Union Bullet

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. L. No. 51.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 15, 1908.

50c. a Year.

Conditions Now Prevailing

Conditions Now Prevailing in the Boundary District.

A various of A. W. F. M. Storder.

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Voluntary Contributi	ons
W. Dencke, Scattle, Wash	
F. Schade, Wilkes-Barre, Pa	
L. U. 31, Louisville, Ky	
E. S. Payment, Pullman, Ill	25
U. Frueh, Haledon, N. J	
C. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y	
A. Klein, Washington, D. C	. 2.00
L. Meinecke, New York, N. Y.	
A. Boesche, Cincinnati, O	
C. Darling, Los Angeles, Cal	. 1.00
T. J. Somers, Los Angeles, Cal	50
J. Pfeuffer, Los Angeles, Cal	
R. Hagenow, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
Jas. Schlitt, Los Angeles, Cal.	. 1.00
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Wood Workers

TO ALL WORKERS OF WOOD, BE IT IN THE WOODS, ON THE DRIVE, IN THE SAW OR PLANING MILLS, IN FACT, IN EVERY BRANCH OF THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY, FROM THE STURDY LUMBERIACK IN THE FOREST, WHO FELLS AND HANDLES THE TIMBER, UNTIL IT REACHES THE SAW, TO THE SKILLED MECHANIC WHO FITS THE FINEST MOULDINGS, THIS LEAFLET IS ESPECIALLY ADDRESSED:

CHANICA WHO FITS THE TRIEST MODELINGS, THIS LEAFLET IS ESPECIALLY ADDRESSED:

In all the great industries of the American continent the Lumbering Industry takes a prominent and important place; and of all the great industries where wage workers labor long hours for small pay, so that an idle few may be kept in luxury, there are very few where the conditions are more unbearable. There is no industry where the conditions are more unbearable. There is no industry where the conditions are more unbearable. There is no industry where the employers of labor in the lumber industry realize the necessity of a thorough Industrial Union of Capitalists, so that they may take advantage of every opportunity to raise the price of lumber at one end and reduce the wages of their employes at the other.

The overstocked labor market and the unorganized plight of the workers who follow the lumbering industry, recently gave the capitalist lumbermen's association of the West the golden opportunity, which they seized with alacrity, to slash wages, as is evidenced by the unmerciful cut in wages which occurred simultaneously all along the line where this class of work is carried on.

With the employers who have banded themselves together to keep the price of lumber high and the wages of the employes low, no particular fault can be found, as it is a common trait among all capitalists; but the fault is to be found in the workers, for their indifference in the matter, in not organizing on the same lines as their employers, so that they might be an economic power, to GET ALL THEY CAN, AND HOLD WHAT THEY GET.

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ORGANIZATION.

All intelligent workers realize that nothing can be accomplished without organization; your employers realized the necessity of an organization along industrial lines, so that they could act as a unit and stop competition among themselves. That is, they do not believe in scabbing on each other. It is easy for them to organize. They are few, while the workers are many. They are the masters and can not be dictated to, while the workers are slaves, and are often told what they can belong to and what they can not. This renders it more difficult to organize the workers; but however difficult, the workers must organize, and on the same lines as the masters—in an economic industrial organization.

There is only one organization which organizes the workers on this plan. It is the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Industrial Workers do not believe in craft unions, where there may be scores of different unions in one industry, as exists in the American Federation of Labor, often scabbing on each other through the error of recognizing the false teaching of IDENTITY OF INTEREST between the workers and the employers, but on the contrary organizes all the workers in one industry into one union; such an Industrial Union to be co-partners and closely affiliated with the workers in the other industrial departments; it also condemns any such teaching as Identity of Interest between the employers and employees. The following extract from the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World lays bare the plan of organization:

"The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the masters and fourthers makes makes."

"The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management 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 trade 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 to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

"These sad 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 injury to one an injury to all."

This is the only form of organization that can successfully or

lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all."

This is the only form of organization that can successfully combat organized capital. The plan of organization is up to date. It is proper, it can not be improved upon, as it aims to supplant the present capitalist government with a workers' Industrial government, and when that day comes it will no longer be necessary for the workers but will own and operate their own industries, and will be possessors of all they produce.

To attain these ideals, and in the meantime to make life worth living at all for the lumberworkers, the organization must be thoroughly established in every town and camp where the workers are engaged.

Some workers object to joining the organization on the ground that they are soon going to leave the particular place where they are working. This objection is a poor one, as the Industrial Workers transfer its members from one local to another, from one industrial department to another free of charge. For instance, should you decide to leave the lumber industry and go mining, the Mining Department would accept you on a paid-up card; one initiation fee does forever. This applies to every industry.

Another objection is that if the worker leaves the particular place where the I. W. W. is established there may be no local at his new place of work. This is easily overcome by either sending your dues along with your card to your secretary, or what is better, talk to the men and get a few together and send for the organizer to come and start a local. Any ten persons who are wage earners can have a local union.

Another objection is that, "If I join your union I will loke my job," This is the hardest objection to overcome as it means to be a particular place where the largest objection to overcome as it means to be a particular place.

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The Industrial (Union Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 15, 1908

LET US SUPPOSE A CASE

The Chicago American directs attention to the fact that "the State provides food, lodging and good care for every thief," but makes no provision for the unemployed. It then supposes fifty thousand men who are out of work (in Chicago) and hungry, who find that the State does nothing for them, "very quietly, without any show of violence, proceeding to steal something" and accepting the consequences by pleading guilty.

The State would be seriously embarrassed. It could not lock up fifty thousand thieves. It could not let them go, and if to pardoned them, the fifty thousand would then proceed to steal again.

Having stated its supposition, the "American" makes the discovery that after all society is well belanced, "men will die of hunger and cold rather than take the food that society guarantees to the thief." With that the "American" dismisses the problem.

But the problem is not disposed of by flippantly dismissing it. What is

ican" dismisses the problem.

But the problem is not disposed of by flippantly dismissing it. What is the bottom cause, in Chicago or Calcutta, in America or England, for an industrial condition which presents the spectacle we now see of thousands of workers with no work and nothing to eat?

It is the ownership by a small class of the means whereby these men formerly obtained a living. They have no work because they produced too much when employed; they are hungry because the surplus values they created over and above a bare subsistence have been appropriated by the owners of the mills, factories, mines and transportation services wherein they were formerly employed.

These opportunities for obtaining a livelihood for sustaining life, being private property and operated for profit, are closed when profit no longer flows into the pockets of the owners and the markets are oversupplied with products.

The worker, shut out of the mill, factory and workshop, and deprived of

The worker, shut out of the mill, factory and workshop, and deprived of a opportunity to work, becomes a social outcast, through no fault of his wn, except the fault which he shares with all members of his class-failure organize for the protection of his class interests and securing to himself and his class the full product of labor performed.

Let us suppose a case: Suppose the fifty thousand men, instead of cepting the conditions forced upon them by private ownership of the means production and distribution, quietly, with determination and without show violence, should proceed to take possession of the shops, mills, mines, facries and transportation service, and announce their intention to operate tem all to prevent hunger and cold, save human life and forestall human isery by eliminating profit and producing for use alone.

And suppose the unemployed in every industrial center of the country tould proceed in the same way to carry out the same program for the same arpose.

sould proceed in the same way to carry arrows.

What could be done with one or two million men determined to carry arough that program? What could the State do? Arrest them as thieves? hen what?. Lock them up?. In that case the State would have to shelter died feed them. The thing is manifestly impossible. The vast multitude rould be discharged.

And as soon as that happened they would go back to the idle mills, mines and factories and again start them up. And would they again be arrested? rehaps. But they would again be discharged.

And again they would return to the mills and factories—the only places in the planet where they know how to be useful to society and supply their rants.

wants.

And about this time SOCIETY would begin to take notice; the extraordinary spectacle of millions of men willing to work but denied the opportunity by the private owners of the mills, mines. factories, and so forth,
starving to death and their enforced idleness entailing want and wretchedness

on millions of women and childrent.
The entire country would be rocked and swayed by the awful tragedy;
ventionalism would stand appalled in its presence and conservatism would

conventionalism would stand appalled in its presence and conservatism would run to cover.

The millions of workers would once more take possession of their means of employment and HOLD them. Society would be face to face with the revolutionary climax; the workers, masters of the workshops, would become the arbiters of society; the workers would remodel government; the State as a coercive machine, or a capitalist committee, would disappear; the Industrial Commonwealth, with the useless, grafting politicism cut out and the industrial administration installed, would be established.

Between capitalism and this consummation stands Charity and Ignorance; that's all.

THE SHOP AND THE BALLOT

THE SHOP AND THE BALLOT

It is contended that the emancipation of our class from the bondage of capitalist industry can be achieved by the ballot alone, unsupported by any other form of organization than the political party. Let us examine this attitude in the light of facts and experience. If it can be demonstrated to be sound, there is nothing left for us but to unite in a political party and march to the polling booth. If, on the other hand, it can be shown beyond doubt or cavil that the economic (industrial) organization is not merely necessary but indispensable to the accomplishment of our purposes, then common sense suggests that we organize industrially where we work—in the shop shill, factory, mine and transportation service.

It is a matter of common information that the present masters of the avenues of employment have the power to close their plants whenever it suits them to do so; they also have the power to open their plants when they will. With marked frequency the owners of plants where large numbers of workers are employed, have announced their decision to operate their establishments on the special days when men go to the polls to vote. In spite of laws declaring the day of election a legal holiday and providing specifically for the convenience of workingmen in recording their votes, the employing class puts every obstacle possible in the way of a free expression of opinion. They order their establishments opened and run on full time; they threaten with discharge any worker absenting himself from his employment on that day, thus disfranchising the "free American citizens" whose economic serviture imposes upon them the necessity of complying with the whim of an industrial tyrant. Our readers will be able to recall instances almost without number where this has occurred.

What remedy for this state of affairs is there in the ballot box alone?

strial tyrant. Our readers with the noise to recan instances annote without their where this has occurred.

What remedy for this state of affairs is there in the ballot box alone? rorkingmen may insist upon the right to vote only at the cost of losing r jobs and facing starvation, the law of self-preservation will decide their on. They will remain at work; they do remain at work and the bosses' midstion of the workers and nullification of their rights as citizens

valls.

A perfect economic organization of the workers in the shop, mill, mine factory would make such a condition impossible. But no organization craft lines, dividing the workers in one plant into a score or more squade h a score or more cross-purposes, jealousies and jurisdiction fights, can the alternation.

t the armsuon.

The workers must be organised industrially even to protect what they have of political liberty, and in that way the I. W. W. alone seeks to

Last Call But One

Last Call But One

This issue of The Bulletin is No. 51; the succeeding number will complete the volume and round out the first year of its publication. There will be one more call on those who subscribed a year ago to renew. The paper should receive the support of every member of the organization and its sympathizers. It is the organization's property; in its preservation and betterment every member that an interest. This interest should first manifest itself in renewing expiring subscriptions, then in obtaining new ones to extend its influence and promote the cause it stands for. Remember, that unless you renew your paper will be stopped. No other course is left to us by the rullings of the Postoffice Department but to cut you off the list unless you renew. You will miss The Bulletin when it stops coming; so get your order for renewal, with 50 cents for a year, into the mail while it is fresh in your mind.

cents for a year, into the mail while it is fresh in your mind.

It was again demonstrated last Sunday that there is a definite and growing interest among the workers of Minard was the state of the sunday of the

The capitalists of America say "the workers have to learn that they cannot control dustry," and it makes no difference whether Pierpont Morgan repeated it in that interview or not. But the workers are learning that to control industry is their peculiar mission, and that unless they do there is no hope for them. The definite result of the class struggle is the control of industry by the workers; industrial unionism is the definite way to that end.

The practical answer to the cry of our enemies that the I. W. W. is "dead" is for each local union to do its part in supporting the work of general head-quarters. This support consists mainly in the payment of dues. Local accretaries are urged to give immediate attention to statements of the financial standing of their locals and remit balances due the general office.

Adv. De Bella, member of Italian In-dustrial Workers' Union of Philadel-phia and editor of "II Proletrio," will be in Chicago in three or four weeks and has agreed to serve voluntarily as organizer for Italians in the I, W. W. Any Italian workers desiring his serv-ices should communicate with Vincent St. John, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago.

The I. W. W. stands for the solidarity of the propertyless working class and no organization to emancipate that class vigetting possession of the tools of production and all means of employment. All the machinations of hell will be used spainst us to destroy us; it rests with T. W. W. men to see that the plots of he enemy do not prevail.

The first man to send \$5.00 for our "hard times" scrip issue is our Japanese fellow-worker. K. Tetsuka. He is going to keep the specimen and will not offer it for redemption. This is a good example for about one thousand members of the I. W. W. to follow. Send \$1, \$2 or \$5 and get a "sample" to frame.

frame.

One by one the obstacles in the way of that April conference to "reconstruct" industrial unionism are cropping out. The W. F. M. "went on record" against the contract system, but John Mitchellurges the U. M. W. to stick to the contract system. That's a promising condition for unity!

The 22d of February is something more than the birthday of George Washington; it is also the first anniversary of the birth of The Industrial Union Bulletin, adding to the historical importance of that day in the calendar. Send in your renewal and a new subscriber.

S. S. Dickinson, 87 Wabash avenue, Chicago, to complete a file of The Bulletin, wishes to obtain the following copies: Numbers 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 23. If you have any of these to spare, forward them direct to the address

If the Japanese at home, as some folks tell us, get "only 25 or 35 cents ady and live comfortably on it." their condition is better than that of the American, who gets four or six times as much and starves on it. If not, why

Fellow-Workers Gaines and Hagen-son were delegated to represent the I W. W. in a convention of the unem-ployed held in St. Louis last week and called by James Eads How, who pro-vided hospitality for those attending.

Unity is worth while; it is desirable and necessary; but we again remark that it cannot be accomplished on the perilous popularity of an individual or the compromise of fundamental prin-ciples.

"The Harp" is well strung and making most excellent music. Send for a sample copy. The subscription is 50 cents a year and the address 262 E. 66th St., New York, N. Y.

"Our Best Citizens"

We ask for bread and they give us stone;
For meat, and they fling us a bone;
They roll in plunder, and they dance
and laugh,
And worship alone the golden calf.

Their preachers prattle of "the vales of bliss";
Of "better, brighter worlds than this,"
While o'er their dying children mothers moan,
And earth is filled with grief and groan.

They drive hope's angel from the homes of men, And herd them in a slaughter pen—In the same old way, with the same old lies.
They work their will and freedom dies.

They've seized the flowers and the fruits of toil;
They claim the air and hold the soil;
And their's the ses, the sun, the sky, the light—
They hold them all by "vested right."

Their slaves and hogs are sleek and fast and fine;
Their pugs and poodles most divine;
In marble stalls from golden plates they feed,
While humans on a rag couch breed.

They drive hope's angel from the homes of men, And herd them in a slaughter pen—In the same old way, with the same old lies,

They work their will and freedom dies. -Covington Hall.

Beller Strike Case Ended

The two I. W. W. men, Samuel Lef-kowitz and Julius Thron, who had been charged by A. Beller & Co. with criminal assault and contempt of court, were contempt of the contempt of court, were contempt of court, were contempt of court, were contempt of the contempt of court, were contempt of the contempt of the charges, "Everyary 7, acquitted of the charges," In the charges of the contempt of the charges, and the charges of the charges, and the charges of the c

Philosophy of a Bummer

"Say," said the honey bee to its big cousin, the bumble-bee, "why don't you try to be of some use, you great, lazy lout? You're six times as big as I am, and ought to make six times as much honey, but all you seem to want is cought to live on, and when it comes to selecting a home you are satisfied with a hole in the ground or a place inside the clapboards of some old barn. Haven't you any ambition?"

"You little food," replied the other, "You little food," replied the other, "You little food," replied the other, "Thin you own the house you live it?," thin you own the house you live it?," thin you own the house you live it?, "Thin you own the house you live it?," I would not have a selfash to know you're in the graps of a selfash leak way you're in the control of the selfash way you have to have you gueen is a slave, and is you haven't a bit of sense. If you haven't a bit of sense. If you want to be happy and independent, be a bum, like me." And the big bumble-bee bumbled lazily on its way.—C. W. T.

Hard Luck in the West

Mard Luck in the West
The cowboy sat down on the
ground, fingered a roll of bills and
looked sadly at his pard.
"Bill," he said, "it's no use. I can't
go to town with you to-day."
"Why?" asked Bill,
"l'Ive only got \$25 to my name."
"Figger it up ag'in," said Bill,
"No use. I've figgered it up a
dozen times, and it always comes out
the same. I'l'Il take \$20 fer the drunk,
dollar an' a half fer ca'tridges,
an' that won't leave a cussed cent to
pay the fine."—Indianapolis Sun.

Industrial Union HANDBOOK

212 Bush Temple, Chicago

To Lumber and Wood Workers

keep his head above water. He admits the right of the lumber trust to impose any and all exactions. He has not the manhood or courage to raise a hand or lift his voice against such oppression. Such men as these merit nothing but contempt from their fellow workers, who are battling against the oppression of organized capital, that they may enjoy more of the fruits of their labor.

Others object to belonging to an organization that is fighting for the rights of the workers, on the ground that they are satisfied with their jobs and their hours and wages. This is the statement of an ignorant person; ignorant of the fact that Labor produces all wealth and that Labor should receive all that it produces. It is generally a man who is receiving very low wages and has long hours to work that makes a statement of this kind. He should also be classed with the man who is afraid of his job. Some of the highest paid men in the saw mills and in the camps are members of the Industrial Workers of the World, but they realize that Labor only receives one-fifth of what it produces and that the other four-fifths go into the hands of men who produce nothing. They also realize that to protect their own interests it is necessary for them to assist in bringing the most menial toiler up to a higher standard of living. They realize the class struggle: the INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS AND THE MASTERS ARE NOT IDENTICAL, and they know that their class, the working class, should have as much right to organize and educate themselves as the masters have, and refuse to be dictated to by any mushroom aristocrat as to what he shall belong to. Every scheme is being used by the capitalist class to keep the workers from entering upon their proper course. The giving of Christmas presents, a few shares of worthless stock, a small raise of pay on the side to a few, so that the few will always be on the side of the master to help oppress the other workers, are all tributes to the intelligence of the masters and to the ignorance and cowardice of the subservie

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.

The Industrial Workers of the World carries on its work of education and prints literature in every language, and no person need be ignorant of the workings or teachings of Industrial Unionism. It aims to teach its members that there is a class struggle in society, and that the struggle is caused by economic conditions; that the workers are filched out of four-fifths of the product of their toil, so that a few can live in idleness. It teaches, the workers how to organize in every branch of an industry, and in all industries, and how to carry on such an organization, that when the proper time arrives, the workers instead of being driven out into the street to starve and rot in idleness at the behest of a small coterie of men, that they will continue production in the shop and refuse to starve, and will operate the different industries for the benefit of workers and not for parasites.

Fellow Workers: Do not be the easy prev of the Lumber

ate the different industries for the benefit of workers and not for parasites.

Fellow Workers: Do not be the easy prey of the Lumber Associations and trusts by keeping out of your Industrial organization. Remember, nothing can be accomplished without organization; follow the pattern set by your masters, and organize to get all you can and hold what you get.

No exorbitant initiation fee into all locals of Lumbermen is \$1.00, and the dues never exceed 50 cents per month. Ten wage earners can form a local and the charter outfit of books, seal, charter, eards, etc., costs \$10.00.

Do not throw this leaflet away, but talk matters over among your fellow workers, and see if you do not believe the conditions under which you work can be bettered, shorter hours established, and the life of the lumber worker, no matter what your occupation may be, improved in many ways by a thorough organization of the workers in every camp and town.

Mining in the West is no more important an industry than is lumbering; yet through the organization of that department no man works more than eight hours a day. There is no difference between a lumber worker and a miner; one is just as intelligent as the other, and there is no reason why an organization cannot be built in the near future that will be to the everlasting credit of the workers in this matter, but immediately join the lumbermen's local of the I. W. W., if there is one in your district; if not, at once send for an organizer to come and address you on the subject, and get a local started.

organizer to come and address you on the Suy, So., Address all requests for organizers to Fred W. Heslewood, National Organizer, Box 175, Kalispell, Mont., or to J. H. Walsh, National Organizer, 110 Occidental Ave., Seattle, Wash.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,

Asst. Sec. and Gen. Organizer,
212 Bush Temple,
Chicago, Ill.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen. Sec. I. W. W., 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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 together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of waith and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growning power of the employing class, because the trade 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 to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mis-lead the workers into the belief that the working class to mis-lead the workers into the belief that the working class 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, casse work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus mahing injury to one an injury to all.

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

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM

How Social Institutions Came Into Existence Through Changing Methods of Production

FROM THE PAST TO THE FUTURE

BY WORD H. MILLS

necessity, servility and degradation on the other—there, in my view, is slavery.

"I. Wherever certain human baings devote their time and thoughts mainly to obeying and serving other human beings and this not because they choose to do so, but because they must, there is a community not very far from slavery.

"2. Wherever human beings exist in such relations that a part, because of the position they occupy and functions they perform are generally considered an inferior class to those who perform other functions or none, there (I think) is slavery.

"3. Wherever human beings exist in such relations that a part, because of the position they occupy and functions they perform are generally considered an inferior class to those who perform other functions or none, there (I think) is slavery.

"3. Wherever the ownership of soil is slavery, and the community that the far larger number are compelled to pay whatever the few my asee fit to exact for the privilege of occupying and cultivating the earth, there is something very like slavery.

"4. Wherever opportunity to labor is obtained with difficulty and is so deficient to the commentation of the product, there is a very strong it in the complexity of present-day methods of industry did not exist. The ownership of the means of life of militation to slavery.

"5. Wherever is it deemed more reputable to live without labor, so that a gentleman' would be rather a shamed of a few corporation stockholders. To only such share, as an appaced to the product, there is a very strong it tendency to slavery.

"5. Wherever is it deemed more reputable to live without labor, so that a gentleman' would be rather a shamed of a few corporation stockholders. To only such share as a very strong it tendency to slavery.

"6. Continued meximal part of the comment of the product, there is a very strong it to the product, there is a very strong it to the product of the product, there is a very strong it to the product of the product, there is a very strong it to the product of the product of the

FROM THE PAST TO THE PUTURE

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It might be asked and within reason also, why was the work of the S. L. P. and the I. W. W. in New York ignored? Why was this, by no means small part contributed towards his liberation, ignored? Both of these bodies, as a whole, and the individuals therof, wherever and whenever opportunity offered, in season and out of season, were continually calling attention to the victims of capitalistic rapacity; nor by any means did they do what they did for the individual, as their attitude in the Preston, Smith matter will show, they are not for individuals. They are for "man." It was not expected that Haywood should humble himself to them. The best illustration of his recognition of the work done on their behalf would have been to refuse to speak where any body, a factor in their liberation, was refused representation. He had the power to do so. Whether he lacked courage, I do not know.

He stands, or rather says he does, for industrial organization.

PUBLICATIONS

De	t.	
23	Seattle Industrial Union No. 178, supplies \$1, sub-	
	scriptions \$1, received from	
	defunct Katalla Local	
	defunct Katalla Local \$43.30 W. G. Martin, contribution	45.
23	W. G. Martin, contribution	
	70c, convention report 30c C. Trainor, subscription	1.0
23	cards	2.
23	J. A. Erickson, convention	
	report	
24	Worcester Industrial Union	
	No. 60, literature New York Industrial Union No. 417, assessment for	.0
24	New York Industrial Union	
	December	
24	E. Besselmann, assessment	
	20c, contribution \$5	5.
24	Rochester Industrial Union No. 51, dues \$1.50, assess-	
	ment \$3, subscription 50c	.50
24	E. William, dues 25c, Bulle-	
-	tins \$1, literature 65c, sup-	
	plies 10c	2.0
24	Wm. Brann, subscription	
24 24	J. Sweeney, subscriptions Buffalo Industrial Union	1.0
24	No. 43, contribution J. Ber-	
	natz	111111111
24	M. E. Kleiminger, literature.	
26	W. Kopke, subscriptions A. Person, convention report	-
26 26	E. Guth, subscription 25c	- 3
26	Victoria Industrial Union	•
	No. 44, dues for Dec.	
	\$9.45, contribution \$6.30	15.7
26	New Orleans Industrial	8.7
26	Union No. 38, subscriptions Portland Industrial Union	6.7
20	No 92 assessment \$3.50.	

2	American Express Co. for week ending Nov. 29	
2	Ida Mfg. Co., on account	
4	J. H. Walsh, organizer, on	3
	account	1
•	D. R. Ginsburg, stenog- rapher, for week ending	
4	Nov. 30	1
•	count A	3
4	R. Katz, advanced by Pater-	2
5	W. Yates, mileage	_
6	J. H. Walsh, organizer, on	
7	American, Express Co., for	2
-	week ending Dec. 7	
7	O. Justh, for week ending Nov. 16	1
9	C. C. Spotswood, rent and	Ī

254.38 1.25 15.00

| 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |

22.69 25.00 45.00 15.00

Nov. 16

C. C. Spotswood, rent and light for Dec.

The lumber jacks are not to be for November

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The pare the light and glory of the world.

All wisdom is of them, all justice,

November

The pare the light and glory of the world.

All wisdom is of them, all

Financial Statement Dec. 10 F. W. Kleese, on account.... 725 State Bank of Chicago, on account note to Kerwin 254 10 Industrial 11 Industrial Union Manifesto

It was more important at that Cingliant convention of the A. F. of Lo gett ind of Pomercy, the political opponent of the machine bosses, than open the common of the A. F. of Lo gett and the support of treating live workers.

Ed. Boyce and the other delegate workers are the common of the common o more due

| No. |

they be removed to Mexico and Attorney Holstein, who with Job Harriman, representing the Mexicans, and Oscar Lawler, the United States district attorney, both were asked what was likely to be done.

"They will be dismissed," prophesied Mr. Holstein, "but either way they will be honored by their friends. If they go free they will be heroes. If they go to their execution in Mexicology with the martyrs."

"They will be martyrs."

"They will be martyrs."

"They will be gual positiveness.

—Los Angeles Express, Jan. 27.

The Heretic

Heresy and knowledge are synonymous terms, for the heretic is above
all else a questioner and a seeker.
The race owes all it ever had, all it
has, all it ever will have to its heretics,
for the heretics have forever been the
light and glory of the world.
The history of the heretics marks
the progress of humanity.
But for them the race would be one
of cave-men still.
It was they who caused the blind
to see, the deaf to hear, the speak, the lame to walk.
They are the light and glory of the
world.

They are the light and glory of the

and emperors of earth prisoners in their palaces.

They have made democracy a living faith in the hearts of men—
The masters tremble—
The thrones are crumbling—
The sun of equality is shining through the clouds at last.
Let us thank the heretics.
They are the light and glory of the world.

They are the light and glory of the world.

To heresy, the race owes all; to orthodoxy, nothing.

Every star in the firmament of human knowledge was lighted by a heretic, as heretics have planted every flower in the field of thought and mined every jewel on the robe and in the crown of progress.

On their broken hearts the race climbs out of the valley of ignorance and oppression.

They made brutes men.

They will make men gods.

They are the light and glory of the world.

—Covington Hall.

VIITORUL SOCIAL Roumanian Socialist Monthly

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LET THE LIGHT IN

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Here is a good con

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OUR BOOK LIST



ELOW we give a partial list of books which we are prepared to supply to readers of this paper. As will be seen the list contains many of the books with the contents of which Industrial Unionists should be familiar. They range from light, but instructive pamphlets, to the scientific and philosophical works of Labriola, Morgan and Marx. Any book in the list will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, and we ask all members of the organization and readers of this paper to order their books from us.

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thics and the Materialist Conception of History. Rautsky	30
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Communist Manifesto. Marx and Engels	ñ
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Industrial Unionism. Debs	.05 .06
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WM. E. TRAUTMANN

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Point "The Harp" for A Lines Francis of the Poster Charles Charles from Markey Charles Charles from Markey Charles Charles from Markey Charles fro

To know what Industrial Unionism is you must read what is said about it by its friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. The following are recommended to workingmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is:

Randhosk of Indestrial Unionism, Se Constitution of the I. W. W., Rapart of Sacretary Transmann, Se "Indestrial Unionism," Advancy Se "Berning Question of Trades Unionism," Syn. No. Long., Se "Harding Constitution of Trades Unitedism," by B. De Leen, Se "Address to I. W. W. Preamble."

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WM. E. TRAUTMANN

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