Four New Charters During the Week, Makes a Total of 59 Since the Convention!

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

EUGENE FIBCHER - NEW YORK CITY, M.Y.

Notice to All Locals

regular meeting of Local Union 18, of Seattle, held January 31st, resolutions were passed on the 7 of the second annual convention 1 Chicago, on the referendum vote, actions of the law courts, and on ion taken by the Western Federa- 6 Miners in refusing to pay per tax to the Industrial Workers of orld.

art; and Vhercas. We did not take a fair and iased view of the facts and some of statements were incorrect; therefore

sent.
it understood that these reso-

be it understood that these reso-were passed by a majority of the members that passed the previous and be it further olived, That our action on Februsous bling a convention was principally the Fred W. Heslewood, the Execu-board member, proved the resolu-which were sent out to be incor-

Local 178, Occidental Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Couldn't Stop Us

Couldn't Stop Us

Sunday, February 24, the unions ed with the A. F. of L. and the ry Workers of Pittsburg held a meeting here. This meeting was a result of O'Neil's visit here. here he in company with F. L. rtz (who referred to the I. W. W. orpse) visited the A. F. of L. and r union requesting them to do sing in the way of holding a promeeting. Neither O'Neil nor rea thought it worth their while sult the Moyer-Haywood confershich was already organized and ellthree monster demonstrations with the Moyer-Haywood confershich was already organized and ellthree monster demonstrations with the monster demonstrations with the monster demonstrations with the word of the word of

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 2.

CHICAGO, MARCH 9, 1907.

Now that the I. W. W. has its own weekly paper, "The Industrial Union Bulletin," it behooves us I. W. W. men to make the most of this opportunity. Immense is the power of the printed

class press, we should not a measures. If it is good we should extend it powers to the utmost consequences.

For this reason I suggest that every local of the I. W. W., subscribe for the Industrial Union Bulletin for all their members from their general fund immediately.

I also suggest for the consideration of the next I. W. W. convention to make it obligatory on all locals to subscribe for the official organ for its whole membership.

Vol. 1. No. 2.

CHICAGO, MARCH 9, 1907.

The Miners of Illinois

One centure services of the convertion.

My directed a large share of the an annual report to as. Must be searching in the centure of the convertion of the centure of

remembering and quences.
Yours for the Revolution,
John Sandgren
Local 171, I. W. W.,
San Francisco, Cal.

The Class Struggle

W. E. TRAUTMANN M. P. HAGGERTY

with the A. F. of L. and weeting here. This meeting was a result of O'Neil's visit here. here he in company with F. L. tz (who referred to the I. W. W. pryse) visited the A. F. of L. and union requesting hem to do ing in the way of holding a pronatz thought it worth their while sult the Moyer-Haywood conferchich was already organized and ld three monster demonstrations veral others on a smaller scale, ed as though O'Neil was only to a selected few, as he was not sized at all unless it happene. The was already organized and the the most of the most of the transmission of the assertion of the transmission of the transmis

Remerally refused to respond to such tactics.

Friday, March 1, the strike committee succeeded in inducing eleven Armenians, brought there by Shepard, to refuse to stay. They are going to Providence, R. I., from whence they came. The strikers naturally feel jubilant over this last blow to Blount, and are determined to stick it out.

Skowhegan, Me., February 28, 1907.
W. E. Trautmann, Gen. Sec.-Treas, I. W. W., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade and Fellowworker-Received yours of 22nd inst, with copy of correspondence with Fellowworker Howis of Manchester, N. II. 1 am writing to him today and also have councettions in Dover, Pennicols, Nashua and other industrial towns up there. Manjon and the changes in the organization, and the organization in the Moyer-Haywood Conference. Secrictary Moskowitz asked that a call be issued to all locals to elect new delegates to attend the next meeting of the Con-

take to wided by 90, so that the average obtained anyill be obe in England far exceeds that of any other country in the world, with perhaps one who of 3 bushels to the acre.

The average yield of wheat to the acre.

Without for a moment attempting to shut off other sources of information, or in any manner discouraging their use, of whatever kind they may be, it is impera
A chance to pulsate irresty trrough the cycry part. This can be accomplished in no other manner than through the Bulletin'' - 310 Bush Temple, Chi
Bush Temple, Chi
Cago, III.

Jone of "The Industrial Union Bulletin'' - 310 Bush Temple, Chi
Cago, III.

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Industrial Union Bulletin

Industrial Warkers of the World

Published Weekly at 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, III.



Application made at Chicago Post Office for entry as Second Class Matter.

Chicago, March 9, 1907.

THE PREAMBLE AMPLIFIED

There is a struggle between two classes—the class struggle. The class struggle is struggle is not a gospel of hatred; it is the statement of a fact, historic, undeniable, now existing.

The employing class, an aggregation of persons controlling the jobs and the tools, is an economic class and cannot have economic interests in common with the toolless and jobless working class.

and cannot have economic interests in common with the toolless and jobless working class.

The struggle of the classes inevitably forces the workers to organize on class lines, and this organization, when controlled by the workers themselves, prepares the ground for a complete and abiding social unity.

The only basis of peace between these hostile forces of society is the possession and control by the working class of the tools and opportunities of employment.

Those who create by their labor all wealth, all opportunities for culture, and control wealth.

All wealth being produced by labor, All wealth being produced by labor,

and alone entitled to enjoy culture ind control wealth.

All wealth being produced by labor, t is in the shop, mine, mill, factory, arm, transportation service, and all lepartments of production and disribution that the real interest of the worker lies.

Not until the worker knows his comomic interest and his relationship o wealth produced will he exercise in spolitical power with intelligence and without compromise.

When the working class within its

and without compromise.

When the working class, within its own organization, uses intelligently the industrial vote, it will avoid the pitialls of compromise in using the political vote, the latter being merely the reflex of economic interests.

The industrial organization is therefore of first importance—the main factor in working class supremacy.

Political person for the property of the prop

mises will always operate to defeat the true mission of the working class, industrial freedom, until the workers understand their class interests and are organized to maintain them in shop, mine, mill, factory, farm, and all departments of production and dis-tribution.

ower.

The employers favor that form of torking class organization that keeps he workers divided against each

other.

Trades unions are frequently auxiliaries to the employers' organizations, through the perfidy of officials pretending to serve the workers, who are used to defeat one another. Since there is no identity of interest between employer and employer, between capital and labor, the trades union that assists the employers to mislead the employed to believe that there is, cannot be an organization for the working class and is impotent to conserve or defend working class interests.

me working class and is importent to conserve or defend working class interests.

The conditions are capable of change; they cannot always endure; a growing intelligence and realization of the enormity of the present system on the part of the workers hastens the change.

Production is uninterrupted only because of the consent of the workers to remain at their tasks. With effective industrial organization, the workers take into their own hands all power, enact their own laws, formulate their own industrial regulations and operate their own industrial regulations and operate their own industrial regulations and continuing production for their own laws formulate their follows the disappearance of classes and the establishment of harmony.

THE FOREST

favorite because of the special serv-

as a favorite because of the special service he renders.
Only recently in Chicago, we have had report an attempt to be made by the Western Dinon Telegraph Co. to promote strike among the telegraphers and service of the man and the service of the

illuminated with 208 incandescent lights, to the following menu:

Manhattan Cocktalis
Lynn Havens Mignonette Sauce Celery Solitors
Purce Mongol
Crabmeat Newburg en Cassolettes
Sliced Cucumbers a la Butler
Mot and Chandon White Seal te
Paristenne Potstore String Beans
Dyster Bay Asparagus Polonaise
White Rock
Lettuce Sand a la Standard
Fancy Ices Assorted Cakes
Cundles
Clarattes
Chandes Cigars
Cheese Cigarettes
And while this was pring on the workers who made the cars were "banqueting" at home with their wives and baies, or in cheap boarding houses, on the meagre fare which the average slave wage affords. Great is the foreman in capitalist industry.

THE VICTORIOUS MEMBER-SHIP

The form of referendum drawn up and submitted to members of the Western Federation of Miners by officers of the organization at Denver, and designed to obtain a vote supporting the contention of C. E. Mahoney as to the illegality of the convention, read as follows:
"Shall the actions of the Second Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World be declared unconstitutional and illegal?"
Upon the question members were

"Shall the actions of the Second Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World be declared unconstitutional and illegal?"

Upon the question numbers were asked to vote "yes" or "no," and the "informatiog" upon which they were expected to render an intelligent verdict was obtained in the main, from the indiscrete, misleading and abusive articles published in the Miners' Magazine. These articles were, in turn, based upon the exparte and prejudiced reports of Mahoney. The purpose of the referendum, in the form it was submitted, was all too clearly apparent. Mahoney had taken the position, along with ghres whose prearranged plans were defeated, that the convention was "illegal," and he wanted an endorsement from our fellow-workers in the Mining Department. How did the vote pan out? There were recorded a total of 4078; of these 2,757 voted "yes" and 1,321 voted "no."

The specific object in referring to hematter is to remove any wrong impression made by attempts to discredit the referendum vote taken by the Industrial Workers of the World on the same matter. As submitted by us the question was, "Do you endorse the acts of the convention and support the new executive board?" On this question nearly as many members recorded themselves in I. W. W. locals as took part in 30,000 members of the W. F. M.

Voting on this members of loyal locals of the I. W. W. cast 4,000 ballots; of these 3,851 were affirmative and only 155 in the negative. Add together the totals of I. W. W. locals and that of the W. F. M. and we have an aggregate of 8,084. Divided on the affirmative and negative sides, 5,172 voted for the convention, while 2,012 voted for the convention and against the disruptive tactics employed to discredit it.

Here, then, we have the verdict of the members who felt that they understood the situation and the eraxe met-

and operate their own industrial regulations and operate their own industries—one and operate their own industries—one and operate their own industries—one by leaving their jobs and stopping production, but by remaining and continuing production for their own in the convention legal and so voted harmony.

THE FOREMAN

Great he the foreman—to the capitalist system of industry. With the spread of incontent among the great body of workers, he becomes more and more eccessary to the schemes of capitalists. The purpose of the latter is to fill then individually the state of the comman, and his chief value to the capitalist class takes notice. But even indicals. In the structure of capitalist class takes notice. But even a form and the purpose of the latter is to fill then individually the comman and in the surveillance he exercises over ordinary wage workers. With the development of large industry and a growing consciousness among the worker where he is employed, the foreman, or superintendent, soon finds that his individual interests are bound on the bridge in the mind, but about with those of the capitalist. He becomes the spokesman and application of the modern of large industry and a growing consciousness among the worker where he is employed, the foreman, or superintendent, soon finds that his individual interests are bound use the superacticability of the Socialism is supendous and in the superacticability of the Socialism is the superacticability of the Socialism is the superacticability of the Socialism for the mind, but about and the superacticability of the Socialism for the mind but about the factor of the modern where the superacticability of the Socialism is the supe

The work in which the Employers' Association of Chicago, under the direction of Frederick W. Job, is engaged is illustrated by the following letter addressed to a Chicago firm employing wagon drivers by the association:

"Gentlemen—One of our inspectors reports that on the 12th inst. the following was noted with reference to your wagon: No number, bay horse, driver about 35 years old, 5 ft. 9 in. tall and weighted 165 lbs. Had a light mustache. At 10:45 a. m. this wagon was standing on Harrison st. in front of a restaurant, near the corner of Clark st. Left at 11:15.

on Harrison 3t. in 1000.

near the corner of Clark st. Left at 11115.

"Employe.s' Association of Chicago."

The driver probably entered the restaurant to buy a cup of coffee or a sandwich. The letter shows that the Employers' Association has spies on the streets of the city with instructions to report the most trivial happenings and if possible involve the drivers in trouble with their employers.

While slavery served its purpose in carlier epochs of civilization, the class struggle has been one of constant approach to the time when slavery was, as it now is, not only unnecessary, but brutal. Serving once as a vehicle of progress, it has become a hindrance and a menace. Down with slavery! On with the work of organization for its complete abolition! None but the working class can free the working class, and their most powerful weapon is Industrial Unionism for the possession of the Tool, the Factory, the Means of Production.

The enemy of the working class will not yield because of moral or philosophical considerations, but only when the workers are so powerfully organized and disciplined as to "take and hold" all that their labor has produced. There'll be no talk of armed resistance, of "giving em a diet of cold lead," when that state of organization has been reached. Hence, the prevention of a revolution which capitalists dread, is to be found along the lines of Industrial Unionism. IT IS THE ONLY PREVENTIVE.

A state of economic servitude, such as we live in, is said to be a state based on self-interest. Does a wage-slave who works two hours for himself and eight hours for a master, work for a profit for himself, or the master? The worker who has no chance of possessing property, but who, as a result of his labor, sees property accumulate in the hands of his employer, is he moved by his own self-interest or the self-interest of the other fellow? SLAVERY IS THE NECATION OF SELF-INTEREST.

Plain Answers Pertinent Ouestions

- J. K.—The locals you refer to, Nos. 1 and 7 of Chicago, are not connected with the I. W. W., they are "supporting" the reactionary faction. We are in possession of all the facts connected with the Wosta Hall "entertainment," and will probably make use of the same at the proper time.
- S. J. M.—Your conception of Industrial Unionism is wrong; it is not our purpose to organize any body of workers with the object merely of calling a strike; while the strike as a weapon in the hands of the working class will be used, and condition will force its use, our purpose is to organize so that the workers will be in a position to challenge the capitalists relationship to and possession of the factory, to acquire the numbers and the discipline, through organization, to get possession of the factory ourselves.
- H. W.—Karl Kautsky holds (1) that every political struggle is essentially an economic struggle; (2) that political interests are the reflex of economic interests; (3) that the economic interests; (3) that the economic interests; (3) that the economic interests unust be placed in the foreground, if the struggle for political freedom is not to be halted; and (4) that the working-class revolutionary movement must be based on the economic interests of the working class. The I. W. W. puts the economic phase in the forefront and declares that working-class political ideas cannot be enforced without the support of the industrial organization.
- of the industrial organization.

 S. H.—We cannot send out the stenographic report "on suspicion" as Elbert Hubbard peddles his books. When we tell you that the convention report involved an expenditure of over \$2,000, that it is a book of 620 pages, and was stenographically reported by an expert and gives the proceedings without abridgement, you will readily see that in offering it at \$1.00 a copy, we must sell a lot for cash to cover the expense.

Daniel De Leon Lectures

hours for a master, work for a profit for himself, or the master? The worker who has no chance of possessing property, but who, as a result of his labor, see property accumulate in the hands of his interest or the self-interest of the other ifellow? SLAVEAV IS THE NEZATION OF SELF-INTEREST.

The Daily People welcomes this paper in generous terms. It says: "The Bulletin is a very croditable production, Garaing the ditorial way and quality, Garaing the ditorial way and quality, Garaing the ditorial way and quality, Garaing the ditorial choice—against the property of the same of the property according to the pro

The Amended Preamble.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come togther on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organisation of the working class without affiliation with any political party.

with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the managemen's of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring the endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

O. What is a commodity?
A. Any useful thing produced by labor for exchange.
Q. Can a thing be useful and the product of human labor without being a commodity?
A. Yes.
A. When is this the case?
A. When is this the case?
A. When it is not produced for exchange.
O. May a luxury be a comm. dity?
A. Yes.
(Note: By useful is meant "a thing that by its properties satisfies human wants of some sort or another, but mature of such wants, whether, for istance, they spring from the stomach or from fancy, makes no difference." When we say a thing is produced by labor we mean that it has labor embodied in it. The material of which it is made is trunished by nature. As Wm. Petty puts it: "Labor is the father and the earth is the mother of wealth."]
Q. The bodies of commodities are combinations of what two elements?
A. "Matter and labor."
Q. How does man work?
A. "By changing the form of matter,"
Q. How does man work?
A. "Matter and labor."
Q. The bodies of commodities are combinations of what two elements?
A. "Matter and labor."
Q. The weather without the help of man.
What makes a thing a use-value?

Q. What makes a thing a use-value?

O. What makes a thing a use-value?

reality?
A. "By use or consumption"
Q. What constitutes the substance of all wealth?
A. "Use-values."
Q. Is this true regardless of the social form of that wealth?
A. "Yes."

inving Not a Lawyer

A. "Yes."

[Note: Marx "viewed the evolution of the economic formation of society as a process of natural history and therefore, the capitalist mode of pre-fuction as a mere passing stage in the economic history of mankind." "Every pre-fuct of labor is, in all states of society, as evidence but it is only at a definite historical epoch in a society development that such a product becomes a commodity. Whoever directly satisfies his own wall as the first lawyer was of a type that such a produce development of the first lawyer was of a type that cars and rants at witnesses and attempts to break them down. He tried his method on the distinguished actor. "And at what hour, sir, did this hap-emily the such as a commodity. "It have seen the beginning of production for exchange that the product of labor first stepped forth as a commodity." "The mode of production in wh:h the product takes the form of a commodity." "The mode of production in wh:h the product takes the form of a commodity, or is produced directly for exchange, is the most general and most emityon of its product stakes the form of a commodity, or is produced directly for exchange, is the most general and most emityon of the lawyer snapped out. The mode of production. It, therefore, makes its appearance at an extension of the witness box. I can't without thinking. I'm not a law-predominating and characteristic man
Industrial Workers of the World Readquarters — 310 Bush Temple, Chalcage, III.

WORKING CLASS
ECONOMICS

Conducted by James P. Thompson

Lesson I.—Commoditles

"The two factors of a commodity: usevalue and value (the substance of value and value (the substance of value and the ungnitude of value)."

Q. Of what does the wealth of capitalist societies consist?

A. "Of an immense accumulation of commodities."

Q. What is the unit of that wealth?

A. A single commodity.

Q. What is a commodity.

Q. Can a thing be useful and the product of human labor without being a commodity?

A. Yes.

Q. Why?

A. Yes.

Q. When is this the case?

Q. If secause "it exchanges for other commodities in the most different commodities and the mystack before us is to find what determines the proportions in which trey will exchange;

Q. How does exchange value, at first sight, present itself?

A. As a quantitative relation, as the proportion in which values in use of one sort, are exchanged for those of another ort."

[Note: It should be clear that the commodities were change?

Q. Does the exchange relation between commodities were change?

Q. Can a commodity?

Q. Why?

A. Yes.

Q. Why?

A. Yes.

Q. If secause "it exchanges for other commodities in the most different commodities and the next sake force us is to find what determines the proportions in which trey will exchange.

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A. As a quantitative relation, as the proportion in which values in use of one sort, are exchanged for those of another ort."

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Q. If we take away from commonities the human labor embodied in them, what is always left?

A. "A material substratum which is furnished by nature without the help of man."

Q. What makes a thing a use-value?

A. "Its utility."

Q. What is the use-value of a commodity?

A. "Its material, bodily form."

Q. Can the use-value of a commodity exist apart from that commodity?

A. "No."

Q. To what properties of a commodity it is its value limited?

A. "To its physical."

[Note: Care should be taken to get a correct idea of use-value. "A commodity such as iron, corn, or a diamond, is oliar as it is a material thing, a use-value, something useful." The mistake is olited in the work of the man of getting the idea that the utility of a thing makes is a use-value. The utility of a thing makes is a use-value."

Q. Is the use-value of a commodity independent of the amount of la or necessary to appropriate its useful unities?

A. "Yes."

[Note: e. g. A bushel of wh: at is bushel of wheat, regardless of the amount of labor necessary in its roduction.]

Q. What constitutes the substrace of all wealth?

A. "Yes."

[Note: e. g. A bushel of wh: at is bushel of wheat, regardless of the amount of labor necessary in its roduction.]

Q. What constitutes the substrace of all wealth?

A. "By use or consumption."

Q. What constitutes the substrace of all wealth?

A. "Yes."

Q. Is this true regarlless of the social form of that wealth?

A. "Yes."

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[Note: Marx says that: "When me classified property of commonities?

A true tility. The matterial property of commonities?

A true tility of a commonity and the wasterial property of commonities?

A. "Yes."

[Note: Marx says that: "When the all expedients of more outside the fell of wheat is useful." In the mistake is useful. The mistake is

Irving Not a Lawyer

Minutes of the session of the Local Executive Board, held at Bush Temple, January 19th, 1907. Present: Lillian Forlerg, Barney Stone, P. F. Lawson, E.S. Payment.

A letter was read from Organizer F. W. Klesse, of Portland, Oregon, inclosing charter application for the Box Worker's and Sawyers' Industrial Union of Portland, Oregon, the stated that it as necessary to organize them in a body. Secretary Trautmann was instructed to forward the charter, making it a branch charter of the Industrial by Jury and without the right of trial by Jury and without the right of trial by Jury and without the right of thabeas corpus proceedings, and the complete detail system the system of the ladder of the ladder of the property of the complete detail system the system of the ladder of the ladder of the ladder of the property proceedings, and the complete detail system the system of the ladder of the ladder of the ladder of the property of the complete detail system of the property of the complete detail system of the property of the complete of the ladder of the property of the complete of the ladder of the

Minutes of the session of the Local Executive Beard, beld ast Bush Temples of the Control Service Services of the Control Services and Services and

Industrial Bulletin, and we furnish be-low a recapitulation covering the period

Industrial Bulletin, and we furnish below a recapitulation covering the period up to January 1.

"We would further add that the general appearance of the books, the clear detail and the accurate work in balancing reflects credit on the office force. The books are open not only to members of the Executive Board and the Advisory Board, but to each and every member of the I. W. W. who can visit headquarters and wishes to look into the system.

"The following is the recapitulation: Respectfully submitted,

B. Storks.

B. STONE, P. F. LAWSON.

Emergency Fund:— Department Fund	TULATION Dr. 88.75	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Emergency Expenses By balance		\$ \$27.15 748.15		
	\$1,075.60	\$1,075.60		
To balance			\$ 748.45	
General Fund	. 1.546.50			
Charter and supplies	. 8.70			
Educational Fund	. 150.35 . 278.70	586.25		
Miscellaneous	. 8.00			
Office expenses and supplies Organizing expenses		418.88 654.86		
Executive Board expenses	•	841.50 80.20		
Freight and postage		181.78		
To balance				
	\$2,162.42	\$2,162.42		
NOVEMBER. General Fund	. \$1,295.80			
Charter and supplies	. 230.89			
Educational Fund	99.74	297.24		
Miscellaneous	. 400.00	1,074,30		
Office expenses and supplies	:	907.76		
Strikes and lockouts	:	150.00 144.21		
To balance	417.48			
	\$2,573.51	\$2,578.51		
By balance DECEMBER.				417.48
General Fund	. \$1.054.26			
Charter and supplies		895.00		
Voluntary Fund	342.86			
Office expenses and supplies		761.81		
Organizing expenses	:	868.63 94.50		
Strikes and lockouts	836.30	139.51		
to balance	\$2.259.45	*****		
By balance from December		\$2,259.45		226.20
To balance			\$ 748.45 27.40	\$ 775.85
			\$ 775.85	\$ 773.85
	Respectf	ully submi B. P.	tted, STONE, F. LAWSO	N.

Secretary Trautmann reported that work of the construction of the

taken in the matter and urgeo immediated action.

The General Secretary reported that he had immediately after the convention notified the courts in Portland, Oregon, regarding the action of the convention that they had gene on record as proclaiming the innocence of Fellow-worker Boch, and calling for a new trial. The Secretary further reported that the documents inclosed, which had been left with the convention, were very voluminous and they had not been gone through fully.

with the convention, were very voluminous and they had not been gone through fully.

On motion of Lawson, seconded by Forberg, the General Secretary and the editor of the Industrial Bulletin were instructed to go over the documents with the assistance of members of the Advisory Board, and as quickly as possible publish a leaflet calling attention to the true details of the case and urging some definite action on behalf of the imprisoned fellow-worker.

Letter was read from Schenectady, N. Y., calling attention to the fact that in the industrial bulletin No. 5 a mistake was made in publishing the votes cast on the referendum. This mistake had already been called to the attention of the Advisory Board, and a complete tabulation of the entire vote cast had been placed in the printer's hands to be sent out to all local unions.

The General Secretary read circulars in connection with the Moyer-Haywood and Pettibone trial, and also the publication of certain documents incriminating Chaffes O. Sherman, which had come into the hands of the I. W. W. His circular as prepared for publication was approved.

On motion the board adjourned.

The following bills were approved:

The following bills were approved:

The following bills were approved:

The state of the case of

The	tollowing	g bills v	were appr	roved
JAD. 18 27	5 W. W	. Cox,	org., ac.	
18 87	org.	expense	Transfer	23.0
18 87				7.2
	grap			60.0
19 87	* A. S.	Edwards	ending	
19 87	9 C. Janu	cobson.	stenog.,	20.0
	for v	week en/		14.0
19 38	Otto	veth, a	sst., sal- k ending	14.0
	Jan.	13th	x ending	14.0
19 38	weel	Forberg. c ending	Jan. 19;	
	sala:	9 \$15.0 \$1.50: 1	sst., sal- k ending org., for Jan. 19; 0; mile- telephone on, org., ding Jan.	
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22 88	• w."w	. Cox, c	rganiser,	20.0
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which had operated against propaganda work. However, he had had good attendance at all the meetings, and the men whom he met expressed themselves pleased with the movement and promised to study it. What Louiv-ille particularly needed was good 1, \(\). Wiletes ature. He had held five meetings during the veek and received tvo members for the nixed local.

Letters was read from Missoula, been notified by Ex-President Shemesh and the hold 2 Goard were "it," and that Wilburn, former member of the I. W. W., had stated at a meaning that he had a copy of the court's decision that had come to him from Judge Honore personally, showing that Sherman had been "fully sustained." A request was made in the letter for a correct report of the Master in Chancery, with the judge's scal on, if possible to obtain the same.

The General Secretary was instructed to see the Master in Chancery immediately, and endeavor to have him place his scal on the findings and forward a copy to the fellow-worker in Missoula.

The General Secretary reported to be done by the Advisory Board the grant of the General Executive Board, be instructed to proceed to Scattle at his earliest convenience, and report fully on the entire situation, doing what he can to restore harmony among the factions.

Letter was read from G. H. Noonan, Secretary Local 12, I. W. W., Los Angeles, Cal., calling attention to the case of Charles Boch, now lying in Multonomah County jail at Portland, Oregon.

This case had been brought up before the convention and the incoming executive board was instructed to correspond with the San Diego Portland and Los Angeles localis to do what they could to assist the fellow-worker in his trouble. The letter from local No. 12 protested against there having been no action taken in the matter and urged immediate action.

The General Secretary reported that he had immediately after the convention notified the courts in Portland, Oregon.

This case had been brought up before the convention and the incoming executive board was instructed to corr

Prico List of Supplies:

Constitutions, in English, per 100. \$5 00 Constitutions, in other languages. 7 00 Leckerbeads, per 100. 50 Envelopes, per 100 Envel

Buttons on Hand

Buttons on Hand

The General Secretary is now prepared to fill orders for buttons. A stock of two kinds, to be sold at 10 cents and 35 cents, has been received and orders and be promitly filled. They are of better quality than the buttons formerly sold at higher prices. Send in your order at once for as many as your local can use.

News of the Movement From Far and Near

The secretary of the New York Industrial Council is George H. Vaughan: his temporary office address is 3-26 New Reade street and office hours 7:30 to 10. I wish to announce that the strike against A. Beller & Co. is over. For that reason I call on every one who holds subscription lists or tickets to send the money or subscription lists to theist to send the money or subscription lists to theist to send the money or subscription lists to the undersigned.

The money will be used to fight the injunction. All the balance will go to the organization fund of the Union.

Samuel Lefkowitz,

8a Avenue D, New York City.

The Industrial Council of New York will hold a ball and voting contest March 20. The question to be decided by votes is "Which is the most popular organization in the I. W. W.?" and the winning local will receive a full set of the Encyclopedia Britannic.

The I. W. W. at Portland, Oregon, cleaneed of reaction and fortified against this similate influences, is today 700 strong and growing. That kind of report should now begin to come in from every point where the banner of revolutionary unionism has been raised.

The Falkirk (Scotland) District Advocates of Industrial Unionism meets

ism has been raised.

The Falkirk (Scotland) District Advocates of Industrial Unionism meets every alternate Tuesday; a sentiment atvorable to an organization of the I. W. W. in Great Britain is being created. The secretary of the Falkirk District is T. Y. Williamson, 17 Callendar View, High Pleasance, Falkirk. Other district secretaries of the Industrial Union movement in Great Britain are as follows:

movement in Great Britam are as follows:

Birmingham—A. Leffock, 3 Salford Road, Sparkbrook.

Bournemouth—Open Meeting held at 20 Sheily Road, Boscombe, every Thursday at 8 p. m.

Glasgow—J. W. Muir, 181 Cumlodden Drive, Maryhill.

Leith—G. Craig, 102 Kirkgate.

London—E. J. B. Allen, 309 N. End Road, W. Kensington.

North Kent—Harold F. Savidge, 4 Sinfolk Cottages, Footscray.

Sheffield—B. Rollings, 30 Janeous Street, Carlbrook. Shemelo—B. Rollings, 30 Janson Street, Carlbrook. Wigan—W. R. Stoker, 17 New Mar-ket Street.

50 Cents a Year; 25 Cents for Six Months Send your subscription for THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN to WM. E. TRAUTMAN, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago Ill., and fill out this blank. Street and Number Enclosed findcents.)

Woman's Part in Social Revolution

Dora Montefiore

Uora Montestore

The influence that a single woman, whose opinion is formed, and who has the courage of her convictions, may wield over other women, is well illustrated by the late disturbance in the English House of Commons over the position

Dora Montefiore, a woman and a Socialist, an owner of property as well, took the position that inasmuch as she was not recognized by the government of Great Britain as of sufficient importance to possess the franchise, as unfit to yote, had no power to take part in the making and enforcing of laws, that therefore she should not be asked to pay taxes. Having come to this conclusion, the next thing for her to do was to refuse to pay her taxes, which she did. This, of course, created a sensation. Officers were sent to her place but found that they were kept out by locks and bars. They threw a summons over the garden wall and informed the plucky woman that she must obey it. But she refused to recognize the summons and the fight continued until some friend, more sentimental than sensible, went and paid her taxes for her. This brought the fight to a close so far as the officials and Dora Montefiore were concerned.

The matter, however, was by no means ended. Women sprang up all over Great Britain, enthused by her example, who demanded the right of suffrage for women. They attended public meetings, questioned law makers wherever possible, made matters decidedly unpleasant for the "lords of creation" and finally ended the agitation by eleven of them marching into the Sacred House of Commons with a monster petition. When the wise law makers of whom that august body is composed refused to receive the petition the women promptly arrested.

The magistrate before whom the ladies were tried offered to release them on bonds to keep the peace, but the women from the ladies were tried offered to release them on bonds to keep the peace, but the women from the ladies were tried offered to release them on bonds to keep the peace, but the women from the ladies were tried offered to release them on bonds to keep the peace, but the women from the ladies were tried offered to release them on bonds to keep the peace, but the women from the ladies were tried offered to release them on bonds to keep the peace, but the women from the ladi

a rousing big and enthusiastic meeting, at which the General Electric Workers' Industrial Union No. 1 was formed. It is a peculiar fact that practically all the reactionary locals are locals which have formerly been affiliated with the A. F. of L. and in my opinion steps should be taken by the Executive Board to absolutely prevent the practice of taking in locals in a body. If we stop this, we will get all the members who are worth having, without having to accept the residue, those, who are not yet through with their kindergarten class, the A. F. of L.

The precarious position of the independents is clearly shown by the fact that none of them, after one encounter the property of the property of the property of the property of the prevention of them, after one encounter the property of the specific property of the prop

Or, the Canal Zone

The following interesting letter received at this office is from an Industrial Worker employed at Gorgona, on the Panama Canal Zone:

"It is with pleasure that I read the announcement in the Daily People that the Bulletin would hereafter be issued weekly. Conditions on the zone are not the best for Revolutionists or revolutionary organizations. I endeavored to establish an I. W. W. club in Gorgona but after learning that secret service men were abroad in this land, and knowing that the establishment of a revolutionary organization would only cause the expulsion from the Isthmus of its members, I gave it up, and like the rest of the suckers that came to the Isthmus I' won't be here but a short time.

"The conditions on the zone are any."

is Montefore, a woman and 5. Section of the control of contro

Just a Little Disappointed

Cunninghame-Graham, noted English Socialist, has written a pithy letter to a friend giving impressions he has gained of the Socialist-Laborites in parliament, from which the following extract is taken:

friend giving impressions he has gained of the Socialist-Laborites in parliament, from which the following extract is taken:

"In regard to the party, I confess I am a little (just a little) disappointed. I see that the whole capitalist press is loud in praise of the 'moderation,' the 'good manners,' ti.e' aptitude for Parliamentary business,' and the 'general adherence to sound principles of statesmanship' of the Labor Party. Then I rub my eyes, and ask myself, 'Are these the men whose speeches I read at their elections?"

"Not for a moment do I think that the notorious want of ventilation in the House of Commons has affected their principles but I wonder sometimes, what in reality were their principles as understanded of themselves? Then I remember that in the various lists of books by which they professed themselves to have been influenced in the making of their characters that (in regard to the economics at least) not a man of them seems to have studied any book on the subject of a later date than, say, 1875. The Bible and Shakespeare seem to have been the intellectual pabulum of the most of them (Mr. Keir Hardie adds Burns.) Now, though these two works are incomparably great and beautiful in themselves, I confess that a mere Rible Christian or a Shakespearean student is not exactly my idea of a fighting Socialist.

"Nearly all the members of the Liberal Party, with the exception of Mr. Morley, are extremely well grounded in the Bible, and Mr. Birrell no doubt has read Shakespeare. Thus, as far as literary equipment is concerned, it is directly to the common of Mr. Morley, are extremely well grounded in the Bible, and Mr. Birrell no doubt has read Shakespeare. Thus, as far as literary equipment is concerned, it is directly even and more advanced Liberals, such as Mr. Masterman, Mr. Belloc, or Mr. Mason, are considerably better read in recent economics than is any member of the Labor Party. Campbell-Bannerman may tremble in his shoes, but it does not look." If he did for not a single item of the

by some to the presence in Parliament of the Party led by Mr. Keir Hardie.

"Of course that may be so, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman may tremble in his shoes, but it does not look as if he did, for not a single item of the somewhat scrappy legislation I have referred to could possibly cause a single qualm to the most orthodox of the Nonconformist supporters of the Government.

"What I fail to see is, any distinctive policy on the part of the Labor Party; secondly, any distinctive dividing-line between them and the ordinary Liberals; and, thirdly, any decided protest they have made on any great social or racial question since they have entered Parliament.
"Therefore, as I say, I am a little

Changes in One Trade

Changes in One Trade

The carpenter of twenty years ago or more, says an old carpenter, hewed, sawed, and carved out the pieces that go to make up a boilding's wooden work. The carpenter of today takes the product of a mill and puts it into place. The carpenter of twenty years ago worked as much in the shop as he din building. Now he works almost eclassively on buildings. Twenty years ago a carpenter owned a tool chest containing tools to the value of \$100 at least; today he need not have over \$10 or \$12 worth to be equipped for work. Where formerly when he went to work upon a building he knew that he was assured steady employment for two, three, four, and even five months at a time he now known that he may he out of employment in a week or two, or even \$500 me of them brought with them thill assortment of tools that made up the carpenter's kit in those days. Others who, were to do the rougher of heildling. Their was were form \$2.500 me of them brought with them thill assortment of tools that made up the carpenter is kit in those days. Others who, were to do the rougher with were do building. Their was were from \$2.500 miles of trees are to be planted between Winnipeg and Calgary by the railroad for snow breaks.

New York City has 18,000 lawyers, one for every 250 of the population. And the distinct of the day was nine or ten bours one of the distinct of the day was nine or ten bours one of the distinct of the distinct

General Labor News

The Kokomo, Ind., Steel and Wire Co. holds a man's wages back for one week and when an employe needs money he is recommended to the time-keeper who obligingly loans money to any workman at 15 per cent a month.

Ransom Witherell, who died the other day at Northampton, Mass., aged nine-ty-five years, was the inventor of clothespins. At eighteen he engaged in the basket business and he invented many contrivances, including what was claimed to be the first bicycle, clothespins and a hammockette chair.

The bill for regulating employment agencies, the suppression of "blind" or other want advertisements to deceive workers, has been recommended for passage, in the Illinois legislature.

An average ten per cent increase in iron and steel rates has just been decided upon by the railroads engaged in this kind of traffic. The advance will mean \$25,000,000 to \$3,000,000 more for the railroads annually.

George D. Bradford, president of the First National Bank, of Waverly, Ill., and owner of a large department store there and a chain of stores in a number of Illinois cities, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Overwork is given as the cause.

Present indications point to a warm time at Butte, Mont. The Butte Miners' union, which has a menibership of about 7,000, voted to amend its constitution so as to make the daily wage \$4 instead of \$3,50. This increase will go into effect May I. Officials of the Amalgamated Company practically began hostilities with the organization when it laid off between 2,000 and 3,500 miners and suspended all development and construction work. Officials of the company declared that by May 1 the miners will either have to surrender or face a prolonged strike. The companies, they assert, are in shape for a prolonged strike. Contractors sav that no building will be done in Butte this year, and that the city will be completely paralyzed. Many large buildings half completed will remain unfinished.

All Sorts of Curious Facts

The rails of the Belt Line road in Philadelphia are the heaviest in the world.

Manchuria last year purchased \$12,-00,000 worth of goods from the United States.

It is said that buzzards and vultures can scent their food at a distance of 40 miles,

can scent their food at a distance of 40 miles.

Shallow wells giving out a good quantity of oil have been discovered around Mexico Cits.

Whaling is a growing industry in the Falkland Islands.

Pigeons and turkeys each have a natural temperature of 100 degrees, which is 10 degrees higher than man's.

The Republic of Panama contains about 20,781,000 acres of land, of which about 70,680 acres are under cultivation.

German, which is token by upward of 75,000,000 people, ranks third in number among the four leading languages of Europe proper.

Twenty million dollars is the estimated

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leum and better, it is claimed. It makes an air-tight and water-tight covering for the road.

Japan possesses 2,000 newspapers, and when it is remembered that 25 years ago it did not publish a single journal, this rapid growth must be regarded as one of the most brilliant achievements in journalistic history.

the most brilliant achievements in journalistic history.

Ireland, which was once a great fruit roducine, country, is now a buyer of fruit. It is the same with butter, which in former here was produced in great purity and considerable quantity in the Emerald Isles. It now comes from Denmark and Norway.

In China, if a member of the household becomes insane and troublesome, the common custom is to chain that person to a post or to a heavy stone when in the house. In Canton is a woman who has thus been reported that \$50,000,000 has been raised—largely in Canada and the United States—for the construction of the Canton and Hankow Railroad in China.

Montpelier, Vt., with 6,000 population.

China. Montpelier, Vt., with 6,000 population, holds more than \$6,000,000 of Kansas mortgages. This is an average of over \$1,000 for every man, woman and child in the town.

netal dial.

The ofdest secret trade processes, a existence are said to be the manuare of Chinese red, or vermillion, he method of inlaying the hardest ith gold and silver. They were nown to the Romans.

known to the Romans.

In 1820 Ebenezer Brown started in Troy, N. Y., the first collar and cuff factory on earth. Now in that cify there are at least 17,000 persons who earn their living by making these things. That city manufactures about 00 per cent of the collars and cuffs in the country.

The first phonographic watch was made in Paris in 1807. It was large and heavy, but was regarded as a great curiosity nevertheless. Now, however, watches that speak the hours in place of chiming them are not at all uncommon.

The products of the paper mills of the country, mostly in New England and the north central states, have increased eighteenfold since 1850. Over 3,500,000 cords of wood are being used every year in making pulp in our paper mills.

in making pulp in our paper mins.

In Vienna last year 425 persons committed suicide and yoy attempted it. Sickness was the cause in 100 cases, love unrequited in 63, poverty in 31, domestic strife in 23, and too much wealth in 2.

The oldest was a man of 87 and the youngest a girl of 8.

hy far the most common and cheapest.

Headquarters is now supplied with a new stock of buttons. They are of a superior make the supplied with the supplied w

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