

Industrial Worker

ONE UNION—ONE LABEL—ONE ENEMY

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Industrial Workers of the World

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No More Chain Work!

One of the most common types of criticism directed against the facts presented to the world by Technocracy is that "It is all old stuff—we have been preaching that for years." Socialists, Communists and even a few I. W. W.'s make this remark and make it lively. But it is less than half true. The fact is that while all of us have in varying degree recognized the importance of labor-saving machinery in accelerating social evolution, none of us has been in a position to reduce the machine process to an incontrovertible mathematical proof, scientific fact. This required years of patient research and the services of highly trained mathematicians. It required hundreds of charts and tables of almost astronomical figures, filed for cross reference and capable of being boiled down with flawless precision to understandable terms. It was a job for scientists, and the scientists of Technocracy have done it! Just as Darwin and Einstein did before them, this group has startled the world with a new law of social development. The have taken the machine process out of the realm of guess work and established it for all time alongside Natural Selection and Relativity. From now on defenders of the present order will be forced to fight figures with figures. And it will be a hard job. Thus far, at least, they have been out of luck.

Technocracy and the I. W. W.

Technocracy, almost overnight, became the byword of the nation. Two months ago perhaps not more than a handful of people in the entire world knew the meaning of the term. Now it is on everybody's lips. The phenomenon is unique in its every other times. For the first time in history an abstract idea has captured the imagination of an entire people. The same enthusiastic and wide-spread acceptance accorded such popular trivium as, "Oh yeah!" "See you!" and "You're telling me!" and similar semi-meaningless subtleties for conversation, has been given, by the same people, to Technocracy—possibly the most profound scientific achievement of man.

Technocracy is proving a deeper furrow in the public opinion of the world than any group or movement since the days of primitive Christianity. Regardless of whether or not its future is as rich in possibilities, the fact remains that, following the devastating, dynamic broadside of unanswerable facts from the far-sighted scientists of Columbia University, the thoughts and theories of men about the social problem can never again be the same. It was not a popular song, this time, that swept the country like wildfire, but the most clearly proved and damning indictment with which the present order was ever confronted. Small consolation, that, for the Powers that Be!

Small consolation also for the politically-minded zealots and dogmatists of America! They, and their well-worn theories, plans, plots and programs have been left completely out in the cold. Technocracy, concerning itself exclusively with the vital processes of industrial development, has seen fit to leave them as completely out of the picture as ever the I. W. W. did. And they deeply resent the snub. Not only are the pompous political nincompoops of the major parties gravely concerned as to their future careers, but the Communists, Socialists and similar less important groups are appalled and indignant to realize that Technocracy's deadly logic and science has left not even one tiny nook in which the politician can hide.

Cold Deadly Facts!

Withholding the amazing findings of Technocracy until after the election was a stroke of genius on the part of some member of that group. "How dull and stale did that anti-unprofitable" now seem the turmoil, shouting and ballyhoo of the whole hungry, harried polyglot bunch of office-seekers! How little that we said with such fervor and eloquence now remains in the memory of any of us!

The well-known "Two cars in every garage", the "two chickens in every pot" have disappeared around the mythical corner where prosperity is supposed to be hid. We hear no more of them, and no more of the same remarks which they occasioned from the ranks of the opposition. The Roosevelt-Hoover debate is as dead as last week's newspaper. In the cemetery of dead ideas the speeches of the pseudo-ecumenist and those of the pseudo-liberal are lying side by side—dead as doornails. And a hundred and twenty-two millions of people are giving them the lie by talking about the effect of labor-displacing machinery on mass unemployment and the need for scientific industrial administration to displace the present planless, stupid and blundering state of affairs.

Nor did the minor radical political parties fare any better. The campaign slogans of Socialists, Communists and smaller fry have not been left an echo in the popular mind. The thoughtful and innocuous middle class fervor of the Thomas group is buried in the same hole with the ill-advised and positively rapid compromise claptrap of the Fosterites. Both were cried down the wind by the broadside of mighty facts which the Technocrats so unexpectedly let loose upon the world. The most plausible things said by the Socialists are at present as unremembered as the most blatant bombast of the Stalinists. Both have been made all but meaningless by the clear blast of industrial understanding which is called Technocracy. And the workers of America, all unmindful of the objections and blandishments of the politically-minded comrades are, on the street, on the job, at home and everywhere else, discussing the four-hour day, four-day week and the possibility of enjoying the fruit of their labor to the tune of the equivalent of twenty thousand dollars per year, made possible by their co-operative effort applied to modern machinery without the intervening robbery of the price system. And with such things on their minds it is very doubtful that the best politics has to offer will next look very good.

The I. W. W., for more than a quarter century, has been proclaiming to the world that the machine process not only displaced the worker at his job, but it also made his craft skill obsolete. The I. W. W., from the beginning, based its appeal for industrial unionism on the fact that the machine process must inevitably lead to a state like the one we are in at present. The I. W. W., during all this time, pointed out that only political parties, like craft unions, are antiquated to be of value in any successful move for social reconstruction, and that the society of the future would concern itself with industrial administration rather than with political government. To the exclusive of politically minded revolutionists and all other kind of politicians, the scientists of Technocracy have confirmed the I. W. W. position. This proves more clearly than any thing that ever happened the scientific soundness of the principles embodied in the I. W. W. Preamble. It is up to the rank and file of our union to rise to the occasion and help flood the industries of the world with I. W. W. literature. We must gather our forces, muster our resources and press forward as we have never done before. Victory lies ahead and only we ourselves can stand in the way!

The ONE BIG UNION PLAN

Analysis of the Arrangement of Chart Industries

The Chart Explained in Detail

(Continued)

For instance: A salesman or clerk in a store there would be a member of the organization, or a branch thereof, in which case organized all workers engaged in the store industry. A team of delivering men, or other goods from a grocery, would be in the organization in which all the foodstuff workers engaged in regular business are organized. But a truck driver, who may haul a big amount of boxes containing garments from one depot to another, and on his next trip between depots, will haul a load of mail for further transportation or distribution, performs the work of a transport worker, and as such is organized in the arm of that industry.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES No. 100.

- A. Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, 110. All workers on farms, irrigation work, cotton and sugar plantations. All workers engaged in the raising of cattle, livestock and other animals on farm, and dairies, etc.
- B. Lumber Workers Industrial Union, 120. All workers in forests; rangers, foresters, etc. all workers engaged in logging operations, in saw and shingle mills, and preparing wood for fuel and manufacturing purposes; collectors of sap, bark, etc.
- C. Fishery Workers Industrial Union, 130. All workers in fishery and fishing ponds on lakes, rivers and streams; oyster and clam-beds keepers. Workers engaged in collecting of pearls, corals and sponges. Workers in fish hatcheries, rivers, etc.
- D. Floral Workers Industrial Union, 140. All workers engaged in orchards, gardens, vineyards, truck farms, green- and hot-houses, on fruit farms. All workers engaged in silk cultivation, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND MINERALS, 200.

- A. Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union, 210. All workers engaged in mining of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, platinum, iron, etc., in mills, smelters, refineries and other reduction works. For the present, this division also includes quarry workers, such as those engaged in mining of salt, sulphur, clay, borax mica, bromine, graphite, asbestos, asphalt, limestone, sandstone, whetstone, marble, soap, slate, building stone, granite, etc. All precious gem stones, salt and soda dry works, etc.
- B. Coal Mine Workers Industrial Union, 220. All workers engaged in coal mining, lignite, anthracite, bituminous, etc. in the production of coke, briquettes, peas and turf, and in the distribution of these products.
- C. Oil Workers Industrial Union, 230. All workers engaged in the production of oil, and in refining, gas wells, fillers, etc. and in the distribution of these products.

(To Be Continued)

Under present conditions many leading Technocrats (i. e., the zero hour in industry) is scheduled for the year 1940.

The present mechanization in industry will have displaced all but a negligible number of the men and women now employed.



T-Bone Slim

Jobless Buying-Power

Get this right. Don't let anybody tell you there's 12,000,000 unemployed in this country. Chop off that freedom of speech, if necessary.

There are 35,000,000 that imagine they have jobs. They are working for half pay, their buying power is cut in half—that makes them half-employed. For verily decries prove the job.

Therefore, if 35,000,000 are half-employed they equal 17,500,000 wholly unemployed according to this measure. Yes, do, and don't let anybody tell you different, if necessary.

Then there are 12,000,000 "households" who are totally without jobs—12 million and 17 1/2 million equal 29 1/2 million.

Then we have the part time worker working at "cut rates"—not many millions—say 5,000,000 (the rate cut is already counted; the part time isn't).

This part time employment adds to the unemployed army another million jobless. What have we now? 20,000,000 unemployed in U. S. A. Add to this 17,500,000 stand it—without a household? There is no mistake in these figures—let us put your head under the I. W. W. Preamble.

Not by the builder damn it! I'm the big half of Heber; instead of 50-50. I don't want to see the same to you—say you get 100 shares, get rid of it. Join the I. W. W., they've got the crust of an unborn steer.

Think your nation can stand it—without a household? There is no mistake in these figures—let us put your head under the I. W. W. Preamble.

Some of these stars in Hollywood think they are the whole solar system when as a matter of fact, they are small and very insignificant. They think they are the world kings, many radical, think the world hinges on their importance—a joke indeed! It is well that they should think so; it places them in their proper light.

International amenities can be engendered by giving foreign countries, as before, the choice of tubs of our production; at cut rates.

Nothing makes a man so amiable as the white meat for a turkey, the while his host is gnawing wishbones for subsistence. I think I've got a fever.

TRIAL CITY

This is the frenzy of a madman's dream
Frozen to stone, high-towering, chill and stark;
Against the gloom her mighty beams gleam,
Flashing an idiot's message to the dark.
Bulldozed of bitterness, her baroque yields
Hungry and hate is twisted leaf and leaf;
Nurtured from Lusk's unhalloved bedsteads,
Crawling 'twixt haphazards of new blood.
Altogether chaotic, blind to killer
Spring from the bitter soil. Spun after spun—
Sky-splitting—where the naughty priests of greed
Enshrined machines, but left no place for Man.

What is this monster You have given birth,
O warm, sweet-scented, mill-flowered Earth?
—R. C.

Tips to the Workers

CHARLES SCHWEIN
Profits above all things!

If the parasite class cannot get their customary swag from the earth and machinery of production, they just close down, and to hell with the human race. This means to be clear even to the dumbest in these days.

Look at it this way for a moment: What right have the few who make up the employing class to appropriate unto themselves either the earth, its resources, or the machinery upon which 97 per cent of mankind depends for food, clothing and shelter? Looks pretty raw, doesn't it?

And it is raw. Only the unthinking, unrelenting slavishness of the masses makes such a thing possible.

The criminal clutch of private ownership on the things which should be the common heritage of us all is the most damnable racket of the ages. It marks the peak of human greed and human stupidity.

The Michigan State Museum added 25,000 specimens to its collection last year. —Press report.

There are five hundred times that number of specimens "padding the pavement" at the present moment. If it were possible to preserve them as museum pieces what a spectacle it would make for future generations.

People of a wiser and happier age would think of them as marvels. They would, no doubt, say, "Just look, such a huge number of them, and they suffered so much and put up with so much—and did nothing at all about it!"

At if somebody explained that these specimens were rugged individuals who would probably raise their eyebrows and look sympathetic like when visitors go through a hospital, prison or bus-house. . . . The oldest and most deeply-rooted instinct of organic life—the instinct to survive.

In urging the workers to organize, the I. W. W. is merely urging them to exercise the oldest and most deeply-rooted instinct of organic life—the instinct to survive.

And if they don't organize, they won't survive. They will perish from off the face of the earth. And the sole survivor of the ghastly comedy of human "progress" will be a capitalist seated on his swollen money bags amidst the wreckage of civilization, surrounded by the bleaching skeletons of the millions of producers who toiled and starved to keep their riches unpaired.

Why not look the facts in the face? If there is a better solution for the problems confronting us, trot it out. If there isn't, why wait any longer? Join the I. W. W.

UP-TO-DATE DEFINITIONS

by W. C. OULD

There are so many new capitalist sciences that it is hard to keep up with them, but here are a few and the latest definitions.

Psychology: The Science of Voodooism. Economics: The Science of Optimism. Safe, Sure and Sound Banking: The Charity? International Backbiting. Big Business: The Science of getting the most money out some other human being (this according to H. C. Hoover).

Collectivism: The Science of Pooling a Majority all the time. Labor Leadership: The Science of Persuading Proletarians that a "deduction from the paycheck" is "not a reduction in wages". (For example, see the explanations of the Grand Chiefs of the Railway Brotherhood to the Rank and File. Let 'em tell it to the Mr.)

Farm Relief: The Science of stuffing Starving Sobsters with the insane idea of the "parade" in "most a reduction in wages". (For example, see the explanations of the Grand Chiefs of the Railway Brotherhood to the Rank and File. Let 'em tell it to the Mr.)

Liberalism: The Science of substituting "charity" for justice, "pipedreams for Reality, and Reasonableness for Reason. Communism: The Science of making Revolutions by Resolutions.

Collectivism: The Science of Wholesale human labor-power and making the Solid like it, whatever the result to their standard of living. (For proof, see the record of the Great American Separation of Labor.)

Business Unionism: The Science of baiting Boobs with the notion that they can "talk in the game" with the Bosses and not come out of it every time with the choice the Caucasian human being the Indian, "what was? You take the Buzzard and I'll take the Turkey, or I'll take the Turkey and You take the Buzzard". (To illustrate: Read the remarkable story entitled, "The Exciting Adventure of the Revolutionary Locomotive Engineers in Wall Street".)

Labor-Management Co-operation: The Science of hamstringing a Jackass into making his own harness.

Americanization: The Science of manufacturing Robots for Robots. Industrial Unionism: The Science that teaches that the Revolutionary Solidarity in One Big Union the Working Class can TAKE and HOLD the World for those who created it—the Workers of the World. (N. B. . . . THIS IS NOT a capitalist science. In fact, it is anathema to all Best People. It is damned by all Bosses, good, bad, and benevolent. Their pet name for its exponents is "The Damned I. W. W.") And they are damn right in fearing it, too. That is, if YOU are a Wage Worker, you are damned not to join it! You'll need Line up!

WATCH YOUR NUMBER
Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing Industrial Worker. For instance 836, this means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew.

THIS IS NUMBER 837.

Canadian Road Camp Slaves are Strongly Urged to Join I.W.W.

Intolerable Conditions Demand Organized Action. Measure of Self Protection. I. W. W. Present as Only Adequate and Modern Union.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Have you ever stopped to consider your future? Do you ever stop to think what you are going to do when you leave the road camp?

Will there be room for you in the camps and mill, railroads and factories, after next spring? If not, what are you going to do? Let's consider your chances!

A modern flour mill produces 30,000 barrels of flour a day per man.
A shoe factory produces over 15 pairs of shoes a day per man. A modern brick plant produces 400,000 bricks a day per man.

One man produces 4,000 tons of pig iron per year.
In agriculture one man does in one hour what it took him 4,000 hours to do in 1840.

An auto chassis factory produces 10,000 chassis a day with 34 miles of piping with only 200 men working in the factory. One man loads all this with the aid of machinery.

The same applies to all industries more or less in the same degree. In short, "man's productive capacity has jumped nine million times."

This increased productive capacity has forced you first to the breadline, then to relief camps and now to labor at road building at no more than poor quality grub and tobacco. This system can never be changed by the Roman slave days which the slaves toiled all day in chain gangs both in fields and on rails, on which roads the slave-drivers had to whip them to get their fiery horses, drawing their golden ornate chariots. You are today building the roads on which the masters of the present system will drive their powerful automobiles.

The only difference between your status and that of the old Roman slave is that your chains are not wrought of iron. Your chains are wrought of laws, which forbid you to do this or to do that, they are wrought of the knowledge that you cannot make it impossible for you to hide away from other men. You are forced to stay in those camps because you have no other place to go. That knowledge is what binds you to slavery and is the Roman slave's old enslaver.

There are several ways out for you. One of them you may find a million dollars! Is it possible?

Another of them may win the Million Sweepstakes—MAYBE! Or then you can sit the unequal struggle, and I counsel suicide. But that is cowardly!

These are my own chances, my rights. These are the alternatives! Why stay as individuals when your chances are so slim?

TRY TO ORGANIZE! IT GENERALLY BRINGS RESULTS!

These camps will not continue in indefinitely. None of you would wish that. Since there is no going back to the industries for the great majority of you workers, some scheme must be devised which will bring capitalism, the system responsible for all this hunger and misery in the midst of plenty, off the map!

That system has been devised. It is known as the Workers' Commonwealth. A new system of production for use instead of profit. Since we are producing more than we are needed at the machines for only a short time, therefore the I. W. W. factory day is the Four-hour Day and the Four-hour Week!

Mainly, we will have lots of time to use our products then, and time to enjoy them. Under the present system we cannot enjoy the results of our labor, because they belong to some individual. Therefore, those products must belong to us.

We must be able to control both production as well as distributive ends of society.

FOUR-HOUR STICKER



Attractively printed on best grade gummed paper.
The price is 15c for fifty, 30c for one hundred, or \$3.00 per thousand.

Address, General Office, I. W. W., 555 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Western Construction News

SAN GABRIEL DAMNO.—The contract for the San Gabriel flood control dam No. 1 has been awarded to the West Slope Construction Co. at the figure of \$8,600,327. The dam is near Azusa, Calif., some 35 miles from Los Angeles. While the company has 20 days in which to sign the contract to make it official, they have indicated that such would be done and that their Los Angeles office is already established.

It is estimated that 1,000 men, skilled and unskilled, will be employed on the project which will require years to complete. Actual construction may be expected to begin sometime in February. Wage scale is unannounced.

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT. San Jacinto Tunnel.—This 13-mile tunnel has begun preliminary work on road building by the various adits and shafts at which sites camps are to be built. Date of tunnel completion is still uncertain but is expected for very near future.

DOTSERE, COLO., CUTOFF.—This 38½-mile single track line from Dolsero will be on the R. R. near Golden, Colo., to Grand on the Denver & Salt Lake R. R. has already begun construction with a force of approximately 200 men now at work on the project. The company has contracted, and Bechtel & Keiser, the three main contractors, have formed a new company under the name of Utah-Bechtel-Morrison. All the work on the project will be done by the Denver & Salt Lake R. R. There are five tunnels on this project and practically all the work is in a mountainous region. In the event of the high altitude and heavy snowfall, full scale work will not be in operation until early spring.

GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE. San Francisco, Calif.—Work on the \$32,000,000 Golden Gate bridge has begun. Contracts call for completion by Nov. 1936, a time of four years' operation. Eight different contractors have received awards for the various parts of work and construction is to be speeded.

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BRIDGE.—Bids on the San Francisco Bay Bridge will be on Jan. 22. The total bid will call for four deep piers to carry the tower of the double-span-union structure and the central anchorage; also alteration to San Francisco Harbor Pier 21, estimated at \$9,000,000. Bids will be shortly called for construction of the East-Bay structure involving 21 piers from Yerba Buena Island to the city, for a total amounting to \$2,100,000, estimate.

BOULDER DAM.—The excavation of the new tunnel for the Boulder dam, Colorado, is well advanced. The work is being carried on by a very considerable force of experienced workers applying the heavy and jack-hammer work in demand on account of the complexity of the work. The excavation is nearly completed and preparations are being made to start cutting out the keyway. The dam will be 670 feet high and will cost \$50,000,000.

The price of mechanical power is increasing fast that a vast amount of manufacturing machinery, only a few years old, was abandoned during the 1929-31 period as obsolete.

The machinery for its control must be directly under the control of the workers, and they know. How can this be possible? It is very simple. It can be done!

Organize the whole working class into industrial unions, one union for each industry. Each industrial union to control the industry in which its members work. These industrial unions to be joined together into one administration, the General Administration of the Workers' Commonwealth.

Agreement of the workers, by the workers and for the workers, through their industrial unions.

Nothing can be plainer than that the present system has failed. What reason is there for continuing it? None at all!

They join the real one big union, the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.) and work for a new workers' system.

It cannot be worse than this! It can be as good as we want it to be.

Meet the I. W. W. delegates on the job, or call or write to: Secretary, 314 Bay St., Port Arthur, Ontario, for more information.

The initiation fee for unemployed workers is 25 cents, including one month's dues (this month and the 13th month) and 1 cent (including road workers also). The dues for unemployed workers is 5 cents per month. All workers employed pay 25 cents per month dues. Unemployed workers pay the same right within the union as those who are employed, except as to matters pertaining to the job.

Before you lower yourself to the level of Roman slaves.
Fight for your rights as workers, organized into your industrial unions.
As union there is strength! Be a man, a union man!
Organize for the coming inevitable General Strike.
The working class needs you and you need the solidarity of your fellow workers. Join the I. W. W. Join it today!

Dividends Soar. Wages Iron

PAUL H. DOUGLAS

The claim has frequently been made that all classes have suffered equally during the present depression and that while the absolute hardships of the urban wage-earners may have been greater than those of the owners of industrial, commercial and financial property, their relative losses have been larger. It is important, therefore, to consider the actual facts, and after this is done to draw certain conclusions as to a proper public policy for the future.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics assembles monthly figures on the total amounts paid out in wages by some 16,000 manufacturing concerns which in 1929 employed approximately 42 millions of workers, or about 46 per cent of the wage earners who were then engaged in manufacturing. The relative amounts paid out thus paid out are shown in the following table:

Relative Total Amounts Paid Out in Wages by Manufacturing Establishments Reporting to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Year	Relative Amounts Paid out in Wages (1926 = 100)
1926	100
1927	97
1928	100
1929	100
1930	100
1931	60
1932 (first six months)	39
1932 (September)	38

It will be seen from this table that the total amount paid out in wages by American manufacturing did not increase from 1926 to 1929; it was the same in the latter year as in the former. During 1930 the total fell by 20 per cent, to a relative of 80, and during 1931 the total fell 30 per cent, to 50. The amount paid to the workers has continued to decrease during the present year. By June it was only 39 per cent of what it had been in 1929 and 1928, and by September only 38 per cent. This great decline in total wage payments was the result of three associated features of the depression, namely: (1) the decrease in employment; (2) the decrease in the relative fortunes of the wage-earners who were still fortunate enough to have a job; and (3) reductions in the hourly rates of pay of those employed.

It is of course true that against these reductions in the total wage payments should be set the increase in the cost of living during this period. If we take the average for 1929 as 100, then the average for 1930, according to the surveys of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was approximately 97, and for 1931 approximately 85. By June of last year the cost of living index, however, had fallen to 80, a decline of 20 per cent from the 1929 level. If we take the average of relative living index, however, had fallen to 80, a decline of 20 per cent from the 1929 level. If we take the average of relative living index, however, had fallen to 80, a decline of 20 per cent from the 1929 level. If we take the average of relative living index, however, had fallen to 80, a decline of 20 per cent from the 1929 level.

The real wage of the workers in manufacturing was, therefore, 18 per cent less.

Year	Total Dividend and Interest Payments by American Corporations (in millions of \$)
1926	420
1927	497
1928	602
1929	598
1930	857
1931	137
1932 (first 9 months)	640
1932 (estimated)	680-720

It may be noted that the payments of interest and dividends rose, from 1926 to 1929, by no less than 75 per cent, or from 4.4 to 7.6 billions of dollars. The actual payments were as a matter of fact virtually a full billion dollars more in 1929 than they had been in 1926. This was for the most part made possible by some of the large earnings which were made in 1929 but which were not distributed until the following year. While the total of such payments fell in 1930 by about 350 millions, the level was still approximately eight per cent above that of 1929 and no less than 87 per cent above that of 1926. During the first nine months of 1932 the total distribution by the corporations in dividends and interest was slightly over 5.4 billions of dollars. At this rate the total for the year will probably range between 5.8 and 7.2 billion. The former figure would still be 55 per cent above 1926, even if 11 per cent below 1929; while the latter would be 64 per cent above 1926 and only five per cent below that of 1929.

Thus we are led to the following startling conclusion: American dividend and interest payments by corporations increased by approximately 73 per cent between 1926 and 1929, while total wage payments in manufacturing remained stationary.

In 1930 interest and dividends increased between 13 and 14 per cent as compared with 1929, or to a height of 96 per cent above 1926, while wages in manufacturing were 20 per cent below their level for that year.

In 1931 interest and dividend payments were still above those of 1929 and 87 per cent above those of 1926, while wage payments in manufacturing were 40 per cent below their totals for both 1926 and 1929.

A while dividend and interest payments fell to fall in 1932, wages declined still more. The total wages in manufacturing for the nine months from January to September, 1932, averaged less than 43 per cent of their totals in 1926 and 1929, the total for the year will probably be only five per cent above those of 1929 and 64 per cent above those of 1926.

Let labor-saving devices save labor and release humanity from drudgery for higher things.

Job-sharing, 30-hour weeks, six-hour days will save labor and release humanity from drudgery for higher things.

In 1930 and 32 per cent less in 1931 than they had been in 1929. By June of this year they had been approximately only half of what they had been three years before.

The manufacturing wage-earners have, of course, not been the only ones who have suffered. Those in other industries have lost as well, covering 12 non-manufacturing groups which probably employed in 1929 not far from six million workers.

A study shows how deeply the depression has cut into the real incomes of these groups of workers. The total wages of the bituminous coal miners were in September only three-thirds of what they had been in 1929, while those of the anthracite miners were less than one-half of what they had been.

The metallurgical miners have fared worse, since their total was only about one-sixth of what it had been. The workers in quarrying and petroleum producing were down to the level of those in bituminous coal and anthracite mining respectively. While the workers in other industries did not suffer as severely as those in the five mentioned, their losses were nevertheless heavy.

The manufacturing wage-earners have suffered greatly during the depression, as is evidenced by the fact that the total amount paid out in wages and salaries in August of 1932 was only 39 per cent of the amount thus distributed by the railroads in December 1924. Since April, of course, the wage bill has still further decreased.

The building workers also have lost heavily, since the estimated total expenditures for construction in 1932 were only 29 per cent of what they were in 1926 and only 40 per cent of what they were in 1929. This year the bottom has dropped still further in building.

I have not as yet tabulated the precise average decline for all 17 of these groups, but from preliminary computations it would seem that by June of last year the total wage payments to these groups could not have appreciated 40 per cent of the 1929 level and may have been even as high as that. Such a figure would have meant a decline of 44 per cent in total purchasing power as compared with that of three years before.

Let us now compare with these losses by the wage-earners the relative fortunes of the owners of non-laboring property. Their income has not only not declined, but has generally grown in the face of the depression.

The Standard Statistics Bureau index of stock prices was in June of 1932 only slightly over one-seventh of what it had been in September 1929. The decline in bonds while of course much less was still appreciable, being 29 per cent.

But while the paper wealth of the owners declined in this fashion and while the net profits of corporations fell off very markedly, the cash income of the owners of American corporations, because of the previous policy of most corporations in building up reserves for the protection of the stock and bondholders, was maintained to a truly remarkable degree. This fact is attested by the data published by the Standard Statistics Bureau concerning the amounts distributed in dividends and interest by all American corporations since 1926. Since these figures were collected and published by the Standard Statistics Bureau, they cannot be accused of coming from either incompetent or anti-capitalist sources.

Exploiters in Australia Seek to Put Iron Hoop on I. W. W.

MELBOURNE, Australia.—For the past five months the Industrial Workers of the World have been holding a meeting every Friday night at the South Melbourne Market, Australia. The formation of the One Big Union. During the whole of this time the meetings have been conducted in a friendly manner and no complaints have ever been made against them.

Recently, while the first speaker, Fellow Worker Fletcher was addressing the audience, the crowd was moved on by the police and the speaker's name was taken and a summons issued to appear at the South Melbourne Court, Friday morning, July 1. One of the reasons why this action was taken is that the authorities are endeavoring to stifle all criticism of their new Unemployment Relief Scheme. This scheme will have the effect not only of reducing the cost of sustenance and lowering the already pitiful conditions of the Unemployed, but will also attempt to force to provide certain Employers with cheap labor, thereby breaking down the conditions of those who are still in employment.

The capitalist class has attempted to provide certain Employers with cheap labor, thereby breaking down the conditions of those who are still in employment. The capitalist class has attempted to provide certain Employers with cheap labor, thereby breaking down the conditions of those who are still in employment.

To thinking workers there is no doubt that the Capitalist System has corrupted, and is being used to corrupt, the methods are being used against the workers in a desperate endeavor to stave off the coming revolution, when the workers will be forming Industrial Unions, take control of industry for the benefit of all, instead of as at present for the profit of a few. The Capitalist class has lost control of almost all the means of production, newspapers, movies etc, by which the opinions of the workers are formed, it is more than probable that the fundamental right of free speech be fought for and retained by the workers.

The present apathy of the workers in the struggles with the employers. These defeats were caused by the masters' policy of divide and conquer, by which they pitted one section of the workers against the other. In the same manner they played the Unemployed against the employed and vice versa.

In regard to the Unemployed, it is most necessary that the I. W. W. message of Industrial Solidarity through the One Big Union of Employed and Unemployed be broadcasted and placed before the workers. The I. W. W. is continuing with its meetings and intends to carry on at all costs.

New York City Holding Entertainment—Dance, to Boost Press Fund

NEW YORK CITY.—The necessity for maintaining the Industrial Worker as a vital organ of the organization is being realized by the New York Workers. The first step towards helping the press will be an entertainment and dance to be held at Masonic Temple, 310 Lenox Avenue, Saturday, January 13, 1933, Admission 25c. Starting at 8:30 P. M.

Other means of helping outside of social affairs to build the circulation will be reviewed by the New York workers. The I. W. W. is continuing with its meetings and intends to carry on at all costs.

Compared With Charity's Dole

But, as reported, the income of 75 super-rich men are of possible \$164,000,000 which the R. F. C. had loaned for relief purposes up to December 1.

It is almost three times the \$55,000,000 which the Administration and Congress are trying to save by cutting the wages of Federal workers.

In a year of national disaster, with banks smashing, factories closing, stores going out of business, farmers going bankrupt, workers by millions going to the breadline, "only" 75 men managed to make more than \$1,000,000 clear profit each—\$181,000,000 for the lot, or an average of \$2,173,000 apiece.

Did someone manage more than a million dollars? Found everything as usual here from Moscow—George L. Knapp.

Prosperity's Mythical Return

After citing facts and statistics indicating that the business curve has risen to a new depression level, it is concluded that not even reached that height; that commodity prices have been falling for several weeks, and have now reached the low point of the depression.

With the very best of good wishes to you all, I remain,
Yours for the Solidarity of Labor.
(Signed) Britt Smith.

Country Bank Only 75 Super-Riches Have Million Back Income

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(Signed) Britt Smith.

Let labor-saving devices save labor and release humanity from drudgery for higher things.

Job-sharing, 30-hour weeks, six-hour days will save labor and release humanity from drudgery for higher things.

