period after the war was continued with high prices. The British strike of 1926 cut off the British supply and American operators profited by supplying the demand.

The attempt to reduce wages after the war while prices still remained high resulted in two great strikes—that of April 1, August, 1922, when 680,000 miners of the Somerset field were joined by the miners of Southern West Virginia. The strike was settled by Lewis, the West Virginia field was left to its fate and became known as the "honey" workers, was languidly found "not guilty." The murder occurred March 6th when Pfeiffer with three companions, Walter and Preston Kane and Daniel D'Acenzo, also professional strikebreakers and gunmen, fired into an assembly of McKelvey and three companions, killing McKelvey and wounding William Zimmerman. The others escaped miraculously from the death hail rained into the car by the murderers.

Certain corrupt officials, including the police department lent every aid to the criminal and co-operated in turning them loose to continue their murderous campaign. It is now a foregone conclusion that the other members of the killer gang will be acquitted. Since the Barkers murder two years ago, it is now considered legal in Pennsylvania for any professional murderer to assassinate a union man at the request of the corporation. The law furnishes no protection and it will probably be necessary hereafter for individual union men to organize to take measures for their own protection while in this outlaw state.

(Continued on Page 2)

### ANNUAL DRIVE OF HARVESTERS' SWEEPS NORTH

Government Reports 190,000 Needed For Reaping Kansas Yield of 137 Million Bushels.

KANSAS CITY, June 13.—The vanguard of the 1930 harvest army today is sweeping into the wheat fields of four states reaping the first quotas of the 212,723,000 bushels estimated June 1st by the government of agriculture as the section's contribution to the world's food supply.

The United States employment service here has estimated 190,000 workers will be needed to finish reaping of the estimated crop of 137,200,000 bushels in Kansas, where the harvest is expected to begin June 20th. Of this number all except 27,500 will be recruited within the state.

Reaping of Texas' estimated yield of 24,000,000 bushels began with ample help at hand, the employment service reported, as had harvest of Oklahoma's and Missouri's crops estimated respectively at 31,922,000 and 19,500,000 bushels.

The army of harvesters working northward from Texas through Oklahoma is expected by the employment service to supply the needs of Kansas, then turn its attention to Nebraska, Colorado, North and South Dakota and other parts of the wheat belt.

(Continued on Page 4)

# 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. W. to disseminate the truth and to defend the rights of the individual and the union. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

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## THE POWER BEHIND THE LAW

The foolish faith that human rights and liberties can be preserved by written laws is on a par with the belief that human morals can be regulated by statute. The popular formula for the cure of every social evil is contained in this phrase, "A law ought to be passed to etc." It has resulted in from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 laws, statutes, ordinances and departmental regulations being written into the American codes by thousands more being ground out yearly. If they were all strictly enforced there wouldn't be a man, woman or child out of jail in the country. Happily, they represent an indeterminate mass of complexities that no one understands and the result is that the ruling classes enforce such notions of the mass as suit their purposes and law has truly become "what a ruling class wills and enforces."

Behind the maze of law stand the courts; and behind the courts are the masters of industry. Insofar as the masses are concerned it might be said we will adopt the Pennsylvania system in which the police powers are principally in the hands of the Coal and Iron police working out of the company offices and paid by the corporations. It would have taxes and be more honest.

The last mentioned measure of legal reform is being practically enforced by the injunction powers of the courts. It is supplemented in the world, where the judicial branch exercises the right to declare unconstitutional acts of the national legislature. . . . The courts of England exercise no right of revision or nullification over the acts of parliament. There is only one instance which it was done and in that case the chief justice was hanged and his associates driven from the country."

The Shinsted bill to regulate injunctions issued by the courts was returned it without passing an opinion as to its constitutionality. Of course, how could he determine from the maze of complexities presented by the laws and court decisions running into millions, just what that sovereign body, the Supreme Court, would decide as a "legal" limitation of its own autocratic power?

As for the fabulist showed 2,000 years ago that there is no way for the feds to put a bull on the cat. The recent appointments to the Supreme Court bench have shown who the cat is. Judge Roberts as well as the rejected Judge Parker were the cat's paws. And trying to regulate by statute that which is vested in economic power is the cat's whiskers. The Supreme Court will continue to enforce the will of the powerful corporations until there is a power developed to curb their power. And power is economic, not political.

The usurpation of power by the courts has gone on at an unprecedented rate since the war. The confusion of state and federal jurisdictions has added to the maze. The Senate rejects the appointments of Judge Parker in response to the outcry over his "yellow dog" decision in the McClintock injunction case. But the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court rules that it is unconstitutional to outlaw this "contract." The Federal Court of Appeals of New York, second circuit, rules that the unionized workers must not refuse to instill organs made by non-union workers. The Federal District Court ruled last year in a similar case that "it would be a serious invasion of the right of the owner to work for and with whom they please so long as their right to do so is not collectively exercised with malicious power to injure another." The clash of equal rights is obvious and the plaintiffs, though injured, are without remedy. The speaker of the assembly now reversed the decision under the law the superiority of the property rights of the corporation over the civil rights of the worker.

All efforts to restrict this usurpation of power legally fail. The Sherman Anti-trust act originally enacted to limit the power of corporations became in the hands of the courts the opposite. It was never enforced except to enjoin workers and to restrict their rights. The Clayton act passed in 1914 in an effort to curb the courts carried in Section 16 a joker permitting private parties to sue for injunction under the anti-trust laws. The result has been that the courts have acted in the name of the corporations have, as usual, received the best treatment possible at the hands of the courts. The Clayton act is null and void so far as labor is concerned.

In 1922 the Supreme Court rendered its famous Coronado decision which made every member of a union subject to damages brought by a corporation or individual employer against the union as a body. This was making law with a vengeance as a union is not a corporate body and before this decision could not be sued as a corporate body. It did more. Whereas a corporate body is responsible only as a corporation and its individual stockholders are responsible only to the amount of stock held by them, this decision made each and every member of a labor union responsible in damages for the acts of the union. It is perhaps the most unjust and absurd decision ever rendered in the modern world. Its real intent and purpose was to make union membership hazardous or impossible.

In criminal proceedings against labor the courts have practically abdicated their functions in all major cases and the corporations have prosecuted directly the defendants of their privilege. In the Contralia case the lumber barons furnished a private prosecutor and practically took over the function of the law, furnishing prosecutors, paying and suborning the witnesses and the jury. The average citizen does not know the same thing occurred in the Gastonia trials. In the Mooney case the corporations openly took charge of the case and in the perjury proceedings which occurred in the face of documentary proof in his own handwriting of his guilt. It is useless to talk of legal justice for labor where such practices are openly condoned and encouraged.

The courts are the only selected and elected by the anti-labor forces. They are the instruments of their will. Whatever prejudices one may have in support of law and order, this fact stands out in every decision and every act. It is to deny it. The average citizen does not know the same thing to deny it. He faces it brazenly and says, "Well, what of it? What are you going to do about it?" Only when it strikes home against his own interest does he begin to import the matter and then his hands are tied.

There will be no remedy at law. The remedy lies in power. If there is no power there is no right that will be respected but the brutal will of the ruling class. It does not follow that "might makes right." But it does enforce the lesson that right without power to enforce it is ignored. Any concept of right will prevail that has power behind it. If the workers are content to resign their conception of right and assume that those engaged in their exploitation are entitled to overrule the workers' rights, there is no answer to the riddle. Law will continue to be that which a powerful ruling class wills and enforces for the policing of its slaves.

But there is remedy. It does not lie in politics or legal enactments. There is enough law now to protect the proletariat for it is everywhere enforceable. It is the strength of organized labor has been applied continually by a collaboration policy since the war. There is no real unionism of consequence in America. The sharp contrast of the different concepts of right and law between labor and exploiter of labor have been

## The Present Issue

Contempt for the Courts? Was there ever a day When the Courts did not trail with the vultures of prey? Was there ever a day when the Judges and Bar Were not at the front where the privileged are, Guiding Juggernaut's car?

Contempt for the Courts? Was there ever an hour When Juries were other than henchmen of power? The brainless and spineless, in solemn array, Who give their consent, for a courtman's pay, To the rape of the day!

Contempt for the Courts? Was there ever a minute When the struggle for Freedom had more urgency in it? What matter that king-craft and priest-craft are done? Till the Courts are the people's light is not won; And the battle is on!

June 17, 1930.



An investigating committee of the United States, according to the capitalist press, has just discovered that the revolutionists are contemplating world revolution. But in the investigation, apparently, they did not see scientific enough to discover that capitalism is continuously producing revolutionists and gradually paving the way for social change.

It would indeed be tragic for the human race if social change didn't occur periodically, in conformity with evolutionary development. If it didn't, the human race would soon not and disappear from the planet. But, then, leave it to human beings to fight against the natural laws upon which life depends.

We are glad to see the capitalist press of the United States aroused over the recent murder of a newspaper reporter of Chicago. Now we know that when a Wobly reporter is murdered by the capitalist class, simply for telling the truth about capitalism, the imperialist and benders of the capitalist press will hasten to the rescue and uphold the capitalist class in the sacred name of "justice." Just what that press is that way, hypocritically speaking.

The capitalist press, which upholds a social system that produces gangsters and murderers, has become hysterical over the recent killing of a reporter in Chicago. The killing of the reporter, however, is the inevitable manifestation of an iniquitous social system, and if the papers will just wait a little while, such things as murder will cease to exist.

The fully of agitating against the preparation of war is reflected in the fact that if every person in the world today should say "There shall be no more preparation for war," we would continue to manufacture armaments and weapons without international strife or disputes, could almost immediately be converted into implements of warfare.

Anyone who understands capitalism, scientifically, knows that capitalism prepares men and nations for war, and that the sentiment of human beings plays a very minor part.

One set of workers who are likely to be forced to death under capitalism are the women. As the business of small business men in San Francisco grows worse, you can almost play seven up on the firemen's coat tails as they speed through the wind to the fire.

The bourgeoisie take great pleasure in depicting the beautiful buildings erected by labor, but the pictures, by showing some exploited, discarded worker leaning forlornly against the base of the building, often reveal the miserable reward of labor.

Misery is the inevitable reward of the workman under capitalism, and misdeeds manifest in recent years only in mass killings here and there in the form of strikes brought about by too flagrant abuse of power by the employers. They have subdued under the power of the ruling class. Permanent organization has not been attempted. There are two reasons for this and we may as well say it frankly. They are ignorance and cowardice. If these cannot be overcome there is no remedy.

Oppression will continue to oppress the masses. Ignorance may be overcome by education. Industrial union forces are doing everything in their power to spread economic enlightenment. The doing everything in the form of economic instruction and analysis of the mental chloroform of the capitalist class. But education will not put a spine in a jellyfish. If the workers haven't enough determination and devotion to their personal interests and class ideals to fight for them, there can be no effective change for the better.

The hordes of individualism continue to oppress to pit their puny individual powers against the organized might of the mechanical forces of industry. They study "personality" and persist in the absurd unrealism of believing that moral and mental qualities can overcome the forces of iron and steel that operate without conscience or heart against them. They do not realize the necessity of combating organized force with organized power. And where they do realize it they are lacking in enough organization and "personality" to use the proper means, organization, to effect power of resistance.

Perhaps the impending crisis in unemployment and business will drive them in desperation to the activity of organizing. They will try to build a solidly their ranks and build in this country a power to check the usurpation of power by the corporations thru the courts and legislative halls. But until such an organized economic power is built and built upon a basis of industrial solidarity of wage workers, there can be no improvement. The I. W. W. points the way. It is the only way.

time until he acquires sufficient intelligence to demand what belongs to him. Labor is rewarded only to the extent that it is able to take what belongs to it. Sentiment plays no worth while part under capitalism.

Almost simultaneously with the signing of the tariff bill by President Hoover, which will greatly advance the cost of living in the United States, comes the news from Eureka, Humboldt county, Calif., that the Hammond Lumber Co. has cut the workers' wages from 55 to 32 cents an hour.

That is good bad news. When capitalism has eventually made life impossible for the workers, which seems to be the only way of bringing about social change, they will end the diabolic system of capitalism. The workers will never attempt to improve social conditions until life under capitalism becomes impossible for them.

The worker who has confidence in capitalism is like the sucker in a poker game who has confidence in a cold-deck and an ace in his hand to his ruin. The sooner such people are exploited beyond endurance by capitalism, the better it will be for the human race.

Hoover is the bookkeeper! And now all people know it! From the account book! To the humble poet.

Herbert signing the tariff bill Without hesitation. So the years will bring their tears To this wretched nation.

We have known for years that the capitalist dumped tons and tons of perfectly good stuff into the bay, simply to keep up prices, and the capitalists always managed to keep the information out of their press. So how the following report ever crept into their paper would be difficult to explain. It says:

"NEW YORK, June 18.—An over-supply in 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.

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."

Woman begs to go to jail To keep her from starvation. Thus we see property In this capitalist nation.

Now and then we take our penit. Without compensation. To delineate the rotten state Of this capitalist nation.

They're still abiding Boulder Dam. Of course, in conversation. If idle talks would buy black-frocks, It'd be a stylish nation.

INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY, weekly newspaper in English, official organ of the I. W. W., \$2 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at 555 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, weekly newspaper in English, \$2 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at Seattle, Wash. Address Box 1857.

SOLIDARIDAD, bi-weekly newspaper in Spanish, \$1 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at New York City, N. Y. Address Box 32, Station D.

TIE VAPAUTEN, Finnish monthly magazine, 15 cents, \$1.75 a year; single copies 25 cents. Published at 24 Lake Ave. North, Duluth, Minn.

INDUSTRIALISTI, Finnish daily newspaper, \$4.75 a year, \$2.75 six months, \$1.75 three months. Single copies 5 cents. Published at Duluth, Minn. Address Box 464.

BERMUNKAS, Hungarian weekly newspaper, \$2 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at 555 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

IL PROLETARIATO, Italian weekly newspaper, \$2 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at Brooklyn, N. Y. Address Box 24, Station T.

JEDNA VELKA UNIE, Czech-Slovakian weekly newspaper, \$2 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at 1606 Blue Island Ave., Pilem St., Chicago.

## A Free Scholarship

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 1st, 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 hunting 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.

USE THIS FORM:

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

My name is

Card Number

P. O. Address

Reference

Give name of Delegate or Secretary.

## MONEY IS GETTING CHEAP IF YOU HAVE SECURITY



A touching appeal. Have here a clipping from the Toronto Globe—you know, it gets papers from all over the world. "The lumberjacks seem to be passing from the scene, as pulp companies in the New England States cannot get men to go into the woods. Many of them seem to be better in the bush than on the city streets and of work, but they do not see it that way. As Canada still has a few expert woodsmen, the eyes of the pulp companies in the States are turning northward, and the man who is handy with an axe may join the bricklayer in the aristocracy of labor."

So they can't get men to go into the woods—that's a problem. The New England pulp companies might try paying wages, it might even get the "jacks" away from their firesides—a little food, too, on the tables would be admirable bait. Lumberjacks have not yet reached the point of sanitation where they could be classed as health resorts—therefore, it follows, a little bribery in the form of food, comfort and wages is positively necessary.

Jailing of a few raw-mouthed bosses would be a big aid to the perishing companies.

P-o-p-o-p-e-r-i-t-y, says H-e-n-r-y, And now the nation is the nation. Which shows that Ford, The sliver lord, Has mental I-o-l-a-t-i-o-n. —Baxter.

## I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Issued by The General Executive Board.

INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY, weekly newspaper in English, official organ of the I. W. W., \$2 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at 555 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, weekly newspaper in English, \$2 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at Seattle, Wash. Address Box 1857.

SOLIDARIDAD, bi-weekly newspaper in Spanish, \$1 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at New York City, N. Y. Address Box 32, Station D.

TIE VAPAUTEN, Finnish monthly magazine, 15 cents, \$1.75 a year; single copies 25 cents. Published at 24 Lake Ave. North, Duluth, Minn.

INDUSTRIALISTI, Finnish daily newspaper, \$4.75 a year, \$2.75 six months, \$1.75 three months. Single copies 5 cents. Published at Duluth, Minn. Address Box 464.

BERMUNKAS, Hungarian weekly newspaper, \$2 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at 555 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

IL PROLETARIATO, Italian weekly newspaper, \$2 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at Brooklyn, N. Y. Address Box 24, Station T.

JEDNA VELKA UNIE, Czech-Slovakian weekly newspaper, \$2 a year; single copies 5 cents. Published at 1606 Blue Island Ave., Pilem St., Chicago.

## Graves Harbor Delegates

Those who want to see an I. W. W. delegate in Aberdeen, Hoquiam or Comstock, Washington, should inquire of the new 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—BENT BAKER.

## I. W. W. Papers in Calgary

Delegate 49-A-0, A. F. Harbaugh 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 newboy 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. Benard Street. They are also for sale at the new stand on the corner of Trent Ave. and Stevens Street.

## Papers in Denver

I. W. W. papers can be bought in Denver, Colo., at Taylor's Variety Store, 2057 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 Grounds open at 10 A. M.

Speaking—Gustaf Refshermans Dancing—Music by Savoy Orchestra

Admission, Men 25c—Women Free Take any coach 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 241st St. and White Plains Ave. From there three buses will run to grounds.



## NATIONAL CITY BANK ADVOCATES MORE WAGE CUTS

In the Face of Increased Corporation Returns the Big Industrial Masters Want to Take More Out of the Hide of Labor.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The National City Bank in its monthly economic review attacks high wages as the cause for the slow recovery from the present slump. It is particularly indignant about building workers' wages, which it blames for unemployment in the construction industry. The big bank says that inasmuch as investors have had to take a cut in their "wages" due to the depression, labor should also take a cut in the chin. Unfortunately the Labor Bureau, Inc. comes along with the official figures which show that in May leading firms declared dividends of \$398,000,000 compared with \$253,000,000 in May last year. Industrial corporations in the first five months of 1930 declared dividends of \$1,356,000,000 compared with \$1,055,000,000 in the same period of 1929 and \$897,000,000 in 1928. "Railroad and traction dividends show the same upward trend."

There is not the slightest reason why workers should take wage cuts, says the special reasoning of the National City Bank to the contrary notwithstanding. The workers should remember that the time of active mine organization is in that period after a depression when prices go up rapidly while wages are down. Now is the time to drive for membership and increase union strength.

## MARKET NOTES

By BULL & BEAR

Due to the present "uplifting" depression known as Hoover Prosperity we predict heavy investments in Beans & Ham-burges, both common and preferred. No decline is noted in Dollars & Stalls, in date.

Tea-Bone & Poterhouse, Limited, (Vero) report increased falling off in buying. Seize-Bill & Block Co. in a lengthy statement say that although they are offering many good buys in labor-power over long periods of time (10 to 12 hours) there is no market. They are convinced that a law should be passed against something or other.

The A. W. Wobly firm is urging mergers and combines in all classes of labor power. They have absolute proof that thru this plan they can control the entire labor power sales. The best proof of the feasibility of this plan is the strenuous opposition by Boss & Marquis, a group of lucker, shop operators who have been deluding the workers for over a century.

## JOIN THE I. W. W.!

### JULY 4TH PICNIC

Given By Hungarian Group and Joint Branches of the Industrial Workers of the World at

MOLNAR FARM PARK  
Detroit, Mich. (Near Trenton)

Speaking - Games - Lunch - Dancing  
Good Time

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

Taxi cabs will leave West Jefferson and West End Ave. every half hour beginning at 11 A. M. Fare, 50 cents round trip. Autos take West Jefferson or any other road leading to Trenton; pass thru town and turn to right, following Jefferson two miles. Signs point the way. Grounds one block off West Jefferson to the right.

HIGHER AND BETTER  
ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE  
EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

at  
1618 West Madison St.  
Chicago, Ill.

Drama By Well Known Artists  
Music furnished by  
KIVIS MERRY MELODIANS

Everybody Welcome Admission Free.  
Refreshments Served.

## PICNIC AND DANCE

SUNDAY, JULY 6

AT  
PEOPLES PARK, RENTON JUNCTION

Auspices of the I. W. W.  
MUSIC BY BARF LADIES ORCHESTRA - DANCING FROM 3:30-10:30

Prominent speakers - Sports - Refreshments - Lunch  
Take North Coast Stage at 8th and Stewart or 419 Second Avenue  
GENTS 50 CENTS LADIES 25 CENTS

## FRANCE HAS ONLY 913 UNEMPLOYED

PARIS, June 22.—Of all the European countries suffering from the post-war unemployment, France is the only nation which is not worrying.

According to figures available tonight, the number of unemployed in France is only 913. Germany is hardest hit with 5,040,747 persons out of work. In England there were more than 1,841,000 unemployed last December and this figure is higher now.

## NEW COPPER MINE OPENS SEPT. 1ST AT LEAVENWORTH

Royal Development Co. is Rushing Development Work on Its Property Forty-One Miles Out of Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Wash., June 21.—The Red Mountain-Copper mine, forty-one miles out of Leavenworth, belonging to the Royal Development Co. will start shipping ore on Sept. 1, with the completion of present development plans.

A force of 150 men are now employed rushing to completion the ore mill and power plant. They are working two shifts daily, seven days a week.

The gravel plant which will supply concrete for the forms is already set up and a gasoline hauler engaged in digging a site for the two storage tanks that will hold 80,000 gallons of Diesel oil for the two Diesel engines with a total horsepower of 1,200.

There are actually two main projects being rushed to completion for the first of September. An elaborate mining system underground and a modern milling system above.

The camp now looks like a small well-laid-out town. There are thirty-seven buildings, including a new house, a boarding house, locker room and shower bath, sawmill, assay laboratory, blacksmith shop, machine shop, seven modern residences, six small bunk-houses, ten family tents, two timber framing sheds, motor generator shed. Light trucks arrive now and then, bringing more furniture and bedding for the additional men who are constantly being added to the payroll.

## BOULDER DAM IS HEALTH MENACE

Importation of Alien Labor to Break American Standards Becomes Problem Interesting Health Association.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 16.—The relation of public health to the construction of the Boulder dam features prominently in discussions at the convention of the Western Branch of the American Public Health Association here Saturday.

Dr. Fred T. Ford, Stockton, Cal., acting assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, reviewed the potential possibilities of epidemics in the town to be erected near the site of the dam. He cited figures which placed the estimated population of the town at the time of long construction at 5,000 persons. He said this group would be composed of 50 per cent of such an organization as the Industrial Workers of the World, 2 per cent Indians, 2 per cent Filipinos, and the remainder Americans.

He declared that each of these groups will have potential problems with relation to the development of many diseases and stressed the necessity of inaugurating some form of preventive measure before they are allowed to enter the town.

## REACTIONARY INFLUENCE OF CRAFT UNIONS

Statement By Wm. Green of the A. F. of L.

"Where trade unions have freedom, they grow strong and are a steady influence. Britain faced danger of a revolutionary attempt at the time of the general strike there some years ago, but she was saved by her great, strong trade unions. Germany was threatened by revolution, but her organized labor movement protected her against communist uprisings. In Russia under the czar there was no freedom to organize labor unions, and so when her revolution came there was no steady influence such as Britain and Germany had."

JOIN THE I. W. W.

## International Affiliations Versus Organization

Industrial Unionism As the Most Advanced Form of Organization Should Supersede All Affiliations Based Upon National Customs and Habits.

By DEL T. O. 46.

ASPUDDEN, Sweden, June 4.—(To the Industrial Worker).—"In 'Solidarity' numbers 20 and 21 appeared an article under the heading 'On International Affiliations' by Paul Mattick with which I am going to take issue. In the latter part of the article he says that the future of the I. W. W. is assured, but further down he modifies that statement by stating that it does not mean that the class organization will be a part of the present I. W. W. with headquarters in Chicago.

Further down still he says that the tactics of the European proletariat depend on its experiences. And from that he deduces that the I. W. W. in Europe will only remain an effort—but an effort.

By using just a little logic we can tear those statements to shreds. If the future of the I. W. W. is assured, why not join it and be consistent? If the experiences determine social and economic actions and not present needs and realities why start an organization like the A. A. U.?

Would not the craft unions as they are? They embody experiences of the workers and the traditions and prejudices of the European proletariat, but as an I. W. W. with the necessary national quality, he must know, if he is honest, that traditions can and must be transferred to more modern conditions and the prejudices directed in other directions than against a new and growing movement like the I. W. W.

It is precisely what all those well-wishers are doing, they are subtly living on the old traditions and prejudices, because we retain too many sacrifices to hand down in a scientific manner.

To an I. W. W., any national organization, however, revolutionary in abstract principles (and they of necessity must be) abstract in a nationally restricted organization (the workers) is an upholder of old traditions and prejudices of the workers which are bound to be in opposition to the I. W. W.

In last analysis all those traditions and prejudices are rooted, not so much in the minds of the workers as in the economic status of all the many different kinds of paid officials, from the Christian socialist down to the officials in the A. A. U. and the Syndicalist organizations.

Every worker group of workers, craft union group of workers, nationally organized group of workers has a fund of traditions, regardless of whether they are in Europe or in the U. S. The only worker who has I. W. W. traditions is the worker who is or has been a member of the I. W. W. and his store of traditions is dependent on the length of time he has been a member of the I. W. W. The I. W. W. being the most modern form of the working class organization, it follows that these traditions are the best for the working class and hence must replace all the others.

Prejudices which, I take it, are a biological necessity, exist and are inherited for the purpose of protecting the individual, the craft group and the larger nationally organized proletariat. Inasmuch as they are abolished, but they can be given another and more useful direction by I. W. W. education and organization. Instead of being merely a passive well-wisher of the I. W. W. and by so being, in daily practice directing the workers' prejudices against the I. W. W., he ought to be brave enough to take a stand against them. To sum up: if the working class today stands in need of such an organization as the Industrial Workers of the World, which it does, then it is up to an I. W. W. who is convinced of that need to be consistent and fight it out.

My advice to all members of the I. W. W. is this: don't tell part of your intellectual store to any group, give it to the working class; it needs it, and badly, too.

JOIN THE I. W. W. AND HELP ABOLISH THE BLACKLIST!

## AN APPEAL FROM THE SWEDISH I. W. W.

ASSIST IN OUR EDUCATIONAL WORK

Fellow Worker—Over here in Scandinavia we have carried on quite a lot of educational work for our organization. Without the aid of the whole organization it had been impossible. The only thing we have been able to do has been to take the initiative and to the distribution but as neither would have been possible without the aid of us all, wherever we are, it is in reality the organization as a whole that has done even this.

Up to now we have translated and published quite a few pamphlets and songs as well as other literature but now we have the latest I. W. W. pamphlet already translated and ready for publication.

Our educational work must be kept up as you all know and wherever our members get in any work for the organization he must be supported, because through the work of the members we are able to get this latest pamphlet printed now hence we are forced to appeal to you all for assistance. We need about \$50 dollars as a first payment for the printer otherwise no printer will start any printing.

Help us now fellow workers to get this additional I. W. W. education out to the workers and it is no need to say that it contains the most needed economic education for the workers. You know it does, as all our pamphlets and literature do. Sound economics and sound advice and how to apply it in sound organization. It is more than other sound books on working class economics does.

Send in your donations to us or to the Clearing House from where it will surely be remitted to us. Our address is: C. G. Anderson, Aspudden, Sweden.

The pamphlet we mean is "The I. W. W., what it is, and what it is not."

## LUMBER PRODUCTION FALLS OFF IN NORTHWEST

SEATTLE, June 22.—Lumber production in the northwest continued to decrease, Monday.

A total of 342 mills reporting to the West Coast Lumbermen's association produced 172,000,000 feet of lumber during the week ending June 14.

Production during the last three weeks has remained at more than 20,000,000 feet under the week of May 24. Mills are now operating at a capacity of 97.78 per cent.

## ASA KEYES SAYS SIX MONTHS TERM IS LONG ENOUGH

Los Angeles Prosecutor Studies Crime From the Inside of San Quentin and Learns Some New Lessons.

SAN QUENTIN, June 18.—Asa Keyes, district attorney for Los Angeles, now serving time for his part in the Julian Petroleum Corporation frauds, has revealed a new view of penology. When he was engaged in sending men to jail under the Criminal syndicalism laws he was quite indignant in his views toward his victims.

He overtook the purposes of the law as a reform agency and believed that the penitentiary was a place to put rebellious minds and the prisoners, as hostages of the corporations. Now he is in the belief that prison terms are too long.

"Most of the prisoners could have their lessons, pay their respective debts to society, and be released on parole after six months' incarceration," he said today. "Prison statistics show that 86 per cent of the paroled men have become good members of citizens."

"Imprisonment has a satiation point. After a certain confinement period no further lessons can be learned and inmates begin to deteriorate in mind, in body and in spirit."

## MAN STARVES ON CALIF. HIGHWAY

Aged Man Out of Work Tramps the Road Until Paralyzed and Sinks Exhausted From Lack of Food.

SACRAMENTO, June 17.—Emaciated and almost blind, a 60-year-old man, today made his way to the emergency hospital, where he related a pitiful story of privation in which he stated he has been practically without food for a month.

The elderly man was near the point of starvation and now is receiving treatment at the Sacramento hospital, where attendants say his condition is critical.

An investigation will be made by the authorities to determine the authenticity of Clark's story.

Clark stated he was walking to Sacramento on May 24th from Fresno, where he had made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain employment, but he was suffering from paralysis. He was approximately five miles from this city on the Sacramento River levee when stricken.

The victim had crawled under a clump of bushes, where he remained until three days ago, when he recovered sufficiently to crawl to Sacramento. He said he has been three days walking the five miles to this city.

Clark said he was forced to remain near the levee, Clark said, he was given a drink of water occasionally by "hoboes who passed by." At a few times they provided him with a few morsels of food.

Every night they show strange light upon the city hall; While workers not by far forgot In misery's present fall.

## I. W. W. PICNIC

at  
KITSILANO PARK  
Vancouver, B. C.  
SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1930  
Beginning at 10 A. M.

In celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the founding of The Industrial Workers of the World. An internationally known labor orator will speak.

Refreshments will be served. Take Car No. 12 at Corner of Hastings and Richards Sts.

Under the auspices of the Vancouver Branch and the Finnish Auxiliary of the I. W. W.

Admission Free.  
EVERYBODY WELCOME

SCANDINAVIAN I. W. W. SONGBOOK  
52 Songs in Swedish and Norwegian  
Single Copy, 15c  
10 or more, 10c a copy  
Send your order to:  
Scand. Propaganda Group,  
Box 365 Seattle, Wash.

## FILIPINOS ARE MUOT PROBLEM CALIFORNIA

31,092 Enter State Since 1920 and Are Employed At Lower Wages To the Displacement of Native Labor.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The social and economic problem created by the immigration of nearly 34,000 Filipinos into California, mostly since 1920, was analyzed by a survey made public today by Will J. French, the director of the state department of industrial relations.

The problem, it is shown, is the most serious of its kind since solution of the Chinese and Japanese immigration problems by legislation. Unlike these problems, the Filipino problem, it is pointed out, is not to be solved so easily for the reason that being dependent they can not be barred and being Oriental they can not be readily be made citizens.

The survey was called forth by recent clashes between Filipinos and whites.

31,092. It was not until 1920 that the Filipino became a problem. During the ten years from 1920 to 1929 inclusive, 31,092 Filipinos were admitted into the state by way of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Of the 31,092, 66 per cent came from Manila; 56 per cent from Hawaii, and 9 per cent from other ports, mostly in the Orient. The percentage of males and females is increasing. Out of every 100 Filipinos entering California, 52 are males and 48 are females. This has created one of the social angles of the problem. Association of the men with white girls has caused much unrest, French points out.

Labor Replacement. The chief difficulty, however, lies in the replacement of white labor by Filipinos. Between 5,000 and 6,000 Filipinos are employed in harvesting the California asparagus crop, numbering more than 80 per cent of the workers thus employed. Filipinos also are gradually replacing white workers in hotels, restaurants, houses and clubs and as domestic servants, the survey shows, giving as the reason that employers have found them more obedient and less expensive than white workers. It is this displacement that is blamed in the survey for the recent disturbances at Eureka and Watsonville. Association of the Filipinos with white girls at carnivals and other halls was a continuing factor.

The counties most affected agriculturally by the Filipinos, and the work they are doing in the industry are: Kern, general ranch laborers; Butte, harvesting rice and picking peaches; Contra Costa, asparagus, fruit, sugar beets; Glenn, ranch laborers; Imperial, grapes, melons, tomatoes; Kern, farm laborers, grapes, fruit; Monterey, thinning and harvesting lettuce; Sacramento, asparagus, grapes, peaches; San Joaquin, asparagus, grapes, celery; San Luis Obispo, grapes on vegetable ranches; Santa Barbara, the sugar beet industry; Santa Clara, asparagus, grapes, peaches; Solano, apricots, asparagus, cherries; Sonoma, hop pickers; Stanislaus, grapes, peaches, commercial berrying; Sutter, beet hoers; Yolo, beet hoers and lettuce harvesters.

SUPPORT THE PRESS

Detroit Bazaar Plan Is Getting Good Results In Effort to Finance Papers.

When the workclass are on strike against the masters of industry or during periods of unemployment when the workers are seeking with every effort to escape misery and squalor, the value of the work-class press is beyond calculation. They are the means by which we spread our ideas, give out facts regarding the industries and the working class problems and discuss all matters that are of vital interest to the workers.

Workclass papers should not be used only occasionally and then shelved until another crisis appears. It takes years to build up a paper and get circulation for it. In fact the crisis will always be at hand when a workclass paper will be needed, even after the present system is abolished.

Workclass papers can only look for support from their own class and from a few sympathizers. It is the working class who must carry the bulk of the burden as they do in all things.

The thing we must look for, is a systematic way of supporting and financing our papers with as little time and effort as possible, leaving no more time to devote to other organization work which is equally essential.

The Detroit Bazaar Committee realized these things and worked out a plan where all members can work collectively together to raise the money needed to finance the press. Where only one print bill will be paid and no handouts will get a cut out of the proceeds.

The members throughout the country are taking to the plan and have promised full cooperation. The Bazaar tickets have been widely circulated and every member should do his or her part in both buying and selling the tickets. The amount the papers will receive depends on the effort the members put into making this a success. For information write to the Bazaar Committee, 2115 1/2 4th St., Detroit, Mich., or enquire at your branch.

Bazaar Committee.

