

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. II, No. 19.

CHICAGO, JULY 4, 1908.

50c. a Year.

THE MARCH OF THE I.W.W. IN AUSTRALIA

By JAS. O. MORONEY

As readers and fellow workers of the Industrial Union Bulletin have been given a brief history of the growth and work of the I. W. W. propaganda in Australia, its further march along the road in this country should prove interesting.

The I. W. W. Clubs.

The clubs are growing and doing splendid educational work. Meetings are continually being held in Sydney, Melbourne and the mining centers of this state. N. S. W. As much literature as funds will permit is being continually distributed. The "five cardinal points" have penetrated far and wide, while the now world famous preamble is being promulgated as the twentieth century declaration of independence and defiance to organized capitalism.

In the Craft Unions.

In almost every craft union in New South Wales and Victoria we have advocates of both preamble and principles of the I. W. W., and even in the labor paradise, New Zealand, they are busy at their work.

In fact, the outlook for the firm establishment of the I. W. W. in Australia in the not distant future is optimistic. This is shown by the fact that the gallant fellow workers who lunched and fought, and are now fighting, to build up the twentieth century international in the greatest citadel of capitalism on this planet.

But the official "social" that is another story. They will have none of the preamble, or any "foreign" or "American" conceits in Australia. So the first chance they had of getting a desired vote on the question they reeked it out with contempt.

The I. W. W. Voted Down. The conference of the whole of the craft unions was held in Sydney at Easter and lasted nearly a fortnight.

According to the latest statistics officially published by the state government, the number of craft unionists resident in New South Wales were over 80,000 last June—a good force of them were consciously organized.

Every union was represented, almost at the conference, every imaginable "labor" proposal was advanced, though not one, except the I. W. W. proposition, touched the real kernel of the question.

Several unions sent along the I. W. W. resolution, but the best that came from the Coal Trimmers' Union of the great coal mining district of Australia, New Castle.

The debate on the question was the longest and most interesting of the conference. The man, Kelly by name, said it, though not showing a full grasp of the significance and meaning of the preamble, yet made some good points, and made them intellectually anyhow.

So far as they went beating the opposing craft jobbers and leaders, the most astounding statements were made against the I. W. W.—that it meant the general strike against political action for labor, and was playing into the hands of the capitalist class and deserted the working class. That was a sublime statement, and from such a quarter, from a man who is the lieutenant of W. M. Hughes, the man who leads the wharf laborers here and helped to prevent the solid front of united labor in the recent strike, and has tied them up with an agreement with the bosses and isolated them from the rest of the workers. This man, Kelly by name, said that the I. W. W. sent scabs from Chicago to Goldfield to take the

place of strikers; and his authority—Oh, yes, the San Francisco "Examiner." The following is the I. W. W. resolution and the amendment moved against it:

"Whereas, it has been demonstrated that our present system of craft unionism is hopelessly impotent to prevent the exactions of concentrated capital, and whereas, the position of the wage workers is, year by year, becoming more insecure, and, whereas, it is absolutely necessary that the workers should be organized industrially in order to cope successfully with the combination of capitalists, be it therefore resolved that this meeting adopt the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World as the basis of organization."

The following amendment was proposed by the Barrier Branch A. M. A. "Objective—The federation of the whole of the labor organizations of Australia, with the view of ensuring industrial peace through united action."

The voting resulted as follows: For the I. W. W., 23; for the amendment, 55; delegates absent, 23. Those are the figures published by "The Worker," the official labor organ.

It was fully expected that the I. W. W. would be voted down by its advocates, and also that the real revolutionary basis of it would not be adequately presented, or even seriously advocated, yet in spite of that fact, it was a most distinct advantage to have had the question so prominently brought to the front, and has given it a big advertisement.

If the unions behind those 23 delegates were convinced and conscious I. W. W. units, the organization could be NOW launched in Australia. But they are not; and some of the delegates need more light on the question.

In Australia, the matter has taken political action, and the Federal and State Parliaments have what they finally believe is a "Labor" Party, and cling to it with all a parent's fondness for its offspring. So those who, for personal reasons, are a mere onlooker, played upon the string that if the I. W. W. was adopted it would wipe out the Labor Party and the workers would lose their most powerful force. That the I. W. W. will have nothing to do with what is termed the "Labor" Party now in Australia, is correct; nor as an organization can it, or will it have anything to do with any political party whatever. The clubs must do a lot of educational work before it is possible to bring together a convention which will fully understand and accept the preamble, as the basis upon which the I. W. W. must be built.

A large number of workers, and perhaps the same applies to America, think the I. W. W. simply means to abolish craft organization in an industry and substitute an industrial union of all workers in any particular industry. They mean that form of unionism as a more effective weapon to fight the capitalist class than the craft one.

With further education, we are in hopes that they will see the light. They must be first gathered together, the seed sown, the soil tilled, and the harvest will follow.

I send you a copy of "The Worker" of Sydney, a very moderate and rapidly becoming wealthy concern, controlled by the Australian Workers' Union. It has a report of the debate on the I. W. W., though not a full one, nor as fair as it might have been on the side of the minority. If you can find space for the report it should prove interesting reading to the American fellow workers of what the craft leaders think of "foreign unionism."

We in Australia watch every development and follow the progress and fight of the I. W. W. with the greatest interest and enthusiasm. May 11, 1908. Sydney, Australia.

THE CIRCLE AROUND THE GLOBE COMPLETED.

This week we received a request for I. W. W. literature and Industrial Union Bulletin from Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.

It behooves all I. W. W. members to work with renewed energy towards extending the circulation of the I. W. W. As the circulation of the I. W. W. increases, the I. W. W. will gather strength at home and influence over the labor movement abroad.

PAUL LAFARGUE ON "INTELLECTUALS."

"Intellectuals" have eyes but they see not that it is the capitalist bourgeoisie which establishes that degrading equality, and to increase its wealth degrades intellectual labor to the point of paying it a lower rate than manual labor. We should have to put off the triumph of Socialism

not to the year 2000, but to the end of the world if we had to wait upon the delicate, shrinking, and impressionable hesitancy of the intellectuals. The history of the century is at hand to teach us just how much we have a right to expect from these gentlemen. They have not even the sense of professional class consciousness.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Third and Last Time.

From this date on, General Headquarters will fill only orders for I. W. W. publications. Orders for all other literature should be sent to the publishers direct. We are compelled to adopt this course on account of many orders received without the cash. The publishers need the money, and we are not in a position to pay in advance when locals keep on owing amounts due general headquarters.

HAMMER BLOWS.

By Theodore Johnson. The true Industrial Unionist does not care whether this or that political party convention "endorses industrial unionism" or not. He's trying to get the I. W. W. endorsed at the "conventions of workers" in the shop during the noon hour.

The practical Industrial Unionist when arguing with an A. F. of L.ite doesn't blame Gompers for all the pitfalls of the A. F. of L. He doesn't denounce the officials of all labor unions (except his own) as fakirs and grafters and ignoramuses. He is reasonable and makes no statement which he cannot substantiate.

The difference between the old-time socialists and the industrial unionists is that the latter organize themselves according to the philosophy of socialism, while the former depend upon "evolution" to produce their ideal society.

In America will be fought the decisive battle of the century-long struggle between the working class and the capitalist class.

Political job hunters will never thrive upon the premises of the I. W. W. Nay, never!

Get subscribers for the Industrial Union Bulletin.

ATTENTION.

The Propaganda League will hold meetings as follows:

Brooklyn. Monday, June 29, at noon, corner of Pearl and Plymouth. Friday, July 3, at noon, corner of Ryerson and 8th street.

Hoboken. Thursday, July 2, at noon, corner River and Fourth street.

New York. Monday, June 29, at 8 p. m., corner of Second avenue and Tenth street.

Wednesday, July 1, at 8 p. m., corner of 125th street and 7th avenue. Friday, July 3, at 8 p. m., corner of 50th street and 8th avenue.

Members and sympathizers are urged to be on hand to assist in the distribution of literature, etc.

Members and sympathizers who wish to act their services as speakers or chairmen in any of the languages; who care to join our League; or who wish to assist us in any other manner, are urged to communicate with

H. Traurig, 742 East 5th St., New York, N. Y.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

JESUS CHRIST.

Then they seized you and they crowned you with a burning crown of thorns; Now, the masters how before you and a servile priesthood fawns. In a far and distant heaven, in a dim and mystic shrine. They have buried all the treasure of the truth that was divine.

On the cross they built for labor, lo! they ganged you in the night, And the jeering priesthood cheered it as a deed for God and right; But the workers gathered 'round you, and the revolution spread, And the priesthood and the masters for a moment were afraid.

Down the high-road of the ages marched your resurrected soul, And the pagan priests trembled as their strong hands lost control; But the priesthood and the masters they were ever full of guile, And they re-enchanted the masters with a bauble and a smile.

Yea! they built you divers temples, and they took you from the sod And set you up in heaven as an Emperor and God; And they read a mystic meaning in your pure and simple creed To the foolish and the lying on the battle fields of greed.

'Round your white and splendid altars they have reared a ghastly pile, Copied from the pagan masters, imitations weak and vile. E'er they rave at the things they have at all who come Seeking for the priceless truths you uttered ere your lips grew dumb.

Superstition-blighted knowledge—prison upon prison piled— And the brazen creed of profit—thus have master-hands defiled All the mighty work you fashioned in the ages long ago. When you led the hosts of labor and when labor loved you so. —Covington Hall.

A. F. OF L. "UNIONISM."

In the issue of the Daily People of Saturday, June 13th, there appeared an article on the front page telling of a judge in Victoria, B. C. (Canada), firing the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union for their dirty work done by chasing a man off his job for refusing to let him join because he had no "voucher."

Now I had a similar experience with the so-called Bartenders' Union in Washington, D. C., three years ago.

Having been sick with lead colic twice and blood and nerve diseases, I was forced to abandon my trade (the painter's trade), which I learned and followed in Germany. I belonged to the Painters' Union of Germany for more than nine years, from September 5th, 1894, till October 10th, 1903, on which day I left Germany for the United States, and paid all dues and assessments for fully 110 men, as this was a "Union" place.

In New York I started in the saloon business as porter and as I learned quick was able to tend bar before I was a year in this country.

In February, 1905, I tried to join the Bartenders' Union in New York, but was refused on the ground that I was not an American citizen yet. My question was answered with the silly reply: "That is the law;—the constitution— in our Union."

On June 3, 1905, while I was in Baltimore, I got a job over the phone as bartender to work in Gerstenberg's restaurant on Pennsylvania avenue, between 13th and 14th street, in Washington, D. C.

I started to work at 10 a. m., June 5, as second bartender. The other bartender asked me if I were a Union man. I told him I was not, and asked him how much I had to pay to join the Bartenders' Union. He answered \$25. I told him I had no money and I thought it was too much to ask a workingman to pay \$25 to join a union, because I had my German idea of taking in all the workingmen into the union and not bar them out through the medium of high initiation fees, etc.

On Wednesday, June 7th, in the morning, the other bartender—his name was Lee; he was from Virginia—had a letter from his "Union" informing him that he had to either quit his job or get me fired, because he was not allowed to work with a "scab." He did not tell me about the contents of the letter right then, but later.

No walking delegate nor any other member ever asked me to join the union, but they did all the dirty work they could against me in true A. F. of L. style—trying to start trouble with me in the place by trying to insult me, yet not A. F. of L. man can insult me—talking with the boss, etc. They acted not like men, but like dirty scoundrels, and at last succeeded in getting me out, by telling the boss that if he wouldn't discharge me they would put his place on the unfair list and call all the union men off the job. The boss told me so when he discharged me on Monday, June 20th, and gave me my money for three weeks—\$27. I had room and board. The "Union" man Lee worked on watch with me 14 hours a day, from 10 a. m. till 12 p. m.

I went to the Union headquarters and was told that under no circumstances would I be admitted into the Union. My money would have been refused because there were more than twenty "Union" bartenders out of work in Washington, D. C. and before they were all placed nobody could join the Union and nobody was allowed to work in a Union house. I asked the fellow if he called this a labor organization. He could not answer me. If I had known then what I know now I would have made some trouble for this so-called "Union," but I was only one year and eight months in this country at that time.

I was a Union man of nine years good standing from Germany, but I was a "scab," as if there were a bigger scab in this country than A. F. of L. men under the whip of the fakirs. I had then made up my mind under no consideration to join the Bartenders' Union and I have stuck to it, and under no consideration will I ever again join any A. F. of L. Union. They are all alike.

There is only one labor organization in this country, and that is the I. W. W. of which I am proud, being a member for 1 1/2 years.

Every working man who upholds the A. F. of L. is a traitor to his class and it is the duty of every man, woman and child that works for wages to belong to the Industrial Workers of the World, the best labor organization in existence to-day all the capitalist world over. There is absolutely no excuse for staying on the outside, and I defy anybody to show me a better labor organization than the I. W. W.

Everything mentioned in this article is true. All dates are correct.

K. RATHJE, Omaha, Neb., June 22nd.

A REPUDIATION —THAT IS NOT!

On February 8, 1908, the "Industrial Union Bulletin" printed a resolution adopted by the Coeur D'Alene District Union No. 14 of the Western Federation of Miners. A copy of that resolution was sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication. As same was not printed in that paper within a reasonable time the secretary of the District Union made inquiries as to its disposition and received the following reply:

O'Neill's Answer.

Denver, Colo., March 5, 1908. Mr. Thos. Campbell, Burke, Idaho. Dear Sir and Brother: I received your letter of Mch. 1st, making inquiry as to the reasons why a certain document emanating from the Coeur D'Alene District Union was not published in the Miners' Magazine.

I turned this document over to Acting President Mahoney and he came to the conclusion that the ventilation of dissension and disruption would not in any way advance or promote the interests of the Western Federation of Miners, nor benefit the labor movement. Acting President Mahoney has this document on file and intends to place the same before the delegates of the next annual convention. With best wishes, I am,

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine.

Hereupon the District Union ordered the resolution printed and sent to all local unions of the W. F. of M. with the following comment, as follows:

Not long since the Editor boastfully proclaimed that he refused to be gagged by resolutions. It would now seem that he has suddenly shifted the burden and responsibility of his sins upon Acting President Mahoney, or the Executive Board. Be that as it may, we ask you gentlemen, who is to be the judge of what is or is not the ventilation of dissension and disruption?

Is Jno. M. O'Neill, C. E. Mahoney or the entire Executive Board, for that matter, to have the right (they now have the power) to suppress the expression of any local or district organization of the W. F. of M., and exclude that expression from the columns of our official organ, which we support financially for that, among many other purposes? Some of us, quite a few, in fact, consider those articles from the pen of Editor O'Neill, referred to in the resolution, as the rankest kind of ventilation of dissension and disruption, and took the resolution route to say so, but have been denied the pleasure of expressing our views through the proper channel, because these men choose to interpret it as dissension and disruption. "When chickens come home to roost," are they by divine right the only members of that organization, who individually or collectively, have the right to rap their heads off, and when a dissenting voice is heard, pigeon-hole it for dissension and disruption? As members of the W. F. of M., we are not to be intimidated by aristocratic bulldozing actions. We stand ready to be judged, but not alone by our editor or Executive Board, who we assert have been so unfortunate as to enlodge a Mullaney, nothing lovelier than element of conservatism which is and always has been and always will be a drag to industrial unionism. We believe that as local unions should dissect the resolution in question and decide whether the purpose of it was "dissension and disruption." We deny that its purpose had any such intention. We maintain that it should have found space in the Magazine, and that it was suppressed, not because of dissension or disruption, but because it pointed out some of the arrogant actions and unsustained charges of those named, and we take this means of placing this so judged dissension and disruption before you for consideration and ask that your delegate or delegates to the Sixteenth Convention, W. F. of M., be instructed to send notice on the O'Neills and Mahoneys that this sort of thing will not be tolerated.

Having been denied the columns of the Magazine for the expression of our views on the matters contained in the resolution, we can but naturally conclude that this, our latest grievance, would also be looked upon "by the great I Am's" as dissension and disruption. Gentlemen, we ask you, how about that last referendum vote, was the question that which was asked for? Decidedly not. The only question the imitating of that referendum vote called for was the referendum calling off the conference proposed by last convention, and which has fallen down on two previous dates. Why was not this conference placed upon the ballot and stated in the manner called for? Why was there other questions added? It

must be evident to all of you who do your own thinking that there is a darky in this particular pile of wood, and that once more the referendum had been seduced. Are we always to go against propositions of this kind? Are we to have a referendum, or must we always acquiesce in the wishes and ideas of the Moyers, Mahoneys and O'Neills, through such evasive actions, and the fact that they will resign if we do not? Such resignations are acceptable, when any man presumes to be it, and worst of all, prostitute the initiative and referendum.

In conclusion we would call attention to the fact that there has been no attempt upon the part of those who would have you think and look as they only, to refute the statements embodied in the answer of the I. W. W. Executive Board (all of which may, perhaps, not be true, and savor a little of bitterness), but it is strange, indeed, that those who have free access to the columns of the Magazine, and are past masters in the art of writing, have not come out with the facts, refuting the statements contained in that document, if they are not true. Instead, what do we find? A word picked here and there from it, and the sense in which it was used distorted and twisted to further the ends of those who, like "Baer of Pennsylvania," are especially ordained by God to guide the footsteps of this organization in the right path. Get a copy of the I. W. W. answer, read it at your meetings, study this question; for in spite of tricky referendums, in spite of idols, it will not go down, and will consume your time at this and all other conventions until settled and settled right.

Hoping that you will give these grievances and the attention we seriously believe they merit, we are,

Yours for industrial unity on the right lines, COEUR D'ALENE DISTRICT UNION NO. 14, THOS. CAMPBELL, Secy.

But there is a convention in July. That resolution of the District Union stirred up more comment among the miners than anything before this—industrial unionism, the propaganda coupled with the fact that industrial depression caused the closing of many a mine, gave them food for reflection. The advocates of unification of the forces on the industrial field on the program of the I. W. W. and on the basis as proposed by the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. were gaining ground and were getting the confidence of the rank and file, and indeed, those responsible for the disparagement of the Western Federation of Miners, once renowned and feared by the capitalists because of its revolutionary character, could only take advantage of the prevailing conditions to find a pre-emptive to defend their own actions before the membership of that organization, who were continually asking for explanations and more enlightenment. The counter move of the emissaries of that coterie is evident throughout the West, with what result time alone will tell.

But that they succeeded in swaying District Union No. 14 to the other side is deplorable, yet the possible harm is outweighed by the great good that will accrue after the real militants will get on to the facts, and work with might and main for a reversal of the awkward position in which a few reactionaries have placed the progressive majority comprising the unions in that district. Already the explanation accompanying the letter of repudiation is significant, the originators and defenders of the reactionary move will soon and how a boomerang operates and the I. W. W. will profit, because the workers will learn that a principle can not be downed by resolutions and the scheming of the henchmen of those who by their actions have proven to be enemies of the working class movement.

The Resolution of Repudiation. "To the Officers and Members of the W. F. of M.

"Whereas, in view of the fact that at the regular monthly meeting of the Coeur D'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. of M., held in Wallace, Idaho, January, 1908, a resolution was introduced by delegates of Burke Union, No. 10, censuring the officers of the W. F. of M. in general, and Jno. M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, in particular; that such resolution was supported by Burke, No. 10, and Warden, No. 18, and carried by a majority of one; that such resolution was sent to the "Miners' Magazine" for publication; that the Magazine, through its editor, Jno. M.

Continued on page 8.

The Industrial Union Bulletin

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Saturday, July 4th, 1908.

FOURTH OF JULY ROCKETS.

Again the 4th of July will be celebrated in the accustomed way. Firecrackers, shooting, baseball games and fireworks to entertain young America, appropriate exercises and spread eagle speeches for the "Desirables" of the community. No sane man will belittle the cause for which our forefathers fought and died. Respect and honor is due those who, with pen and sword, were instrumental in throwing off the yoke of England's King, nor should they be forgotten who are always doing their duty, but seldom are receiving credit for it; that is the rank and file.

"It isn't what you were, but what you are today that counts," say our bosses. Never mind how a man got his original accumulation, so long as he's got money. We will use the same phrase with a slight variation. "It isn't what the opportunities were in the days of our grandfathers, but what are the conditions that confront us, the wage workers, today?" With a handful of "Morganians" owning and controlling the leading industries of the land, millions of workers out of a job, hundreds of thousands of wage slaves killed and wounded every year on the industrial battlefield in times of so-called prosperity, the inauguration of a new independence day becomes indispensable, if the American people, the working class, is to be saved from perdition. Right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness has once more become impossible under the rule of our self-made aristocracy; of railroad, copper and silver kings, merchant princes, coal barons, landlords and of injunction judges. Yes, fellow workers, the time has come when the people of America, the working class, are unable to carry any longer the burden placed on their backs. The taxes that are exacted from us in the shape of profits, at the expense of our lives, liberty and happiness, have reached the point beyond endurance.

"To be or not to be!" What will you choose, fellow workers? Remain wage slaves, whose standard of living is forced lower and ever lower, whose livelihood becomes more uncertain every day, whose life and limb, in spite of all the laws, become more and more endangered, and who, as a result of all those things, cannot pursue your full happiness in life? Or will you assert your manhood, exercise your right as a useful citizen of the land, imbued with the same spirit as prevailed in 1776, and stand up for what the American constitution holds. "The right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness?" These can only be gained by wresting the power from those at whose mercy we are today, and establish a society in which the relations between mankind will not be determined by power.

The I. W. W. asks you to organize industrially in the workshops of the nation. Organized in sufficient numbers, and equipped with the knowledge of operating the industries for the good of all, and not for profits, you will have the means for dethroning "King Capital," and free the nations of the world.

The "Independence Day" of the future must be celebrated by the working class all over the world; not confined to the limited area of the United States, not even of the American Continent; the day must be universally observed when the world will be free; freed from the burden of capitalist class control and ownership of all means of life.

Organize now; not firecracker-like, but for the purpose of training the Workers' Army of the Revolution.

OUR SILENCE IS NOT ASSENT.

Few eminent gentlemen, rivaling with each other for the honor of being the only true, genuine and thoroughbred interpreters of a great political economist, shine in the limelight constantly,—although there seems to be a keen competition in that field—as guardians of the labor movement in this country, and of course abroad also, and they expect, as a matter of course, that the workers of America will listen to them like to Delphian oracles, and accept their illuminous views and opinions as undisputable, and a challenge for close investigation by friend and foe alike.

But the Industrial Workers of the World can accept all challenges, nor did our silence for weeks mean that Mr. Ernest Untermann, one of the "guardian angels," had full sway over the battlefield of arguments, if such they were, and when we will turn on the searchlight we will only exhibit the antics of the unbalanced superficial intellectual and non-proletarian comedian.

Mr. Ernest Untermann uses the columns of the "International Socialist Review" for a criticism of the Industrial Workers of the World. This is his privilege, yea, would be commended, and his critic dispassionately scrutinized,—any man may assail the posture of the Industrial Workers, may call the program utopian, unscientific, un-Marxian, anarcho-socialistic, and what else, if only the combatant confines himself to a strict argumentation on fundamentals. But when prevarications are needed to bolster up a case, a mere statement of truthful facts removes the bottom of the vessel filled with venom, and exposes the "scientist" to the unbiased world as a charlatan, and impostor, no matter who he be, or what he claims to be to the few adherents.

Mr. Untermann, as we have shown once, is one of the selected "intellectual" leaders, who is fond of double dealing. One exposure on our part, we thought, should have stopped him from arguing for or against the tenets of industrial unionism. With Untermann, who knows but two alternatives—the "ballot" or the "bullet"—no industrial unionist will attempt to argue, and he, the individualist, who proclaims in open that the "ballot" is the only effective weapon that the working class can wield; and also in open denounces the advocates of "explosive force methods" as anarchists, and what else, and who in other documents, which there are a few in the market, decries the utility of parliamentary

action and advocates just exactly what he in open denounces, cannot be taken seriously.

The Industrial Workers of the World have no apologies to offer for the advocacy of sound, correct principles, and that the actions and methods pursued were and are fully in accord with the program can be shown by everyday occurrences in our dealings with the proletarian class.

We will answer, in due time, all these critics who pretend to speak for the workers on points of interest and concern for the Industrial Workers of the World. In doing so we are actuated by one thought. The name of the Industrial Workers of the World has been dragged in for arguments either for or against the unification of forces on the political field. In this the organization is only so far interested as the "Preamble" proclaims that the workers must come together on the "political and industrial field." Yet no one should assume the right to make it conditional for the consummation of a unification plan that the Industrial Workers of the World should be endorsed. This organization rejects all endorsements by any political party, and may the time never come that the existence of the economic organization be dependent on the endorsement it may receive from a political party, as that would be tantamount to a complete abandonment of the industrial field of conflict, and reverse the correct position that the economic organization is essentially of more importance in the battle for emancipation than the political.

For the same reason the Industrial Workers of the World reject the self-imposed guardianship of the Unterermans, and we refute the false and misleading statements of all those who for sheer self-aggrandizement and self-glorification would condemn the working class to remain forever divided in decaying and outworn craft union organizations, and be subsequently also divided on all other fields upon which the working class would be able to assert its rights, if only they were

United, Organized and Educated
In the Industrial Organization, the I. W. W.

"The economic structure of capitalist society has grown out of the economic structure of feudal society. The dissolution of the latter set free the elements of the former."—Marx.

Equally correct is the maxim advanced by the Industrial Workers of the World, that "the economic structure of the industrial commonwealth will grow out of the economic structure of capitalist society."

The dissolution of capitalist society, however, does not mean that the organization of industries, resulting in marvelously increasing productivity, due to the concentration of the instruments of production, are to be dissolved. The forms or organization, as developed in the evolutionary process of capitalist production, are best suited to produce with the least of expenditure in human labor power an abundance of wealth, which, if properly distributed among the real producers, would assure all good things of life to every member of the human family.

What is to be dissolved before the full advent of industrial freedom are the institutions in society by which the possession of the machinery of production by a few is protected; what must be dissolved also are the institutions by which capitalist society is held together, including all agencies by which the capitalist class prevents the utilization of all resources of production for use by all who create wealth. If that is done, the elements preparing the new structure will be set free for their work and for their future functions.

Craft unions are parts of the economic structure of capitalist society. Industrial unions are the elements to be set free for the dissolution of the former. Growing out of the old economic structure, irrevocably gathering together all elements set free by the gradual dissolution of capitalist institutions, they will begin their most important functions when the last stage of the dissolution process of capitalist society has passed.

But this can be hastened, if the workers organize for and train themselves now for this historic task.

And the economic organization of the working class is "THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD."

THE THERMOMETER OF PROGRESS.

If the capitalist press would praise the I. W. W., we surely would be on the wrong track. But when the mouthpieces of the exploiters get a crowd about our progress, there surely must be something doing. So we let one of the "serviles" of the master class, the "Imperial Valley Press," give us their own story.

Trouble-makers of the I. W. W. breed have invaded Imperial Valley and are attempting to get control of the labor situation, but if the citizens of this county are the sort of men they are believed to be, the disturbers will succeed only in getting themselves into trouble and jail—and they will be lucky if nothing worse than jail sentences befalls them. Organizational and peaceable efforts to correct any wrongs which may exist will be approved, but plug-ugly tactics and vicious stirring up of strife and disorder are not to be tolerated.

Last Sunday night an I. W. W. agitator mounted a box on Main street, in Brawley, and began to harangue a crowd of about 100 men and boys. He said it was the purpose of the I. W. W. to get the men organized, start them to work, and then, right in the midst of the season, go on strike and demand \$4 per day and board.

He played up the point that the ranchers would be at their mercy and would have to pay any price asked or let their melons rot in the fields.

I. W. W. emissaries appear to have visited all of the towns of the Imperial Valley and to have been spreading the plan to bring about a general strike in the midst of the season, when a wage of \$4 per day and board will be demanded, with a possibility of still further increase after the ranchers are at their mercy."

The paper also states that I. W. W. supporters attacked the "Japanese workers," who were brought into the Valley to work for cheaper pay, whilst, as a matter of fact, the local of the I. W. W. admitted 26 "Japs" to membership in one meeting alone. No, gentlemen, you will not pit

worker against worker in the I. W. W. However, your "yelping" only proves that the Industrialists are advancing.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE OF THE WEST.

In the warfare of the capitalist class against the Western Federation of Miners all agencies that class could command were forced into service. Mine owners combined with the organizations of the Citizens' Alliance; they conjointly embraced in brotherly love all thugs and criminals who could be bought to do the dirty and underhanded work for them; State authorities, legalized the appalling acts of crime against wage-workers and judges and courts sanctified the misdeeds by their verdicts against the persecuted.

In Goldfield they sent by the testimony of perjured witnesses two men behind the prison walls; although an unbiased court would have disqualified these witnesses on account of their past records as offenders against that holy law which the courts were to protect.

Observe the records of the three main witnesses in the Preston-Smith trial. Jack Davis (Diamondfield Jack) who in 1895, while in the employ of the Sparks-Harrell Cattle Company, was convicted of killing two sheepherders as they were sleeping in the tent. Pardoned out through the efforts of Jno. Sparks, when the latter afterwards became Governor of Nevada; that murderer was permitted to swear away the freedom of two honest workers, because they were active in the work of the organization which aims to put an end to such outrages.

Witness No. 2, Richard Bliss, alias Maxwell, convicted of robbing a bank in Springville, Utah; he got a parole for informing penitentiary officials of a jail break that he instigated, and later, as reported last week, he was arrested for holding up a stage at Schurz, Nevada. This is another bird of the mine owners' feather! Witness No. 3, W. L. Claiborne,

implicated in the robbery of a mill in Goldfield, Nevada, but escaped prosecution for his perjury in the persecution of Preston and Smith. The mine owners had to pay a price for this job. The courts did their bidding; and thus in law and order protected. Two innocent men had to go to jail for ten and twenty-five years respectively, as the mine-owners and their allies thought the removal of these men from the scene of battle between workers and shirkers would stop all efforts at organizing the workers on advanced lines,—but vain will they hope to enjoy the ill-begotten peace, and when the day of judgment comes the "black-book" of the mine owners of the West will be placed on the scale before the judges, the victorious working class of the world.

EDUCATE THE MEMBERSHIP.

From my own personal experience in connection with the industrial movement, I am quite satisfied that all this can be effected among the building up of this industrial movement is education—industrial education—without which we can never expect to build up a solid organization of the workers, that is, the membership we now have in the I. W. W. must themselves be educated to one common understanding on the industrial question before we can truly hope to succeed with the success this movement deserves. This must be done—and to my mind it is a question which will admit of no further delay, but is imperative and must be attended to at once. The general membership at present are as a house divided against itself on many important points in connection with the organization, politics being but one of the many. Now so long as such division of opinion is paramount, there must, and will be a division of forces.

Let the school of economics be started at headquarters for the specific purpose of educating and training organizers and instructors to be sent out when deemed proficient, themselves to continue the same line of instruction, to visit the locals in which they may afterward come in contact. Said school to be under the entire supervision and control of the general organizer, part of whose duty it will be to thoroughly educate and train the prospective organizers and instructors until deemed proficient. School to be held in the evenings after working hours, and the scholars, or prospective workers for industrialism, to be made up of members who will voluntarily undertake to go through such a course of tuition and to repair themselves to General Headquarters at their own expense, and who will be entirely self-supporting during the course of tuition by working in the shops of the factory during the day and attend the educational school in the evening. School to number, say, about thirty members, and when any or all of said members are deemed proficient by the proper authorities, they are to be sent out into the field, as before stated as voluntary organizers and instructors, still continuing to be no expense to general organization except in case of such a member losing his employment through advancing his industrialism,—then only to receive pay from the organization until he finds work again. Of course allowing only a reasonable time for that purpose of again securing employment.

When this school or class, or any member thereof, is sent out into the field, his place to be immediately taken by some other member who is desirous of undergoing a like course of instruction, with the same conditions attached (no expense to the organization). The new students to be taken from some district or city where none of these first gatherings has been held, and to be sent out into the field, as before stated as voluntary organizers and instructors, still continuing to be no expense to general organization except in case of such a member losing his employment through advancing his industrialism,—then only to receive pay from the organization until he finds work again. Of course allowing only a reasonable time for that purpose of again securing employment.

When sent out into the field these organizers and instructors to remain stationary wherever sent, until such time as they have thoroughly instructed the membership of the localities assigned to them. Not to leave until they are completely instructed, unless by order of the General Organizer, or G. E. B.; or owing to inability to procure employment.

If there is any additional expense incurred to carry on this school or class, viz., hall rent, etc., the same to be met by a voluntary contribution list to be kept running permanently in the Bulletin, and be called "Organizers' Fund," which fund is to be used for no other purpose than the maintenance of this "School of Economics."

Now if there are others with the interest of this industrial movement as much at heart as yours truly, this matter will be taken up with avidity; discussed generally, acted upon promptly, and will be in full swing by the time our next convention gets over its duties.

Now, then, comrades, it's up to you. Let us hear from you. Get busy and let us do something.

Yours for Industrial Freedom, GEO. H. HILL, L. U. No. 236, I. W. W. Sacramento, Calif., Box 446.

NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS OF I. U. B.

Local No. 85, Br. No. 2, will meet from now on at 55 North Clark street, second floor. July 9th the first meeting. All members are requested to attend. Important business. Wage workers, make it your habit to come to our meetings.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

AN APPEAL TO THE EARNEST.

There are thousands of wage workers all over the country now who, on account of enforced idleness, are compelled to hit the road in search of work. While it may be true that this floating element cannot, for the time being, do as much in the way of finance as regular dues-paying members, it is equally true and necessary that those fellow workers should not be neglected by our members who are lucky to have a job in these days of industrial depression.

The reasons are self-evident. A man initiated in the principles and tactics of Industrial Unionism, so easily understood when properly presented, will be useful in more than one way to the I. W. W. as soon as he finds a master again. Furthermore, who knows what the near future has in store for the part of the discontent of the more advanced workers resulted in the organization of the I. W. W.; years of agitation along Socialistic lines, coupled with the present hard times and the arrogant behavior of our bosses, may lead to an eruption in which the jobless worker would play no unimportant part. It behooves all true I. W. W. men to propagate not so much the abstract principles of industrial unionism, but the behavior of an organization of, by and for the working class, amongst those men. It will enlighten them as to the proper action they should take in case the breaking point of endurance on the part of the workers has been reached, and the "take and hold" act is tried, at least to some extent, before we are ready.

Fellow workers, get the confidence of the members of our cells who are forced by the system to tramp the high-ways and railroad tracks looking for a labor skinner!

In times of a crisis their knowledge and sense of organization can be turned against our masters, and the struggle of our cause. To have them with us would mean enforced strength on our part, and a corresponding decrease of power held by our bosses.

On the last page of the I. U. B. appears an ad, "Let the light in!" Read it over. If you are a subscriber to the I. U. B. already, ask for a blank pre-paid sub. card. You can get your \$2 back by getting a sub. for the I. U. B. For the remainder of your term, we have valuable stenographic reports, a few pamphlets on industrial unionism and a variety of leaflets. Appoint yourself a committee of one on agitation and distribute the leaflets; will travel into many a camp and do some room-missionary work. Send in your order for the "Combination." It will bear fruit in time, and you will help us out by sending \$1 to be used in printing more literature. The more you read us, so your see its not profit that prompts us to appeal to you, but desire to spread the light.

WHY NOT HEAR THE TRUTH?

The following was sent to the Bricklayers' and Masons' Journal, but up to last month no space was given it:

Pittsburg, Pa., May 11. Editor of Bricklayers and Masons. Sir,—Of course, but think, if possessed of any thinking ability at all, that we members of Bricklayers' Union are in a peculiar position, and yet not peculiar because we are just where we ought to be, and where we shall be in spite of all our state and national conventions, our dues, and all the minor officials of the union. We are upon the labor market to be bought and sold just like oxen, shoes, potatoes, etc., our union existing at the present time just to keep us where we have the right to sell ourselves in a bunch, not singly.

I for one cannot see that we ought to feel proud if our numbers increase on the labor market, but what do we see? The more wage slaves that are upon the market, the less chance we have for a buyer.

Now we are passing through a period in which the wage slave, whether bricklayer or another member of the working class, cannot find a master, because the supply of workers is greater than the demand. And this, Mr. Editor, is what it should be, if we believe in the law of supply and demand. When our masters want us, we can come off our perch, if we have not starved meanwhile.

This panic is caused, so we are told, by lack of confidence. We, the workers, withdrew our surplus money from the banks, so that our market could not keep us employed, and not caring to see us starve, sent us away from the mills, mines, and factories, and would, and do even help us to get off the earth rather than see us suffer. Our identity of interest is great. Just now we are all suffering. Our masters go without the use of one automobile, a servant or two less, and we, the workers, bricklayers, go without food and clothes, and if we cannot pay rent, without any accommodation, though we and the class to which we belong produce all the wealth. We go in the mines, mills and factories, build the mansions, provide food, in fact, we produce so much of everything that we have got to suffer because we produce too much. I hear the reply made, "Yes, we do," and we shall not get it until we vote for it.

Don't we vote for it now, when we vote the full dinner pail and prosperity or tariff reform, or 16 to 1?

We think our economic interest is republican or democratic, because our economic organization or union would have us believe that the identity of interest of capitalist and laborer are one.

When we in our union understand the economic interest of the working class, that inasmuch as we produce all wealth, we should enjoy the same, we will get something. The capitalist class, being a useless class, detrimental to our interest, it can only be gotten rid of by taking from it the means that are necessary to us to live: the land and tools of production. Then, and not until then, will we know how to vote for Industrial Freedom and for Socialism.

FRANK WEBBER. Get subscribers for the Industrial Union Bulletin.

TRAGEDIES OF PROLETARIAN LIFE

By E. F. 426.

Hardly a day passes over our country but women and men of the humblest, and I might say the meanest class, perform great deeds that nobody sees; they give expression to the grandest and most sublime thoughts in the plainest and simplest language which no one hears, and they suffer the deepest and noblest sorrows with none to pity them, or in any way act in a sympathetic manner towards them.

Of these modest heroes, retiring and simple philosophers, and unchronicled martyrs, we never hear, and to the great big world, with all its bustling activity, all its capacity for collection and dissemination of news, they are unknown. If the eyes could only see the grand deeds and hear the beautiful language of the heroic meek and lowly, they would be less cynical and more kindly in their talk of the ignorant, low and besotted working people, as they are so fond of calling us workers.

If the great mass of the people could see how their workers suffer, the lot of the Socialist would be easy and the work of the Industrial Union organizer would be simple, easy and effective. But that cannot be. The fate of mankind is to be ignorant. The originality and picturesque individuality that was at one time a source or cause for admiration in the workers of a century ago is nowhere to be found among the workers of today. Society, today, is like a whirlpool. Life is one round of mechanism from the ringing of the alarm clock in the morning to its winding up at night. Nothing but overalls, uniforms, pines, checks and overalls.

And my number is 12, E. 436, International Jail, New York City.

cept, but carried out in practice. Outside of the ranks of the workers you will not meet that manly, kind and affectionate greeting that only workers know of. Fraternal spirit and human fellowship is characteristic of the work-fellow class. In the upper walks of life there is no sympathy as we know it. Their sympathy to each other and their charity to the people beneath them are doted out in such a dry, tedious, mechanical fashion that it sickens instead of relieving. The true grandeur of the workers consists of two things, one the spontaneous manner in which they assist their fellow-worker in distress; the other when they rise in rebellion against their masters and usually when they are en masse—a mob. What a wonderful and inspiring sight is a mob of workmen. The proletariat in motion. And how ludicrous is the other mob of middle class. I am wandering from my subject. I said society brutalizes the workers. It numbers them; just as if they were cogs or machines, soldiers or policemen. The worker has less individuality than a machine. He is a cog in the machine. The name that was given him with so much ceremony at baptism is relegated to the rear. The much-honored image of God is numbered and checked as if he were a piece of merchandise, a trolley car or a horse. The originality and picturesque individuality that was at one time a source or cause for admiration in the workers of a century ago is nowhere to be found among the workers of today. Society, today, is like a whirlpool. Life is one round of mechanism from the ringing of the alarm clock in the morning to its winding up at night. Nothing but overalls, uniforms, pines, checks and overalls.

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Yes, the papers give us a presentation of the conditions of the workers, but a glance at the life of the workers, not the average reader of these same papers the life of the workman is a closed book. The newspapers are entirely too curt and too cold in their treatment of the lives of the workers. I suppose they too well know the dangerous position of publishing the news in a newspaper. A few people know it is a sensation of nothing. The great majority of the workers go down to their cold and silent graves "unwept, unobscured and unused." We know it is different with the capitalists. When they task leave of this world and their wealth.

Their good works are greatly inflated, the deeds they have done are grossly exaggerated. We are made to believe they have done more than they have. A few people know the published accounts are false, but the majority of the people believe every word that is said or written about "the great capitalist and public-spirited citizen who has joined the other in heaven." But we don't grudge those eloquent panegyrics on the dead plutocrats. We know that all criminals are not capitalists. We also know that the capitalists are not all angels with free consciences. When it comes to the bold statement that a very large number are keeping the United States Constitution company. Let us fervently hope they are pleased with each other and enjoying their new lives. It has been my lot to see every phase of life, from the lowest to the highest or wealthiest strata. I'm fairly well acquainted with the mauling sentimentality of the middle class. I'm fairly well acquainted with their hypocritical eras, their low, petty contemptible and sharp ways of living. With the plutocrats I have rubbed shoulders many times. I know their manner of living with all the riotous ceremony that implies. Their own personalities are better descriptions than any I could write. Harry K. Thaw and William C. Whitney are no exception to the rule.

With the lives of the working class, their different ways and manners of thought and action, I am fortunately, or unfortunately, only too well acquainted.

Every week, day every day, I witness some tragedy of proletarian life. My work brings me in contact with all sorts and conditions of men and women of the working class. Personally, I've had a "go" at nearly every kind of a job one could think of, from a livery to a gas station. I've been in the kitchen of a restaurant, I intend to write about. The tales are true, the reader will excuse the little bits of color that is given to the stories. My reason for writing them is to help to make the Bulletin more interesting to the readers, both new and old, and so that the Bulletin will not alone be the official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, but a true expression of the suffering, the needs and aspirations of the working class, of which the I. W. W. is the most enlightened portion—the vanguard. While realizing the absolute necessity of earnest economies, and further realizing that it would be fine to have a grand thing to have our membership thoroughly grounded on the works of Rogers, Buckle, Mill, Ricardo, Fowner, St. Simon, Thomson, Engels and Marx. But dive into the complex realm of science an elementary knowledge of economics is necessary. And before we do any studying it were well had a knowledge of ourselves and the conditions around us. It is suggested by all that the simpler and plainer a discourse is, the more readily will it be understood and grasped by the auditors. One could never bring in a body of workers into our organization by addressing them on the law of surplus value or prices. While we are constantly saying to the workers "Educate yourself," and we must never fail to appeal to their intelligence, we must not forget that a great deal can be accomplished by appealing to their hearts and arousing the natural and human sympathy that lies in the bosoms of the workers. It is very sad for society—it is unfortunate for labor agitators—in particular and the labor movement in general that the tendency of the present system or society is to stultify and brutalize the working men and women whose labor keeps up this same society. Life is so mechanical and so stupid that one wonders how it is that any fraternal or sympathetic feeling is left in humanity. Yet it is to the workers among those who toil and sweat and starve, that we must go if we wish to see the brotherhood of man gospel not alone in pre-

dict organization as it should be when complete. The Industrial Local is the unit. Industrial Locals organize into Local District Councils (for city or country). The functions of L. D. C. will be to engage speakers, rent halls and otherwise arrange for public meetings, and to distribute literature within its jurisdiction. Local District Councils organize into State District Councils for the purpose of carrying the propaganda into unorganized counties and to insure co-operation between all the Local District Councils in the state. State District Councils may be organized into a National Board of Agitation, to supervise the work of agitation in all the states, subject to the approval of the General Executive Board. (This will not be necessary unless the business of the I. W. W. gets too big or too intricate for the General Executive Board to handle.) Each Local and State District Council must have a secretary. The duty of the secretary of the Local District Council will be to keep a record of all work done by the Local District Council and send to the secretary of the State District Council at regular intervals. The secretary of the State District Council, as well as a statement of money and literature on hand. The Secretary of a State District Council will keep record of all agitation done in the state, especially of that done by the State District Council and must send periodical reports of such work to the General Secretary of the I. W. W.

Both Local and State District Councils may employ organizers and speakers, but their salaries, if any, and whenever the money on hand permits, but organizers' credentials must come from General Headquarters. I believe our district organization should follow the boundary lines established by the political government for reasons of expediency. First, because, in order to avoid conflicts with the law, District Councils should be familiar with all laws that have any bearing on their activity; but laws are different in different localities and we need another argument in favor of district organization. In regard to money, I think the District Council should receive, out of the dues of the membership enough to pay the official expenses—office rent, gas bills, stationery, etc.—by the way, is another argument to carry the message of class-conscious industrial unionism to the great mass of workmen.

When an Industrial Local carries on active propaganda that propaganda is an attack on the individual employer (or one specific set of employers), the man who employs the members of the Local, and it is up to him to destroy the Local if he can. This he generally proceeds to do by firing agitators or by forcing on a premature strike.

With the Mixed Local and the District Council the case is different; their activity is not directed against one employer, but against all employers, against employers as a class; no one employer has any greater reason to fight the Mixed Local or the District Council than any other employer, and no one employer has it in his power to destroy a Mixed Local or a District Council. This gives the employers' selfishness a chance to assert itself, each one is willing to let the other fellow do the most of the fighting. Result, our organization will have a chance to develop a fighting strength before it is forced into a fight.

But aside from the danger of a premature economic struggle, there is another and greater reason for district organization. The matter only needs to be clearly stated to be understood. Let us say that we have six industrial locals in a city; it is evident that each local can carry on a more effective and systematic propaganda through the medium of a District Council than they could if each local carried on its propaganda without knowledge of, or regard for, the work of the other five locals; it is simply the difference between order and confusion.

Again, let us say we have twelve mixed and industrial locals in a state; if, for some reason, our local becomes so weak that it cannot carry on active work and is in danger of dying out (I know of several such cases). As long as we have no District organization, such a local can only look to General Headquarters for help, and such help is expensive (by reason of big railroad fares); of, on the other hand, we have a state District Council then the eleven other locals can co-operate in building up the one local that is weak.

I know that much effective propaganda can be done during the hours of labor, but I also know that in many cases, especially in the more perfectly organized industries, the watchfulness of employers, the scarcity of labor and the noisy process of production, have reduced the opportunity for that kind of agitation to a minimum. Anyway, the conditions in the shop seldom permit systematic propaganda, such as can be carried on outside the shop. For this reason we must seek the wage-workers during their hours of rest and leisure, and the more perfectly we are organized for this purpose, and the more systematically we proceed with our propaganda, the more successfully will our propaganda be.

Now, I will give an outline of district organization as it should be when complete.

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means by which these ladies are enabled to live in extravagant luxuries and comfort; and to prevent that they have their detectives, the labor lieutenants, Mrs. Potter Palmer had her detectives during the banquet to watch that such horrible violation of "etiquette" cannot occur.

With this preface everyone will understand the purpose of the following letter, written by Fellow Worker Edith Thorpe Adams, of St. Louis, an ardent and devoted worker for the Industrial Workers of the World, to the two leading ladies in that St. Louis Woman's Trade Union League:

St. Louis, June 18, 1908. "Miss Hanna Hennessy and Mrs. Dan. W. Kneeler. I have been instructed by the Secretary of the Union to ask you if we will be allowed to affiliate with your Working Woman's organization. We are not a little chagrined that we are obliged to admit you have anticipated us, at least in having placed before the public the name of the Working Woman's labor organization. That also was our own object, but we delayed until we were a little stronger.

With the usual perspicacity of the society women reformers, who inter-acted with no actual experience, also close observation combined with an ability to true scientific analysis and synthesis, which would enable you to penetrate these obscuring and illusory veils, you are desiring to amalgamate or desire to amalgamate with the American Federation of Labor, a movement which might have been effective and available ten years ago, but now has as logical a place in an economical sociological movement as a candle in a skyscraper.

It is many a year since the A. F. of L. has been, if it ever was, anything but a tool of the capitalist, which he used as a means whereby he accomplished the exploitation of the majority of the working class by the minority.

The slavish apathetic manner in which the proletariat submitted to the cruel conditions imposed by the capitalist during the recent years, also the tremendous improvement of machinery, which requires so little, if any, skill to operate, is absolute proof to the capitalist that this tool is no longer necessary, consequently, the A. F. of L. is rapidly disintegrating, and soon Mr. A. F. of L. at \$400 per day will find himself, with true instinct of self-preservation, competing with (or scabbing on, as he did not hesitate to do last winter) Mr. Common Labor at \$1.25 per day.

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miscuity of the sexes. I am sure he left no loop hole of escape for an honest, intelligent woman, who declares herself an advocate of and worker for the progress and liberty of humanity.

There is no extension for any of her procedure or line of action that there is for any person who attended that course of lectures. Anyone who deviates from forceful action in this direction simply proclaims themselves to be either a hypocrite or imbecile to another sincere and intelligent person, a specie of the human family which is rapidly becoming extinct among the bourgeois class and propagating with a geometrical rapidity of progression among the proletariat. Take your choice as to specie; if you could be honest, I have no doubt as to your intelligence.

In concluding I will remind you of the lecturer's allusion to the novel by Flora Annie Steel, "On the face of the waters," as an instance of the fact that a psychological rebellion is not wholly unprecedented in history, and that the revolution imminent in society will be a similar one, with the usual results of revolutions, the negative becomes the positive, this being a method of nature when natural development by evolution is too slow, delayed, or too closely confined, or prevented by force or violence.

He also showed us beyond a shadow of doubt, that when the first roll call of the survival of the fittest is made the capitalists would be conspicuous only by their absence, and the hypocrites and imbeciles, parasites of the capitalist, whom he now supports with the specific mutual agreement that in every manner possible they assist him in the exploitation and prostitution of the physique and intellect of the working class.

Also his statement logically, or better, scientifically, proven that further progress of humanity, also the progress of the proletariat, is strictly dependent on the extermination of these tyrants with their parasites, whose only means of sustenance and existence is wholly dependent on their ability to keep in chains the working class.

Therefore, in history, we have record of a working or slave class, who cast off their chains, the Israelites in Egypt under Moses. These slaves marched away, leaving behind them all the fruits of the earth, and science brings us positive proof that soon a successful revolution is inevitable, shows us clearly every step of the way we must make, and besides throwing out our chains, we must march away, leaving behind every particle of which is our own, the fruit of our labor, but we will take possession of these products; and not alone of the products, but of the means of production, transportation and distribution—in other words, we will take possession of the earth and the fulfills thereof.

We begin to understand the phrases which fall so glibly from the mouths of capitalists and their parasites, divine love and justice, brotherhood of man, etc. Also we see what a phantom your God is, and we have set up a new one of our own, Nature, who is our favorite.

I therefore advise you to inform yourself on Industrial Unionism before you carry negotiations, with intentions to affiliate, too far with an organization as rotten as the A. F. of L. I will see to it that you are supplied with literature of the Industrial Workers of the World, which I am sure will substantiate all that I have said in regard to the A. F. of L.

EDITH THORPE ADAMS.

SOMETHING ABOUT LIARS. There are the official heads of the trusts to be busted in effigy. If put on the stand and lie like H— about illegal rebating, unlawful combinations, etc., the attorney for the other side calls it a statement that needs just a little correction, and moves that the case be dismissed.

Then comes the fellow who never tells a lie, but rattles them off in a lot of words, which only affords amusement to his listeners—they soon catch on. Next is the d—d liar—he gets people in trouble. Look out for him! Last, but no longer the worst, is the capitalist statistician who tries to prove by figures that the workers own all the coins deposited in the savings banks of the country; that the panic has run its course and business is picking up; that the workmen are getting higher wages for little work and the boss makes only a measly four or five per cent profits for slaving hard all day at his desk and laying awake in bed at night, figuring out how he could make it.

These last named "liars" are useful to that extent, that they save us a lot of work, by their own figures furnish the proof that Brother Capitalist's brain workers are bent to wrest the belt from Professor Munchausen, the champion liar of the world.

There never will be enough jobs to go round so long as the wage system exists. But if every worker in each branch of industry belongs to the I. W. W.—with no restrictions against bona-fide workers—the surplus will be alling. When that stage has been reached and the working class, as a class, are taught that their interests are one and that an injury to one is an injury to all, then the next step should be taken. And that is to take over industry in the name of the working class and society for the use and well-being of the working nation.—Sidney People.

Several years ago Mrs. K. you listened to a course of lectures, delivered by Dr. McGee at Memorial Hall. If you are honest in your desire to alleviate the condition of and educate humanity, why do you not begin what he pointed out so concisely and conclusively, the trouble began with the enslaving of women? The cure, the emancipation of women—in other words, free love and pro-

EXPERIENCE. A small boy is a lad. But a man is not a ladder; He merely grows up wiser. And oftentimes much sadder!

Get subscribers for the Industrial Union Bulletin. When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

A REPUDIATION —THAT IS NOT!

Continued from page 1.

O'Neill, deemed that the interests of the Federation would be best served by withholding same from publication, and that such resolution, with comments thereon, was printed and a copy sent to each local of the federation; now therefore be it

Resolved, By Coeur D'Alene District Union, No. 14, W. F. of M., in regular monthly meeting assembled, that we repudiate the sentiments expressed in such resolution of January; that we pledge our support to the officers of the W. F. of M. in general, and to the editor of the Miners' Magazine and Chas. H. Moyer in particular, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and that a copy be immediately sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication. (Signed) A. E. RIGLEY, Done at Burke, Idaho, June 14th, 1908.

The Comment on an "Industrial Unionist." The above resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Coeur D'Alene District Union, June 14th, and I was instructed to forward same to you for publication. Now I wish to have it clearly understood by the membership of the W. F. of M. that although this resolution was adopted three votes to two, that those three represented only 245 members, while myself and Fellow-workers, Houghton, of Gardner No. 18, represented 550 members, and as the matter stands at present I do not consider any one word of the original resolution repudiated, and for my part as one delegate I am strictly bound to minority resolutions. I wish to state that I have committed against the men referred to in those resolutions; and the fact that they refused to publish the resolution of January 12th, convinces me to put up against it, but use the subterfuge of placing it before the next convention, in order that the membership at large might not be the judge.

All those things make me still firmer in my belief that I was right in supporting the former resolution. The delegates supporting the former resolution represented 741 members, while the delegates voting against it represented only 245 members. I wish to state that I received by me as Secretary-Treasurer.

The constitution of the District Union says that each local union shall have a vote in the District Union for each 300 members of majority fraction thereof, and this is what pleases us under minority rule on this and other questions.

The resolution of January 12th was first adopted by the unanimous vote of 125 members of the District Union, No. 14, at a regular meeting, to be presented to the District Union for adoption; this was at the time, prior to the extreme effects of the financial crash in this district, when a majority of the best men have always got to move out of districts of this kind, so you are to publish this resolution and I ask you to publish these comments for me, and to publish the resolution of January 12th, from the District Union, so that the membership of the W. F. of M. can see what it all means, and I ask the membership to judge for themselves, and warn the delegates to the 10th annual convention of the W. F. of M., against any delegates from this district who might be paving the way for some personal benefit from a machine that they have supported in the past.

Such soft-soaping as this does not look good to me, and I am sending a copy of both these resolutions to be published in the Miners' Magazine, with their comments, and the same to the Industrial Union Bulletin, with the request that the editor of the Industrial Union Bulletin publish same and forward a copy of same to every local union of the W. F. of M. at once.

Following is roll call on resolution of June 14th: Mullan, No. 9, A. E. Rigley, 1 vote for. Murray, No. 45, W. A. Taylor, 1 vote for. Wallace, No. 17, B. R. Creedon, 1 vote for. V. R. Houghton, Gardner, No. 18, 1 vote against. Thomas Campbell, Burke No. 10, 1 vote against.

Roll Call on the Resolution of Jan. 12th. Mullan, No. 9, A. E. Rigley, 1 vote against. Murray, No. 45, W. A. Taylor, 1 vote against. Wallace, No. 17, B. R. Creedon, 1 vote for. V. R. Houghton, Gardner, No. 18, 1 vote against. Burke, No. 10, J. E. Bradley, 1 vote for. Burke, No. 10, Thos. Campbell, 1 vote for. Wallace, No. 17, has been organized since the January meeting of the District Union.

Respectfully submitted, THOMAS CAMPBELL, Secy.-Treas. District Union No. 14, W. F. of M.

CLOTHED IN WORKINGMEN'S LIVES. According to the last census, the average American workman produces in a year some \$2,582 worth of wealth. Of this he receives as wages only \$439, or about 17%. Calling it 20% to be generous and to make computation easy, it is evident, then, that the average American workman works for himself only 20% of the time, or 60 days out of a working year of 300 days. The other 240 days, or 80% of his time, he puts in working for the boss, who seizes on the product of those 240 days as "profits."

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

ACCOUNT OF ORGANIZERS.

Table with columns: Week Ending, Salary, Mileage, Hotel and Meals, Hall Rent and Printing, Misc., Total. Rows for November, December, January, February, March, April.

Payments Made to F. Heslewood Since 1907 Convention.

Table with columns: Date, Description, Amount. Rows for October, November, December, January, February, March, April.

Remark.—In the payments to Fred Heslewood are also included \$250, which had been advanced in Paterson, N. J., to pay part of the expenses as delegate to the Stuttgart International Labor Congress...

A RESOLUTION.

Resolutions adopted by local 157 at its regular meeting, April 22, 1908:

Whereas, There appeared in the Industrial Union Bulletin of April 19, "A boost and what purported to be a resignation of Justus Ebert of New York from the S. L. P.

And Whereas, The members of local 157 believe that the I. U. B. should be used for the dissemination of the principles of industrial unionism.

And Whereas, The G. E. B. in the last session of the New York meeting adopted the following resolution: "Cole moved, seconded by Yates, that a request be sent to all members, requesting them to argue and settle the differences on matters appertaining to the two political parties that claim to represent the working class politically in the meetings of said parties, and not inject them into the I. W. W., but that they should bear in mind the declaration embodied in the preamble that the unification of the working class on the political field is desirable. Motion carried."

And Whereas, By using the I. U. B. for such matters as the aforesaid resignation the editor of the "Bulletin" has violated the above resolution;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that this meeting of local 157 do hereby enter our emphatic protest against the official organ of the I. W. W. being used for what we term wrangles of the members of any political party,

And Be It Further Resolved, that these resolutions be forwarded to the I. U. B. with a request for publication.

WM. YATES, CHAS. L. WEBERT, A. YATES, Press Committee.

This resolution was received on April 22d and turned over to the Editor of the Bulletin, but misplaced some way by him and found among old copy prepared for the Bulletin. This explains the late date of its publication.

THE BAKERS' JOURNAL STILL BARKING.

Unable to refute the statements made by the Industrial Workers of the World in answer to the false assertions and accusations, the Bakers' Journal continues to holler and to repeat the old chestnuts of the typical American Federation of Labor lieutenants.

Since then two more of the I. W. W. bakery workers' unions have forwarded documents and statements for publication, which, however, are not printed this week because they have to be translated first.

The "Industrial Union Bulletin" would not care to take up valuable space with such matters, but if left unanswered the enemies will immediately bolster up the charge that we are not able to vindicate the record of the I. W. W.

If such is not done the lie is quickly passed, repeated and exaggerated, even by authors like Untermyer in the March number of the International Socialist Review; and the uninformed are liable to give credence to the false assertions of those combinations who work with full pressure to hinder the progress of the I. W. W., and blindfold the masses who are still lurking in the dark and look for light.

But as we made the statement that members of the International Bakers Workers' Union are scabbing against the members of the same organization in the Heydt Baking Co. in St. Louis, we offer the proof by giving a few names of the "union-broke-breakers": John George, 1313 Carr street; Jos. Weiss, 1311 Carr street; Wm. Christ, John Biachon, Henry Eschenrader, Gust Luels, Ben Franendorf, Charlie Mueller, Leo Stein.

This is a list for awhile for the editor of the Bakers' Journal to chew the rag on. More anon.

Get subscribers for the Industrial Union Bulletin.

WHAT THE CHURCH ASSERTED.

To assert that the sun, immobile and without movement, occupies the center of the world is an absurd proposition, false in philosophy, and, moreover, heretical, since it is contrary to the testimony of the Scriptures.

It is equally absurd and false in philosophy to say that the earth is not immobile in the center of the world, and this proposition, considered theologically, is at least an error of faith—Congregation of the Index, 1633.

TIE ABJURATION OF GALILEO.

I, Galileo Galilei, son of Vincenzo Galilei, of Florence, for seventy years, being brought reasonably to judgment, and kneeling before you, most reverend lords, cardinals, general inquisitors of the universal Christian republic against heretical depravity, having before my eyes the Holy Gospel, which I touch with mine own hands, swear that I have always believed, and now believe, and with the aid of God will in future believe, every article which the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of Rome has taught, and will teach, and because I have been enjoined, by this Holy Office, altogether to abandon the false opinion which maintains that the sun is the center and immovable, and fixed in the center of the world, and the false doctrine in any manner, with a sincere heart and unfeigned faith, I abjure, curse and detest the said errors and heresies and generally every other error and sect contrary to Holy Church, and I swear that I will never maintain in future say or assert anything verbally, or in writing, which may give rise to any other similar suspicion of me, but if I shall know any heretic or any suspected of heresy, that I will denounce him to this Holy Office, or to the Inquisitor or ordinary of the palace where I may happen to be.

"At Rome, in the Convent of Minerva, 22nd of June, 1633, I, Galileo Galilei, have abjured as above with my own hands." From Giuseppe Sneider's "World Machine," published 1907. "And she moves, nevertheless!"

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

GOOD POINTS.

Every Socialist, who is at all posted in our philosophy, understands perfectly that our present political institutions are not adapted to the administration of industry, especially to grappling with the problems of distribution. Fancy an assemblage of politicians mainly made up of intellectuals, determining how much of a workman's labor-power went into the production of various commodities!

Political governments in their history have never been anything less or more than debt-making and debt-collecting agencies of a ruling class. The best that could be hoped for them, even if captured and used by the working class, would be that they might prove a comparatively harmless—even if clumsy and expensive—bureaucracy—a bureaucracy can ever be thought of as harmless.

The Wage Slave.

LOUISVILLE BULLETIN READERS ATTENTION!

All readers of the Bulletin in Louisville, and especially all members of Local No. 73, are urged to attend the next meeting of the local, at headquarters, in Germania Hall, on the third Tuesday night in July.

It has been voted to ask the Bakers' Local to co-operate with our local in sending a delegate to the fourth annual convention in September.

Readers of this notice will please observe time, place and purpose, and act accordingly. It was the sense of those members present that revolutionary working men have a big enough task to overthrow the capitalist and his henchmen, and that it is criminal folly for workmen with such a task on their hands to stop and turn their weapons on their comrades in the same cause.

Also we should be pleased to have all industrial unionists attend the special meetings now being held every Saturday night at Third and Market streets. JAS. H. ARNOLD, Sec'y Local No. 73, I. W. W. Louisville, Ky., June 21, 1908.

Get subscriptions for the "Bulletin."

THE FATE OF MULES.

The mule has played no little part in our so much vaunted civilization. They have been used to clear and make the beds for the great railroad. They have been used for transportation of all kinds of material and merchandise. Not long ago we saw them furnishing the motive power for the street cars in our cities. But the age of these brutes is passing fast. Steam and electricity will now use to a better advantage, and the breeders of these animals are using their land for other purposes. The long-eared beasts will soon become a curiosity with a traveling circus. Only the race horses and the finer animals of their species will survive. The workers under the rule of capitalism will share the fate of the mule.

After having invented and improved the great machines that do the work of mankind they are not allowed to use them for their own welfare, only to create wealth and luxuries for the ruling class that claim the ownership of the same machines and the fiefs that they are operated on.

The worker like the beasts of burden, when they cease to be useful to their masters, must be exterminated. They are discharged from their task and are free to commit suicide, starve to death or choose any other route out of their miseries, if they can, and if capitalism is allowed to go on only the few and faithful servants that are needed to support a comparatively small class of parasites will survive.

A Correspondent.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

The organized capitalists of America started a campaign against craft unionism with the cry of "the open shop"—non-union—"to employ whom they liked." The crafts responded with "the closed shop"—union. Now the I. W. W. proclaims "the closed shop and the open union."

That means that all workers in any industry must be organized in one solid body, and, with their own numbers and strength, enforce preference but will admit no member of that industry from joining the union.—Sidney People.

A regular meeting of the Industrial Typographical Union No. 161, I. W. W., Branch No. 1, will be held on Saturday, July 11, 2 p. m., at I. W. W. headquarters, No. 60 Cooper Square, New York City, N. Y.

Get subscriptions for the "Bulletin."

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Industrial Union HANDBOOK No. 1 By Wm. E. Trautmann Gives an outline of the structure of Industrial Unionism and Analysis of the Preamble, by A. S. Edwards. Very useful in arriving at an understanding of the form of organization of the

Industrial Workers of the World \$3.50 a hundred prepaid Industrial Union HANDBOOK No. 2 MEANS AND METHODS By Wm. E. Trautmann

PART I 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.

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LET THE LIGHT IN

You will never learn anything about the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD by absorbing the dope its enemies hand to you; a good antidote for their lies is the TRUTH. Get the TRUTH by reading what the I. W. W. SAYS FOR ITSELF. Here is a good combination for \$1.00

"Handbook of Industrial Unionism" 50c Constitution of the I. W. W. 50c Report of Sec'y Trautmann 50c Handbook of Means and Methods for workmen with such a task on their hands to stop and turn their weapons on their comrades in the same cause. 1.00 Report of Third Convention 50c Year's Subscription to Bulletin 50c Assessment of Leaders 50c

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Remit cash with order for literature.

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 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 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.

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

(Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.)

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000—

Address to Wage Workers \$1.50 The Textile Industry 1.50 Food Stuff Industry 1.50 Metals and Machinery Industry 1.50

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For Story of a New Labor Union in Spanish send to N. C. Madsen, 299 E. 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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I am interested in extending the circulation of The Industrial Union Bulletin and wish you would send me Subscription Cards as follows:

Cards for One Year 100.00 Cards for Six Months 50.00 I agree to sell the cards at 50 cents and 25 cents each, and forward to you all money received at least once a month.

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Member of Local I. W. W.

The Cards are put up in tabs of Ten, Half Year, 25c; Full Year, 50c;—and must be ordered accordingly.

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