

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 51.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 15, 1908.

50c. a Year.

Conditions Now Prevailing in the Boundary District

A member of the W. F. M. writes to the "Western Clarion" the following account of conditions in the boundary district, British Columbia, space for which is requested in The Bulletin:

"No doubt a statement of present conditions in the boundary district of British Columbia, and what led up to them, will be of interest to the readers of the Clarion.

"The Granby Company—the largest company operating in this province—wishing to take advantage of prevailing conditions by reducing wages, but at the same time wishing to evade the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, commonly called the Lemieux Act, discharged its employees and shut down its mines and smelter, between November 10th and 15th. This act provides for thirty days' notice of any intended change in wages or conditions of employment from either side, during which time either party can call for an investigation board, and during the sitting of which neither party can make any changes or cause a strike or a lockout.

"As stated above, the company got around this by discharging its employees and shutting down. This same act does not leave a loophole for the workers, and should they get an investigation board, it does them no good, because even if their own representative is class-conscious, they will have two of the three members of the board against them, as the recent award in the case of the Moyie miners and the Canadian Consolidated Company proves. This act is one of the most infamous pieces of legislation ever passed by a capitalist government to more completely subjugate the working class, but, of course, the workers cannot expect the capitalists to 'represent' them in the legislatures.

"On December 4th the company posted up the old wage scale in force prior to May last, and notices to the effect that any one desiring employment could apply on the morning of December 7th. At this time, whenever the company or its employees desired any change in conditions of employment negotiations had always been carried on through the unions of Grand Forks and Phoenix. Upon this occasion the company saw fit to ignore them entirely, their object no doubt being to see how many men would break their obligations and quit the W. F. M. by applying for work.

"The W. F. M., of course, proclaimed through the capitalist press that the Granby would resume operations under the reduced wage scale on December 7th and would bring down the general furnaces a few days later. The presidents of the two unions sent telegrams to these papers stating that the report that the Granby would resume operations on the date mentioned was absolutely false. We were afterwards informed by the manager, Mr. Hodges, that Mr. Graves was filled with righteous indignation at the action of these two men in sending those telegrams, which he said in effect called him a liar. Events since that time have proved that while he may not have been a liar, he certainly did not know what he was talking about, while on the other hand those men did, as only four members of the Grand Forks union, and not one of Phoenix union, accepted the company's invitation to turn traitor to their organization and scab when the whistles blew at the mines and smelter on Saturday morning, December 7th.

"Things drifted along for about ten days, the company in the meantime succeeding in obtaining a few scabs to unload coke. The manager then condescended to send a communication to each union offering to meet committees, but stating that he would not discuss the wage scale at all, as it was the only scale under which the company would operate, but that there were probably other matters to discuss. When the committees met Mr. Hodges, the manager informed them that he would not discuss anything until a vote was taken by the men to decide whether they would accept the reduced wages or not. The committee's efforts to find out whether the company intended to discriminate against the active members of the union, as had been reported, produced nothing but a heated discussion, in the course of which this manager made the threat that what had happened in Cripple Creek and the Coeur d'Alene, and what was happening in Goldfield could happen here. Again, when one of the committee while talking about discrimination warned him to be careful that he did not come in contact with our laws, he contemptuously replied: "What do we care for your laws? We can buy law." This, together with the way in which the company, while not breaking the letter, certainly broke the spirit of the law in shutting down previous to cutting wages, should be sufficient to prove that it is the mine owners' organizations that are lawless and not the Western Federation of Miners.

"This manager also told the committees that they had no business talking socialism in the union meetings, and bitterly attacked them for using their influence with the membership to elect a socialist in this riding last February. He said we had no right to talk politics in our meetings. Of course he meant working class politics.

"The wage scale was put to a vote, and turned down, the committee's

action of Rosland and Butte, and the award of the Board of Arbitration between the Moyie miners and the Canadian Consolidated, the great army of unemployed, and the fact that the W. F. M. had several hard fights on, both in the courts and in the industrial field, we finally decided to return to work under the old scale. Six of the eight furnaces are running at present. The company has discharged without regard to socialist and active members of the union, and also against some who believed that their interests were identical with their masters. Probably the latter was intended to whitewash to a certain extent the rest of their dirty and contemptible work.

"The officers of these unions are, and have been for some time past, good class-conscious men, who could not get 'got at' by the company, and because of this terrible crime they must be gotten rid of. No doubt it is their intention of the management to secure control of these unions at the next election of officers by getting a bunch of men who will do whatever the manager tells them and pervert the unions from aggressive, class-conscious labor organizations into pure and simple sick benefit societies, whose only function will be to take care of the men killed or injured by the Granby in its mad rush for profits. They have adopted a card system, and if their spies hear any employee mention socialism or say anything contrary to the interests of the company on the works, in the union, or any place at all, he is immediately discharged. This should open the eyes of some of our contented wage slaves who have been foolish enough to imagine that they were free men in a free country, with the right of free speech and the franchise to use as they see fit. They must recognize the fact that capitalism is the same in all countries, and that the methods employed in Russia, can and will be used here, unless the working class gets wise in time.

"The capitalists realize that British Columbia is a province rich in natural resources, and that the only way for profits and their desire to exploit these resources to the limit will stop at nothing in order to crush opposition from organized labor. If they attempt to prevent men from expressing their opinions they will assuredly cause them to think more, and the same thing that happened at Nanaimo will happen here, and John McInnis will be re-elected by a bigger majority than before at the next election. Let us adopt repressive measures; it will only bring their finish all the quicker, and the sooner we get rid of such a stenful mass of rottenness the better. The W. F. M. has since its inception withstood the fiercest onslaughts of the Mine Owners' Association of the West, and although its members have met the injunction, faced the bayonets and bullets of uniformed murderers and been thrown into bullpens, they have remained true to their principles and refused to surrender their manhood to industrial despots. In spite of their efforts to destroy this splendid labor organization, it will continue to be the vanguard of the labor movement in its fight for industrial freedom.

"A Member of the W. F. M."

Board's proposal for unity. The answer fully and completely expresses the sentiments of this local, and this was the unanimous opinion of our local. With confidence in and appreciation for our G. E. B. SAMUEL LEBER, R. S. Canton, Ohio.

Here's my hand again—my heart has been with you from the first.

I enclose a year's subscription to The Industrial Union Bulletin. No worker should be without it.

I congratulate you and the organization upon the splendid fight that is being made for clean, uncompromising industrial unionism, though I am just recovering from the shock I got when I saw Bill Haywood's name signed to that call for a bogus "harmony convention." I can't tell you how glad I am that our G. E. B. was able to see the Zulu in the woodpile and was not taken in by the charms of a great name." Score another victory for industrial unionism!

Let those who want to vote the Socialist party ticket, and let others vote the S. L. P. ticket, but let "we ones" put the propaganda for industrial unionism.

The question of the ballot will answer itself when we shall have become organized industrially well enough to make a ballot effective.

Wishing you courage and much wisdom, I remain, as heretofore,
Yours for the Industrial Republic,
CLARENCE C. ROLFE.

Two-Loom System Established

When I arrived in Lowell recently I found a small band of woolen weavers putting up a losing fight against the two-loom system in the mill of the Merrimack Woolen Co. of Dracut, a little place just outside of Lowell. The total numbers of workers employed in the mill is about 300. There are 92 looms in the mill and before the strike 92 weavers were employed, but now the looms are doubled up and all running, which means 46 weavers are doing the work formerly done by 92.

The company took advantage of the hard times and has thrown the mill into the hands of the weavers, unable to find employment elsewhere, were pretty well in debt and starved out when the four weeks was over. Then when the mill started up the two-loom system was introduced. The weavers were asked to run two looms on "Satinette." Owing to the poor stock used it is very hard work running one loom to say nothing of two. It was explained to the agent of the weavers to run two looms. The old people and young girls simply could not do it. He said: "Well, I know that, but there are strong young men and women in the mill who can take the aid to the cause of labor by virtue of their experience and determination. Likewise have the ruling classes of all ages and countries produced its men who have sought to crush the aspiration of the toilers, either by an iron hand or cunningly extinguish or sidetrack any revolutionary movement.

Men of the Mark Hanna type correctly perceived that a great deal of attention must be devoted to a work which was to keep the worker's mind in a condition that would leave him contented with a full dinner pail and the Republican administration in the "land of the free and the home of the brave," to play the golden harp in the sweet bye-and-bye. Many are the methods and tricks employed to make the workingman think and act, but in his own behalf. Perhaps the most effective tool used is the subsidized capitalist press, which is so enormous, its influence widespread, its resources unlimited.

The advertising is not its only source of revenue. The editorial page, news columns, doctored up or suppressed as occasion demands. Sunday magazine articles are the real things to shape a so-called "public opinion." A conference is held by the Mark Hannas and their watch-dogs, or separately, a policy for the terms of a campaign is worked out for the press. To favor a third term of T. Roosevelt and a war with Japan, or to stir up sympathy for Lord Lytton because he did not win the "cup," or boosting some false minor scheme out west, etc., but at all times to oppress, misrepresent, and vilify and fight any real union of wage workers.

To do this, however, no special orders

there was no strike. This time, however, it looks very much as though the two-loom system is established. Inasmuch as all the looms are running I consider the strike lost and told the strikers so, and they agreed with me.

JAS. P. THOMPSON.

Good Work at Canton

Fellow-Worker Poorman is doing effective work in spreading our literature among the iron moulders of the Pump Works here—now on strike. Fellow-Worker Du Prox spoke to them last night, Jan. 28, and they take to industrialism like a duck takes to water. They say they will join our ranks as soon as the present difficulty is over. They are fine young men and number about 25 in all and leaning strongly to Socialism. They denounced the old parties and congratulated Du Prox upon his masterful presentation of correct union principles. They were so well pleased that the spokesman announced that he voiced the wishes of all present to attend the "School of Social Science" (conducted from the Industrial Union standpoint) on the following Thursday night in a body.

We have three blackboards to illustrate the subjects discussed. In Canton there has been a peculiar situation. The workers were not ready for the I. W. W. and had to be educated to view with favor a revolutionary industrial unionism. That has been accomplished against great odds. We have things moving now and expect to do some organizing in the near future. My advice to all Industrialists is this:

Do not place your own importance above the I. W. W.

Do not break into print, denouncing intellect; the working class needs just that to force him or herself from the yoke of wage-slavery.

Working class intellect will never harm the organization; but, on the contrary, will aid the furtherance of our principles and fit us to meet the cunning of the capitalist class.

We saw the great value of intellect and knowledge of working-class preferences in the mill of the W. F. M. It is a grand document and should be permanently preserved.

Canton, Ohio. A. J. STORCK.

Voluntary Contributions

W. Dencke, Seattle, Wash.....	\$0.50
F. Schade, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1.25
E. S. Payment, Pullman, Ill.....	1.25
U. Frueh, Haledon, N. J.....	.25
C. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1.25
A. Klein, Washington, D. C.....	2.00
L. Meinicke, Los Angeles, Cal.....	.50
H. Hoeche, Cincinnati, O.....	.50
C. Darling, Los Angeles, Cal.....	1.00
T. J. Somers, Los Angeles, Cal.....	.50
R. Pfeuffer, Los Angeles, Cal.....	1.00
R. Hagenow, Los Angeles, Cal.....	1.00
Jas. Schlitt, Los Angeles, Cal.....	1.00
R. G. Noble, Los Angeles, Cal.....	1.00
Previously acknowledged.....	\$12.50
Total to date.....	\$1,239.91

To Lumber and Wood Workers

TO ALL WORKERS OF WOOD, BE IT IN THE WOODS, ON THE DRIVE, IN THE SAW OR PLANING MILLS, IN FACT, IN EVERY BRANCH OF THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY, FROM THE STURDY LUMBERJACK IN THE FOREST, WHO SELLS AND HANDLES THE TIMBER, UNTIL IT REACHES THE SAW, TO THE SKILLED MECHANIC WHO FITS THE FINEST MOULDINGS, THIS LEAFLET IS ESPECIALLY ADDRESSED:

In all the great industries of the American continent the Lumbering Industry takes a prominent and important place; and of all the great industries where wage workers labor long hours for small pay, so that an idle few may be kept in luxury, there are very few where the conditions are more unbearable. There is no industry where the toilers are so thoroughly disorganized, or where the employers of labor are so thoroughly organized, as in this particular industry.

The employers of labor in the lumber industry realize the necessity of a thorough Industrial Union of Capitalists, so that they may take advantage of every opportunity to raise the price of lumber at one end and reduce the wages of their employes at the other.

The overstocked labor market and the unorganized plight of the workers who follow the lumbering industry, recently gave the capitalist lumbermen's association of the West the golden opportunity, which they seized with alacrity, to slash wages, as is evidenced by the unmerciful cut in wages which occurred simultaneously all along the line where this class of work is carried on.

With the employers who have banded themselves together to keep the price of lumber high and the wages of the employes low, no particular fault can be found, as it is a common trait among all capitalists; but the fault is to be found in the workers, for their indifference in the matter, in not organizing on the same lines as their employers, so that they might be an economic power, to GET ALL THEY CAN, AND HOLD WHAT THEY GET.

ORGANIZATION.

All intelligent workers realize that nothing can be accomplished without organization; your employers realized the necessity of an organization along industrial lines, so that they could act as a unit and stop competition among themselves. That is, they do not believe in scabbing on each other. It is easy for them to organize. They are few, while the workers are many. They are the masters and can not be dictated to, while the workers are slaves, and are often told what they can belong to and what they can not. This renders it more difficult to organize the workers; but however difficult, the workers must organize, and on the same lines as the masters—in an economic industrial organization.

There is only one organization which organizes the workers on this plan. It is the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Industrial Workers do not believe in craft unions, where there may be scores of different unions in one industry, as exists in the American Federation of Labor, often scabbing on each other through the error of recognizing the false teaching of IDENTITY OF INTEREST between the workers and the employers, but on the contrary organizes all the workers in one industry into one union; such an Industrial Union to be co-partners and closely affiliated with the workers in the other industrial departments; it also condemns any such teaching as Identity of Interest between the employers and employes. The following extract from the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World lays bare the plan of organization:

"The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

"These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all."

This is the only form of organization that can successfully combat organized capital. The plan of organization is up to date. It is proper, it can not be improved upon, as it aims to supplant the present capitalist government with a workers' Industrial government, and when that day comes it will no longer be necessary for the workers to wander around hopelessly looking for a master to employ them, but will own and operate their own industries, and will be possessors of all they produce.

To attain these ideals, and in the meantime to make life worth living at all for the lumberworkers, the organization must be thoroughly established in every town and camp where the workers are engaged.

Some workers object to joining the organization on the ground that they are soon going to leave the particular place where they are working. This objection is a poor one, as the Industrial Workers transfer its members from one local to another, from one industrial department to another free of charge. For instance, should you decide to leave the lumber industry and go mining, the Mining Department would accept you on a paid-up card; one initiation fee does forever. This applies to every industry.

Another objection is that if the worker leaves the particular place where the I. W. W. is established there may be no local at his new place of work. This is easily overcome by either sending your dues along with your card to your secretary, or what is better, talk to the men and get a few together and send for the organizer to come and start a local. Any ten persons who are wage earners can have a local union.

Another objection is that "If I join your union I will lose my job." This is the hardest objection to overcome, as it goes to show what an abject state of slavery the worker has allowed himself to be lodged. It is the whim of a coward, and if a person who, by the very statement admits that he is whipped, is down and out, and has no longer the courage to face the stern battle of life, and at least try to

(Continued on page 52)

More Endorsements

Resolved, That we, Local No. 92, I. W. W., of Portland, Ore., in regular meeting assembled on Tuesday evening, January 30, 1908, commend the course taken by our officers at the second annual convention of the I. W. W. and fully endorse their answer to the G. E. B. of the W. F. M.; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend as a step toward the unification of the working class that the rank and file of the W. F. M. proceed to free their organization from fakery, as we have done; and we further recommend that they purchase a copy of the stenographic report of the second annual convention of the I. W. W., and also a stenographic report of the fifteen annual convention of the W. F. M., which documents will aid them in discovering the faked element in the labor movement.

JERRY SEXTON,
J. D. SMITH,
FRANK HARK,
WM. SULLIVAN,
Committee.

We, the undersigned committee, have been instructed by Local 173, I. W. W., San Francisco, Cal., to notify the General Executive Board that Local 173 endorses the action taken by said board in reference to invitation sent by I. W. W. to participate in a convention to take place in Chicago, April 6, 1908; and that Local 173 approves of terms set by the General Executive Board for willingness to participate in said convention.

Geo. Mumf.,
Goodwin Bland,
Joseph Sebastia,
Committee.

I have been instructed to write you that Local Union No. 259, I. W. W., fully endorses the action and substance of the letter written by the G. E. B. to answer to the W. F. M. Executive

Think It Over, Then Act

Seemingly our uncrowned kings absorb themselves with nothing else but how to extract ever more and more profits from their wage slaves, for the purpose of taking a tithe as a reward for their daughters. He who thinks so is in error.

History makes men, and men make history. In times of truce (never is there any peace between classes having opposing material interests), and in times of open hostility, men have been pushed into the front ranks of armies fighting for progress, as well as into the reactionary camp. Members of the rank and file hardly know how to become the aid to the cause of labor by virtue of their experience and determination. Likewise have the ruling classes of all ages and countries produced its men who have sought to crush the aspiration of the toilers, either by an iron hand or cunningly extinguish or sidetrack any revolutionary movement.

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Financial Statement FOR DECEMBER

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

Table with columns for date, description, and amount. Includes items like Seattle Industrial Union, W. G. M. contribution, C. Trainor, subscription cards, J. A. Erickson, convention report, Worcester Industrial Union, etc.

Table titled EXPENDITURES FOR DECEMBER. Includes items like American Express Co. for week ending Nov. 29, Ida Mfg. Co. on account buttons, J. H. Walsh, organizer, on account, etc.

Table with columns for date, description, and amount. Includes items like F. W. Kleese, on account, State Bank of Chicago, on account note to Kerwin Bros., F. W. Heslewood, on account Galitz & Pabst, on account printing supplies, etc.

Wages Go Down While Hours Increase

It is now up to some smooth labor fakir or oily politician to come and tell the lumber jacks and mill workers of the West how the interests of labor and capital are identical, with wages one-half what they were last year for lumber jacks in the woods and the wages of the sawmill workers being greatly reduced.

A Brief History of the Industrial Union Manifesto

BY WM. E. TRAUTMANN

It was more important at that Cincinnati convention of the A. F. of L. to get rid of Pomeroy, the political opponent of the machine bosses, than to rally to the support of struggling workers. Ed. Boyce and the other delegate of the Western Federation of Miners felt that that organization could not expect relief from its woes and sufferings from a body mostly composed of wire-pulling politicians.

The lumber workers are beginning to organize and to organize on proper lines. That is, they have decided that there is an absolute necessity of another economic organization outside of the Lumber Trust.

Crows Greet Mexicans It was a dreary day in the federal court. R. Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villareal and Librado Riviera, the three Mexicans charged with violation of the neutrality laws by an alleged conspiracy in St. Louis to organize an armed force in Douglas, Ariz., to invade Mexico, were brought from the county jail in the morning, but their cases were postponed until this afternoon.

The Heretic Heresy and knowledge are synonymous terms, for the heretic is above all else a questioner and a seeker. The race owes all it ever had, all it has, all it ever will have to its heretics, for the heretics have forever been the light and glory of the world.

They are the light and glory of the world. All authority hates them. They have shorn the priesthoods of their power and have made the kings and emperors of earth prisoners in their palaces. They have made democracy a living faith in the hearts of men— The masters tremble— The thrones are crumbling— The sun of equality is shining through the clouds at last.

LET THE LIGHT IN

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

VIITORUL SOCIAL Romanian Socialist Monthly SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR AMERICA \$2.50 ADDRESS: 311 St. J. Treador St JASSY, ROMANIA

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

OUR BOOK LIST

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

Table listing books and their prices. Includes titles like Capital, Volume I, Marx; The Ancient Lowly, Volume I, Ward; Economic Foundations of Society, Lovin; etc.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN 310 Bush Temple : : CHICAGO, ILL.

Industrial Workers of the World GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD F. W. Heslewood, Greenwood, B.C. T. J. Cole, Blue Island, Ill. Rudolf Katz, Paterson, N. J. B. H. Williams, Eureka, Cal. Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass.

The Party Per Month \$1.00 A Liberty Journal of the Irish Working Class in America. The Working Class the only planning House opens on and, by its friends, but be restored. Office: 20 West 10th St., 20th York City.

To know what Industrial Unionism is you must read what is said about it by its friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. The following are recommended to workingmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is:

Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 50c Constitution of the I. W. W., 50c Report of Secretary Trautmann, 50c "Industrial Unionism," E. T. Kelly, 50c "Barring Question of Trades Unionism," by A. M. Lee, 50c "Address on I. W. W. Program," by A. M. Lee, 50c