AN I. W. W. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS ORGANIZED

AN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS FORMED.

Twenty-two delegates, representing textile unions from 15 states, met in convention in Chicago, May 9th, to organize the International Industrial Union of Textile Workers. The convention, according to its purpose of forming a National Industrial Union, was called by the General Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, and was held at the Chicago Union Building, 500 Wabash Avenue. The secretary of the convention was William Sill, of the American Federation of Labor. The Union Building was the site of the convention.

The convention was held on Monday and Tuesday, May 9th and 10th, and was attended by delegates from 15 states. The convention was called to order by George T. Mott, chairman of the convention, who read the call of the convention and introduced the president of the American Federation of Labor, who spoke briefly of the organization of the convention. The convention then proceeded to elect officers, who were: president, George T. Mott; vice-president, W. J. H. O'Malley; secretary, J. W. A. advertisement.

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TAKING THEIR MEDICINE—(This Mark is Ours.)—Three were laid off at the Milwaukee town hall and two at the Milwaukee shops after election. We wonder if these men can now see the good in the "socialist" and "socialistic" labor movements in the Milwaukee and their bread and betterment!"—Social Democrat Herald. April 19, 1908.

WHAT KIND OF MEDICINE?—We wonder whether a Mayor of Milwaukee, if elected on a "Social Democrat" ticket, would order the distribution of such "medicines" to his constituents. Didn't seem to be much about—those employers—the power of the $18,000 votes when they invited the speakers of the Social Democrats to address the workers in the shops. (This according to a report in the S. D. H.)

No, gentlemen, only the change of ownership of the implements of production will bring about the destruction of wage labor and stop the use of capital for wages...but for a full extent of what the workers produce. There is no question that there is an implicit productivity to be coped with an "organised productivity," their Councils of Industrial Unions will supervise the production of these implements. There is no question that there is a way that all the goods of life—not only bare necessities—will be available to all the workers. There will be, of course, some relation between the workers' labor and the work produced by them. But the mode of production and distribution is only one of the means of life. We need a change of the whole social system. We need a change in the whole industrial organization of society. We need a change in the whole social system.

This can only be accomplished by the economic organization of the working class. The working class is the finest weapon of the world. The agents of the world—Millwaukee is a tool for this to fail; public creative, administrative, and executive power can be no more effective in enforcing their wills and mandates, and the full import of that there is no relation between their use of their tools and the enjoyment in common of all these necessities and goods of life, created by labor, and labor alone.

BRIEF ARGUMENTS—Slavery is the price of peace for the worker under capitalism. Economic freedom is the only solution for the labor problem. Socialists will be held fast at the worker's动脉 to make it real.

Industrial peace will not be realized until the working class is master of the machinery that they have created and use to produce for their own needs.

Industrial unions provide the organization by which the workers will administer the production and distribution of wealth in the world.

Organized industrially for the purpose of ending the class struggle.

The Western Federation of Miners, for example, by a referendum vote, determined to have a national strike in 1914, because the strike was the result of a number of years. The Federal Civic and its allies, the F. M. I., will go forward with their march to a national strike. The movement to a national strike to organize labor unions?

But the world will prove on and off.

NO MORE FITTAPS.—NO MORE COMMUNE—SLAUGHTER.

On another page we are reproducing a story of a "Resolution." Not the disposition made of that affair, for a rule of opinion is such an event—nor in any moment where the resolution had its origin —what over the increasing array of industrial unions today is the fact that ideas, then sounded and laughed at by great luminaries in the political area are today permeating the working class and guiding them in their propaganda and constructive work for industrial unionism.

The necessity of organization in the economic field as a weapon for defense by the workers against the encroachments of the capitalist class—the economic organization of the workers must be a constructive force for the amendment of working conditions in a Social Commonwealth, both embodied in the declaration of principles evinced by the movement of the Workingmen's Industrial Union in its state of capital and direct and social services and voluntary denials, which are already accepted and tutored elements; yet the principles they have become so familiar as the deciding force in the shaping of affairs in the revolutionary movement.

Let us not be misunderstood; the Industrial Workers of the World are reviving the original claims of the movement of the League of the Social Revolutionaries, that we have no desire to be disliked by any kind of organization, political or what not, to form a union that shall accomplish the end of organization for the purpose of ending the class struggle.

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INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908

Railway Craft, Labor Policies, the 16-New Law and the Finns.

I noticed in your Bulletin of March 30, the other day, that you had a feature on the "Railway Craft, Labor Policies, the 16-New Law and the Finns." I thought you might be interested in reading it, so I'm sending it along. There's a lot of detailed information in there that I think would be helpful.

Railway Craft, Labor Policies, the 16-New Law and the Finns.

The railway craft is a vital part of the American economy. It is the backbone of our transportation system and plays a crucial role in the movement of goods and people. Over the years, the railway craft has had to adapt to changing times and technological advancements. Today, the railway craft is facing new challenges as it navigates the transition to an increasingly digital and automated world.

The 16-New Law is a recent legislative initiative aimed at improving workplace safety and health. The law focuses on the rights of workers to a safe and healthy workplace and has been praised for its comprehensive approach.

The Finns, or Finnish American railway workers, have a unique cultural and historical background. They have made significant contributions to the American railway industry, and their experiences provide valuable insights into the challenges faced by workers in the railway craft.

Reading the Bulletin of March 30, I found the article on the railway craft to be particularly informative. It highlighted the importance of the railway craft in our economy and the ongoing efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of railway workers. The 16-New Law is seen as a positive step in this direction.

As for the Finns, their story is one of resilience and adaptation. From their Finnish heritage, they have brought a unique perspective to the railway industry, and their experiences offer valuable insights into the challenges faced by railway workers.

Overall, the Bulletin of March 30 provided a comprehensive overview of the railway craft, the 16-New Law, and the Finnish American railway workers. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in these topics.

I hope you find this information useful. Please feel free to let me know if you have any questions or if there is anything else I can provide.

Warm regards,

[Your Name]
PREAMBLE OF THE I.W.W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want reign among millions of humanity. The working class and the employing class are两类不可调和的对立。Between these two classes a struggle must go on until victory is won for the working class by such a democratic revolution as will completely overthrow and destroy capitalism.

The Employing class have no other interest than their own, and can and will go on their guard against any such movement as may tend to @ any time prevent them from enjoying their monopoly of all the wealth they can produce.

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The working class must understand themselves as a class, must learn by experience, must prepare for revolution, which, withoutVisible in the image.