

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 35.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 26, 1907.

50c. a Year.

WAGES AND PRICES

BY JAMES CONNOLLY

The Fellow-Workers Baer and Reed are to be congratulated upon their action in calling in question the position of Fellow-worker Thompson on the question of Wages and Prices. Not that I agree with their contention—I entirely disagree with it, but because the great importance of the point made by Thompson might have been overlooked had it not been so quickly challenged. This challenge and the letters resultant therefrom have, I trust, compelled the readers of our Bulletin to give to this very important question the study it deserves. Few economic questions are of such great practical importance to the labor movement as this one, and it is quite conceivable how a wrong stand upon this point might easily eliminate from our large numbers of our fellow-workers whose sympathetic adhesion had been gained by our agitation. Some years ago I brought up this question before the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, and T. A. as I was then convinced that some of the speeches of that body were at sea upon the matter, with the result that they were fast reducing their organization to a negligible quantity as an economic force. But my words then only evoked ridicule, and the less the writer knew about economics the stronger and the more vitriolic was their ridicule. That the I. W. U. might not fall into the same pitfall, might not make the mistake of confounding revolutionary phraseology with true revolutionary teaching, I desire to say a few words in amplification of the contention of my fellow-organizer, Thompson.

The question can be correctly stated thus: Can the capitalist recover from the working class by a rise in prices that which he has lost by an increase of wages? Observe, the question is not, can the capitalist recover his losses by some means, but the question essentially is, can he recover them from the working class by means of a rise in prices. In all arguments upon this point the source from which he is to recover and the means he must employ are the very points in debate. He would not deny for a moment that he can recover his losses eventually by speeding up, by new machinery, by improved methods, by the leveling process of economic crises, reducing wages again below the former level, and by the recovery of the market, but all this is not the question. The question is, and the tendency to observe the question is so pronounced that it is necessary to continually reiterate it, the question is, can the capitalist recover from the workers by a rise in prices? But the answer is emphatically NO! There are more lines than one on which that answer can be cleverly demonstrated as correct, but for the present I will confine myself to one only.

The fellow-workers who take up the position of Baer and Reed argue systematically as if the workers produced nothing that they did not purchase and consume; produced nothing that they did not purchase and consume; that the capitalist recovers from the workers by a rise in prices that which he has lost by an increase of wages. If a body of workers are engaged in producing articles of food, clothing or furniture, then the argument has a seeming plausibility. In the increased prices they would pay for these articles they would lose some of the value of their increased wages, but the overwhelming majority of the wage workers in this country are not so employed, and when the worker produces and purchases the products of their labor, an increase in its prices does not affect them. But the line of reasoning of Reed, Baer et al., and all those who in the present or in the past champion such ideas, leaves out of account all those workers engaged in the production of commodities by which the workers are not purchasers or consumers, and all those the prices of whose products are fixed by law or custom. It leaves out of account all the metalliferous workers of every description, all the steel and iron workers, all the street railway men, and the whole of the printing trade, all the shipping industry, all municipal and government employees, all lumber men, all quarry men of every kind of stone—in fact, an enumeration of all the industries it leaves out of account would look like a census of the occupations of the working class, taking only the food, clothing and coal industries to make it complete. But it is noted that those trades whose products are, as workers, do purchase and consume are the lowest paid in the country and the most sweated, proving conclusively that the wages paid are not the determining factor in causing the high prices. The one important industry I have omitted is the building industry. I have left it to the last because the high wages paid in the building trade are often quoted by ill-informed speakers as the cause of the high rents, and therefore as bearing out the theory I am opposing. On this point there are

not to be seen. W. B. Wilson, secretary-treasurer of the U. M. W. of America, spoke at some length about contracts, in which he said: "There are some amongst us who hold peculiar opinions about contracts. There are a great many who want no contract at all, and others who say if they do to a contract they will all should expire at the same date. Now as to the first I am opposed to and believe that they are foolish; as to the second proposition it is not only foolish but impractical. We must have contracts between the employer and the employe as long as this system lasts. We must have joint conventions between employers and employes. You must consider that the most stupid in the ranks of the other fellow are wiser by far than the wisest and shrewdest amongst our ranks. We can only hold them down to their word by our joint agreements." No comments are necessary.

While the talkfest was going on literature of the I. W. U. was freely distributed, such leaflets as "Will the Miner Always be a Slave?" were eagerly sought for. Suffice it to say that the miner at Mt. Olive that did not get a leaflet or a Bulletin with the "sacred" contract of district No. 12 was out of luck. It was a pleasing sight to me to see the miners read the I. W. U. literature. Fellow-workers keep step and do not let the displeasure of the fakers influence them.

The writer has been west amongst the W. F. M. boys, and believes they are fighters for their class, but I am of the firm belief that unless they keep step and do not let the Mullens and Kirrans, what should be done to the Mitchells and Ryans, the day is approaching when the W. F. M. stalwarts will join the fighters of the I. W. U. of A., who will lead in the workers of the World to the Industrial Workers of the World. Who shall it be, the men of the west or the men of the east? The men of the west tried to use Haywood to boost themselves; they failed. Now the rank and file are asking who is to blame. The leaven is working; the misleaders of the Illinois miners are on the run. If we keep Feeney and his literature and speaker they will soon be crawling in their hole.

JOSEPH J. ETTOR.

TONOPAH MINERS OUT FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

The following resolutions from Tonopah Miners Union, No. 121, W. F. M., have been received at general headquarters for publication: "Tonopah, Nev., Oct. 8, 1907. "Whereas, An appeal has been made by the Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World to the locals of the Western Federation of Miners for funds to be used in organization work, and

Whereas, Vincent St. John has duly elected Assistant Secretary and General Organizer of the I. W. U. and will begin his work as soon as he is released from the trumped up charge of murder in Goldfield, Nevada; and

Whereas, We believe that the Trautmann followers in the I. W. U. are the stronger and more progressive of the previously known two factions in that organization; and "Resolved, That we, the miners of the I. W. U., have pledged ourselves to assist in their organization work by paying the regularly stipulated per capita tax of that organization; and

Whereas, It would be doing an injustice to the I. W. U. and to ourselves, the W. F. M., to call and hold another convention for the purpose of organizing another industrial organization and so divide the working class still more than they are divided and also spend time and money by so doing; and

"Whereas, We believe that every true and loyal member of the W. F. M. is in duty bound to do all in his power to promote industrial unionism and assist the I. W. U. in maintaining organizers in the field and in encouraging the struggle for industrial freedom; and therefore, he it is "Resolved, That we, the Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M., do hereby appeal as individuals and as an organization to the Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World to pay to the I. W. U. the per capita tax that is due, to the stronger faction of that organization, and by so doing assist in promoting the only true unionism for the working class, that advocated by our own organization, the Western Federation of Miners, and our own leaders, William D. Haywood and Charles Moyer."

New Locals Chartered

We last week reported six new locals in this organization, giving names Lancaster, Pa.; Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union, Minneapolis, Minn.; Industrial Workers' Union, Kattala, Kayak District, Alaska; Leather Workers' Industrial Union, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Tailors Quit Jobs

On Sept. 23 the Merchant Tailors' Protective Association at Los Angeles notified the tailors belonging to Local 81, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, to quit their union or quit their jobs. Needless to say, they quit their jobs. In order to successfully carry on their fight they have established a co-operative concern at 232 Hellman Bldg. Second and Broadway. They are not trying to start a co-operative commonwealth, although some of the members are Socialists. About 115 men are involved in the fight. There is a fellow from Rhyolite, Nev., by the name of Meyers who is scabbing. This "rat" has an "Appeal to Reason" Socialist and holds a card in the bogus Sherman-Hanahan faction of the I. W. U. of Rhyolite. The members of Local 12, I. W. U., tried to induce this man to quit, but of no avail. A mass meeting will be held next Monday night. Good speakers are engaged, amongst them being Harry Shade, of Socialist Labor Party fame. We have sixteen subs amongst the tailors for the Industrial Union Bulletin, and they speak very highly of our propaganda.

O. W. SEWALL.

Resolution

Whereas, Fellowworker P. F. McCarthy has been a faithful and enthusiastic member and worker in the cause of Industrial Unionism for the emancipation of the working class, and

Whereas, Said fellowworker was injured at Nolin, Oregon, four months ago, which resulted in his death on the 15th of October; be it therefore Resolved, That this Local, 92 I. W. U., of Portland, Oregon, hereby express its deepest regret over the death of P. F. McCarthy, and that it be further

Resolved, That we extend our warmest sympathy to Fellowworker P. F. McCarthy's relatives and friends, and that it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Industrial Union Bulletin, the "Daily Weekly People" and the "Nevada Workman."

Committee: S. NELSON, M. J. SHANNON, FRANK HART.

Union Scabs in the West

On the Denver & Rio Grande railway recently three operators were fired for refusing to hand out western Union business. The secretary of the O. R. T., with scabbing regularity, came along in the early stages of the Commercial Telegraphers' strike and told the men to handle no more and not to advise by their own organizations, the Western Federation of Miners, and our own leaders, William D. Haywood and Charles Moyer. "TONOPAH MINERS' UNION No. 121, W. F. M." "JOS. F. GORI, Sec'y and Treas." "CHAS. E. MEYERS, "B. SMITH, "JONIS MORTERSON."

This is one incident in connection with the Keymen's strike which proves the weakness of separate organizations of men engaged in the same industry. The Scandinavian Congress of workers held at Christiania in September on a resolution supported by Delegate Branting, of Stockholm, declared in favor of the primary importance of the economic organization of the working class movement for emancipation, and held that it was the embryo of the new social order. This is one of the direct results of the introduction of Industrial Unionism at the Stuttgart International Congress.

ADDRESS TO LONGSHOREMEN

Fellow Workers:—We want to discuss with you what steps ought to be taken to strengthen our position as workers in our daily and hourly dealings with our employers, and also to consider the most effectual means of co-operating with our fellows of all other occupations in the struggle of our class against the capitalist enemy. Both these questions really resolve themselves into one, namely: What is the best kind of organization? Under that heading we propose to consider it.

All struggles over wages and conditions take either the form of Lockouts or Strikes. Consider attentively what these words mean. A Lockout is an attempt of the boss to force the workers into submission by depriving them of their chance to earn a living; a Strike is an attempt of the workers to force the boss to submit by depriving him of the chance to make a profit. The success or failure of either attempt depends entirely upon the thoroughness with which it is enforced. A lockout cannot succeed if the workers can get their living elsewhere, and a strike cannot succeed if the boss can conduct his business even temporarily without the strikers.

From this reasoning we arrive at the conclusion that a strike must close down the entire business or it will fail, and therefore to close down the entire business, to paralyze the entire industry, it is absolutely necessary to have all the workers employed in that industry organized, and under the orders of one union only.

You are engaged in the Shipping Industry. It is your work to handle and ship cargoes, imported or to be exported. Engaged in this work are seamen and firemen, all ocean-going workers, longshoremen, coalers, truck-drivers and many kinds of warehousemen. Indirectly related to your industry are all the railroad workers in the freight yards. But during the strike in the port of New York only one of the above bodies considered itself as affected—the longshoremen, and whenever the bosses succeeded in securing scabs, all the workers in

the other branches of ship and transport work remained at work, side by side with, or handling the articles loaded or unloaded by the scabs.

You cannot blame them, because that is according to the teachings of the old style of trade-unionism. But as long as Labor is organized in that manner it will be defeated. The man who would lead an army of men armed only with blackthorn sticks against an army armed with galling guns and modern rifles, would be a wise man compared to the trade-unionists who expect to win organized as the ship and harbor workers were then organized. How then should you organize? Bear in mind, that in order to win it is necessary to completely tie up the industry, and pay attention to the following:

We propose to organize an Industrial Union of Ship, Dock and Transport Workers, which shall include in its membership everybody in the shipping industry, all the classes of labor mentioned above, all those who help to bring goods to or from the port. All will be governed by one union, but each separate class will be organized in different branches, each branch to be represented by its delegates at the meeting of the Industrial Union.

When by your aid we have built up this Union to include all these classes of workers, and the time comes to present our demands, the bosses will know that if they refuse, not only will the longshoremen walk out, but also the seamen, firemen, longshoremen, Drivers, Warehousemen, Coalers, Clerks, etc., show to each how much stronger they would be if all were linked together as we propose, and remember that every recruit you bring to our ranks will materially shorten the period of your slavery.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL, I. W. U. Headquarters, 60 Cooper Square, New York.

Voluntary Contributions

Previously acknowledged	\$589.10
W. D. Forbes, London, Ont.	3.25
J. J. Ettor, collected on Book 337.	15
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal.	3.00
S. L. Beattie, New York	3.00
C. Holgerson, New York	3.00
A. E. Pearson, New York	3.00
John Johnston, New York	1.00
H. Bock, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
G. Signarowitz, New York	1.00
Martin Ash, New York	1.00
F. A. Erikson, Dawson, Yukon	2.00
E. Evans, Vancouver, B. C.	1.70
L. Breeman, Denver, Colo.	1.50
F. Schade, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	1.00
C. Saunders, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
F. Heck, San Francisco	1.00
Ernest Moeckel, San Francisco	25
F. Moesner, San Francisco	50
Henry Hustedi, San Francisco	25
Louis Savage, San Francisco	25
T. Maxwell, London, Ont.	1.00
J. Voros, Elizabeth, N. J.	10.00
Esmeralda County S. L. P.	5.00
Fred Richard, Goldfield, Nev.	5.00
B. Criz, Goldfield, Nev.	1.50
M. H. Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
T. Saunders, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
J. King, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
Wm. Jurgens, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
C. H. Croft, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
J. Russell, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
T. Miller, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
J. De Sherry, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
E. Vics, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
C. Chambers, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
J. Peters, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
C. Saunders, Goldfield, Nev.	1.00
G. Fox, Goldfield, Nev.	50
J. Kippert, contribution Br. 2	10.00
U. B. W. San Jose, Cal.	1.00
G. Rogers, Phoenix, B. C.	1.00
C. Ball, Phoenix, B. C.	1.00
T. Patchell, Phoenix, B. C.	1.00
L. Loftus, Phoenix, B. C.	50
J. Riordan, Phoenix, B. C.	1.00
W. Jamieson, Phoenix, B. C.	5.00
W. Duncan, Phoenix, B. C.	1.00
P. Chine, Phoenix, B. C.	1.00
C. G. Beck, Phoenix, B. C.	1.00
S. Lefkowitz, Brooklyn	2.40
E. Williams, Local 860, U. M. W.	10.00
St. David's, Ill.	1.00
Wm. Dosay, Vancouver, B. C.	2.00
Canton L. U. No. 259	1.00
Cambridge L. U. No. 165, Br. 2.	20.00
J. Spalli, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
P. DePella, New York	1.00
S. Brandt, Vancouver	1.00
E. Grossetti, Vancouver	1.00
L. Batostoni, Vancouver	1.00
L. Pucetti, Vancouver	1.00
G. Marencu, Vancouver	25
G. Fontanna, Vancouver	25
F. Pinl, Vancouver	25
T. Jaletti, Vancouver	25
Y. Mantloes, Vancouver	25
E. Botello, Vancouver	25
P. Botello, Vancouver	25
DePella, Vancouver	25
S. Brandt, Vancouver	25
O. Sramotto, Vancouver	25
J. Bressman, Vancouver	25
M. Hollett, Vancouver	50
E. Batt-Bo, Vancouver	50
L. Bot, Vancouver	50

V. Lenardo, Vancouver..... 25
L. Trevisan, Vancouver..... 25

Total \$716.60

Put "Kibosh" on Pressmen

That capitalist courts enforce the contract, including the contract made by labor union officials in behalf of the employing class, is illustrated once more in the remarkable case of America and some Chicago and New York printing houses which already were affected by the walk-out of October 1.

The injunction was granted by Judge A. C. Thompson of Cincinnati upon the petition of the officers of the United Typothetize of America and some Chicago and New York printing houses which already were affected by the walk-out of October 1.

The court held that the instigation or the assistance of a strike would be a direct violation of the contract providing for a nine hour day.

This agreement, made last January and effective May 1 last, covered a period of three years. It was entered into for the workmen by Martin Herington, of Boston, international president of the union, who later was succeeded by George T. Berry.

The first break came on the morning of September 23, when the printing houses of Chicago received a circular letter on the stationery of Local No. 3 stating that the eight-hour day would be enforced on October 1. A protest from the Chicago Typothetize that this would be breaking the contract brought no response.

Relief was sought in the federal court at Cincinnati, as that was the home of President Berry and of Patrick McMullen, international secretary of the union.

A point most severely contested—that of enjoining the union from paying strike benefits—was won by the employers. Judge Thompson held that, in face of the fact that individuals cannot be restrained from leaving their work, the existence of such an arrangement would amount to inciting a strike.

There are many tricks the workers have to learn, and one is to organize all of their members employed in one industry into one union. Then, if they are forced to strike they will have the power, in spite of capitalist judges, to tie that industry up tight. There will be no scabs then, and injunctions will not avail.

The average craft union official worries because the Manufacturers' Association is raising a million or two to prevent strikes and boycotts. That is probably because he sees his job slipping away. Do we worry? Not we. We're organizing for the biggest boycott of capitalists the world has ever seen, and anything the capitalists do promotes our plan.

General Headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World at 212 Bush St., Chicago, Ill.

The Industrial Union Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD



212 BUSH TEMPLE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Yearly subscription 50 Cents, Six Months 30 Cents, One Dollar, In Bundles (per 100) One Dollar, Canadian and Foreign Subscriptions (per year) One Dollar

Entered as second-class matter March 1, 1907, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 26, 1907

AS TO THIS, OUR LABEL



There is received occasionally at General Headquarters of the I. W. W. one of the leaflets published by the organization and bearing a sticker which notifies us that it is "returned" because it does not bear a certain label.

And east and west by adoration for a mere label; and the latter really thinks he is getting some satisfaction out of us by attaching a typographical label on a piece of I. W. W. literature returning it to us.

Most craft unionists in Chicago know that the very label which is occasionally used to designate the literature of the I. W. W., that of the typographical union, was used as a "decoration" on the injunction issued against the striking teamsters of this city a few years ago, just as it has been used in every city of the land at different times against one section or another of the working class.

No body attempts to deny that the label propaganda of the craft unions is a propaganda primarily in the interest of employers. Neither can it be denied successfully that officials of the craft unions act as agents of the employing class and that the label is used as a club to force the workers into submission to their employers.

The craft union label is a commodity, sold very frequently to secure a market for inferior goods and to suppress the competition of a rival in trade. None of which we have to do with real working class interests.

We recall a crusade carried on some years ago for the craft union labels, wherein an attempt was made to surround these means of profit to employers with the sanctities of religion. Each of the labels in turn was produced in colors on a screen and each of them was represented as having wings.

Industrial Unionists have no such false conception of the label—not of the aid and auxiliary to barter and trade. We never sell it to employers of labor. When used at all, it is by the workers themselves and not by the employer.

ST. LOUIS SHOE WORKERS' STRIKE

Upon requests from St. Louis, immediately after the convention, for speakers on Industrial Unionism, the general executive board of the I. W. W. sent Joseph J. Ettore to that city. There was a strike of the "Independent" boot and shoe workers at the time, and of the many thousands employed in the industry only A. F. of L. or T.Obin men, remained at work.

Many of the "Independents" were desirous of being affiliated with the I. W. W., but a review of the entire situation satisfied Organizer Ettore that this organization could not afford under all the circumstances to mix in the affair.

TAILORS UPSET "VORWAERTS" BUNCH

The "Vorwaerts" S. P. fake working class paper of New York in going through a series of contentions over a convention of tailors recently held down East. The cause for the "Vorwaerts" great distress is the fact that the tailors were found to be very favorably disposed toward the I. W. W.

A BUSINESS MEN'S SCHEME

For two or three weeks we have had hanging on the wall at General Headquarters a poster announcing a "Memorial celebration" at Mt. Olive, Illinois, in honor of the memory of the four Mt. Olive victims of the memorable Virden conflict.

In every case the men on whom Gompers centered his attacks in the political campaign last year were elected. That he is now "gunning" for Taft makes his "Elect your friends" shibboleth look suspicious.

GIVE THIS YOUR ATTENTION

With local unions being chartered at the rate of one a day and practically no organizers in the field since the convention, with a list of members-at-large steadily increasing, and an inquiry for I. W. W. literature unequalled at any time since the inception of the organization, with the Industrial Union Bulletin going out in larger numbers every month and the principles of Industrial Unionism blazing the way in Australia, Great Britain and the countries of Continental Europe, what more, we may ask, do members of the I. W. W. require to induce them to redouble their activities and work as they never did before for the organization which, though much maligned and misrepresented, has accomplished remarkable things since the Manifesto was issued?

That the roster of local unions grows at the rate of one a day under present conditions may be taken as a sure indication that the number can be doubled with competent organizers in the field carrying the message of industrial freedom to the toilers of the land.

But money is required to maintain organizers. Money is needed to furnish literature. Lack of money means that the work of organization is retarded. It is therefore up to the Local Unions of the I. W. W. to supply the officers to constantly be doing something to forward the general movement through organization.

Every Local Union in the I. W. W. should realize the importance of these things. Where there has been neglect in forwarding the October dues to headquarters, the matter should be attended to at once. And Locals indebted for supplies should send a check for the amount to the general headquarters.

Local unions are hereby called upon to look into their accounts with general headquarters and to forward by the earliest mail the amount found to be due.

There has never been a fairer prospect before the I. W. W. than we see at the convention was a big success. The interest of the workers in the organization is spreading far and wide. The organizing work must be resumed. More literature must be published. General Headquarters will shortly be at his post to direct the advance. And to carry out our program money is needed. Upon every Local Union rests a share of the responsibility. General Headquarters can do no more to the extent that it is supported by the local organizations. Pay up, and do it now.

Secretary Wilson tells us that the American farmers' products reached a total this year of \$2,000,000,000. An interesting fact, no doubt. But the fact that interests more folks is that the price of everything the American slave eats costs from 40 to 50 per cent more than it did when the products of the farm were not so abundant.

Organizer Joseph Ettore is being kept busy in southern Illinois, where his services are in demand. He has appointments at Belleville, Collinsville, Paducah and other places in the vicinity of St. Louis. He is disposing of I. W. W. literature in big lots and has inquiry for it wherever he goes.

The corporations are following the example of the Santa Fe railroad and organizing technical schools to train boys and girls into skilled operatives of different kinds. We raise no objection; the more really skilled operators of all kinds the better, when the workers get ready to operate the industries for their own benefit.

The net result of the Chicago Socialist's strenuous labors in behalf of Sam Gompers' pure and simple outfit is that the Socialists in the Illinois State Federation of Labor get a good spanking and are informed that craft unionists will vote for candidates who carry a union card in their pockets.

Local organizations that have not yet purchased their stamps for October are reminded that general headquarters is still located at 212 Bush Temple, Chicago; also that money due headquarters should not be allowed to accumulate in local treasuries.

New England Conference

A conference of delegates from New England I. W. W. Locals was held at Dyer Street, Providence, R. I. Comrade Yates of New Bedford was elected chairman of the conference.

The chairman read the correspondence from headquarters to the delegates, and explained the situation in New England as ground for the call of this conference for the purpose of putting an organizer in the field.

Moved and seconded that the membership fee be taxed 10 cents per month towards expense of organizer. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded that the members of each local be organized into a committee of three to be appointed to supervise the organizing work was amended that the committee be five. Amendment carried.

Moved and seconded that the committee of five be selected from this conference. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the central committee call the next conference. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the delegates press this matter of the tax on their locals on their return. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the minutes of the conference be sent to Sec'y Trautmann for publication. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we request Organizer Thompson be sent to Bridgeport as soon as possible. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we meet in three weeks, November 3rd, at 10 A. M. Moved and seconded that we now adjourn. Carried.

Yours fraternally, JOHN W. LEACH, Sec'y-Treas. of Central Com.

No Substance or Reason

An English visitor at the Stuttgart congress, evidently a keen observer, drew the following reference to the American representatives named in the Edinburgh Socialist:

"Between the S. P. of America and the S. D. F.—judging mainly by A. M. Simons—there exists a gross likeness as to the same raucous violence of speech, and the same lack of substance or reasoning.

"Which is as if, at a universal congress of all denominations of Christians, one speaker should shriek: 'I lie in murder and theft and adultery.'

Protection Demanded. Whereas, We have good reasons to believe that Antonio Villarreal, Riego Flores Magon, and Libardo Rivera, now under arrest at Los Angeles, California, are being maliciously persecuted by the Mexican government solely on account of their activity in endeavoring to organize the working class of Mexico for its own protection against its capitalist exploiters, and

Whereas, The Mexican Government is evidently desirous of using the American Citizens in this nefarious attempt; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Local Grand Rapids, of the Socialist Party of America, that we unqualifiedly denounce the proceedings already taken by the Mexican Government in this matter

and demand that America's fair name

not be sullied by turning over the political prisoners to almost certain death on the trumped up charges brought against them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, to the "Chicago Socialist" and to the Industrial Union Bulletin.

The above were adopted at regular meeting of Local Oct. 15, 1907. Attest: EDWIN RUTHVEN, Secretary.

Roosevelt's Campaign Fund

The New York World published what purported to be the names of the subscribers and the amounts contributed to what is known as the Harriman fund of October 29, 1904. The list follows:

Edward H. Harriman (representing the Vanderbilt interests) 25,000
Chauncey M. Depew (personal) 25,000
James Hazen Hyde 25,000
The Equitable Life Assurance Society 10,000
J. Pierpont Morgan 10,000
Governor W. Perkins (New York Life Insurance Company) 10,000
H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, William Rockefeller (Standard Oil Company) 30,000
James Speyer and banking interests 10,000
Cornelius N. Bliss (personal) 10,000
Seven friends of Senator Depew, \$5,000 each 35,000
Some other subscribers in smaller donations 20,000
Total \$260,000

Previous to the raising of this fund, Timothy Woodworth, known as the personal representative of Mr. Roosevelt, appeared at 26 Broadway and asked the representatives of the Standard Oil Company if they would receive Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou representing the national Republican committee in regard to the campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt has not a desire to destroy the Standard Oil Company. There was no obvious enthusiasm among the directors and it was only with considerable difficulty that Mr. Woodworth succeeded in arranging an interview. When the time came, Mr. Bliss appeared alone at the Standard office, explaining that Mr. Cortelyou was being shadowed by detectives in the employ of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Roosevelt is a man of good will, and it is a pity for him to be seen going into the Standard offices. Mr. Bliss then explained his mission, dwelling upon the importance of a Republican victory, and stated that the lack of funds was causing much anxiety to the national committee and also to Mr. Roosevelt. He was asked point blank if Mr. Roosevelt was aware of his request and was assured that he was. The upshot of this visit was that Mr. Bliss collected \$100,000 for the good work. It was some time after this episode that the Harriman contribution was raised. When Judge Parker accused the Republicans of conducting a campaign with money furnished by the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Roosevelt replied with an indignant denial, and afterwards informed Mr. Waller, one of the Standard Oil magnates, that no contribution would be received from his corporation. The \$100,000, however, was never returned to those who contributed it, and they consider that but for their assistance Roosevelt would never have been seated in the presidential chair.—New York Times.

Child Slavery in the South

Isiton Gardner in Chicago journal. What about child labor in the south? It is really true that small children work in cotton mills at night? or are those stories exaggerated?

I came here to see, because Gaston county has more mills than any county in a state that has more mills than any state in the south.

I find: Little girls, of an age to still care for dolls, working all night in the mills, pacing up and down between the Deng spinning frames in a far and roar of wheels. I find bright-faced little American girls, 8 to 12 years of age, toiling bare-footed in the heat and flying lint. These children tell me they cannot read the words on my business card, because they have "most forgot" what they learned in the "second reader."

This is what I find in the magnificent new mills which have sprung up in the south—the little children harnessed in the treadmills which run twelve hours a day and twelve hours a night—to grind out dividends at 33 per cent, not counting sinking funds and new additions.

And yet people in Gastonia have the courage to say that the stories of child-labor are exaggerated, and that there is a lot of "sentimental stuff" and "poppy root" I got from the local superintendent of public schools, J. O. Ray, written about this matter.

I confess to a sentiment when I think or write of what I saw. It is a sentiment in which sympathy and anger mix. It makes me yearn for things impossible—as that one fat statesman might be put in a cotton mill for just one trick of twelve long, heated hours, say in the mill of the Gastonia Manufacturing company, beside Pearl Thompson, "11 years next birthday, sir."

Pearl has been three years in the mill and could show the statesman how to mend the threads, pick the cotton from the rollers and keep all wiped and clean. And twelve hours, without sitting down, without a recess or luncheon hour (the statesman would, like Pearl, carry a sandwich in one hand and tend the spindles with the other)—maybe this would give the statesman a new point of view on some phases of child-labor legislation which will be discussed at the forthcoming session of congress.

I visited all the mills. There are nine large spinning and weaving mills. In every one I found children under 12.

I talked with Ada Sanders at the Clara mill. Ada was mending two spinning frames. There were others like her near by. She said she was 11 going on 12. She has been nine months

in the mill. School? She had been once for several months. Could she read? "Not much." An experiment showed this to be the case. Neither could she write. She did not know just now much she earned. She guessed she might get \$3 "this week."

This pretty little American child has become a "hand"—one of 60,000 under 14 years of age—by which the industry in the south has distanced New England, and the south is forging to the front with a prosperity unknown since slavery was abolished—the slavery, that is, of negroes. The negro race is still free. And now, God save them, the only slaves are white girls and boys.

In the Flint mill I talked with a number of boys. Bright little Plato Smith said he was 10. In the mills two years. He was running a twisting machine, 25 cents a day. He weighed 58 pounds. He did not look strong. He could not read or write and had no hopes of school.

Walter Walker, 11, who started work four years ago at 5 cents a day, now carries 75 cents to \$1. He is a "doff boy."

I talked to J. M. Jackson, a father of eight, employed at the Loray mill. He told of working two of his underage girls during the summer. When he attempted to remove them, the "mill people" objected, said they could not afford to let him occupy their house unless the children worked. The mother corroborated this.

"We would rather have the children," explained Foreman Dobbins of Loray mill. "Their hands are more nimble and they earn more than the grownups."

That is the trouble. The mills bid for the children—refuse to give them up—and the schools are emptied. And they tell you that outsiders ought not to meddle, and that congress had better let the states alone.

A lecture on "The South"—President Eliot's hero—will be delivered by Henry Jager, Sunday morning, November 10, at the International Theatre, Washburn avenue and Hubbard court, at 10:30. Admission, 10 cents.

Stuttgart Congress

ALMOST on I. W. W. Ground

Extracts from Resolutions adopted by the Congress of the Industrial Workers of the World, at Stuttgart, Germany, Oct. 1-10, 1907.

"To enfranchise the proletariat completely from the hands of industrial, political and economic despots, the political and economic struggle are alike necessary."

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

ADD TO THE ABOVE That the INDUSTRIAL UNION, the Economic Organization of the Working Class, is the most important and most progressive the political state, and the World Movement for Socialism is clarified and INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM THE IMPRINT.

Leaflets in English, per 1,000— Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50 The Textile Industry 1.50 Food Stuff Industry 1.50 Metal and Machinery Industry 1.50 Story of a New Labor Union 1.50

Leaflets in Italian... 3.00 " Swedish... 3.00 " Polish... 3.00 " Finnish... 3.00 " Slavonian... 3.00 " Croatian-Dalmatian... 4.00 " German... 4.00 " Yiddish... 3.00 " Romanian... 4.00

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners... 10.00 Japanese must be ordered from J. S. Kane, 200 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION English, (per 100)... 5.00 Italian, " ... 5.00 French, " ... 5.00 German, " ... 5.00 Polish, " ... 5.00 Hungarian, " ... 5.00 Spanish, " ... 10.00

NOTE.—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office have the postage or express charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN Room 212 Bush Temple CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Financial Statement

FOR SEPTEMBER

The following is a Statement of Receipts and Expenditures at the General Headquarters for Month of September, 1907. Any errors found herein should be reported to this office.

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

(Concluded from Last Week)

Table of receipts and expenditures for September, including items like Aberdeen Industrial Union No. 354, Greenwater Industrial Union No. 116, etc.

Table of receipts and expenditures for September, including items like J. J. Eitor, literature sold, S. J. French, on account Bridgeport strike fund, etc.

Table of expenditures for September, including items like Mrs. L. M. Forberg, organizer, balance due, A. Kulehinsky, organizer, for week ending July 28th, etc.

Table of receipts and expenditures for September, including items like F. A. Hobbs, coupon for water, J. P. Thompson, balance due, G. M. Conover, loan returned, etc.

LUMBER INDUSTRY OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Whereas, The lumbering industry of the Pacific Coast is almost wholly unorganized, and comprises over 250,000 wage workers; and Whereas, We, the members of Local Union No. 178, I. W. W. of Seattle, Wash., have come to the conclusion that the aforesaid industry is a source of great economic power, and believing that a great deal can be accomplished towards organizing the aforesaid wage workers, we, the members of Local Union No. 178, I. W. W., believe that the General Executive Board should give the aforesaid industry its closest attention, and make every effort possible to organize said industry throughout the Pacific Coast states and the Province of British Columbia, and as an aid towards accomplishing that end, be it Resolved, That Local Union No. 178, I. W. W. does hereby request the General Executive Board to consider the following propositions, and if possible, to give immediate action and attention to the same: First, That a corps of voluntary organizers, who shall be familiar with the lumber industry and actual wage workers who follow said industry, be appointed as organizers. Second, That said volunteer organizers shall be recommended by their respective local unions, and if upon being recommended by their local unions, they are appointed by the General Executive Board, they shall be furnished with their organizers' credentials and the same power as other organizers to organize local unions, initiate individual members, speak and act in the name of the I. W. W. Third, The number of organizers appointed under this resolution shall be limited by the General Executive Board. Fourth, In view of the fact that the men who volunteer to take up this work as organizers will often be in danger of being discharged while agitating among the workers, and thus be out of employment part of the time, we therefore recommend that any volunteer organizer appointed under this resolution be allowed the sum of \$3.00 per diem for any actual working days that he may lose.

The Ratner Strike Fund

Table listing contributions to the Ratner Strike Fund, including names like Mr. L. W. Engineer, Mr. L. W. Local 59, Branch 3, etc.

Information Wanted: Frank Chester Pease is urgently requested to inform the undersigned of his present address—Weinstein, 560 Tenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Industrial Workers of the World FOR ORGANIZATION

Table listing voluntary contributions for organization, including names like To aid in maintaining the work of organizing the working class in the I. W. W., and disorganizing its principles, I hereby pledge One-Half of One per cent of my wages per month for a period of 3 months beginning with...

Industrial Workers of the World logo and text: GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD F. W. Hestwood, Greenwood, R.C. T. J. Crie, Blue Island, Ill. Rudolph Kats, Paterson, N. J. B. H. Williams, Eureka, Cal. Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass.

Industrial Union HANDBOOK: Gives an outline of the Structure of Industrial Unionism and Analysis of the Present. Very useful in arriving at an understanding of the form of organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. Price, postpaid, 10 cts. Special rates on large orders.

Price List of Supplies: Constitutions, in English, per 100, \$5.00; Local Letterheads, per 100, 50; Envelopes, per 100, 50; Withdrawal Cards, per 10, 10; Application blanks, per 100, 50; Arrearage notices, per 100, 50; Warrant Book, each, 80; Receipt Book, each, 30; Ledger, 100 pages, 1.25; Ledger, 500 pages, 2.00; Ledger, 300 pages, 1.50; Ledger, 400 pages, 1.75; Ledger, 600 pages, 2.50; Day Book, 100 pages, 1.00; Treasurer's Cash Book, 75; Minute Book, 80; Rubber Stamps and Pad, 50; Seal for the Union, 1.00; Buttons, cheap grade, ea. h., 10; Buttons, better grade, ea. h., 25.

Competition and Exploitation in the Railway Service

BY WM. J. PINKERTON

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(Concluded)

The flashes of lightning and roaring of thunder remind one of the applause of the imps of the inferno at the carnage; when these loads of innocents are a moment later launched into the ether...

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—On late I never start on a railroad journey without wondering how it will end—whether it will not be my last.

This startling statement was made by President James J. Hill of the Great Northern road to a high official of the government, who talked with him in New York on the present aspects of the transportation problem.

In recounting the conversation the official in question referred to the fact that it was disregard of the block system that led to the disaster on the Southern railway, in which President Samuel Spencer lost his life a few weeks ago, as well as the frightful calamity in the suburbs of Washington on Sunday evening last.

To substantiate his statement, it is only necessary to refer to one of the standard rules where it says that "A train may be permitted to follow a train into a block under a 'caution signal,' page 72, Standard Rules, and other roads use a 'permissive order' so as to get trains over the road, and since J. J. Hill has made this statement an illustration could have been given on one of the Western lines, where four trains were in the same block at one time.

Of course it will be brought to the attention of the public that the block system does not excuse a train crew from protecting at all times by flag. On account of the nature of certain work and accidents that occur it would take too much space to elaborate on these subjects; it may be said, however, that where only two brakemen are employed on a train it is often necessary to use full crew, and again it can be admitted that wrecks are caused by flagmen who have perhaps worked where the block system was strictly enforced, but in a case of an emergency the "permissive order" was issued; the result was a wreck.

Why is it that if all safety devices are lived up to, as President Newman and Vice-President Smith of the New York Central and President H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western claim they are, that when the President of the United States, Prince Henry of Prussia, or other high dignitaries make about to make a trip their itinerary is published in scheduled form and employees instructed weeks before to familiarize themselves with the anticipated movements, and finally, as the time dwindle away to hours, trains are sidetracked, switches spiked and all traffic brought to a standstill "till the Great Mogul blows by"? It would not be justice to acclaim against such precaution, and on one may wonder why the foreign American Citizens not entitled to this "extreme precaution when traveling." As another illustration of the way accidents occur and are covered up by a subsidized press, the reader might refer to page 235 of the "Iron Trail," a monthly magazine published in Minneapolis, Minnesota, by Ed. E. Sheasgreen: The book of rules of the Southern railway makes it imperative for the flagman of every train to be stationed at the rear of train. President Spencer had refused to permit the flagman of train No. 33 to ride on his car (negroes, however, being unobjectionable) and compelled him (the flagman) to violate his (Spencer's) rules, and ride in a Pullman car ahead of Spencer's car. From this Pullman, express was possible only through the front vestibule and locked door of the car. The flagman had no time to make his exit, his Pullman and get back up the road to flag any possible oncoming train.

"But had he been where the book of rules says he should have been, and where he would have been had not Mr. Spencer denied him the opportunity to be, he could, when No. 33 came to a stop, have stepped immediately to the rear platform of Mr. Spencer's car and dropped a lighted fuse, which the engineer could have seen and thus brought his train to a stop before he killed the occupants of Spencer's car."

"There were paid passengers, scores of them, on No. 33, and their lives were all jeopardized by Mr. Spencer's exclusiveness, but no one was killed except the occupants of Spencer's car."

"Maybe Providence and retribution were doing teamwork on the occasion."

"But why will public newspapers withhold this information from their readers? The free press game is a dead card. Why put the whole thing on to poor Mattox and cover up Spencer's responsibility?"—Commercial Telegrapher.

In this illustration the railway President, depending on his own block system, assisted in the flagman in violating flagging rule "99" and suffered death for an act of indiscretion made compulsory on the employe's part and for which no doubt President Spencer discharged many employes during his railroad career. The inner circle on railways knows that freight trains cannot be allowed to lay on sidings for hours, and the conductor and engineer who does not know how to sidings a train a little time here and there in order to reach the next siding before the passenger train following close behind, thereby enabling them to make another station where work is to be done, such as switching, loading and unloading freight while waiting for the fast mail to pass, would soon fall into bad repute. This tension is kept up for years, the crew establishing a first class record, but in the last one or two stormy nights a new man left a switch wrong, the mail was wrecked and eleven more lives added to the forced competition for records on the part of employes.

If the political bosses would render the traveling public an immediate service, they would have a law passed placing, in addition to present crews, a flagman on all trains occupying main lines or any part thereof. Said flagman to have at least three years' experience, and under government supervision, and allowed to perform no other duties. And when a train stops, no matter when or where, he should be always in readiness with the proper appliances, to protect the train under his charge. If any conditions come under his observation where it is impossible to obey certain existing rules, he should bring such to the immediate attention of the Government and railway officials. No letter or any other coupé be used in favor of such a procedure, than that of Mr. Hill's assertion that "the block system is not observed."

That Mr. Hill's statement is backed by substantial evidence it is only necessary to reflect on a few of the wrecks that have occurred. The wrecks of the Christian Endeavor and Shirmers' excursions; the wreck at Kinderlin on the Soo Line, in which eleven lives were lost at Greenville, Ind., on the R. & O., in which 60 persons perished, all of which is direct evidence enough to convince the most sceptical that the Industrial Lords care not for the opinion of a slaughtered public, as is made manifest in the Hill remarks, and like the so-called peace conference of nations, their only object is to guarantee protection to capitalistic property in time of war and strike. The Industrial Lords will continue their way till the voice of the workers, by refusing to slaughter, fight each other on the capitalistic battlefields and by uniting for their common defense in Industrial Unions will shout with one accord from antipode to antipode and anarctic to anarctic: "Your butcheries of our fellow workers must cease!" When the workers of all nations refuse to serve in militias, armies and navies then and not till then will the peace conference of The Hague be fully realized.

That Mr. Harriman, the great "Industrial Chief," should be classed as an "undesirable" is not a surprise. Mr. Roosevelt is not the representative of such as Harriman, or if he is using both ends to whip the middle. Would the breaking of the trusts by bourgeoisie laws be of any benefit to the worker? No. Mr. Roosevelt may be sincere, in trying to break up the trusts; if he is, it is only an effort to perpetuate his own class. So far, however, he has not succeeded, as the great consolidations have had an apparently healthy growth during his administration, until now there are no fewer than 3,664 trusts consisting of industrial, franchise and transportation, having a capitalization of \$20,379,162,511, and these trusts are integrated into each other in such a manner that an injury to one is an injury to all. For instance, the steel trust owns stock in and does its shipping by both sea and land through the railway trust and shipping trust; so it is with the railway trust, the insurance trust and the banker's trust—all of which hold stock and act as financial backers of the other. Hence we find a gigantic conspiracy in operation among these trusts to obtain and hold for themselves all the wealth of the country. The Railway Trust doing business as holding stock in the Insurance Trust, must protect that Trust by an age limit, physical examination, which so far as it concerns the practical worker or the safety of the public, is useless.

It would be well to give an illustration on this subject: A worker having followed any of the many vocations on a railway for a period of ten years, is generally afflicted with piles, varicose veins; his ears are also affected. He wishes to secure a new position; he is sent before a doctor and stripped as naked as the day he was born. The final test is made on his hearing; he is asked if he can discern the tick of a stop watch held so many feet from his ear; he fails and is turned down, and as a result loses his position. Now, take a person with perfect hearing and place him on a locomotive when it is in motion and discover how far he will hear the tick of a watch. Place him on the foot-board of a switch engine and try to speak to him and you would think he was a mute. Put him on a work lead, with cars rattling on all sides, engines

with pop valves roaring from escaping steam, cylinder cocks open here, driving wheels slipping there, the gages where the gages below zero, a muffler around his ears, a cap pulled over the muffler, an overcoat collar turned up over the whole combination; a base drum could be hammered in the worker's ear and he would not turn his head or bat an eye. What secures him from immediate death? His natural intuition, gained by experience in keeping out of the way of traffic that might be moved on parallel tracks and when he forgets this principle for a moment it may terminate, if not in death, at least in the loss of limbs.

To prove that integration is a reality, it would be well to take under observation the board of directors of the many trusts—Rockefeller, Field, Gary, Moore, Frick, Corey, Peabody, Steele, Weidner, Reid, Edinboro, Morgan, Rogers, Perkins, Ream, Grison, D. G. Reid, Rockefeller, J. S. Clifford, Bacon, Thayer, Schwab, Comrose, and a great many more might be mentioned, but the greater number of these will be found not only in the steel industries, but in petroleum products, quartz mining, coal mining, railroading and insurance. Stuyvesant Fish, recently ousted from the presidency of the Illinois Central, showed that ninety-two capitalists held 1,439 directorships, and their influence controls all nearly all articles of commerce as well as the happiness of eighty millions of people.

We now arrive at the bolder stage of integration, where the capitalist gains control of the labor organizations through the medium of the American Federation of Labor and the Civic Federation, the personnel of which is 12 capitalists, 12 publicists and 12 representatives of labor. Its first officers were Mark Hanna, president; S. Gompers, vice-president, and August Belmont and Ralph Eastley, secretary. Mark Hanna used his greatest endeavors to destroy labor on the Great Lakes. Samuel Gompers, representative of labor, stands exposed to the workers and especially those on railways, by his own statements in the official publication of the St. Louis, Mo., Exposition of 1904. In writing of the American Federation of Labor exhibit, the Social Economy building, he takes occasion to commend with pride the American Federation of Labor to the capitalists of the country. He also glories in giving a specific illustration of the fact that the American Federation of Labor was instrumental in "defeating" the Pullman strike of 1894; and some of the railway organizations, among them the Switchmen's Union of North America, at that time, linking the scabby hand that smote them hardest with the hands of the capitalists.

August Belmont, the present president, and representative of capitalistic interests, is the same who whipped the Interborough workers into submission, using as a tool the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a few of the members of that organization holding together under a H. of L. charter, but operating as motormen after the road was changed from a narrow-gauge to a standard-gauge affair that could not happen if Industrial Unionism was perfected.

The facts herein stated prove conclusively that the present system of society is going to decay. Morris Friedman, once a Pinkerton private secretary, writes an exposure of the detective system in a work entitled "The Labor Spy," which demonstrates the fact that our structure of society, bolstered on a basis of Pinkertonism, is now being replaced by the private detective agency, is a menace to civilization and none are safe words spoken in jest, bravado, or in the heat of discussion in fraternal gatherings of labor unions are reported faithfully to Pinkerton headquarters. The human vampires in the employment of these agencies make developed trade for themselves; as a result families are pitted against each other, the workers are offered by them in order to have criminal acts committed during times of strike, as exposed in "The Labor Spy" which makes these agencies the womb in which is hatched schemes of all kinds causing thieving, divorce, murder and suicide. As a slight relief against these corrupt machines organized action should be taken to abolish private agencies, allowing none to exist only such as came under State or Federal control. The Government to be the recipient of all fees.

The facts referred to also prove that the Trusts are gradually entrenching themselves in control of the government through the medium of their tools, the bourgeoisie representatives, who have committed themselves to the trust interests in accepting their money to police the workers with the result that they are openly defied and their laws set at naught.

The privately-owned police and the farming out of the militia, together with the furnishing of government arms to private individuals by General Reagan in Colorado to shoot down American citizens, and the controlling of the necessities of life by a few, is a menace to the workers, and an established fact, the fact that the workers are being crushed by the "Great middle class" are being relegated to the scrap pile, a few being added to the Industrial Lords and a horde to the Industrial Workers, and the conflict now lays between these two.

These facts also prove that the United States government will not distribute justice in equality to rich and poor alike, as foretold in Lincoln's message to Congress, and yet it is the best form of government on which the sun now shines.

A great many workers condemn Roosevelt, others Cleveland, because the workers were smitten down by those whom they supposed were their representatives and to whom in their struggle for bread they appealed for aid, and in return were given a bullet, as in the Roosevelt illustration at the time of the Cleveland strike, in shooting down the workers in 1894. The congressional investigation after the worker is defeated, the proving that they were innocent and capital responsible, is the sop administered after the capitalist class are given the victory.

Irrespective of these atrocities, committed on the workers, the United States government cannot be held responsible, neither can its present structure, as it was intended to be a proper illustration, it would be well to use a metaphorical figure commonly used in referring to governments: "A Ship of State." Let this ship of state be analyzed and observations made as to how it has been sailing and manned since Lincoln's warning.

We find upon the bridge of this ship of state a representative of his class, Mr. Roosevelt, and assisting him we find Cortelyou, Root, Oscar Straus, Paul Morton, Platt, Dewey, Odell and others. The ship crew, being representatives of the Morgans, Hills, Harrimans, Vanderbilts, Fricks, Moores, Rockefeller—could it possibly be expected that such a government would legislate justice and equality for rich and poor alike? Senator Platt admitted before the legislative insurance investigating committee that the Equitable Life Assurance society contributed \$10,000 cash to the Republican party campaign for which he was expected to legislate and use his influence against any measures that might be introduced hostile to the insurance companies, Dewey, performing the same duties for the railroads, with a reputation to back him as an insurance swindler borrowing insurance money to the amount of \$250,000 on property the assessed value of which was less than \$100,000. His seat in the State senate was retained as the price to be paid, in return for money advanced from public institutions—for the purpose of retaining as captain of this "Ship of State" Theodore Roosevelt. A purported discussion to that effect being published in the Brooklyn Eagle, in which it is claimed that Roosevelt, Cortelyou and Frick were present. Paul Morton, the convicted rebater of the Santa Fe, in the interest of the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, also holds a record with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the C. E. as a strike breaker. Public opinion causing Morton to give up his cabinet position, this convicted criminal but bosom friend of Roosevelt, must not be permitted to go hungry and as a balm to his wounded pride he is given a position at the head of one of the insurance concerns, where he can juggle the funds of the people in the interest of his position, his salary amounting to \$100,000 per year. The remainder of the noted officers of this "Ship of State" and their advisers have records not to be envied. Can it be expected that this crew, bought by capitalistic gold, obtaining their seats in government through funds appropriated from insurance that should be used to pay the claims of the widows and the orphaned, would legislate justice and equality for rich and poor alike? Could it be possible that Platt would vote against the interests that furnish him \$100,000 yearly to protect its interests? Can any one imagine the captain of this "Ship of State" using his influence against the appropriators of the \$50,000 and \$250,000, with "more to come if necessary," and "Mr. Harriman, come and see me, do!"

Let this "Ship of State" be officered and manned with representatives from Industrial Union representatives of the industries of the nation. Let the flag floating from the mizzen top be that of Industrial Unionism, its pennant bearing the motto "An injury to one is an injury to all." Let its chart be monogrammed with "Labor is entitled to all it produces." Then and not till then will there be a government legislating justice and equality to all. Then and not till then will the class left, the drones and the capitalists, having passed away. Then and not till then will the personal record, physical examination, age limits, and insurance frauds perpetrated on the workers be relegated to the past. To accomplish which we must have one great Industrial Union embracing all industries. "It must be founded on the class struggle, and its general administration must be conducted in harmony with the recognition of the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class. "It should be established as the economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party. All power should rest in a collective membership. "Local, national and general administration, including union labels, buttons, badges, transfer cards, initiation fees, and per capita tax should be uniform throughout. "All members must hold membership in the local, national or international union covering the industry in which they are employed, but

transfers of membership between unions, local, national or international, should be universal.

"Workers bringing union cards from industrial unions in foreign countries should be freely admitted into the organization. "The general administration should issue a publication representing the entire union and its principles which should reach all members in every industry at regular intervals.

"A central defense fund, to which all members contribute equally, should be established and maintained.

In conclusion, it would be well to contrast as an illustration an event that occurred recently in the Tonopah district of Nevada. The I. W. W. section men were conceded \$4 for eight hours' work, because it was known that they had the support of the miners in that district. Compare this solidarity of purpose, and what it accomplished, with the actions of the divided unions of the railway organizations and the result of their scabbing tactics on the S. P. L. A. and St. L., a few months ago, and also the recent fiasco of the American Federation of Labor in the C. R. I. & P. freight sheds at Blue Island, Ill. The union of railway clerks and the Switchmen's Union of North America are both welded in brotherly bonds of "unionism" by the A. F. of L. But when the clerks and freight handlers were called out on strike their brothers in the S. U. of N. A. assisted the company all they could by remaining at work. The Switchmen are now wondering why and for what purpose they are paying a per capita to the A. F. of L.

These tactics, combined with a knowledge of the revolutionary spirit that displayed itself in cleaning out the official grafters in the 1905 convention of the I. W. W., has sent the message of industrialism thrilling its joyous news throughout the entire world, until now it is a power dotting, as it were, the capitalistic strongholds with its unions. Its agitators, like the apostles of a Christ preaching the brotherhood of man, are uniting in indissoluble bonds of class consciousness the workers of the world wherever labor is exploited. Hence the fellow workers of the United States, of Germany, Britain, China and Japan know that besides the common ties of humanity there still remains a higher ideal to be obtained. Industrial agitation is following in the path of the sun, keeping company with the hours and minutes in an unceasing tirade against a system that creates nothing but poverty and slavery on one side and unlimited wealth on the other. The voices of its agitators are sounding with one acclaim from the street corners in the cities, the doors of the mills, mines and factories, from distant valleys to mountain peak, the salvation of the workers, until now the earth embraces within its circumference one unbroken stream of agitation proclaiming to the proletariat with one voice that "An injury to one is an injury to all," that the worker is entitled to more than a mere existence; that he is entitled to all that he produces, and upon this agitation the sun knows no setting. Long live the emancipator of the workers, Industrial Unionism and the Industrial Workers of the World.

(THE END)

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W. The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party. The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers. These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all. Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution. (Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.)

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