OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. L. No. 52.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 22, 1908.

50c. a Year.

LABOR FEDERATION SEPARATES THE WORKERS The Industrial Workers of the World, being composed of class-conscious militant wage workers, is the only organization that stands for the emancipation of the working class from wage local transfer of the working class from wage wages.

Louisville Hold Meeting

Dastardly Work of "Labor Leaders" in Organizing Scab Unions

Research to the property of the Control of the Con

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THE FEARS OF A POLITICIAN

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Mr. Taft, choice of Mr. Roosevelt for president, subject to a ratification by a lot of Mr. Roosevelt's officeholders who expect to setain their jobs under Mr. Taft, affording the country another example of the game of politics as it is played for the deception of the great American voter, is receiving a good deal of attention just now from the intellectual prostitutes of the capitalistic press. To the labor movement he is known principally as the original injunction judge. But this is not Taft's only title to distinction. He has a prior claim. Among all the prominent politicians in the country today he has a right to be known as the original opponenj of Socialism.

Back in 1894 Taft delivered an address before the law students of the University of Michigan. It was an address that, according o the reports of the time, 'went to the root of things.' He was then a Federal judge and expressed himself as being greatly disturbed over "a change of sentiment in certain of our people." This change he found in the acceptance "by our people of the doctrines of Socialism," which "make a thoughtful man fear that if the tendency is to grow in popular weight and intensity our boasted constitutional guarantees of property will not be worth the par, hment on which they were originally written."

That fear was believed to be well grounded when it was uttered, fourteen years ago. At that time the Socialist sentiment found expression at the ballot box to the extent of less than 30,000 votes. Yet it was sufficient to disturb Judge Taft and make thoughtful men pause over the possible destruction of the "guarantees of property."

After the lapse of fourteen years, during which the Socialist (?) votes have increased from 30,000 to 400,000, the former judge, now prospective president, holds very much the same views and entertains the same fears Just recently he said: "If the abuses of monopoly and discrimination cannot be restrained, Socialism will triumph and the institution of private property will perish."

be restrained, Socialism will triumpin and the institution will periah." Mr. Taft is no more disturbed by Socialist votes in 1908 than he was in 1894.

Whether the institution of private property shall perish or persist depends then upon the success which monopolistic masters have in "restraining" themselves—of course, through the political machine of which Taft himself, we are told, will soon be the official head. Since the institution of private property has been built up and is maintained by the owning class largely through the control of men of the Taft breed—that is, by lawyers—it is well for members of the working class to ask themselves if the "next president," as the official head of the political department of capitalism, can restrain the "abuses of monopoly." And it should not be forgotten that the present political representative of capitalism at Washington has signally failed to do what Mr. Taft says must be done if the "institution" is to be preserved.

Mr. Taft is a lawyer, and a lawyer who firmly believes in the institution of private property. He belongs to the property-owning class. In his training and habits of mind he is essentially a defender of that class. If he were not so, then he could not be president. Most, if not all, the laws which he has helped to make and administer are laws in the interest of property. They are laws opposed to the interests of those who toil. Law should stand for human rights; Taft makes law stand for property rights. Taft has no such noble conception as that of the poet who said:

"Before the law was written down with parchment or with pen—

"Before the law was written down with parchment or with pen— Before the law made property, the moral law made men; Law stands for human rights, but when it fails those rights to give, Then let law die, my brother, but let human beil.gs live."

Then let law die, my brother, but let human beings live."

Taft will serve the economic masters of the land, just as others have done. The institution of private property—in the essential means of life, the resources, tools and opportunities of employment—will perish by no act of the Roosevelts or Tafts. Under their administration of the political agencies of capitalism it will rather gain extension of its lease of power in efforts to deceive the workers with false ideas of free government. Taft will not be president in the interest of human rights and the class which creates wealth by the expenditure of its labor power, but in the interest of the dominant economic class and of private property. So long as the working class is dependent on the present owners of productive capital for a job and a living, so long will that class be economically impotent. When the workers shall put life and opportunity to live above statute books and parchments and organise to control for their own use the means of life and opportunity, they will succeed, and with their success Socialism triumphs. Industrial organization, not votes, will disturb the class served by Mr. Taft.

AN AGENT OF THE CAPITALISTS

AN AGENT OF THE CAPITALISTS

The great mass of Americans are victims of the delusion that all the autocrats in the world live in Russia, or other "foreign" parts, and that the United States is free from that species of rulers. The notion is, of course, as silly as most political ideas entertained by the money-gubbing descendants of the Pilgrim fathers, who have in their quest for wealth departed as far from the ideals of some of their forbears as it is possible to go and still preserve any resemblance to free government. The average American who traces his lineage back to revolutionary days is oblivious to the fact that in the American system of government there has developed an autocrat who wields a power unapproached by that of scarcely any single individual in the world. We refer to the speaker of the house of representatives. Occupying a position to which he is not chosen by the people, he is the tool of the great syndicates, trusts and combines which control the country's industries. These capitalistic combines, through a political department maintained by them to conserve their economic power, select from among the representatives elected "by the people" a speaker who can be depended upon to safe-guard their interests. The result is that the speaker is the man depended upon to see to it that no legislation inimical to capitalist interests is allowed to pass. His election is invariably nothing more than a ratification of the choice made by the masters of the "system;" it is nothing more nor less than the economic power of a class in control of the speaker, who, in turn, controls the acts of the supposedly popular branch of government. The trusts, combines and syndicates are behind and around the speaker's chair; they are in the committee rooms wherever economic questions are discussed; they follow a measure from its inception to its triumph (if it serves their interests) and to its death if it is against them. And in the regulation of the whole matter of framing up bills the speaker, is the supervisor and

An Appeal to the **Old Guard of Frisco**

Get bug, worker! It is now a few or more with your deares! What kind is returned being to set the old greatly and it is his normal of the set of the set of a self-day work of the sight, which is the production of the self-day work o

Under the auspices of Millinery Vorkers Industrial Union No. 53, of New York, Miss Jane A. Roulston spoke in Monday, February 17.

The District Council of Newark, N. J., held its first meeting for the new term last Sunday, at which new delegates were seated.

Jas. T. Hunter, of New York, lectured under the auspices of Paterson (N. J.) D'strict Council, Sunday afternoon, February 16.

Jas. P. Thompson spoke last Sunday, February 16, at Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, on Industrial Unionism and the I. W. W.

W. W.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., Local (nion 160, Hartford, Conn., gave an enrtainment and dance.

striamment and dance.

From the Seattle District

A few weeks ago I sent in a short article reviewing the I. W. W. situation in Scattle and vicinity. Possibly few largarsphreat to many of the weeks ago is sent in a short article reviewing the I. W. W. situation in Scattle and vicinity. Possibly few largarsphreat to many of the week ago and the programment of the best was allowed who read The Bulletti weekly, and for that reason I shall jot off a few of the stops of progress as seen from an inta-dustrial point of view.

The Chartering of the Public Service Workers' Union so far appears to be making a success. Through it three language branches have been organized—Italian, Greek and Servian—which are all doing nicely. Meetings are as follows: Monday nights the Italian branch; Tuesday nights, the greek workers' Union; Wednesday nights, the greek workers of the working class, I. H. WALSH, I

ifving the workers of this northwest country.

On Sunday, March 1st, we will perfect a loggers' union. There are some fifty members of this industry in the mixed local, who will be transferred to their respective industrial union. We are all the state of the state

Industrial Unionists Expose the How Corruption Fund

Mational Organizer, I. W. W. San Francisco, Cal.

Workers' Union have districted the city of Scattle into three districts, and have alceted a delegate for each district, who are in the field each day, and from the efforts we all expect good returns in the future.

On Sunday, February 2d, delegates assembled in Seattle from nearly every and organized a district council. All the delegates from the first of the delegates assembled in Seattle from nearly every in favor of the district work. All the delegates from the first of the district council, but to vote to the establishing of a newspaper and of the district council, but to vote to the establishing of a newspaper and of the district council, but to vote the establishing of a newspaper and of the district council, but to vote the establishing of a newspaper and printing plant on the Pacific coast provided the same be located in Vancouver. However, the majority favored the start is in district a conciling of the paper, when we are able to maintain it, in Seattle, as it is the industrial center of the northwest country.

Several of the local unions who had to delegates at the meeting to organize the council, have already arranged to pay the intervention of the district council and as soon as sufficient find the council have already arranged to pay the intervention of the district council and as soon as sufficient find the council have already arranged to pay the council and as soon as sufficient find the council have already arranged to pay the council and as soon as sufficient find the council have already arranged to pay the council and as soon as sufficient find the council have already arranged to pay the council and as soon as sufficient find the council have already arranged to pay the council and as soon as sufficient find the council have already arranged to pay the council and as soon as sufficient find the council have already arranged to pay the council and as soon as sufficient find the council have already arranged to pay the council and the council

asid bond to be retired at the rate of 4 per cent of the principal per annum; and that against this bond the secretary of the treasury of the United State of the Unit

BROTHERHOOD OF CAPITAL AND LABOR IN CASE AND CAS

Industrial Unionism—Means and Methods—Active and Passive Action.

By Wm. A. Trautn

(Note.—The matter following under this head is the third installment of a series, which, when completed and revised, will be printed as the Second Handbook on Industrial.Unionism.)

Handbook on Industrial Unionism.)

ANTIQUATED AND OUTWORN METHODS.

In the days of handicraft the journeymen of a given trade would form their guids; primarily founded to loster the fraternal spirit and enforce strict observance of trade rules among the journeymen, they often entered into compacts with the guid masters in instituting restrictive measures for the elimination of competition among those who were permitted to become journeymen and masters as well, thus establishing a certain monopoly in the opportunities to gain accession to the ranks of either.

With the advent of manufacture on larger scale, the guild-master was gradually eliminated, but skill and handicraft were citil required in the operation of certain parts of manufacturing concerns. Small nanufacturers were competing against each other on the market; the skilled nanufacturers were competing against each other on the market; the skilled handics, as long as same was not overstocked, took advantage of the fact that the demands exceeded the supply; manufacturers often profited from the predicament of others in the same line of business in their having trouble with the mechanics; trades unions embracing workers in the same mechanical vocation irrespected of what kind of factory employed, resembled in forms, methods, as well as their relations to the employers, the guilds of yore.

Strikes of Crafts.

on what kind or jactory employed, resembled in torms, methods, as well as their relations to the employers, the guilds of yore.

Strikes of Crafts.

A strike of tradesmen in one manufacturing concern could be made successful on account of these conditions; the walk-out from one establishment of all craftsmen could stop the work completely. A manufacturing concern which was declared a "rat shop" was frequently anable to secure mechanics; the method of declaring such concerns under restrained them in the operation of the establishment; trades unions were thus successful by employing these methods to gain demands for their members.

Craft Strikes in Many Shops.

Even after manufacturers combined together for mutual self-protection, it often happened that skilled mechanics in all shops of a given industry could monopolize the jobs and paralyze manufacture, because their skill expured, and by restrictive rules enforced in these unions, they took care that human displacers were not available in times of disagreement on terms of employment. Other workers in the shops of that same industry, with the development of the industrial system, increased to be the majority of the total number employed, were absolutely at the mercy of hose holding the monopoly over skilled pursuits, and they were never allowed to combine for their own self-protection, because at the same ratio that they could be kept unorganized were the eraft unionists able to prosper at their expense.

Craft Union Strikes Successful.

Strikes of craftsmen could thus be carried on with good success, although in most of such strikes the majority of employes of a given shop had no interest whatsoever, they becoming involved only because the proportionately few whose skill and higher workmanship were needed would suspend work when their own craft interests were to be protected, without regard to the others.

It often happened (and these are thousand of senters.)

Industrial Union Pathillies. Voice and hear work of the test industry with belief the control supplies of the control of the c Strikes of crafteme could thus be carried on with good success, although in most of such strikes the majoritorious of the proportionately few whose skill and higher workmanship were needed would suspend work when their own craft interests were to be protected, without regard to the others.

It often happened (and there are thousands of proofs of this fact) that it craft unionistial grievance of the others, who were also forced into idlenters of the craft unionistial grievance of the others, who were also forced into idlenters and the craft unionistial grievance of the others, who were also forced into idlenters and the craft unionistial grievance of the others, who were also forced into idlenters and the craft unionistial grievance of the others, who were also forced into idlenters and the craft unionistial the craft unionistial of the control of the union of the control of the unionistial grievance of the others, who were the unorganized or sometimes members of another carft union. And there are thundred of instances on record when these latter would not return to work at the same time when the originators of a sustential of the craft union in stances on record when these latter would not return to work at the same time when the originators of a sustential of the craft union and the subdividing property of the craft union in England, but more so in the United States of America. It was only a continuous fight for a "better plob." But more improved implements of production and the subdividing prepert workers; those craftsmend displaced sought redress in other fields; the craft unions are the result of this fight for "new jobs" for the members for each particular trade; and while new myrind all trade demarcations, of craft union work of the members of craft union work of the cardial unions and the subdividing prepert workers; those craft unions against craft Unions.

Thousands of cases could be enumerated where one craft union the demarcation of the cardial unions are about the craft union of the craft union of t

workday would begin; the printers gave about one year's notice about their contemplated move for the eight-hour work-day; in fact, every large craft union adheres to this policy.

The manufacturers, thus given warning, could always prepare themselves for a long-lasting suspension of operations, when necessary engage strikebreakers in advance or store up goods in anticipation of a protracted struggles. For instance, the coal mine owners (operators) knew always months ahead; that is since the "United Mine Workers" entered into contracts with them, when demands for improved working conditions would be made, they always stored up enough coals in advance to be prepared for a suspension of work for weeks and months. During the close-down of the mines they could sell the accumulated coal for higher prices, while the mine workers were always compelled to accept the terms of the operators. The coal miners by giving advance notices to their exploiters of their institutions helped to defeat themselves in every battle. And this is the case in every industry where workers have adopted "craft union methods" in their dealings with the enemy, the employing class; thus demonstrating time and again that craft unions help the employers in defeating the workers in wage wars.

Big Funds of No Avail.

While employers and labor leaders would preach the harmony of inter-

unions help the employers in defeating the workers in wage wars.

Big Funds of No Avail.

While employers and labor leaders would preach the harmony of interests, so to be safeguarded during the terms of a contract, the workers themselves were made to believe that large funds were necessary to maintain the conditions once established.

Big funds were accumulated, and in the event of rupture after expiration of agreements the workers prepared themselves for long-lasting conflicts. "Let us fight capital with capital!" was the slogan. But while the employers were forearmed by the advance notices given, the workers would use up the accumulated funds and pay alone the costs of war with the employing class. The capitalists, having time for preparation, could wait in ease until the big funds were exhausted and then dictate the terms of settlement and employment.

Employers Dividing the Workers.

must were exhausted and then dictate the terms of settlement and employment.

Employers Dividing the Workers.

But craft union methods and usages could not subdue the rebellious spirit of all workers. Every day occurrences only emphasize the fact that craft union influence is waning, and detestable to the large mass of wage earners. More so had the capitalist good grounds to depend on these unions for relief when in trouble. Hundreds of eases could be clusted the large mass of wage earners workers would apply into the capitalists of eases could be clusted to the large mass of wage to the set of a spontaneous manifestation of their feeling ignore all pleas of the employers for the end of the capitalists; they would enter into agreements with the employers for their respective craft unions, although not having one solitary man or woman as members of the

A Brief History of the Industrial Union Manifesto

BY WM. E. TRAUTHANN

unions they claimed to represent. They would even go so far as to guarantee the filling of places of strikers, if the workers formerly employed in positions covered by that craft union would efuse to return to work under the conditions of contract made at the behest of the employers by labor leaders. Or the employers would promise in such critical events aligher wages and better conditions for members of a given craft so to separate them from the rest of the strikers or locked-out comrades, and beat one portion of workers after another piecemeal.

Yonkers Local Approves

PETER JACOBSON, J. A. CLINE,

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Under the auspices of the I. W. W.
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and dance will be held at German-American Assembly Rooms, 3095 Third avenue (near 166th L station), New York
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which 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 Labriols, 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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