

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD



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"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"
 Vol. I, No. 9. CHICAGO, APRIL 27, 1907. 50c. a Year.

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Still Have 'em Guessing

By Vincent St. John

Goldfield, Nev.—The vote to hold separate meetings, which carried by a majority on March 20, was hailed by the enemy as the first step towards the downfall of the Industrial Workers of the World in Nevada. It was said: "The miners were at least awake and could be depended upon to work hand-in-hand with the citizens for the welfare of the community." The press gave it out that at the next meeting of the miners would elect new officers, miners—safe and sane men—the mines would re-open on a contract guaranteeing peace for years.

The lamentable act of the whole situation was that the memory of the victims of Cripple Creek and elsewhere victims of the same unscrupulous crew, was, in a good many instances, as short as they wanted them to be; and some of the miners were misled by the professions of friendship, misled by their ranks to think that the vote of a separate meeting meant no harm to their brothers who were also locked out; that separate meetings did not mean and would not mean a division in the ranks; that they could all stand by one another as well. But they were soon disillusioned on this score, as the next step that the miner was asked to take was to elect new officers.

In the meantime, the members in town who realized what the aim was in having separate meetings, held a meeting and demanded that they either be accorded their full rights as members or they be allowed to charter themselves directly under the I. W. W.

This was a move into the hands of the enemy and at a mass meeting of all the members, called to pass on the question, it was voted to separate by 250 majority, the membership being fooled into so voting by the profuse expression of those who favored the separation, that it did not mean that the miners would not stay with those who were to be re-chartered at the demand of the mine owners in order to pave the way for a settlement. They could and in fact they did stand the last ditch with those who had been locked out by the Citizens' Alliance and Mine Owners. This kind of talk was sufficient to cause a majority being cast for the separate charter. Then was the hand of the employer shown in full.

At the next meeting of the conference committees the terms of the operators were in short as follows: A contract to be signed for three or five years. An agreement that the miners would not in any way retaliate against those business men who had locked out the members of the union; and that we would agree not to participate locally in any way with any labor trouble that might arise during the life of the contract.

When the report of the committee was made, the scales dropped off the eyes of every honest member who heard it and they were at once made acquainted with the falsity of the professions of friendship on the part of the master; and, as one man, they declared that the principles of organized labor as exemplified by the Industrial Workers of the World and the Western Federation of Miners in their declarations of principles—an injury to one is an injury to all—would not be violated. The mistakes and mistakes of the past were accordingly remedied; and to-day we again stand united in the face of the enemy and will stand that way until our fight is won.

The enemy is correspondingly disconcerted. Just when his plans seemed to be an accomplished fact the class spirit of the workers of Goldfield was aroused and the schemes of weeks and months were set at naught. In their desperation they issued another ultimatum this morning, that no firm not a member of the Citizens' Alliance would receive any supplies after to-night. Needless to say, this is a bluff and the last one they will attempt to run. The near future will see our efforts for working class unity crowned with success.

For the present all workers should stay away from Nevada and pay no attention to any reports in the daily press saying the trouble is settled. As soon as any settlement is made, official notice will be sent to all labor papers.

Vincent St. John.

Meaning of the First of May Who Made My Shoes?

By Joseph Schlossberg

It was Nature's gala day. It was a day for mankind to rejoice in greeting the awakening and rejuvenation of Nature. Not now. To most of mankind Nature is now unknown except as a brutal and merciless tyrant, demanding many things, imposing innumerable commands, and inflicting terrible punishments upon those who are unable to serve her faithfully.

For the great toiling masses Nature has long since ceased to be a kind and loving mother who bestows upon her children all the good things in superabundance to make them happy. For the great working class, the charming and beautiful Nature has long since been turned into an evil spirit, bringing them nothing but sufferings, endless sufferings, terminating only with the sad life itself.

And all that is because between the working people and charming and generous Nature stands a fierce monster which is appropriating for itself all that the good mother is lavishing upon her beloved children. In order that we may enjoy the blessings flowing from Nature's eternal fountain of joy and happiness, we must destroy the beast—the capitalistic beast of prey.

Fortunately that time is drawing ever nearer for life and death is now being waged between the toiling humanity and that monster—a struggle for the everlasting happiness of the human race.

We are still unable to celebrate the first day of May as Nature's festival, but we celebrate it as the festival of the struggle to emancipate both Nature and ourselves.

The First of May is the holiday of the revolutionary proletariat. The first International Socialist Congress, held in Paris in the year 1889, designates the first day of May as a universal Labor Day, primarily as an expression of the movement for an eight hour working day. May Day has far outgrown its originally narrow limits. The May Day of today gives expression to the battle carried on by irresistible forces within society for its complete reconstruction.

The Socialists have realized that the eight hour day is not a Socialist demand, and will not free the working class from the thralldom of capitalism. The real and all-embracing problem before us is not, Shall the workingmen toil in the factory an hour more or an hour less every day; but, Shall the working class continue to be oppressed under wage slavery, or shall this slavery be abolished? The struggle for the final and complete emancipation of the working class includes the shortening of the working time, improvement of conditions, generally, while capitalism still prevails, whenever and wherever possible.

No shortening of the working day, however heroic, will save the working class from the unemployment and technical development, controlled by the capitalist class. Labor's control of industry—not in the "closed shop" sense, but in the real political sense—is the only panacea.

Some years ago the labor unions

Who Made My Shoes?

By Bernard McCaffrey

The answer to the above question will not only tell us what an Industrial Union is, but it will inform us as to what portion of the labor which enters into their composition is drawn from the A. F. of L. and what is true in the making of shoes holds good in the manufacture of any article offered for sale.

If we enter the world's markets—and, mind you, the world's market embraces every nook and corner where things are bought and sold; if we enter this great market we will see it stored to the ceiling with the products of human hands, from hats to hairpins. The thing that strikes one with the force of a pile-driver is the fact that living labor, instead of giving, receives its name from dead labor. One man is named after his hod, another from the bricks he lays, others from the switch they turn, freight they handle or mineral they mine; from this it is taken for granted that the labor which forms the article into the thing it is and from which it receives its name, made the object itself.

Suppose I would ask you to introduce me to the individual that made my shoes, you would soon learn that the shoemaker was a complicated sort of a chisler comprising scores of men, women and children. Aye! more; you would discover that your task had just begun when you left the shoe factory's door and that it would end when every human being producing for the world's market had received my introduction. Let us go more into detail and trace the production of my pair of shoes and find out how many kinds of labor they contain.

The first thing required in the making of shoes is the building of a suitable factory. A factory consists of stone, brick, wood, iron, etc.; these materials do not grow upon the vine nor, like the manna, do they fall from the sky. They must be hewed from the earth and hewed from the forest. To get these materials into form, we must call into service the entire host of miners in the coal fields and iron regions, as well as the lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver mines; we must utilize the army of construction men, getting five cents per ton for loading iron ore on the shores of Lake Superior to those being devoured in the furnaces of the U. S. Steel Trust. We must utilize the men who make the steel girders, the tools and the machine; the men who bake the coke are as essential to the success of the scheme as are those who bring the raw material to the surface. They who coin the gold and silver contribute as much to the completion of the enterprise as does any other branch of social labor. The lumberjacks of Oregon, Washington and Michigan, who carve the timber into logs in conjunction with others who send the logs through the different processes from which they reappear as doors and window sashes or paper, all alike are contributing their share towards the good work. He who digs and hauls the sand is of as much importance to the lighting of the building as is the glass blower who produces the panes of glass. The brick-maker who transforms the clay into brick, the quarryman who blasts the rock, the workers that make the lime used to lay the stone, brick and plaster, one and all are part and parcel of the army of construction.

We now have the material for the factory, but these materials at the places they beheld the light of day are useless unless we can get them on the plot of ground selected for the structure. To get the raw material upon the ground we must go to the agricultural laborer who raises the cow and the horse; to the packing-house boys who remove the pelt from the cow; to the tanners that make it into leather; to the harness maker who produces the harness, and the wagon maker that builds the wagon; the horeshoer that shoes the horses, and last but not least, we must go to the teamster who hitches up and drives the outfit. Yeal we must draft every man being who hauls or transports goods on the land or upon the water. These, backed by the vast millions supplying their food, clothes and shelter, etc., are required to deliver the raw material to the place selected for the factory, and yet the building is not erected. To complete the job the labor of him who welds the "No. 2" is as useful as is the labor of the architect who drew the plans of the factory at the start. Every form of labor in the building industry must be brought into action.

And our shoe factory is completed.

Sheep do not shear themselves, neither do shoe factories make shoes. It requires human beings, developed into social things, called shoemakers, to do this work; but shoemakers are not the product of nature; they are made by society. In the process of turning out shoemakers the teaching

Los Angeles Movement

Los Angeles, April 11.—A few words from this corner of the country will be of interest to the many wage slave readers of the Bulletin. The most interesting development in the advent to our ranks is the many orange pickers. It appears that agitation among these workers results in immediate returns in membership.

Local No. 12, the mixed local of Los Angeles, is now hovering around the two hundred mark, with good prospects of still advancing. In fact there exists to a certain extent, a similar scab herding condition, the same as in Portland, up until the time of the advent of the I. W. W. in that field. The same A. F. of L. chloroformed state exists here among the Gomerites as prevails in other places, and leaves an opportunity for a true union organization to be built up.

Down at San Pedro, where the organization is composed of practically all water-front workers, a good solid growth has been started and it is only a question of time until the I. W. W. will be all there is to it. All the workers realize that the Industrial form of organization is the proper kind of a union, but some of them of course are still wedded to their jobs. The center of all this southwest country and the congregating place for the floating element is Los Angeles. It is at this place that the extra large headquarters must be maintained—similar to the plan adopted at Portland, and which has proven so beneficial to the working class. The proper headquarters, situated in the right part of the city, with its free reading room, serves as a working-man's club to draw them together. Once drawn together the hard part of the battle is accomplished. Three lectures can be easily delivered a week and literature sold and distributed free twenty-four hours out of each day. The work is soon told when the right kind of a systematic educational campaign is kept up.

The workers are ready for organization on the revolutionary lines, and it is only necessary from now on to raise funds, get more organizers in the field and as a result line up more wage slaves.

J. H. WALSH,
 Gen. Org.

It is the Burning Question

By Vincent St. John

In a long editorial on the changing lines of Socialist tactics, occasioned by the visit of Daniel De Leon to the Pacific Coast, the Socialist party paper, "Common Sense," has the following:

"On the one hand, some Socialists say that so perfect and beautiful in theory, this position is Utopian, visionary, impractical, because impossible of accomplishment. The correct method being to take advantage of the step-at-a-time development of capitalist industrial evolution, aided by corresponding advances in the function of government wrested from the capitalist class government by a steadily-advancing political party of the proletariat, with its aim ever the complete overthrow of the capitalist political government and the readjusting of the industrial ownership and management of the industries, rather than their reorganization, until the fabric of the industrial republic is completely reformed."

"On the other hand, it is claimed by the Industrial Unionists that in the first place a political victory, completely revolutionary, is impossible without the organized physical force of an equally revolutionary economic organization to back it up; that otherwise industrial chaos ensues, instead of the industrial organization, which from its nature would be capable of becoming and would become the Socialist government, an industrial government by and of the workers in the industries."

Several articles promised and expected for this issue failed to reach us. We regret this, because we had hoped to present a more varied and comprehensive view of Industrial Unionism than the issue contains. The belated articles will probably appear next week.

Skowhegan Victory Complete

By Vincent St. John

We are able this week to announce a complete victory for Industrial Unionism in the struggle against the Harston Mills Company of Skowhegan, Maine. A settlement has been effected and the strikers have won every point demanded by them. Fellow-worker W. G. Haggood writes: "The cause of the strike was the discharge of 42 members of the I. W. W. local without cause. It was clearly an attempt to break up the organization. In the settlement we get (1) a reinstatement of all who were discharged, without discrimination; (2) abolition of the firing system in both the finishing and weaving rooms; (3) a day's pay for all poor work instead of piece work; (4) a shop committee elected by the local to meet the company every two weeks to settle all grievances that may arise." The local union will now have a large growth. Fellow-worker Wright goes to Massachusetts to organize weavers in that State.

Subscribers, Take Notice

By Vincent St. John

We are unable to deliver the Bulletin to the following subscribers, who have either furnished the office with wrong address or have moved without notifying us:

Geo. Robinson, Fork South Salmon, Cal.
 W. Bennington, 189 Chestnut St., Cleveland, O.
 Peter Epsom, Cole, Wash.
 J. Caplan, 2404 Fourteenth St., Denver, Col.
 E. Shedrin, 210 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 August Solmod, 2731 Wentworth St., Cleveland, O.

May Day Demonstrations

There will be a Labor Day demonstration, Wednesday, May 1. The parade will form at the club rooms, 485 S. Halsted street, at 4 p. m., and march to Metropolitan Hall, Jefferson and O'Brien streets, where speeches will be delivered by A. M. Simons, Wm. E. Trautmann, A. Litman, Dr. Knopfnael and Dr. Marcus.

Quick Response

By Vincent St. John

The following letter has been forwarded to Goldfield by Local 85 of Chicago:

Chicago, Ill., April 16, '07.

"Fellow Worker Copeland, in response to the appeal of the Industrial Union Bulletin, Local 85, I. W. W., at its regular meeting Monday evening, April 15, voted the sum of eight dollars (\$8.00) towards the defense fund for fellow worker Preston and Smith. The same is herewith enclosed.

"We realize that the capitalists in their desperate efforts to keep themselves firmly entrenched upon the backs of the workers see in the Industrial Workers of the World the greatest menace towards their maintaining this position and will resort to any means to disrupt the organization. Failing in this, they, as in the Haywood-Pettibone-Moyer affair and in your own strike, are soon told, will go after individuals who have been shoved in to the front of the movement by their advanced stand and the work they do for the organization. We would, indeed, be derelict to our duty as Revolutionists did we not promptly respond and by all means at our command try to undo their work.

"Recognizing that an injury to one is an injury to all and that what the capitalists may be able to do to the organization in Goldfield they can also do in Chicago, we join hands with you and pledge you our moral and financial aid.

"On behalf of Local 85, we are,
 "Yours, for Industrial Unionism,
 "W. F. KNOCHIE,
 "W. F. LOQUIST,
 "P. F. LAWSON,
 "Committee."

From Canadian Local

The following resolution was adopted by Local No. 554, I. W. W., located at Hamilton, Ontario, and ordered forwarded to the official organ for publication:

"Resolved: That only literature that stands uncompromisingly for the Industrial Workers of the World be handled or circulated at meetings of this local, and that it be considered an act of treason to the organization for a member to circulate or assist to circulate, at any of our meetings, literature (or so called labor papers) that is opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World, its principles or tactics." R. E. BURUS, Sec.

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THE SITUATION TODAY

When the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World met, September 17, 1906, there had been issued by General Headquarters to local unions 394 charters. Of these 122 were held by organizations that had no representation in the convention and were practically non-existent.

paying subscribers when the eighth edition went to press. We counted two of the fiercest strikes in the history of labor in this country, involving thousands of workers, and won them both.

STRIKE EXTRAORDINARY

Last week we printed in The Bulletin a financial report sent in by the committee in charge of the strike of mill workers at Portland, Oregon. In this paper we found a lengthy comment on the part of Executive Board Member Heselwood, who was on the ground from the inception to the close of that struggle.

BE ON YOUR GUARD

In our issue of April 6 we warned Industrial Unionists of Portland, Oregon, and the Pacific Coast against the seductive advances of newspaper publishers who, on account of the growth of the I. W. W., were endeavoring to reap a harvest where they had not sown and establish themselves in the favor of this organization.

MAY DAY-LABOR DAY

May Day! It is the passing of old Winter and the coming of flowers. It is the return of the winged and feathered choir and the birth of new life. All nature is breaking the fetters that have bound the drowsy earth and the bloom of a new liberty is everywhere.

UNEXAMPLED MENDACITY

For some weeks past a good share of the weekly bulletin of the Socialist party has been devoted to an acrimonious discussion of a report written by Morris Hillquit, a lawyer of New York, to the International Congress of last year.

BORAH TO THE BAR

A suit was filed by the government at Boise, Idaho, April 19, in the United States Court against the Barber Lumber Company, to set aside 215 patents involving 40,000 acres of timber land worth over \$1,000,000. Fraud is alleged in securing title to the land.

The Great Portland Strike

By F. W. Heselwood

After one of the greatest struggles between capital and labor, involving the owners of the largest saw mills in the world on the one side, and the combined strength of the workers of these places on the other side. Many victories are credited up to the side of the workers, and the strike is declared off.

Better conditions have been secured for the workers in the shape of advanced wages, and the first great skirmish against the masters on the Pacific Coast has taken place. For forty long days these captains of industry trembled in their boots; while the mills were being destroyed, and they had to stand on their own property and hear the revolutionary speeches from the organizers; while hundreds of strikers cheered the speakers to the echo when they were exhorted to prepare themselves for the final fray when they (the workers) would come into possession of the mills and operate them for the common good of all.

Months of work by local organizers and agitators was immediately seen to good advantage, when 3,000 men walked away from their work and joined the Industrial Workers of the World. Their membership had been sought by the American Federation of Labor, but the workers turned a deaf ear to their entreaties; they had hit at that bait before and had gotten nothing. Nothing but revolutionary industrial unionism would satisfy them.

The mill owners are offering big money compared with what they were getting before the strike started, but the I. W. W. men refuse to do any longer work for men who had insulted them by saying that these fellows would get hungry and come begging for their jobs again.

Q But, in that case, what must we do in order to express the value of the coat? A We must reverse the equation so as to express it relatively. Q So soon as we do that, what happens? A The linen becomes the equivalent instead of the coat.

Q What is the basis of the equation? A "Linen = coat."

Every scheme known to capitalists and labor fakers is used to break up this militant organization. Labor letters written by James Kirwin to some A. F. of L. labor fakers in San Francisco, saying that the W. F. of M. did not recognize W. E. Trautmann as secretary of the I. W. W., were sent in details. They were challenged into our ranks; but there was nothing doing; we stood shoulder to shoulder as a solid phalanx and gave battle to our common enemy, the capitalist class.

Q Does the linen's own value come to the front and receive independent expression? A "Yes." Q Why independent expression? A Because it is only as being value that it is comparable with the coat as a thing of equal value, or exchangeable with the coat.

Q What is it that alone brings into relief the specific character of value creating labor? A "It is the expression of equivalence between different sorts of commodities." Q And how does it do this? A "By actually reducing the different varieties of labor embodied in the different kinds of commodities to their common quality of human labor in the abstract."

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Q But the two commodities whose identity of quality is thus assumed do not play the same part. It is only the value of the linen that is expressed.

Q Now, it is true, is it not, that the tailoring, which makes the coat, is concrete labor of a different sort from the weaving, which makes the linen? A "Yes." Q But the act of equating it to the weaving reduces the tailoring to what?

Q To that which is really equal in the two kinds of labor, to their common character of human labor. Note: In this roundabout way, then, the fact is expressed that weaving, also, in so far as it weaves value, has nothing to distinguish it from tailoring, and, consequently, is abstract human labor.

Q What is it that alone brings into relief the specific character of value creating labor?

A "It is the expression of equivalence between different sorts of commodities."

Q And how does it do this? A "By actually reducing the different varieties of labor embodied in the different kinds of commodities to their common quality of human labor in the abstract."

Do not take up the editor's time with long articles; put your question in as few words as possible.

J. H. E.—None of the Industrial Unionists of Goldfield, Nevada, belonged to the rump faction and the Sheratonites never had any following there. That is the only reason why an attempt is made to discredit the splendid demonstration of solidarity made by the Industrial Unionists of Goldfield.

W. M.—There has been shown by the capitalist class, from Maine to Oregon, a bitter hostility to the Industrial Workers of the World. How do you explain this? Can it be explained on any other ground than that capitalists fear the form of organization we stand for?

H. G.—Of all the local unions said to have been "expelled" from the I. W. W. by the rump faction, there are only two or three that are not paying per capita tax to the Industrial Workers of the World general headquarters at 310 Bush Temple. Therefore, as to nearly all of them, there has never been a break in their connection with the I. W. W., not even immediately after the convention.

W. E. H.—The main purpose of the Industrial Unionist is the overthrow of the existing system of industry. He holds that the organization of which he is a member, the I. W. W., is the chief means whereby that overthrow can be achieved. He further maintains that without such organization of workers the revolution cannot be accomplished in the interest of his class.

Who are the scabs? In the recent strike of A. F. of L. carpenters and painters at Vancouver, B. C., the members of the I. W. W. Local No. 322 resolved that none of its members should remain at work. In spite of the action of the local, one member, R. Murray by name, refused to quit, and for this action he was expelled from the local. This notice is published by order of the local union and signed by J. Hartnett, secretary.

At Hamilton, Ohio, by way of contrast, I. W. W. molders on strike report that their places are being taken by A. F. of L. molders, and filling up the shop with many coats. The I. W. W. is charged with being a scab organization. The reader can judge for himself.

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Plain Answers TO Pertinent Questions

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WORKING CLASS ECONOMICS

Conducted by James P. Thompson

Lesson III Continued.

[Note: "The relative form and the equivalent form are two intimately connected, mutually dependent, and inseparable elements of the expression of value; but at the same time are mutually exclusive, antagonistic extremes; i. e., poles of the same expression. They are allotted respectively to the two different commodities brought into relation by that expression."] Q Is it possible to express the value of linen in linen?

A "No." Q Is not the equation 20 yards of linen = 20 yards of linen an expression of value? A "No."

Q What does such an equation tell us? A "It merely says that 20 yards of linen are nothing else than 20 yards of linen a definite quantity of the use-value of linen." Q How, only, can the value of a commodity be expressed? A "Only relatively; i. e., in some other commodity."

Q The relative form of the value of the linen presupposes, therefore, the presence of some other commodity—here the coat—under the form of an equivalent? A "Yes."

Q Can the commodity that figures as the equivalent at the same time assume the relative form? A "No."

Q Is that second commodity the one whose value is expressed? A "No."

Q What is its function? A "Merely to serve as the material in which the value of the first commodity is expressed." Q Does not the expression 20 yards of linen = 1 coat or 20 yards of linen are worth 1 coat, also imply the opposite relation: 1 coat = 20 yards of linen, or 1 coat is worth 20 yards of linen? A "Yes."

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

The general headquarters is in communication with an organization of six or seven thousand colliers who are seeking a way out of the meshes and shams of craft unionism and looking to the Industrial Workers of the World, whose mission they are already familiar through our literature. Thousands of miles of ocean separate them from us geographically, but they are one with us in spirit and a complete realization of the utility of antiquated methods of warfare in the class struggle. The first call came in the form of a big demand for literature on the I. W. W. and this is to be followed up with practical work that will result in raising the banner of Industrial Unionism in the land beyond the sea, and forging another link in the chain of universal working-class solidarity.

The statement printed in the dying "Industrial Worker" that the examination of all Industrial Unionists at Goldfield was "without authority from the mining department," is not true. The fact is that it was sanctioned by Acting President Mahoney, who thought thereby to cut off the support of Goldfield from the majority in the last convention—that is from the I. W. W. But like many other schemes, it didn't work.

In natural evolution, change and decay are the everlasting order. So in social evolution, systems and institutions pass away; but the labor movement isn't going to the devil, even if some of its alleged and self-styled leaders are.

The "labor leader" who says the interests of capital and labor are the same is capable of doing anything detrimental to labor; having a capitalist conception, capitalist methods are to him above reproach.

It don't concern a workman how much he has some other fellow in a political office to represent him, as it does to have possession of the factory and represent himself.

The exploiters of labor are able to take care of themselves; by taking possession of the means of production the workers would be able to do the same thing.

Four Cardinal Points of Industrial Unionism

Issued by the Advocates of Industrial Unionism in Great Britain

First—It accepts the principle that the interests of the working class and of the employing class are irreconcilably opposed.

That the poverty of the working class is due to the fact of labor power being a commodity is becoming increasingly evident.

Second—Industrial Unionism holds that there should be one union for all workers. Only by this means can the encroachments of the capitalist class upon the subsistence of the workers be met.

Third—The advocates of industrial unionism hold that the ultimate and never to be forgotten object of the working men's industrial movement must be to seize, and to hold as their own collective property, all the means of production.

Fourth—Industrial Unionism holds that the industrial union is a class union, embracing many crafts, or, if necessary, the strike of a whole series of industries, in order to defend the workers, or to promote their interests.

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workshop, mill, and mine, becomes more co-operative and interlinked than ever. Industrial Unionism prepares the way for and lays the sure foundation of the Socialist Republic, by producing a working class industrially organized throughout the length and breadth of the land and round the globe.

Fourth—Industrial Unionism, based as it is on the fact of the class struggle, promotes the Political Unity of Labor by advocating Labor's industrial union.

Five Centuries Ago in England! Five centuries ago agriculture was practically the only occupation of England, and the laborers had just emerged from serfdom.

But the ignorant land owners, who could see only that they were paying several times as much money for a day's labor, undertook the task of reducing wages to the money standard before the plague, without reducing the price of food.

The first step taken by the land owners was to agree between themselves not to pay higher wages than were paid at a period of two years before the plague.

They attempted to enforce the law with vigor peculiar to England. They fined land owners, and imprisoned, flogged, and branded laborers in vain.

I wish through The Bulletin to extend an invitation to any fellow worker that can be useful in building up the organization; if he can speak, all the better, but if not and can lend a helping hand we are in need of such an individual in this city.

A government of lawyers, supplemented by "intellectuals" who are not lawyers, is a government based on the acceptance of one set or another of political opinions, and hardly ever upon practical considerations that concern the producers of wealth.

OSCAR FREUR 240 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Three local union charters issued during the week brings the total up to ninety since October 3, 1906. Newark, N. J., has organized an Industrial Council.

Our Representative at the Trial Fellow-worker Wade R. Parks will represent THE BULLETIN on the ground and make weekly reports direct to this paper.

Fellow-worker Parks is familiar with the case from the time of the arrests, February 18, 1906, and has followed the developments up to the present time. He will reach the scene of the trial the latter part of this month and readers of THE BULLETIN may expect to hear from him in the issue of May 4.

Common Sense for Workmen

We machinists realize that common laborers stand a poor chance of organizing under the F. O. E. system. That being the case, one can not blame them for working up, even though it be to the detriment of someone else.

Then we will say they make a demand for better conditions, their demands being refused, would walk out to a man, what would be the result? Simply this: The machinists would do their work for them.

At this stage of the game, the ship-owners saw that some desperate means had to be resorted to, in order to get the men back to work. A so-called "riot" was the nearest thing called Harris Bell, alias "Baldy" Hart, who had done a long "stretch" in the Salem, Oregon, state prison, claimed that two union men, attacked him while he was out in a boat, hit him with oars and tried to drown him.

The indictment was not signed by the grand jury, as it should have been but only by the prosecuting attorney.

The strike still continued, however, and not till late in the season, when the ship-owners feared that the vessels would be frozen in, did they give in, and grant the conditions asked for.

Another prisoner, while out at work, was fired at by a guard, and shot through the hand, without any apparent reason. This man has since been transferred to Leavenworth prison, crippled for life.

Now to go to the other extreme. There are some who say, what's the use of trying to organize the workers as the I. W. U. is trying to do? They won't stick.

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The average level of understanding, that is of capacity and special knowledge of industry among politicians, is far below that to be found among the workers engaged in industrial occupations.

The Industrial Workers of the World of Cincinnati, Ohio, will give a May Day celebration at Central Turner Hall May 1st, 1907. Good music and dancing and refreshments.

An Alaskan Strike

In the spring of 1905, the Federal Labor Union for Nome, Alaska, became engaged in a strike. This strike was a good example to the working class of the solidarity of class-conscious union men.

After the men had been out about two months, the Lighterage company realized that they were up against the real thing. They had tried with very little success, to hire scabs. They got a few "boosters," and gamblers to go to work, but owing to their inexperience, they could move a very small amount of cargo.

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OUR BOOK LIST. Below we give a partial list of books which we are prepared to supply to readers of this paper. As will be seen the list contains many of the books which Industrial Unionists should be familiar. They range from light, but instructive pamphlets, to the scientific and philosophical works of Labriola, Morgan and Marx.

ORDER THE Stenographic REPORT (OFFICIAL) OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNION CONVENTION OF 1906. And get all the facts and the truth of that now memorable gathering. Nothing omitted and nothing garbled. Buy it Now.

I. W. W. Leaflets. Leaflets in English, per 1000 \$1.75. Address to the Workers. The Textile Industry. Food Staff Industry. Metal and Machinery Industry. Mining Industry. Textile Industry (French). Leaflets in Swedish. Leaflets in Polish. Leaflets in Spanish. Leaflets in Finnish. Leaflets in Slavonian. Leaflets in Croatian-Dalmatian. Industrial Union HANDBOOK. Gives an outline of the structure of industrial unionism and analysis of the Preamble. Very useful in arriving at an understanding of the form of organization of the Industrial Workers of the World.