CAPITAL AND LABOR

BY COVINGTON HALL.

(Capital and labor are not always enemies. They are friends as well. They are both necessary for the production of wealth. Capital and labor are complementary. Capital is the product of labor, and labor is the product of capital. Capital can only be created by labor, and labor can only be maintained by capital. Labor is necessary to produce capital, and capital is necessary to maintain labor. The productivity of labor is increased by capital, and the productivity of capital is increased by labor. The two are interdependent and mutually beneficial. The prosperity of one depends on the prosperity of the other. The two must work together to achieve the goal of increased productivity and increased wealth.

WHAT THE WORKERS SHOULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO DO.

Because their wages and their hours have been reduced, it is not true that they are not working as hard as before. The workers are still the same as before, and the conditions of work are the same as before. The workers are still as hard-working as before, and the productivity of their labor is the same as before. The productivity of labor is increased by capital, and the productivity of capital is increased by labor. The two are interdependent and mutually beneficial. The prosperity of one depends on the prosperity of the other. The two must work together to achieve the goal of increased productivity and increased wealth.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The history of the American manufacturing industry is a history of growth and development. It has experienced numerous changes throughout its history. The industry has been shaped by a variety of factors, including technological advancements, changes in consumer demand, and shifts in the global economy. The manufacturing sector has played a crucial role in the economic development of the United States, and it continues to be an important component of the country's economy today. The industry has been the driving force behind the growth of the nation's economy, and it has provided employment opportunities for millions of Americans.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND THE FARMER.

At a convention of men and women who were assembled in convention hall, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we strongly recommend the farmers to the industrial workers, and the industrial workers to the farmers. We urge the farmers to support the workers, and the workers to support the farmers. It is in the interest of both the farmers and the workers to work together for the common good. The farmers and the workers should be united in the struggle for economic justice and social equality."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

As a result of the convention, a new organization was formed, the Industrial Workers of the World. The union was established to represent the interests of the workers and to negotiate with employers on their behalf. The organization was committed to the principles of economic justice and social equality, and it sought to empower workers to improve their working conditions and to secure fair wages and benefits. The union was a powerful force in the labor movement, and it played a significant role in shaping the course of the Industrial Revolution.
BRIEF ARGUMENTS.

Industrial Union Bulletin is working class solidarity on the economic and political field.

Cust. union is divided the workers in the workshop and at the ballot box.

Industrial Unionism is socialism with its working clothes on every socialist worker should have a suit—a card in the L. W.

Underorganized worker knowing or not an ally of ponerousness and an enemy to his class.

Comrade with capital are political by the workers prove the way for future disaster.

The capital's 'revenue' for the workers is to take four-fifths of the wealth the worker creates.

The workers' 'property' for the capital will be to give him all the 'security).

The superiority that a whole paid wage affects towards a poor human being to the extent that a Fifth Hundred Dollar Dollar stoole for a Five Hundred Dollar Chartist stoole.

History under private ownership levels down the worker's condition.

Machinery collectively owned will raise the level of the worker's condition.

The Citizens' Alliance, Miss Owners' Association, Civic Federation and as F. P. L. refuses to recognize the I. L. W. as a bona fide National Federation should be the member of the I. L. W. of mutual agreement between 'friends.'

The social conditions and the social characteristics of the day are that the capitalists are the owners of the machines by the company they hire.

What Karl Marx said about the economic organization of the working class.

In an appeal to the workers by J. Bicker, the Secretary. Treasurer of the General Metal Workers' Association of Germany, published in the "Weltbahn" the working class is divided.

In this appeal he refers especially to the opinion of Dr. Karl Marx, as the teacher of Ferdinand Lassalle, and at the same time the expression of the greatest political economists alive, and quotes from a letter received from him the following paragraph:

The unions are the training schools for Socialism. In the economic organization the workers are made militants, because they see the class struggle exemplified in the every day contact with the capitalists.

The unions are the training schools for Socialism. In the economic organization the workers are made militants, because they see the class struggle exemplified in the every day contact with the capitalists.

The unions are the training schools for Socialism. In the economic organization the workers are made militants, because they see the class struggle exemplified in the every day contact with the capitalists.

The unions are the training schools for Socialism. In the economic organization the workers are made militants, because they see the class struggle exemplified in the every day contact with the capitalists.

The unions are the training schools for Socialism. In the economic organization the workers are made militants, because they see the class struggle exemplified in the every day contact with the capitalists.

The unions are the training schools for Socialism. In the economic organization the workers are made militants, because they see the class struggle exemplified in the every day contact with the capitalists.

The unions are the training schools for Socialism. In the economic organization the workers are made militants, because they see the class struggle exemplified in the every day contact with the capitalists.

The unions are the training schools for Socialism. In the economic organization the workers are made militants, because they see the class struggle exemplified in the every day contact with the capitalists.
TEXTILE WORKERS CONVENTION

CONSTITUTION

Section 1. This Organization shall be known as the "National Textile Labor Union," and shall work with other labor organizations and unions for the advancement of the textile workers and shall seek to carry into effect the will of the workers in industrial, political and social matters.

Section 2. The objects of the organization shall be to work for the improvement of the wages of textile workers, their working conditions, and general welfare.

ARTICLE II. Objectives of the Union

Section 1. The objectives of the Union shall be to work for the improvement of the wages of textile workers, their working conditions, and general welfare.

Section 2. The Union shall work with other labor organizations and unions for the advancement of the textile workers and shall seek to carry into effect the will of the workers in industrial, political and social matters.

ARTICLE III. Duties of the Executive Board

Section 1. The duties of the Executive Board shall be to carry out the objects of the Union, to decide all matters affecting the interests of the Union, and to conduct the business of the Union.

Section 2. The Executive Board shall consist of nine members, three of whom shall be elected from each of the three divisions of the Union.

ARTICLE IV. Resolutions of the National Executive Board

Section 1. The resolutions of the National Executive Board shall be binding upon the members of the Union.

Section 2. The resolutions of the National Executive Board shall be binding upon the members of the Union.

ARTICLE V. Adoption of Resolutions

Section 1. The resolutions of the National Executive Board shall be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

Section 2. The resolutions of the National Executive Board shall be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE VI. Amendments to the Constitution

Section 1. Amendments to the Constitution shall be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

Section 2. Amendments to the Constitution shall be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE VII. Amendments to the By-Laws

Section 1. Amendments to the By-Laws shall be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

Section 2. Amendments to the By-Laws shall be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE VIII. Ratification of Resolutions

Section 1. The ratification of resolutions adopted by the National Executive Board shall be by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

Section 2. The ratification of resolutions adopted by the National Executive Board shall be by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE IX. Suspension of Members

Section 1. Members may be suspended from the Union for misconduct or willful violation of its rules and regulations.

Section 2. Members may be suspended from the Union for misconduct or willful violation of its rules and regulations.

ARTICLE X. Dissolution of the Union

Section 1. The Union may be dissolved by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

Section 2. The Union may be dissolved by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE XI. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws

Section 1. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws shall be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

Section 2. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws shall be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE XII. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws

Section 1. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws shall be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

Section 2. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws shall be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE XIII. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws

Section 1. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws shall be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

Section 2. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws shall be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE XIV. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws

Section 1. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws shall be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

Section 2. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws shall be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.
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 are found among millions of human laborers. Nor can they have peace so long as the employing class hold in their hands the instruments of life—food and clothing. The working class and the employing class are diametrically opposed in their interests. There can be no equality or goodwill between the two classes. There is nothing that can bring them together but the common bond of a spirit of class struggle and a class organization of the working class. Any difference of opinion or arguments on questions of tactics between the independent workers' organizations and the I. W. W. are differences of degree only, and have nothing to do with the differences of principle which are unalterable.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industry into fewer and fewer hands have brought into the working class a new consciousness of its needs. It realizes that the employing class is the source of the working class's difficulties and is the cause of the antagonism between the two classes. To better its condition the working class must declare itself a separate political party, distinct from the two hundred and fifty years old parties which have only harassed its conditions without improving them. The I. W. W. is a political party formed for the purpose of reducing and eliminating the difference between the two classes by bringing about the abolition of private property and the universal ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange. It is the only road to the emancipation of the working class and the emancipation of mankind from slavery and wretchedness.