

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 29.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907.

50c. a Year.

Lively Scenes at Stuttgart

Stuttgart, Aug. 24, 1907. Lively scenes were enacted at the Congress yesterday when, after a vote had been taken to close the debate on the emigration question, Hyndman, of England, jumped up on a table and for twenty minutes spoke, against a deafening protest, in opposition to closing the debate. The large audience was on chairs and tables, and the scene was typical of some of those witnessed in the British parliament, only on a greater scale.

Another sensational set-to occurred today when Hervie, of France, protested against closing the debate on militarism, saying that Behel and Volmar, of the German delegation, had spoken against the resolution in the committee. He, Hervie, accused the sub-committee of the Bureau of pulling off a smart coup when of his being called to the chair to have the debate closed. He stated that the worst government of Germany

could do now was to give the Congress ten hours to get out of the country, and that such an order could not affect us, as our labors were about over.

Hervie is a strong fighter and is with us on our Industrial Union program.

The resolution on militarism was carried unanimously, amid wild scenes. Resolutions are now being carried condemning the Roumanian government for its atrocities committed on the working class, expressing sympathy for the workers of Russia and condemning the czar's government; also condemning the French and Spanish governments for their attitude towards Morocco.

A resolution condemning the governments of Idaho and Colorado has been adopted. This was signed by Simons and the other A. F. of L.-S. P. delegates from America. I was not asked to sign it, but I had the pleasure of voting for it. **FRED W. HESLEWOOD.**

The Trade Union Resolution Adopted by the Congress

To enfranchise the proletariat completely from the bonds of intellectual, political, and economic serfdom, the political and economic struggle are alike necessary. If the activity of the Socialist party is directed more particularly in the domain of the political struggle of the proletariat, that of the unions displays itself in the domain of the economic struggle of the workers. The unions and the party have therefore an equally important task to perform in the struggle for proletarian emancipation. Each of the two organizations has its distinct domain, defined by its nature and within whose borders it should enjoy independent control of its line of action. But there is an overlapping domain in the proletarian struggle of the classes in which they can only reap advantages by concerted action and by co-operation between the party and the trade unions.

As concerns the proletarian struggle will be carried on more successfully and with more important results if the relations between the unions and the party are strengthened without infringing the necessary unity of the trade unions.

The Congress declares that it is the interest of the working class in every country that close and permanent relations should be established between the unions and the party.

It is the duty of the party and of the trade unions to render moral support to the one to the other and to make use only of those means which may help forward the emancipation of the proletariat. When divergent opinions arise between the two organizations as to the opportunity of certain tactics they should arrive by discussion at an agreement.

The unions will not fully perform their duty in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers unless they thoroughly imbibe the spirit of their policy. It is the duty of the party to help the unions in their work of raising the workers and of ameliorating their social conditions. In its parliamentary action, the party must vigorously support the demands of the unions.

The Congress declares that the development of the capitalist system of production, the increasing concentration of the means of production, the growing alliances of employers, the increasing dependence of particular trades upon the totality of bourgeois society would reduce trade unions to impotency if, concerning themselves about nothing more than trade interests, they took their stand on corporate selfishness and admitted the theory of harmony of interests between labor and capital.

The Congress is of opinion that the unions will be able more successfully to carry on their struggle against exploitation and oppression, in proportion as their organizations are more unified, as their benefit system is improved, as the funds necessary for their struggle are better supplied, and as their members gain a clearer conception of economic relations and conditions and are inspired by the socialist ideal with greater enthusiasm and devotion.

II. The Congress invites all the trade unions that accept the conditions laid down by the Brussels Conference of 1890, ratified by the Paris Congress 1900, to be represented at the International Congress and to keep themselves in relation with the International Socialist Bureau. It charges the latter to enter into relations with the International Secretariat of Trade Unions at Berlin so as to exchange information respecting working-class organization and the workers' movement.

III. The Congress directs the International Bureau to collect all documents which may facilitate the study of the relations between the trade unions and the socialist parties in all countries and to present a report on the subject to the next Congress.

Proposed Amendments to Constitution

The following amendments and suggestions have received the endorsement and support of the local organization named in connection with each, and are resubmitted for the information of delegates to the convention. All the propositions have heretofore appeared in The Bulletin.

The Constitution provides that: "Proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be in the hands of the General Executive Board and printed in the official publication at least two months before the assembling of the convention; no other amendments shall be considered."

LOCAL 259, CANTON, OHIO.

- Resolved, That during this, the constructive period of the I. W. W., no portion thereof shall enter into any strike, unless conducted in an industrial plant, which is thoroughly organized in the I. W. W., or at least 90 per cent of the workers in such plant, and shall first be approved by G. E. B. or L. E. B.
- That conventions of the I. W. W. shall be held two (2) years apart; provided special conventions shall be called whenever decided upon by referendum vote or G. E. B. between regular conventions.
- That all locals shall establish labor libraries for the benefit of the members. Books such as are handled by headquarters to be given preference.
- All department editors shall be elected by conventions and at all times subject to the G. E. B. and subject to removal by G. E. B. for violation of I. W. W. principles.
- That the last clause in constitution (Art. 9) be stricken from the constitution.
- The G. E. B., by a two-thirds

ment of 5 per cent of all moneys received at headquarters.

Resolved, That members be exempt from the payment of dues when sick for two weeks or more on the presentation of doctor's certificate to the local secretary, said member or members to be given an out-of-work stamp furnished to locals by headquarters at cost, such exemption to be raised the moment such member or members commence work again.

LOCAL 1, SCHEENETADY, N. Y. Local No. 1, Scheenetady, N. Y., offers the following amendments to the constitution:

To the Preamble: Strike out second clause and insert the following: "Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers unite as a class into one organization, and by their own direct action on the political as well as on the industrial field, take and hold that which they produce by their labor."

Article 1, Section 4: "The initiation fee for members of Local Unions shall not exceed \$2"—instead of \$1, as the constitution now states.

Sec. 5. To be stricken out.

Sec. 6. Per capita collected shall not exceed 15 cents, instead of 25 cents, as the constitution now states.

Sec. 7. To be stricken out as superfluous.

LOCAL 84, ST. LOUIS, MO. (1) Resolved, That two emergency secretaries be elected for unforeseen circumstances.

(2) Amendment to Art. II, Sec. 8: That the Editor be nominated and elected in the same manner as the General Secretaries.

(3) Amendment to Art. III, Sec. 13: Mileage to delegates be paid by the general organization.

(4) Amendment to Art. IV, be stricken out altogether.

(5) Amendment to Art. V, Sec. 3: That initiation fees be stricken out.

(6) Amendment to Art. V, Sec. 7: Strike out all reference to initiation fee.

(7) Resolved, That Art. VIII, Sec. 2, be stricken out and obligations of its duties be printed on application blanks.

JOS. WAGNER, Secy.

LOCAL 86, OMAHA, NEB. Whereas, It being necessary that every member of Industrial Workers of the World should receive a copy of the Industrial Union Bulletin in order to keep posted on the work and in full touch with the movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our constitution be so amended at our next general convention to provide a per capita tax of 5 cents per month per member to the general office in addition to the 15 cents per capita to general fund; said 5 cents to constitute a publishing fund and the Industrial Union Bulletin be sent in bulk to each local according to the number of members reported in good standing each month.

Carried, April 30, 1907, after being read at three regular meetings of Local 86, J. W. KISSEL, Rec. Sec.

LOCAL 224, WICHITA, KANSAS. As to the chartering of recruiting or "mixed" locals, we wish to go on record as opposed thereto. We know of no reason for the existence of a "mixed" local, and especially as it absurd for an industrial organization to vitiate the principle that all the workers in one shop or industry should belong to one union, by chartering promiscuously a heterogeneous mass of workers who have no shop interests in common, without some base for an industrial union.

Therefore we recommend that all industrial unions having no trade character shall be chartered as "laborers' industrial unions."

We suggest that organizers be selected from the ranks of workers in a given industry who are conversant with the conditions and needs, to organize their own industry.

We urge the necessity of a national organizer for the foodstuff industry being placed in the field immediately after the convention, with instructions to co-ordinate at the earliest date all of the bakery workers' locals and closely kindred industrial unions into a national industrial union.

Respectfully submitted,
R. W. HAM,
E. J. FOOTE,
J. W. HAGERTY,
Committee.

Considered and adopted unanimously at regular meeting, June 25, 1907.
R. W. HAM,
Recording Secretary,
W. C. HARD,
President.

LOCAL 251, HAMILTON, OHIO. That all local publications published by one or more locals shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the General Executive Board and all finances and accounts of any kind be sanctioned and audited by the General Executive Board; also the General Executive Board shall have power to revoke all such publications that do not meet with approval.

Signed by J. H. Nordholt, Recording Secretary, Local No. 251, Hamilton, Ohio.

Relations of Trades Unions and the Political Party

Speech by Delegate Heslewood

The subject of the relations between trade unions and the political party being before the International Congress, August 20th, Fred W. Heslewood, delegate to the Industrial Workers of the World, secured the floor and spoke as follows:

A. M. Simons was the previous speaker.

Mr. Chairman, Comrades and Fellow Workers:

My belief and understanding, when I left the far distant western part of America, was that something would be done by this Congress towards building up a great economic organization of the working class, that would prove to be the means of hastening the day when the workers would receive the full product of their toil; and, moreover, I am of the firm belief that without such an organization as I represent our hopes can never be realized.

I also expected to find at this Congress more of the members of the wage earning class than are here, intellectuals, including lords, authors, parliamentarians, and even lawyers who have in America issued injunctions against the workers for daring to strike against the master class. I hope that at the next Congress the real workers will be here in greater numbers, instead of their agents, who do not understand the workers' wants or how to emancipate them.

I am here under different auspices than most of you; I represent the Industrial Workers of the World and am also a member of the Socialist party of Canada and a member for a number of years in that organization which you have all heard so much about, the Western Federation of Miners and it may surprise many of you to know, that in submitting my credentials to the American delegation I did so to the secretary of the Socialist Labor party. I could not consistently present them to the Socialist party delegates, owing to the fact that their report to you comrades here, and which is a lengthy one, is a tissue of lies and misrepresentations concerning the Industrial Workers of the World in America; and furthermore, I do not believe that anything good can be established on a brazen lie. I was raised to hate a liar. My father hated a liar. This vote catching machine of which the previous speaker from America (A. M. Simons) is so proud, will stoop to anything and GO TO ANY LENGTH TO SECURE VOTES.

They have defended a lot of scab unions of the A. F. of L. in California, have endorsed resolutions condemning the Japanese and asking for their exclusion from America, although we find that the Japanese with very little education in revolutionary unionism, make better union men than the sacred contract scab of the A. F. of L.

At the other end of the continent, in New York, they place their candidates on the same ticket as Randolph Hearst, a Democrat, a trust-buster of the Roosevelt type. I have in my hand here, a card (holding it up) asking the workers to vote for Hearst and Hillquit, "Hearst and Hillquit" for good government, "Hearst and Hillquit" for socialism? No, "Hearst and Hillquit" for VOTES! Hillquit, the "revolutionist," one of the leading stars at this Congress, the chief representative of this vote catching machine; Hillquit, who has fed you on lies concerning the Industrial Workers of the World.

This is the way to get Socialism. I hope that such a damnable brand will never be ushered in my time. What bearing has this criminal work on our grand old slogan, "Workers of the world unite?"

In America we have two kinds of unions, one is known as the American Federation of Labor and the other is the Industrial Workers of the World. One has a million and a half members and the other has over 70,000 members, including the Western Federation of Miners that is 40,000 members and 30,000 directly chartered members from the headquarters of the Industrial Workers. The larger one is called by the capitalist masters and their agents, the Bulwark of Capitalist Society, and the chiefs at the head of this scab arrangement were classed by Mark Hanna as his "able lieutenants" and that is what they are.

The previous speaker, in his bitter attack on the Industrial Workers, has said that we were trying to divide the workers. No greater untruth was ever uttered, comrades, from the mouth of man. This A. F. of L. is well served. All wage workers are invited. Admission free. Good speakers in English and Swedish.

The rising class consciousness of the workers precludes the success of industrial unionism. The success means the solidarity of the working class as a whole and its ultimate control of the industries which its skill and ingenuity have made possible.

No one realizes the danger of the



STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

General Headquarters

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Submitted herewith Financial Statement for the months of February, March, April, May, June, July and August, 1907, to be continued weekly until completed. The report covers the regular revenues of the office, donations, etc. Any errors found herein should be promptly reported to the undersigned, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen. Sec. Treas. I. W. W.

EXPENDITURES

(Continued from last week)

Table of expenditures for February, March, April, May, June, July, and August 1907. Includes items like printing, postage, and office supplies.

Table of expenditures for February, March, April, May, June, July, and August 1907. Includes items like printing, postage, and office supplies.

EXPENDITURES FOR APRIL

Table of expenditures for April 1907. Includes items like printing, postage, and office supplies.

EXPENDITURES FOR MAY

Table of expenditures for May 1907. Includes items like printing, postage, and office supplies.

EXPENDITURES FOR JUNE

Table of expenditures for June 1907. Includes items like printing, postage, and office supplies.

Main table of expenditures for February, March, April, May, June, July, and August 1907. Includes items like printing, postage, and office supplies.

Main table of expenditures for February, March, April, May, June, July, and August 1907. Includes items like printing, postage, and office supplies.

Main table of expenditures for February, March, April, May, June, July, and August 1907. Includes items like printing, postage, and office supplies.

Main table containing financial reports for various industrial unions, including columns for item descriptions and monetary amounts. The table is organized into sections for 'RECEIPTS FOR JULY' and 'EXPENDITURES FOR JULY'.

Points of Interest to Industrial Unionists

Those who have carefully followed the progress of the I. W. U. for the past year must surely have observed the ever present problem of funds to properly carry on the great and necessary work of organizing the vast number of wage workers who are now ready for revolutionary unionism and whose numbers are steadily increasing from day to day. No doubt these members must have seen several reasons for this condition of affairs. It is for the purpose of discussing several of the reasons which are very apparent to me that I write this, in the hope that the proposed amendments sent in by local 259 will be better understood and in the further hope that some of the delegates to the convention will see fit to support them as our local is unable to send a delegate this year. Our first proposition deals with the question of regulating strikes, and reads as follows: "During this, the constructive period of the I. W. U., portions thereof shall not be in any strikes, unless conducted in an industrial plant which is thoroughly organized in the I. W. U., or at least 90 per cent thereof, and shall first be approved by the G. E. B. or the L. E. B."

Relations of Trades Unions and the Political Party

products of their toil, you can not assist them. The Industrial Workers of the World stand for organization, education and emancipation, believes in getting together on the political as well as the Industrial field and be prepared to take and hold the industries for all the people, without affiliation with any political party. I can do no better than read to you the preamble of the constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World. It is our foundation and our guiding star. (The Preamble was read.) Now then let us see: The first clause says that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common. All that they have in common is that they have everything in common with their masters. They deny this clause. They say that both master and slave are necessary and they contract with their masters to supply their labor power at a certain figure for years ahead, and yet this advocate of theirs who says he is a Socialist, from America (Simons), has the nerve to say that these men can organize the class struggle. He goes on in an attempt to prove his point by declaring how loyally they stood by Haywood. They did; they gave, on an average, 3 cents each, and I would give \$100 to liberate a dog if it was persecuted under the same conditions that Haywood was. And what is more, Haywood was not kidnaped from his home and thrown into prison for 16 months because he belonged to a craft union; quite the reverse, it was because he was an Industrial unionist and was causing the master class so much worry that he was charged with murder and imprisoned. Haywood was the chairman of the first convention of the Industrial Workers, has always fought for Industrial unionism, is fighting for it yet, will always be found fighting for it. He is a signer of the Manifesto and call for the first convention and, unlike a bunch of petty bourgeois authors that are now accusing us of dividing the working class, who also signed this famous document, he is not ashamed of his signature, but on the contrary is proud of it.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Table listing the Local Executive Board members and their terms. Includes names like C. Simonon, Bertell & Rodighiero, etc., and dates.

Militarism and International Conflicts

The Congress confirms the resolutions passed by the former International Congresses against militarism and imperialism, and it again declares that the fight against militarism cannot be separated from the socialist struggle of classes as a whole. Wars between capitalist states are as a rule the consequence of competition in the world's market, for every state is eager not only to conserve its markets but also to conquer new ones, principally by the subjugation of foreign nations and the confiscation of their lands. These wars are further engendered by the increasing and ever increasing armaments of militarism, which is one of the principal instruments for maintaining the predominance of the bourgeoisie classes and for subjugating the working classes politically as well as economically. The breaking out of wars is further favored by the national prejudices systematically cultivated in the interest of the reigning classes, in order to turn off the masses of the proletariat from the duties of their class and to avert against them the responsibility of international wars. Wars are therefore essential to capitalism; they will not cease until the capitalist system has been done away with, or until the sacrifices in men and money required by the technical development of the military system and the revolt against the armaments have become so great as to compel the nations to give up this system.

'Raise in Wages' Again

Editor Industrial Union Bulletin: In reference to the controversy started by Fellow-worker Reed, whose article I didn't see—I should like to call Fellow-worker Thompson's attention to the fact that he surely failed to point out where and why Reed is wrong. The questions asked by Fellow-worker Thompson have not been answered so far. The employer objects to a raise in wages because it causes him a loss of inconvenience without offering him a compensating benefit.

Ashplant Interrogated

Editor Industrial Union Bulletin: In the issue of August 10th I find an interesting or rather amusing article: Marx vs. Ashplant—Which? Well, I would answer in favor of Marx. Ashplant tells us that he does not agree with Marx socialist journals regarding prices. He finds many statements regarding the worker being robbed as a producer and not as a consumer (too bad); better read the Appeal, that are wholly wrong and confusing.

'Raise in Wages' Again

First, let me ask Mr. Ashplant a few questions: If I am working at making shoes and I can by my social labor power produce five pairs of shoes per day, and I have the tools with which to work I am economically compelled to work for some capitalist who owns the tools and at the end of the day he retains four pairs of the shoes I have produced and gives me only one pair, am I robbed as a consumer? Then if I have no use for that pair of shoes, and on my way home I meet a wage slave who has been producing five sacks of flour and who the capitalist also gave one-fifth of, I should say, took four-fifths from

'Raise in Wages' Again

to explain the true nature of the "raise in wages" it is necessary to call attention to two points, not because they are not thoroughly understood by all workmen, but because they are so often overlooked. 1. A fraction of the working class is not the whole working class. 2. The employing class under the capitalist system owns the tools and has the power to determine the price of the products, and the employing class has exercised this power again and again, but never consulted the working class in the matter. The raising of the boot two points in mind, the reader can easily look behind the scenes. A fraction of the working class succeeds in securing a "raise in wages," which is a benefit to only those who receive it, the employing class pays the increased wages, but rather than deduct them from their profits, adds them to the price of the product; hence the employing class is not the loser, but the entire working class pays the increased price of the products for the benefit of a fraction and without receiving an equivalent in return. In other words, a "raise in wages" is the exploitation of the working class by a fraction of the working class.

'Raise in Wages' Again

I hope I have made the point clear to every reader, and if a few more similar errors would be corrected before long the road leading to the emancipation of the working class would march upon the goal in double quick time. With three cheers and a tiger for the coming revolution. JOHN BLACK, San Francisco, Cal.

'Raise in Wages' Again

Fellow worker G. Franklin of Spokane, Wash., writes THE BULLETIN to make three suggestions, and hopes the members generally will consider them. First, that organizers for the I. W. U. in the west be paid railway fare and receive supplies of books, etc., at cost price; second, that organizers can do their work for \$2.50 per day; third, that rules are needed for organizers, and that they be required to pay their own "barber bills, street car bills, washing bills, smoking bills," etc.

Financial Statement

Table listing financial statements for various industrial unions, including amounts received and paid.

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Report Of General Secretary-Treasurer on the Work of the Organization

TO THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED AND MEMBERS REPRESENTED IN THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Introduction
The morning of October 4th, 1906, is one to be long remembered for the lessons it brought to us. In less than two weeks the forces of reaction had seen all their plans spoiled, their nefarious schemes exposed, their conspiracy frustrated on the very eve of its execution!

Industrial Union HANDBOOK
Gives an outline of the Structure of Industrial Unionism and Analysis of the Framework. Very useful in arriving at an understanding of the form of organization of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Industrial Union HANDBOOK
ITALIAN OR POLISH EDITIONS
\$5.00 a hundred prepaid
SEND ORDERS TO 212 Bush Temple, Chicago

Price List of Supplies:
Constitutions, in English, per 100... \$5.00
Constitutions, in other languages, per 100... 7.00
Local Letterheads, per 100... 5.00

The Industrial Workers of the World; has but one general office in Chicago, located in the Bush Temple, North Clark Street; It has no connection with any claimants to the name and repudiates any and all claims made by them.

