

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 33.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

50c. a Year.

Work of General Executive Board Following Convention

Meeting of G. E. B. September 24, 1907, 2 o'clock p. m.
Pursuant to call by General Secretary-Treasurer Wm. E. Trautmann, the following newly-elected members of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World assembled at Brand's Hall:
Fred W. Heslewood, T. J. Cole, Rudolph Katz, B. H. Williams, William Yates, and General Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann.

Meeting was called to order by the secretary. Upon call for nomination for chairman, B. H. Williams was unanimously elected.
The secretary explained why he was not prepared to submit everything referred by the convention to the G. E. B. for consideration and action, in such a shape that matters could be systematically disposed of at this time.

Motion made by Katz, seconded by Cole, that the board adjourn and meet again on Wednesday, September 25th, 8 o'clock a. m., at 212 Bush Temple. Motion carried unanimously.

MEETING OF G. E. B. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1907. MORNING AND FORENOON SESSION.

Meeting was called to order by Secretary Trautmann at 8:30 a. m. Present: Fred Heslewood, T. J. Cole, R. Katz, B. H. Williams and Wm. Yates.

The first business was the election of a chairman.
Motion made by T. J. Cole, seconded by Wm. Yates, that B. H. Williams be elected chairman of all sessions during the entire meeting of the General Executive Board. Motion carried.

All matters referred by the convention to the G. E. B. were first taken up for consideration.

A letter was received from Building Trades Union, No. 95, of New York City, in which a ruling was asked for on the rights of a central committee of a given Industrial Union to enforce its mandates as to taxes levied for the purpose of maintaining a central committee, and defray the expenses of organizing and general affairs of such a representative committee of an Industrial Union. Delegate Walters explained to the Board the urgent need of such a ruling, so as to get matters in better shape in the organization, demanding the ruling.

Motion was made by Katz, seconded by Cole, that "it be the ruling of the General Executive Board that when a majority of branches adopt rules for the administration and government of an industrial union, and the industrial central committee, such rules must be enforced and adhered to by all subordinate branches of that Industrial Union."

The motion was carried unanimously, and the ruling is to be regarded as applicable to all cases of like nature.

GREETINGS FROM JEROME ARIZ. MINERS' UNION.
The general secretary-treasurer read a letter received from the secretary of Jerome's Union, in which said union extends greetings to the convention and offers hearty support and co-operation in the carrying out of the revolutionary program of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Motion made by Williams, seconded by Yates, that the letter be received, and contents published in the "Industrial Union Bulletin." Motion carried unanimously. (The letter appeared in the Bulletin dated Sept. 28.)

\$2500 DEBT LIQUIDATION.
The general secretary brought up the matter of the finances of the organization, and urged that provisions be made for liquidating all debts of the organization before any other plans that would incur expenses be considered. After a thorough discussion of the subject matter, a motion was made by R. Katz, seconded by Heslewood, that the amount of \$2500 be loaned from Koetgen and Ball, of Paterson, to defray the expenses of the delegate to the International Congress, be liquidated at once, and that the District Council of Paterson, and through the same all unions and branches in that locality, be instructed to pay that obligation from the amount of \$500.00 which they conjointly owe general headquarters in payment of supplies. Motion carried unanimously.

ORGANIZERS—LACK OF FINANCES.
The necessity of placing organizers in the field immediately was recognized by unanimous opinion expressed, but after the general secretary-treasurer had explained the financial conditions of the organization, it was agreed that above all the secretary should liquidate all debts from the incoming revenue, and then the matter of placing efficient organizers in the field could be considered. However, there were several workers who would agree to take up the propaganda on a self-sustaining basis, and therefore it was agreed by consent that all such proposed organizers be called upon to appear before the board and express their views on the subject.

A motion was made by Yates, seconded by Cole, that organizers be put in the field as soon as financial conditions of the organization will permit. Motion carried.

Jos. Etor appeared before the board. After the situation was explained to him he agreed to take up the work as national organizer immediately, with the understanding that he could proceed immediately, providing he made his expenses by the sale of literature, and by voluntary contributions, until such time when the general office would be in a position to guarantee him the stipulated allowance as provided for in the constitution.

Jos. Etor having agreed to these terms, it was moved and seconded that he be given credentials as national organizer.

Motion was made by T. J. Cole, seconded by Katz, that the general executive board authorize Jos. Etor to proceed as organizer by way of St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Denver, Silverton and other places in Colorado, through the coal fields of that State, thence to Salt Lake City and other places in Utah. Motion carried unanimously.

LUMBER DISTRICT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
The various communications referring to conditions among the sawmill men and loggers of British Columbia were read.

Motion was made by Heslewood, seconded by Katz, that Fellow Workers Kelly and Taylor, of Moyie, B. C., both ardent supporters of the Industrial Workers of the World be requested to use their efforts in straightening the affairs of Local Union No. 392 in Cranbrook, B. C., and prepare the field for the organizer. Motion carried.

MONTANA LUMBER DISTRICT.
Owing to developments in the lumber district of Montana, it was considered an opportune time to send somebody immediately among the workers and get them organized in the I. W. W. Letters with suggestions as to how good work could be accomplished were received from different active workers in that district.

Motion was made by Katz, seconded by T. J. Cole, that Executive Board Member Heslewood proceed at once to Montana, and accompany the lumbermen with the work of the third convention, with the object of getting them organized in the Industrial Workers of the World.

MATTER OF JEWISH ORGANIZATION.
As this matter had been referred by the convention to the general executive board, Fellow Worker Francis, of New York City, was called to give further enlightenment on the subject. He advanced good and substantial reasons why such an organizer should be elected, or appointed, to carry on the propaganda among the Jewish workers of New York City. He could, however, not recommend any man at present who would be well fitted for such a position.

Motion was finally made by Heslewood, seconded by Cole, that a Jewish organizer be placed in New York City, on recommendation of Executive Board Member R. Katz, who is instructed to make inquiries and an investigation. Motion carried.

ORGANIZER WALSH TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Organizer Walsh was called upon to appear before the executive board. The situation and prospects for organization in the lumber districts of British Columbia were explained to him, and he was asked whether he would agree to work his way as organizer, and if financial conditions would permit payment of the allowance provided for in the constitution. Fellow Worker Walsh agreed.

Thereupon a motion was made by R. Katz, seconded by Heslewood, that Walsh be commissioned as national organizer, and that he be sent to British Columbia by way of Omaha, Neb. Motion carried.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., STRIKE ACCOUNT.
Secretary Trautmann brought up the matter of the financial affairs of the Bridgeport, Conn., strike, and the failure of the lumber committee of the Hungarian branch of Metal and Machinery Workers Union, No. 113, to give an account of receipts and expenditures during that strike. Large amounts of money had been contributed by Hungarian workers throughout the country in response to appeals sent out by the general committee of the Hungarian Socialist Federation, and these contributions were handled by a committee of the Hungarian Branch of L. U. No. 113, I. W. W.

A motion was made by T. J. Cole, seconded by R. Katz, that the Hungarian Branch of the I. W. W. in Bridgeport be forthwith requested to give immediately a full account of all receipts and expenditures to the headquarters of the Hungarian Socialist Federation, as well as to headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, and that the Hungarian Socialist Federation be informed that such a request had been made upon the I. W. W. local in Bridgeport, Conn., by the executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World.

LOCAL UNIONS AS INFORMATION AGENCIES.
In order to secure reliable information on the location of the various industries, for better guidance and direction in the organizing work, a motion was made by R. Katz, seconded by Wm. Yates, "That all local unions throughout the country be requested to submit a general outline of the lay of the land to general headquarters for the guidance of the general organizer in his work." Motion carried.

CONFERENCE OF MUSICIANS' UNIONS IN DETROIT, MICH.
Local Union No. 165 of Detroit, Mich., had addressed the general convention asking for a representative from general headquarters to appear before a conference of local musicians in Detroit, Mich., stating also that the musicians had raised \$1500 for the purpose of having an I. W. W. representative.

Motion made by R. Katz, seconded by Wm. Yates, that the matter be left in the hands of the general secretary-treasurer. Motion carried.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION FOR LOW-PAID WORKERS.
The general executive board had approved of a plan adopted by the local unions of Paterson, N. J., whereby special dispensation was allowed for such workers as did not earn enough wages to pay the regular dues; the ruling of the general executive board was subject to approval by the convention. The convention again referred the matter to the newly-elected general executive board with power to make such dispensation as the ruling of the general executive board might require.

After a thorough discussion of the subject matter, a motion was made by Heslewood, seconded by T. J. Cole, that the general executive board approve of the specifications adopted by the Paterson locals in regard to dues to be charged to workers receiving less than \$500 per week in wages, and that these rules be applicable to all industries alike for such class of workers. Motion carried.

ORGANIZING OF RAILWAY WORKERS.
T. J. Cole gave a brief review of prospects in the railway transportation industry, and contended that the time for a successful propaganda among railway workers had arrived, but claimed that no special efforts had been made hitherto to line them up in the Industrial Workers of the World.

Motion was made by T. J. Cole, seconded by F. W. Heslewood, that the general organizer be instructed to enter into the hands of the general secretary-treasurer and general organizer, with instructions that the latter may eventually call upon all available organizers who command different languages to assist him whenever needed. Motion carried.

PROVISION FOR LIQUIDATION OF DEBT.
As the convention instructed the general executive board to devise ways and means for the speedy liquidation of the debt of \$745.00, contracted during the Tobacco Workers' strike in Cleveland, in 1905, a motion was made by T. J. Cole, seconded by Wm. Yates, that the secretary-treasurer be instructed to make provision that the indebtedness of L. U. No. 39 of Cleveland, O., be paid off at the rate of \$100.00 per month. Motion carried.

The general secretary-treasurer reported that he had already paid \$45.00 as the first installment.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.
The general secretary-treasurer stated that the transcribing of the stenographic notes and the printing of the daily reports incurred an expense of over \$1,200, and although he was able to pay off in September over \$2,000 of debt, yet it would be impossible to send organizers in the field until every cent was liquidated, and the financial stringency relieved.

Motion made by Heslewood, seconded by Yates, that a general appeal for funds be sent to all local unions of the Industrial Workers of the World, and supporters of the organization, including locals of the Western Federation of Miners, and that Executive Board Member Fred Heslewood be instructed to draw up the special leaflet for the Western Federation of Miners' locals. Motion carried.

BETTER STOCK IN MEMBERSHIP BOOKS.
A motion was made by R. Katz, seconded by Heslewood, that the general secretary stands instructed to procure a better stock in membership books, when the present supply is exhausted. Motion carried.

ORGANIZING OF FLAX WORKERS.
As there are only four or five localities where the flax industry is established, and as the workers are organized in only one place, in Paterson, N. J., a motion was made by the local in latter place that special efforts be made to get the workers in the other places also organized in the I. W. W.

Motion carried to leave this matter to the discretion of the general organizer, with instructions to ascertain through the workers in Paterson where the other factories in that industry are located.

ORGANIZING OF SILK WORKERS IN LANCASTER, PA.
Through the efforts of a few active workers in that place, interest in the aims and objects of the I. W. W. had been aroused among the hundreds of silk workers in that locality, and they were ready to organize in the I. W. W.

Motion was made by Cole, seconded by Heslewood, that Executive Board Member Katz proceed to Lancaster as soon as possible, and that the expense for that organizing trip be defrayed by general headquarters. Motion carried.

LEAFLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.
As the matter of procuring literature in several languages was referred to the general executive board by the convention, a general estimate of the cost of immediately procuring leaflets in different languages was made. Finally it was moved and seconded that the matter be left in the hands of the general secretary-treasurer and assistant secretary. Motion carried.

ESTABLISHING OF LIBRARIES.
Motion made by F. W. Heslewood, seconded by Wm. Yates, that the matter of establishing libraries and reading rooms in every locality be referred to local unions, with recommendations to carry out the sense of the proposition and to enact it as local conditions will permit. Motion carried.

ORGANIZING WORK IN BERLIN, ONT.
The general secretary-treasurer reported that he had authorized the local union in Hamilton, O., to delegate an able worker to Berlin, Ont., where the workers were ready to start the propaganda for the I. W. W. The local of Hamilton sent Fellow Worker J. V. Pearce. Chairman Williams reported, giving an enthusiastic description of work done and prospects for the future. He also presented a bill of \$83.00, approved by the local union of Hamilton, Ont.

Motion made by T. J. Cole, seconded by F. W. Heslewood, that the action of the general secretary be approved and the bill of Fellow Worker J. V. Pearce be paid. Motion carried.

The same course was pursued with the bill of \$7.20 of Fellow Worker J. Hawkins of Kansas City, Mo., who had organized a good union of stock yard workers in Kansas City, Kan.

General Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann asked that he be excused for the remainder of the forenoon session, for the reason that he had made an engagement to meet with the attorney of the Sherminites and make arrangements to have a court order entered whereby the Prairie State Bank would be instructed to release \$540.00 of the tied-up money for the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Defense Fund and \$500.00 in repayment of loan given by the Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union to the Industrial Workers of the World.

Motion was made that the secretary be excused and that the board examine all bills paid from September last up to date. Motion carried.

Board adjourned at 12 o'clock noon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Meeting was called to order at one o'clock p. m. by Chairman Williams. Fellow Worker E. J. Foote was called upon to explain the labor situation in Wichita and surrounding district. Foote asked that preparations be made from general headquarters to have an Industrial District Council organized; and that a systematic propaganda be carried on to organize the thousands of harvest hands.

Motion made by Yates, seconded by T. J. Cole, that the general executive board issue an order for the formation of such proposed Industrial District Council for that district outlined

of New York City be granted credentials as voluntary organizer, and that F. Levey be granted credentials as voluntary Hungarian organizer. Motion carried.

COMPENSATION OF ORGANIZER FRENCH.
Organizer Sam French was called upon to give an accounting of affairs in connection with the Bridgeport, Conn., strike. He submitted a financial statement, and explained why he had been prevented from making a report earlier.

Motion was made by R. Katz, seconded by T. J. Cole, that French be paid his per diem and organizing expenses to Sept. 24th, inclusive. Motion carried.

The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, a motion was made to adjourn. Motion carried.

EVENING SESSION.
All members of the board, with the exception of Wm. Yates, who had left for home at 5 o'clock, were present.

The matter of compensation for the editor of the Industrial Union Bulletin was taken up for consideration.

Motion was made by R. Katz, seconded by Fred W. Heslewood, that the salary of the editor be \$2200 per week, subject to a raise when financial conditions permit. Motion carried.

General Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann reported about the assistants in the office; that their wages were uniformly fixed at \$1500 per week, and that all of the three workers were efficient and reliable, most of them had been working overtime during the past year without extra compensation, so as to get the work done at general headquarters.

Moved and seconded that the stipulation of pay be approved. Motion carried.

CHART OF STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.
Matter of preparing a chart, referred by the convention to the general executive board, was taken up for consideration. After a brief discussion a motion was made by Katz, seconded by Heslewood, that the matter be laid on the table. Motion carried.

General discussion took place as to the future plans of organizing workers in the I. W. W. The editor of "The Bulletin" was instructed to announce in "The Bulletin" the organizing tours of B. H. Williams, and the propositions regarding the engagement of J. P. Thompson.

No further business being before the board, motion to adjourn, subject to meet again upon the call of the general secretary-treasurer, was carried.

W. M. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen'l Sec'y-Treasurer. Industrial Workers of the World. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24th, 1907.

Voluntary Contributions

Previously acknowledged \$498.89
A. Lupton, New York, N. Y. 40
J. Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y. 125
J. Easton, Bishop, Cal. 50
J. Sokolowski, Buffalo, N. Y. 50
Z. Zielski, Buffalo, N. Y. 25
A. Szymarat, Buffalo, N. Y. 25
E. Straszewski, Buffalo, N. Y. 50
J. Fronckowiak, Buffalo, N. Y. 50
A. Zielski, Buffalo, N. Y. 25
L. Miller, Buffalo, N. Y. 25
J. Mahoney, Buffalo, N. Y. 25
E. Kreitzer, Buffalo, N. Y. 25
Omaha L. U. No. 86 85
G. A. Jennings, E. St. Louis, Ill. 200
H. J. Huber, E. St. Louis, Ill. 100
M. W. Pennell, Panama, Ill. 500
E. Besselman 100
\$514.30

Expelled for Scabbing
By resolution adopted at a regular meeting of Local Union No. 43, of Buffalo, N. Y., F. H. Jackson has been expelled from the organization for scabbing on the Typographical Union of that city. The local requests the publication of this fact in reply to an S. P. paper which published the news of Jackson's scabbing, but has failed to announce his expulsion from the I. W. W. The I. W. W. does not scab on working class organizations, and the Buffalo local is anxious to have it understood that Jackson was expelled, as soon as the fact of his "ratting" was established.

Happy Modern "Massah"
"Massah!" a negro slave is said one day to have answered his master, who ordered him to climb on a steep roof and plug a leak. "Massah! I go up that steep roof and I rolls off, and I falls down, and I breaks my neck, massah will lose \$500. Now, if Massah send up that Irishman whom massah is hiring for \$1.50 a day, and he rolls off, and he falls down, and he breaks his neck, massah will lose nuffin."

Did "massah" see the point? Sure; he depends wholly on the hired man at \$1.50 a day.

Total \$1769.80
"H. F. Carey, his assistant, collected from Canyon county 360 miles at 25 cents, \$90; and from the state of Idaho for the same trip, \$55.30 for car fare and \$12 for Pullman."—Idaho Unionist.

From a pamphlet just issued in Edinburgh, Scotland, entitled "The Development of Socialism in Great Britain," we give this week a copious extract on industrial Unionism which goes far in laying a firm foundation for the spread of the true economic organization in the classic land of pure and simple unionism. This is the first setting forth of the principles of the I. W. W. in a somewhat substantial manner in Great Britain, and may be depended upon to be the forerunner of a large and revolutionizing output in the future.

Exactly what the Unionist stated in regard to Jim McParland a year and a half ago, it is steadily proving up as time goes by.

The better class of newspapers of the state are swinging into line and publishing these facts in regard to the old scoundrel as the Unionist uncovers them and turns on the light.

Witness the following in last evening's Capital News:
"The following shows how James McParland and H. F. Carey, of the Pinkerton detective agency, collected per diem and mileage from both Canyon county and the state of Idaho in the Haywood case, as shown by the bills on file.
"James McParland collected, July 18, from Canyon county 360 miles at 25c witness fees, at \$200. \$152.00
360 miles at 25c 90.00
Total \$242.00
"He collected from the state of Idaho during the same period the following:
Salary 79 days at \$10.00 \$790.00
Car fare 55.50
Pullman 12.50
News and meals 609.55
Meals on train 8.50
Baggage transferred 1.25
Cab hire 1.00
Incidentals 291.50
Total \$1769.80
"H. F. Carey, his assistant, collected from Canyon county 360 miles at 25 cents, \$90; and from the state of Idaho for the same trip, \$55.30 for car fare and \$12 for Pullman."—Idaho Unionist.

Send in your order for Sub. Cards

The Industrial Union Bulletin

Industrial Workers of the World

212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.



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CHICAGO, OCTOBER 12, 1907

ONLY THE WORKERS CAN BUILD THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

To the establishment of the workers' republic, or the Co-operative Commonwealth, no consideration will be as important as the self-imposed discipline of the Industrial Union.

Upon them will depend the one socially important task of continuing the process of production and the maintenance of the discipline in all departments which will be necessary to the most effective results.

The paramount importance of this task is seen when we reflect that politicians and parliaments would be utterly incapable of dealing with it, if in advance there should be no preparation on the part of the workers themselves.

The politician with a bill will make way for the producer with a plan. The grafter seeking an appropriation will be displaced by the industrial administrator seeking more efficient production.

The progress of the movement necessarily subordinates the merely political and brings the industrial administration more and more into active control. The workers triumph through control of the industries.

To lay the foundations of the Co-operative Commonwealth does not consist in parliamentary speech making, in delivering rhetorical outbursts through the open windows of a parliament house, or embalmment in a Congressional Record.

If then the working class alone can lay the foundations of the Co-operative Commonwealth, as industrial Unionists affirm, it follows necessarily that the working class must prepare itself for that great undertaking.

With a clear, scientific understanding of the working class revolutionary movement, as well as of the problems which will confront it in the days that are coming, the Industrial Workers of the World organizes the workers for the task.

IS THIS WHAT SOCIALISTS WORK FOR?

A daily newspaper printed here in Chicago, which claims to be the "first and only Socialist daily in America in the English language"—a claim, by the way, which all well-informed Socialists know is not true—has apparently set itself for the task of confusing the public mind as much as possible in regard to the Socialist party.

"He"—the Socialist president—"when these companies [the Western Union and Postal telegraph concerns] entered upon a career of lawlessness would be relentless in his enforcement of all provisions [of capitalist laws] that applied to them."

Again, "He"—the Socialist president—"would demand that AS A CONDITION TO THE RETENTION OF THE FRANCHISES that business be conducted uninteruptedly."

And again, "The rats would be driven from the government printing office and the conditions of labor made A MODEL FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYERS. (1) They would not only be a model, but by their influence in SETTING A STANDARD would be a lever that would force private purchasers of labor power to hand over their plants to the class which operates them? Oh, no!—Ed. I. U. B. TO APPROACH THE SAME STANDARD." (1)

There you have it. The age-long conflict ended, the problem solved, Socialism in the highest sense of the word.

Give us a Socialist president to enforce all provisions of the law to the end that the Western Union and Postal companies could RETAIN THEIR FRANCHISES and conduct their business without interruption (which they would doubtless be willing to do) and you have, as the editor says, "what the Socialist party is working for!"

Give us a Socialist president and he will make the government printing office a model for private employers. Not only so, but he will induce a continuance of their private ownership, we suppose—to "approach the same standard."

If that is not an abandonment of the fundamentals of Socialism, if it is not a cheap bid for votes to put a cheap grade of politicians into office, if it is an exhibition of Socialist philosophy and economics, the "Lord help us" where are we "at?" And that, the editor says, "is what the Socialist party is working for!"

There's a big field for the activities of Industrial Unionists in America.

FUTILITY OF CRAFT UNION STRIKES

The Industrial Unionist considers the problems of the working class from the standpoint of the working class as a whole. As he knows from experience and observation that the craft union is injurious to the working class, that it operates to divide the workers and benefit the employing class, so he knows also that the craft union strike is often used as a weapon to crush the workers and cannot be regarded as a means, used by craft unions, to greatly and permanently benefit those who resort to it.

Impossible as it is to ignore the momentary phenomena of the class struggle, or avoid periodical conflicts with employers in the effort to obtain improvement in working conditions, it should always be impressed upon the workers themselves that they have little or nothing to gain by encouraging or inaugurating wildcat strikes. Better would it be for the toilers to perfect their economic organization and acquire the collective power to exclude the master from the plant, becoming themselves the masters. That is an object worth while, a goal that means freedom from exploitation. To vote to stay in the plant and operate it, is better than striking to go out and starve. When the working class gets wise, it will vote not for a petty strike here and there, nearly always to be beaten and seldom to be benefited, but for a strike against the private ownership of the plant—the means of production—by a master or a class of masters, who pay them enough merely to keep their labor power in working condition and outside of that have no interest in them.

Neither the craft union nor the craft union strike will ever liberate the working class. Essential to working class liberation is the economic organization of the workers, repudiating the craft union and uniting the workers in the industries of the world, and the means of operating that for the emancipation of which they must prepare themselves by discipline and education. When they are so educated and disciplined no power will be equal to preventing them from taking and holding the means whereby they contribute to the social wealth, and no power but their own will determine how the wealth they produce shall be distributed.

BECOME A SALESMAN

This week we begin the use of subscription cards for The Bulletin, and salesmen are wanted in all parts of the country. No inducement is offered to those who respond, except the one that will be all sufficient—the building up of a paper owned by the workers themselves and devoted without any "ifs" or reservations to their interests.

The new sub cards are for half year and full year subscriptions—25 and 50 cents respectively. Each card is attached to a stub, enabling the canvasser to keep a complete record of sales, and each "salesman" is given a number which appears on the cards he sells. An account of all cards sent out will be kept at the general headquarters, and all cash remittances credited as they are received.

So we want a "salesman" to boost The Bulletin list where you live. Send in your order for a supply of the cards. Use the blank form below and order at once.

Order for Subscription Cards

Form for ordering subscription cards, including fields for Name, Street No., Postoffice, State, and Member of Local I. W. W.

The Labor World of New Orleans publishes a statement issued by the American Federation of Labor in which the declaration is made that "the notorious Howard I. Caldwell and one Covington Hall," who, the statement says, "are two Industrial Workers of the World."

For the benefit of the billingsgate slingers and falsifiers who have so persistently handed out the dope that the I. W. W. has no regard for constitutions and never submits anything to the members, we print below in full form of referendum sent out on the recent convention. It is almost identical with one submitted last year, which the deponents who approved the negative thing sent out by the W. F. of M. "acting" officers did not want to print.

Without wasting time or space on Bishop Potter of the Episcopal Church, it is well that he recently said he recorded. This holy man of God and spiritual guide of "lost souls," referring to the Hague conference, said: "The conferences are very successful. So are poet's dreams. But not in your day or mine, nor so long as earth lasts, will there be a cessation of war."

The pen picture of John Rockefeller, drawn by a former teacher in the family of the great impostor, is not offered as revolutionary literature, but it gives such an excellent view of the class of capitalist rangers of which Rockefeller is only a type, and comes from a source so authentic that it may well find space in The Bulletin.

I am convinced that the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World is on bed-rock, and I know it, irrespective of what this organization (the W. F. of M.) does or does not do, that the principles for which it stands, the purposes of its membership, are such that it will go on until it achieves the object for which it was brought into existence—Vincent St. John in W. F. of M. Convention.

Mr. Algernon Lee, who made his entry into the Ananias Club of the S. P., by declaring that the I. W. W. delegate at Stuttgart had "half a vote" and was "a member of the S. L. P." has recognized that his report was too bald, at least so far as

Stuttgart Congress

ALMOST On I.W.W. Ground

Extracts from Resolution adopted by the Congress on the Relation of Economic Organization to the Political Party.

"To enfranchise the proletariat completely from the bonds of Intellectual, Political and Economic Serfdom, the Political and the Economic Struggle are alike necessary."

BUT

"The Unions will not fully perform their duty in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers, unless a thorough Socialist spirit inspires their policy."

Add to the Above:

That the INDUSTRIAL UNION, the Economic Organization of the Working Class, is of primary importance and must supersede the political state, and the World Movement for Socialism is clarified and INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TRIUMPHANT.

he the "half vote" is concerned. But let the other half of the lie stand, and will be allowed to retain his membership in the S. B.

A report of the cost to the State of Idaho of the Haywood trial makes a book of 86 pages, printed in small type, and since the report was put out new claims aggregating about \$4,000, have been allowed. The cost to the State runs up nearly to \$150,000. In addition, there has been paid out by Canyon County, Idaho, in witness fees, \$30,000 more. The people of Idaho will have reason to long remember Gooding and McParland.

Donations to Bridgeport Strike Fund

- List of donations to Bridgeport Strike Fund, including names and amounts such as Br. 8, W. S. & D. B. F. Paterson, \$2.00; Stanley Kattie, Hoquiam, Wash., 2.50; L. U. 12, I. W. W., Los Angeles, Cal., 10.00; L. U. 283, I. W. W., Vallejo, Cal., 5.00; Crown King Miners' Union, Arizona, 11.00; Br. 140, Arb. Kr. & Sterbe Kasse, Rhone, Pa., 5.00; Br. 165, Arb. Kr. & Sterbe, W. Newton, Pa., 2.00; Bonanza Miners' Union 235, W. F. of M., 20.00; Br. 194, Arb. Kr. & Sterbe Kasse, Chicago, Ill., 10.00; Br. 143, A. K. & S. K., Somerville, Mass., 5.00; L. U. 322, I. W. W., Vancouver, B. C., 5.00; Br. 155, A. K. & S. K., Brooklyn, N. Y., 5.00; Br. 2, U. 152, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J., 10.00; L. U. 322, I. W. W., Vancouver, B. C., 2.00; L. U. 64, I. W. W., Minneapolis, Minn., 5.00; Victor Miners' Union, No. 234, W. F. of M., 10.00; Great Falls, Mont., Mill & Smeltermen's Union, 25.00; Jerome Miners' Union, Jerome, Ariz., 81.00; North Moccasin Miners, No. 111, W. F. of M., Kendall, Mont., 50.00; Lincoln Miners' Union, No. 72, Delamar, Nevada, 25.00; Gem Miners' Union, No. 11, Gem, Idaho, 10.00; Pinto Creek Miners' Union, No. 228, Bellevue, Ariz., 15.00; Fairview Miners' Union, No. 243, Fairview, Nev., 5.00; Br. 66, Arb. Kr. & S. Kasse, Chicago, Ill., 5.00; Br. 2, A. K. & S. K., Jersey City, N. J., 5.00; Yorkville Br. 25, A. K. & S. K., New York City, 5.00; Br. 151, A. K. & S. K., Indianapolis, Ind., 5.00; Br. 105, A. K. & S. K., Jersey City, N. J., 2.00; Br. 3, A. K. & S. K., Yonkers, N. Y., 5.00; Br. 175, A. K. & S. K., Erie, Pa., 2.00; Br. 205, A. K. & S. K., Warren, R. I., 3.60; L. U. 222, I. W. W., Spokane, Wash., 5.00; L. U. 157, New Bedford, Mass., 5.00; Br. 21, A. K. & S. K., Manchester, N. H., 2.00; Br. 26, A. K. & S. K., New Haven, Conn., 10.00; L. U. 362, I. W. W., Buena Vista, Pa., 4.00; L. U. 178, I. W. W., Seattle, Wash., 6.00; Br. 32, W. S. & D. B. F., Buffalo, N. Y., 2.00; United Brewery Workers, No. 37, New Haven, 10.00; Carl Fisher, Salt Lake City, 10.00; Henry Grimberger, New York City, 5.00

- Max Rosenberg, Trenton, N. J., 5.00; Albert Polak, Passaic, N. J., 6.80; F. C. Jordan, Springfield, Mass., 1.50; R. W. Smith, Hartford, Vt., 1.50; Ignatz Friedman, Chicago, Ill., 4.30; Br. 2, L. U. 113, Bridgeport, assessments, 18.00; Local 191, W. F. of M., Corbin, Mont., 17.75; N. B.—Records of amounts received by the Hungarian Strike Committee from Hungarian Socialist Federation Sections, Hungarian Benefit Societies, and an collection books, tickets, etc., are in possession of that committee whose present secretary is Marton Galt, 84 Pine Street, Bridgeport, Conn. SAM J. FRENCH.

Society and the Individual

It has been well established that man is a creature of circumstance, subject to forces over which he has no control. It is a matter left, so far as he is concerned, entirely in the hands of Dame Fortune (fortune as to who he is and where he is born). If he opens his eyes to the light of day in the eastern hemisphere, and is born of eastern parents, he will adopt the particular conventionalities of his particular country or community; and he will become (if the custom is polygamy, and consider himself "hard done by" if he is unable to have as many wives as he desires. He will adopt unquestionably the national religion, and, if religiously inclined, will assiduously perform the duties, and abide by the ceremonies which his religion requires of him. If he is a Mohammedan, he will turn his eyes to the east as often each day as custom demands: Mohammed will be his prophet, and Allah his God.

If Confucianism is the current religion, he will adopt the system of ethics laid down; or should he be born of some other race, including in fetishism, he will adopt and worship the particular idol or idols holding sway in the community.

Should he be born in the western hemisphere, of Christian parents, he will adopt that religion and worship according to the particular sect in which he has been taught to believe; and like most others, will express his sorrow for the blindness of all other religions worshipping and believing different to his own particular sect; and will consider polygamy a sin.

Socially, the same law operates. Should he be born of the "superior class," he will regard himself as being distinctly better than his less fortunate fellow beings of the "inferior class," as he would relatively term them. The method he will adopt to express this distinction is the right to live affluently without any effort of his own. He will prate of "blue blood," "ancestors," "superior education," and the like; and will really believe that he possesses a right to appropriate to his own particular use a large part of the national income, and persuade himself that he is so useful and necessary that society could not possibly exist without him.

Should he be born of the "inferior class," he will look upon himself as part of a vast machine, and entitled to work from the earliest possible moment that strength will permit until the time when, owing to the stress of age (about forty years), he will be discharged as unfit. If he is attached to a trade union or kindred society, he may receive a few shillings a week superannuation to keep body and soul together; or if not, and failing to obtain other assistance, spend the remainder of his life in the workhouse and dream of old-age pensions.

in their cradles, and kept in ignorance of their nationality and birth, who would find them adapt themselves to their different conditions as though nothing really had happened, and the conditions of birth would apparently play no part in their lives.

The operation of this law is tersely put by Mr. Herbert Spencer as "the modifiability of human nature through adaption to conditions"; in other words, conditions make the man; change the conditions, and you therefore change the man. Socialism is a term expressing the recognition of this law. A Socialist is a person who has observed and appreciates the law, and considers that slummy houses, streets and alleys make slummy men, women and children.

Low wages means bad food and insufficient clothing, which in turn affect the physical, mental and moral nature of man. Bad education produces ignorant people. Dreary, drab, uncomfortable workshops produce dreary, drab and pessimistic workers, whilst good conditions produce correspondingly opposite effects.

It is in this that the Socialist differs from the mere reformer, whose failure is due to the mistake of attacking the malady and not the germ. To strive to make a thief honest by mere talk and a term of imprisonment is obviously equivalent to putting new cloth in old clothes, and so making the age more conspicuous.

The rich man's shibboleth of "Be thrifty on a pound a week," has failed, and its failure is its condemnation. It is the recognition of this law which makes the Socialist large-hearted, so that he wars, not against the man, but against the system; and desires not to drag all down to a common level, but to raise all up. He sees the inconsistency of the position clearly, and knows that not one of these evils need exist. Slummy dwellings do not exist because there is insufficient material and labor to build better, but because the landlord makes more profit out of them than he could out of healthier and better houses.

Bad food and insufficient clothing exist not because there is a dearth of these commodities, but because more profit is obtained by the capitalist thereby. The Socialist also knows that bad education does not exist because there is insufficient time, knowledge, and books, but he considers that, properly controlled, it is as cheap to print educational books as novels.

The Socialist aim, therefore, is to remove the present economic system, which is the root of the evils, and establish one which will enable us to obtain the very best that Nature can yield for all. H. F. LEAF.



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W. E. TRAUTMANN Room 212 Bush Temple CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Competition and Exploitation in the Railway Service

BY WM. J. PINKERTON

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(Continued)

They would have a standard of wages set for them, and no matter how high the prices established by the Trusts on the products of manufactures...

That there is a fear of the growing power of Industrial Unionism is manifest in expressions from the political bosses, where semi-industrialism is likely to become a menace...

The workers should learn to propagate instead the doctrine of Industrial Unionism, whereby they can control the tools of production and medium of distribution in the interest of the human family...

The Industrial Worker has no sympathy for such laws; to him politics is only a shadow to be relegated with all its corrupt methods to the unquenchable flames of an everlasting crematory...

Under Industrial Unionism everything would have its proper value, that is its use value. Political laws, made to protect crooked transactions...

"When this became current, many kinds of injustice ceased in Lacedaemon. Who would steal or take a bribe, who would defraud or rob? There were not even to be found in all their country either sophists, wandering fortune-tellers, keepers of infamous houses, or dealers in gold or silver trinkets...

A modern Lysurgus proposing such peace and harmony in the interest of a highly civilized and christian people, would be classed as "undesirable."

"Trade" value is that which makes thieves among all classes, whether it is the poor stealing for food or the financiers of capitalism robbing each other through underhanded methods...

A use value only existing, thievery and crime would cease to exist, as the following illustrations will show: The thief can drink freely from the fountains and obtain as much water as is necessary for their uses...

Under Industrialism there would be a sufficiency for all. Such being the case, there would be no thievery, no criminals and no armed force necessary and the suffering millions of humanity, thronging the overcrowded cities of capitalism, would become a happy and contented people.

The worker's only object in assisting any political party should be along the lines of where the greatest good can be accomplished in hastening Industrial Unionism. It is a self-evident truth that the laws of the Capitalists are merely voting traps laid for the workers to prevent their grasping the full text and meaning of the yawning chasm opened for them in the form of industrial slavery into which they are quietly being snared...

The fewish slave subscribed in an oath to sacrifice his life and limb in the interest of his master, and the prospective industrial slaves are being gradually trained in defiance of all laws, both state and national, to assume similar obligations as the following paragraphs abstracted word for word from rail way personal records filed by the worker will show:

- Paragraph 1. Age.
Paragraph 2. Are you a member of any organization or order? If so state fully what organization or order you are a member of.
Paragraph 20. Are you an officer of any organization or order? If so state fully your position.
Paragraph 30. Do you understand that this company does not block all frogs, guard rails, or switches and that you must govern yourself accordingly?
Paragraph 34. Do you understand that at some points on this line there are platforms, sheds, roofs, water tank frames, telegraph poles, bridges, scales, cars and other side obstructions, and trolley wires of street railways, which may be dangerous and that you must inform yourself as to the location of such obstructions and use due care to avoid injury?
Paragraph 35. Do you understand that it is dangerous to stand erect upon cars and especially cars of extraordinary height, while passing over, through or under bridges or viaducts, trolley wires and other overhead structures, as shown under warnings on time card, at which there are no tell-tales or other warnings, and that necessary precautions must be used by all employees to protect themselves from injury from overhead structures at said points while riding on top of cars?
Paragraph 36. Do you understand that all employees are expected to protect themselves from personal injury by avoiding risks, and that those who may receive injuries on account of taking risks will have no claim on the company?
On a great many railways this form of application is sworn to before a notary in employ of the corporation, making the entire 41 questions a surrender of life and limb to the Industrial Lords. Why should the workers be compelled to ride on top of freight cars any more than on the top of one of the modern passenger trains and be expected according to question 35, to protect themselves on a dark stormy night from being struck by viaducts, sagging overhead wires, they have no means of locating, until after they are discovered laying on the tracks a mass of shattered human flesh and bones ground out of all semblance to a human being and beyond power of any to identify?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

What Are You Doing for The Bulletin?

Industrial Workers of the World REFERENDUM REPORT SHEET



Local Secretaries will use only this blank when reporting to the General Headquarters the vote on matters herewith submitted for the action of local organizations.

General Headquarters: 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Form for reporting votes for General Secretary-Treasurer (WM. E. TRAUTMANN), Assistant Secretary and General Organizer (VINCENT ST. JOHN), and Editor (A. S. EDWARDS).

Table with columns for YES/NO and rows for various referendum items: STRIKE OUT, NEW SECTION, AMENDMENT, and SUBSTITUTE.

The voting will close November 20, 1907, when all reports must be forwarded at once to T. J. COLE, Member of the General Executive Board, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., who will canvass the returns and announce the result.

We certify that the above is a true and correct report of the votes cast by Members of Local Union No. _____ Located at _____

(SEAL)

In a regular meeting held _____ Chairman _____ Secretary _____

Orchard Trial Postponed

The time-honored and threadbare farce of taking Harry Orchard to Caldwell for trial was gone through again Saturday. The fat and sleek assassin and all-round-criminal—the net of Governor Gooding, Warden Whitney and the Pinkerton gang—was taken to Caldwell and the formality of continuing his case over the term of court, without objection from the prosecution, was completed in just 11 minutes.

For This Relief, Much Thanks

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has handed down a decision which reads in part as follows: "Workingmen have a right to fix a price upon their labor and refuse to work unless that price is obtained. Singly or in combination they have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization, or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in the newspapers or circulars in a peaceable way, and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such a case is ruin to the employer, there is no re-

dress, for they have only exercised their legal rights.

All these "rights," however, amount to next to nothing so long as the worker is dependent for a living upon the right of the other fellow to control the jobs and the means whereby livings are gained.

Wealth and the School Master

"Facing prosecution, notoriety and investigation, a teacher in the public schools would not dare to whip any boy who has rich parents, no matter how much he deserved it. "Whipping the sons of politicians or politicians' friends would endanger the teacher's job. "No boy who is big enough would take a flogging without smashing back at his assailant. "None but the weak, miserable, defenseless boys are whipped in public schools anywhere. If that is justice, let's introduce corporal punishment in our public schools at once. This was the reply made by Principal E. H. Boyer to the call of the New York Board of Education for the opinions of teachers and principals regarding the need of establishing corporal punishment in the public schools. Boyer is principal of Public School 87, West Seventy-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue.

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