



Yearly Subscription 50 Cents
Six Months 25 Cents
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, MAY 2, 1908.

LET US MAKE "STRAIGHT THE WAY"

Quite frequently members and supporters of the Industrial Workers of the World have put the question:

"Were those who called the conference in January, 1905, for the purpose of devising ways and means how to set on foot an economic organization of the working class, guided by knowledge derived from the study of literature of a preceding organization, or did they, led by the irresistible logic of events in the labor movement, conceive that the solidarity of the working class has to be crystallized, as the supreme task, in their preparation for an historic mission IN AND THROUGH AN ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION, which would, as an instrument of accumulated strength, and an agency for the training of the workers, be also the powerful factor in combining them on all other fields, and direct their actions and manifestations on others than the economic field?"

Or,—as a recent query of a curious puts it—"who was it in whose head the idea originated that the economic organization will function as the agency by which the working people will operate the industries in an industrial commonwealth?" I can't find anything in the books of Karl Marx, nor of any of the illustrious writers known here in America; I looked in vain in all pamphlets issued by the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance for a proper definition of the functions of an economic organization; except that it was considered to be the recruiting agency for a political party; the term "Industrial Unionism" was not in the vocabulary of any Socialist political party before the issuance of the manifesto; how is it that there is such a confusion now, three years after said manifesto was issued, as to the real origin, and the motives of those who were responsible for its issuance?

Tragic, indeed, would it be if the workers had to look for some "intellectual giant" to map out for them the road which they must take on their onward march towards industrial freedom. By plagiarizing the expressions first moulded by members of the working class a few may try to befuddle the minds of thousands with their doctrinaire vapors, implications and interpretations; and in disgust thousands of others are turning away, as they will not allow their throat to be used to "force down the wisdom," or the misinterpretations, and misconstructions put of the original manifesto which the workers cheered as an embodiment of all they were looking, striving and fighting for.

The manifesto was the product of their disconnected working class aspirations, as such a product of its time and the concomitant economic conditions; in the plain language it appealed to the every day professor of the workshop; there was hardly any one who did not grasp the fundamental truth of the proclamation: "That craft divisions foster political ignorance among the workers, thus dividing their class at the ballot box, as well as in the shop, mine and factory"—and little did it concern those who wanted to establish the fundament for future unification of the forces of labor, what construction few wise ones would put on the term, "political action."

That it was then the universal desire to "make straight the way" for the purpose of bringing together the workers on the most essential, the industrial field, was manifest in all the discussions carried on among the workers; and for the enlightenment of those who had not been connected with the industrial union movement from its inception, we reproduce some of these opinions, for study and for proper reflection.

A VICTORY.

The strike of Marble Workers at Marble, Colo., in which I. W. W. members participated in conjunction with International Union men, has been won. Details will follow next week.

PERSECUTION—WHAT NEXT?

Ludovico Caminita, who was to speak to Italian workmen in Syracuse, where they were ready to organize an I. W. W. local, was seized by the police and escorted to the city boundary line, where he was told never to show his face again in that city. We will publish full details and an editorial on this matter in next week's issue.

A SCAB CRAFT-UNION.

Theatrical managers of New York City are organizing "A National Union of Theatrical Musicians," on strict craft-union lines, in anticipation of an impending conflict with the employes in the theaters—it's a scab union to perfection. Full details next week.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE EXEMPLIFIED.

The term "class struggle" is offensive to many, and surprise is expressed that some of us should cast our lives with a movement which rests its integrity upon the development of a conscious and definite distinction between classes and their interests. This surprise is because of a misinterpretation of the class struggle as class hatred, and a delusive faith in the moral superiority of sentiment over fact. In reality, the class-consciousness of the working class, and the clear recognition of the fact that there can be no mutuality or identity between their interests and the interests of the capitalist or employing class, furnish the only foundation for the achievement of an honest or ethical society.

Ethics cannot co-exist with economic inequality, nor can liberty exist. We shall live in lies and tyrannies so long as some people have privileges which some other people have not; so long as some people own the things upon which all people depend. As long as one class does the world's work, and another class makes its institutions and ideals, the class-making, the institutions and ideals will continue to make them in such a way as to keep the working class in subjection to itself. Until the labor and the priv-

ileges of the world become common and equal, any civilization that we may have will be but the survival of brute force. We must recognize the fact of a class struggle before we can wipe it out through the socialization of the world.

How has the ruling class always conquered? By concession and compromise. It has been the policy and successful practice of the world's masters and owners, from the beginning of history, to defeat every revolution by adopting it; to destroy the rise of the people by befriending them; to make concessions that would become a bit and bridle in the mouth of revolt, and then ride it to new ruling-class power and glory. It is this that makes history so baffling and sickening to hope. It is by the favors which they receive from their masters that the tired generations of men are beaten back into the historic helplessness of the world's disinherited. The masters of the world have always first resisted the people, whether in the form of a religious movement or political revolution, and then have granted favors which made them masters of the movement or revolution when it became powerful.

It is in this precise way that capitalism will seek to withstand socialism. Capitalism will seek to defeat socialism by giving it some of the things for which it seeks. We cannot have the co-operative commonwealth without having the whole of it. Capitalism may give the socialist movement one-half, or even nine-tenths of what it demands, and still retain the control of power. For instance, the public ownership of so-called public utilities, without the social ownership of all the tools of production, would simply bring forth a new middle-class and delay the industrial development that would usher in socialism. Capitalists know this very well—know it much better than the working class, and are preparing to save themselves by their knowledge.

Thus we come to the political and spiritual as well as economic necessity of clearly defining the class-struggle and its issues. Unless the workers of the world become conscious of themselves as the producing class; unless they understand that to them, as the producers, belong the product and the control and the privileges of their industry, they will achieve no kind of economic freedom. No masters have ever handed down freedom to their slaves. Capitalism cannot grant socialism to the working class. The workers must achieve their own efforts, and out of themselves bring forth their own organization of labor and distribution of privileges; out of their own struggle and labor bring forth their own institutions and ethics. The whole capitalist interest will lie in the direction of preventing the working class from taking possession of its inheritance.

Now, the supreme evil that confronts the people lies in the danger that they shall be deluded into thinking that there is some mutual interest between the capitalist and the laborer. It is not the division of society into the clearly-defined class struggle, but the lack of such a struggle, that menaces the people. To create such a class struggle should be the supreme task and summons of moral passion. There cannot be, and there ought not to be, any reconciliation between capital and labor. The economic and moral liberty of the people depends upon this clear discernment—that the interests of "labor and capital" are inherently antagonistic, and must never be mutualized or identified with each other. To attempt to build civilization or social peace upon such mutuality is to build upon the fundamental lie of history. The labor of the world must become the owner of the world before we shall have any social truth to build on.

But the whole crew of "social reformers" and "reforms" will be in the nature of capitalist retainer services, supported by capitalism through its futilities. If ruling-class capitalism can hide the fact that one class of people is forcibly appropriating the labor of another class; if it can hide from the eyes of the workers the issue between them and the owners of their labor power; if it can keep the people from seeing that the governments and armies and commerce of the world exist by sheer brute economic might, and have no basis at all in right, then capitalism can perpetuate itself—perpetuate itself by so confusing the lines and causes of battle that workers shall destroy one another instead of the capitalist system. It may be that capitalism will at first succeed, because we have not the wit or strength of character to clearly see that "social reforms" are but capitalistic measures for self-preservation.

Up to date the human race has developed strength through competition; socialism comes for the development of the race through co-operation. Capitalism proceeds through the brute struggle of the fittest; socialism comes for the fitting of all to survive. Capitalism causes every child to be born with the world as its enemy; from the beginning of consciousness the child must fight a pitched battle—a life-long and blood-red battle—with civilization for bread; socialism comes to surround every child, from the moment of its birth, with all the resources and opportunities, the love-making facts, and will-making forces, that the co-operative labor and good-will of the world can produce.

Compromise has always been the mother of tragedy, and by the favors they have received from their masters have the workers of all ages been made the inhabitants of a slave world. Capitalism knows that it is doomed the moment the workers become as class-conscious as are the capitalists.

We shall never know the truth about the universe, nor read the secret of life, as mere individuals competing with each other. The sphinx will give up its secret only to the co-operative man. Not to the individual, but to the world-soul, will the universe become an open book. It is the socialized man that the winds and the waves and the stars will at last obey, and the universe hold fellowship with.—Geo. D. Herron in Social Justice.

Voluntary Contributions Sent to General Headquarters.

Table listing voluntary contributions from various locations including Pittsfield, Mass., Los Angeles, Cal., Buffalo, N. Y., Spokane, U. S. No. 222, etc.

Mission of the Industrial Union.

Continued from page 1.

intent of those who signed the document, because to organize industrially and to ignore the political issue would be equivalent to ignoring the class struggle, on which the manifesto specifically states the organization shall be founded.

The educational experiences which the members of the new unionism are sure to undergo in their future conflicts with the capitalist class on the economic field will tend to bring to them the conviction that an independent ballot is their only salvation, and that this ballot must be cast for the overthrow of capitalism. This conviction must come from the bottom and permeate the mass before we can have any tangible results. I mention the fact that at the last three conventions of the Western Federation of Miners we passed resolutions declaring emphatically for independent political action, which caused a little excitement, but what was the actual result? Those resolutions, voted as they did before.

Just as soon as each worker learns where his political interest lay he will naturally turn to the political party of his class, and thus the course of time affiliation will come through a gradual absorption. The rate of absorption will depend on increase of economic knowledge and the severity of oppression by the capitalist class.

A national industrial organization, composed of all the workers as a class, and striking as a unit, if necessary, will teach them the advantages of collective action. It will accentuate the class struggle and develop the class conscious sense which is necessary before the worker can strike where he is most effective. It will develop his power of resistance and make him self-reliant. Capitalism's secret weapon, within itself the germ of its own destruction, which is rapidly hastening. It is eliminating waste in production and distribution, and is concentrating all the industries, as well as perfecting the details of the management, and thus preparing them for the new order of society, when the workers will take them over for themselves. A distinct advantage of the industrial union will be that while the workers will be together as a class, they will still be separate the proper economic groups which will be necessary for the collective operation and management of the industries when the change takes place from private to collective ownership.

Without a well-balanced education, both political and economic, a revolution of the present system would be disastrous. It would find us as unprepared as the workers of Paris in June, 1848, of which occasion one of the leaders said, "The time of surprise, of carrying through a revolution, by a small minority at the head of ignorant masses, is past. For a complete overthrow of the social organization the masses themselves must be concerned, they must understand what they do, why they take part."

Thos. J. Hagarty.

(Author of the "Preamble" of the I. W. W.)

A labor organization to correctly represent the working class must have two things in view. First—it must combine the wage workers in such a way that it can most successfully fight the battles and protect the interests of the working people of today in their struggle for fewer hours, more wages and better conditions.

Secondly—it must offer a final solution of the labor problem—an emancipation from strikes, injunctions and bull-pens.

Study the literature of the economic organization and observe how this organization will give recognition to trade and branch divisions; yet provide perfect Industrial Unionism and converge the strength of all organized workers to a common center, from which any weak point can be strengthened and protected.

Observe, also, how the growth and development of this organization will build up within itself the structure of an Industrial Democracy—a Workers' Co-Operative Republic—which must finally burst the shell of capitalist government, and be the agency by which the working people will operate the industries, and appropriate the products to themselves.

One obligation for all union men, once and in one industry, a union man always and in all industries. Universal transfers. Universal label. An open union and a closed shop.

May 1, International Labor Day.

Continued from page 1.

men of the world, unite—you have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain."

Not only eight hours' work should be our aim and object, but the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

After the speakers had finished the hands began to play the "Internationale." Soon the crowd joined in the chorus, carried away by its inspiring words and tune, moving to tears the sentimental and those impulsively inclined, strengthening the weak, and urging on to ever-increasing activity the strong. Amid cheers and handshaking the audience separated into groups, then sought the restaurants and different places of amusement, and made merry until late at night.

We ended the first of May celebration in Vienna, but not its influence on the workers. Ever since, the Austrian labor unions are amongst the most progressive in the world, every year marks an increase in its membership without having to compromise one iota from its revolutionary program; and in its periodicals you can find now a lively, earnest and deep-founded discussion of the fundamental principles of industrial unionism.

It may not be out of place to mention that the custom of some A. F. of L. unions to fine its members in case they stay at home on Labor Day is not in vogue in that country; neither do the officials ride in hacks with some poli-

ticians or so-called disinterested parties while the rank and file walk for miles. Workmen of America, in the land where raw-boned capitalism is reaching its zenith, stand up and learn about your abject dependency upon the will and whim of a master or his slave-driver. Are you willing to remain slaves forever, satisfied with crumbs thrown to you like to a dog from your master's table, which you alone had made and decked? Are you forever going to petition and beg for the return of a small portion of wealth which in its fullness you alone have produced? Are you forever going to wait for a great leader? Do you belong to that class who stood behind the soldiers watching their fellow workers marching by, or are you willing to fall in line, keep step with your comrades and join the ranks of those who have come to the conclusion that labor will never achieve but what it can force the capitalist class to give up through an industrial organization like the Industrial Workers of the World? Those questions have been answered by hundreds of thousands, with an emphatic "we will not." Millions of leaflets and thousands of pamphlets have found their way into the hands of you workmen. Now is the time for all of you who have answered "No" to join the I. W. W. locals in your locality; to get out from behind the soldier and take your place in the ranks, or at the front. If you do this and work, not with a spontaneous enthusiasm, but with an earnest determination, the day will not be distant that will find the workers of America ready to take and hold that which they produce, by an economic organization of the working class.

A WORKINGMAN.

A Correction.

Editor Bulletin: I ask space to correct a typographical error in my "Reply to Critics" in The Bulletin of April 25. In the third paragraph from the end the word "not" in the parenthetical expression should be eliminated. The paragraph as written reads:

"What Williams did say was this: 'If DeLeon claims that my description of the form of organization of the I. W. W. [same as in printed lecture] tallies with A. F. of L. industrialism [which DeLeon did claim], then DeLeon simply shows that he does not understand the form of the I. W. W.'"

B. H. WILLIAMS

ENTIRE POLICE FORCE "FIRED."

Refusal to Protect Non-Union Car Employes at Pensacola Leads to Dismissal.

Pensacola, Fla., April 28.—Twenty-five policemen, comprising the entire day watch, were dismissed tonight for refusing to board the cars of the Pensacola Electric Company and protect the non-union men operating them.

Subscription form for THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN to Wm. E. Trautmann, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill. Fields include Name, Street and Number, Post Office, State.

Stuttgart Congress on I. W. W. Ground

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

"To enfranchise the proletarian completely from the bonds of intellectual, political and economic serfdom, the Political and the Economic Struggle are alike necessary."

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

ADD TO THE ABOVE The INDUSTRIAL UNION, the Economic Organization of the Working Class, is of primary importance and must appropriate the political and the world movement for the liberation of the working class and INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TRIUMPHANT.

VIITORUL SOCIAL Romanian Socialist Monthly SUBSCRIPTION PRICE POP AMERICA \$2.50 ADDRESS: 31 St. I. Tudor St Jassy, Roumania

Executive Board Matters.

ANSWER OF MEMBERS OF THE G. E. B.

New York, April 17, 1908.

Yours of recent date containing various documents referred to the G. E. B. received. I have been too much occupied with other matters to answer sooner.

(1) By-laws of Local No. 173—I have written in the margin two changes which I think should be made.

(2) Matter of Rhyolite secretary's salary—Your action and advice in the matter approved. I see nothing that can be done further in the matter unless the minority in the local have grounds for charges against the secretary, and should appeal same to the G. E. B.

(3) This communication relating to affairs in Minneapolis opens up a matter of great importance—the relation of local unions to district councils and general headquarters. As I see it, a ruling on constitutional change is necessary to the effect that all blank forms, such as buying of stamps, supplies, etc., should be carried on between the locals and the district council. However, the general headquarters must know the exact status of the local unions and their blank forms should be furnished monthly to the secretaries of the councils, which, when filled out, will show the standing of locals with council and general headquarters, also council's standing with headquarters.

Such matters as the filling out of blanks and elsewhere has been largely with the council, not with the locals. Councils should furnish blank reports monthly to locals, and headquarters in turn should furnish blanks to the council. Both should insist on the question being filled out regularly. Credit should be limited by headquarters. No local may withdraw from a district council as long as the latter remains intact. As for the rest, Axelsson's letter reveals the old familiar line-up on the question of politics. That cannot be settled by an edict.

(4) Your reply to Secretary Wisnack of the U. B. of T. is also approved. I have also written you previously regarding a visit I paid to the G. E. B. of that body in company with a committee of the I. W. W. No further developments have come to my notice since then.

The matter of having Francis Miller of Olneyville, as French translator at Paterson textile convention is approved. I received your letters addressed to textile workers' locals and blank delegates' credentials, also your note in reference to locals at Brooklyn and College Point. My information is that both are out of business. The last time I saw Executive Board Member Katz he was on his way to Brooklyn to consult with a committee of that local with a view, I understand, to reviving same. Did you receive any reports from him regarding what took place? Shall try to get further information on status of locals.

(5a) Proposed ruling approved. (5b) Advancement of general secretaries in demanding from Local No. 173 balance of money received from defunct Local No. 363 approved. However, the approval is on the understanding that the two locals (which mixed) not amalgamate, in which case, as I understand it, both the property and the debts of the merging local go to the one with which it merges. It appears, however, from Ector's statement, that Local No. 363 simply went out of business through non-payment of dues, in which case the property belongs to general headquarters, and No. 173 should be required to turn same over.

(6) In matter of Sacramento Local No. 226, referring to "La Question Sociale," the supposed paper of Paterson, I see nothing that can be done except possibly to make an investigation and enter protest if charges against the paper are not warranted. If, however, this paper is guilty of advocating or suggesting the murder of the president or any one else in authority, that should be held up to condemnation by the I. W. W. The matter should be investigated and taken up by The Bulletin and officials of the I. W. W.

B. H. WILLIAMS.

Clifford Street, New Bedford, Mass., 12-4-08.

Fellow Worker: Yours of the 8th, enclosing matter for action for G. E. B. in reference to the first "Marked IV" by-laws of Local Union No. 173 of San Francisco, I am returning same with objectionable clauses marked, also suggestions, amendments.

In re matter of Rhyolite "Marked II" and "III," I would be in favor of advising the local to drop the business agent. I would not give much for such a one as he appears to be. I approve of your answer to these communications.

In re letter marked "III," may say that I feel that it would be impossible to make rules to compel elements of the kind that seem to exist in Minneapolis and St. Paul work together; that until the membership realizes that the I. W. W. is an economic organization, and as such endeavoring to organize the workers on the economic field, and in my opinion at this time for local unions to indulge in political wrangles at business meetings of local unions is a waste of time and energy. I have given an opinion previously on a similar question. This question was one of the first to be submitted to the G. E. B. and I was from Local No. 12 of Los Angeles, Cal., and I think the G. E. B. were agreed at that time as to the course of action to pursue. Notwithstanding this opinion, I feel that The Bulletin has been misused in this particular, and one of the G. E. B. has gone out of his way to take part in a political controversy. I believe in the quotation from Marx without any modification, but at the same time I feel that the political reflex will take care of itself.

Now, in connection with industrial district councils, I felt at the time the by-laws of the "Puzet Sound" Industrial District Council were submitted that there would be trouble at some time in the near future, and I remarked in my letter to you at that time on this subject that "everything did not seem as unanimous as might have been," and I am afraid if some definite rules are not

adopted for the governing of "district councils" we shall be having trouble all the time. I do not think it is good policy to make it mandatory for local unions to pay their per capita through the "district council," for instance, support of the Industrial Union of Textile Workers is formed, and in New Bedford there are four other industrial unions, and a district council is formed, Local 157 (according to the system in vogue) would have to pay per capita to the D. C., and they would forward same to the N. I. W. and the N. I. W. to headquarters—too much red tape.

I am in favor of centralization of effort in educational and agitation work, but I feel that the I. D. C. should be supported by a voluntary and separate per capita from each local union, and in that case we could hold each local responsible for their obligations to headquarters. I do not believe that if this was carried out there would be the same shirking of their obligations as there exists today.

In letter marked "IV" re United Brotherhood of Tailors, I approve of your answer.

In letter marked "V," I am in entire accord with Fellow Worker Ector, and have been thinking of expressing a similar opinion, especially since the last statement was issued from headquarters.

In letter marked "VI," I am in favor of Ector's recommendations, that headquarters insist on payment of balance due on assessment, and I may add that Ector has hit the nail square on the head when he says "headquarters has been too easy."

In re letter marked "VI," may say that I approve of your suggestions that Katz be asked to write up this matter.

Yours for freedom,

WM. YATES.

Paterson, N. J., April 21, 1908.

RUD KATZ.

Fellow-worker:—Your communications to hand. I wrote to the members of the G. E. B. that you have "audited" me, since I did not receive any communications from you relative to G. E. B. matters. Fellow-worker V. St. John assures me that my suspicions are unfounded, etc. I hope so.

The following is my answer to the various questions asked and my vote given:

I. By-laws of L. U. 173, San Francisco.

I find no objectionable clause. II. As to employment of a secretary and his salary by L. U. at Rhyolite, I do not see that the Executive Board can act upon the matter. No doubt that \$600 per day is a large amount in the East, and that the treasury of a local union may be depleted.

The question, however, is, if the local union would not suffer more if the paid office would be entirely abolished. In fact, the same thing can be applied to the national organization of the I. W. W. I do not see my shoes clear to give any advice upon the matter or to endorse the secretary's answer.

III. The matter of the District Council of Minneapolis—I believe that a mistake has been made by allowing the mixed local to withdraw, the mistake has been made by the D. C., they had no right to disband. I think that even where the required number of locals does not exist, when once the charter of a District Council has been granted, it should be maintained even if temporarily the required number of locals does not exist. In such a case a provisional Council may be maintained.

I fully agree that the due stamps should be sold to local unions through the District Council, but I do not approve of your recent "ruling" published in the Bulletin. In the first place, the matter had ought to be submitted to the G. E. B. members first and have them adopt a "ruling." You are not empowered by the constitution to decide questions first and submit them to the G. E. B. afterwards. I hold that District Councils should sell the stamps to the local unions in the districts, and should pay each month to general headquarters (or turn over) all money so collected, the District Council to simply act for the G. E. B. I hold that no District Council has the right to keep any money received for stamps and use that money for local purposes (your statement that you will embody in your "charges" against me that I advocated decentralization and local "federalism" amuses me). The District Council can use the money for other purposes only when authorized to do so by the General Secretary or the G. E. B., but I protest against the Secretary's "ruling" according to which the District Council must pay in advance for such stamps.

As to the convention of Textile Workers and Francis Miller to be present as interpreter, I again wish to state that the Secretary might have asked if any one in Paterson could perform that function. I believe there are I. W. W. men here who could, although I don't have any objections against the fellow-worker mentioned.

I vote against the "ruling" relative to assessments, not because I would not like to see headquarters in a good financial condition, but because I regard the levying of assessments as a most dangerous experiment. Wherever a small local union exists, composed wholly of stalwart I. W. W. men, who have joined the organization not for any immediate gain, but for the purpose of bringing about the social revolution, an assessment of 10c, 20c, or \$1.00 can easily be collected. But wherever masses have come in to the union whom we are first to educate, an assessment is not always collectable. I dare say that the organization at this time, like ours here in this city, would be ruined if we should attempt to force an assessment. Of course those who are not at work are exempt any way, but the majority of our members do not work full time, and I would vote against assessments at this time. I believe that if an organization is properly economically conducted, and the national officers have the respect and confidence of the rank and file, that more can be accomplished by voluntary contributions. There were collected in this city for strikes last year in that manner nearly \$5,000.00.

In the matter of assessment of L. U.

173, San Francisco, if matters are as stated by Ector, I vote that that local must turn over the money to headquarters, but before I would have my vote counted I would like to hear the side of the local union 173 in Frisco. I always like to hear both sides of a controversy or when charges are preferred before I judge.

As to the appeal of J. Ector, I want to say that the only way of the difficulty is not to send any organizers out at all, unless the money is at hand to pay them. That none but those appointed by the G. E. B. as paid organizers should be paid. Your statement regarding myself, that I was to attend to the organization of textile workers on latter strike in Lancaster only is correct. Also that Fred W. Heslewood was practically the only one who was appointed organizer. Walsh and Ector were to cover their own expenses from contributions, and as I understood it, commissions on literature, supplies, etc. Williams (upon my motion) was to have a lecture tour arranged and locals were to contribute to defray all expenses. I do not know if any attempts were made in that regard, and there yet.

More, at the last session of the G. E. B. it was decided, also upon my motion, that Williams should be active in Philadelphia after attending some matters in New York. To my knowledge he stayed in New York all the time with the exception of a few days, and there yet.

Thompson, according to the decision of the G. E. B., was appointed to be the organizer in the New England District, and it was understood that locals there would defray his expenses. I can not tell how far this has been lived up to.

The only remedy that I can see is to economize at Headquarters and send no organizers out until the situation has improved.

To be continued.

(Signed) RUDOLPH KATZ.

Comment of General Secretary-Treasurer: As Rud. Katz disputes the right of the General Secretary-Treasurer to make such provisions that money belonging to general headquarters, and retained, without permission to pay local expenses, must be forwarded to its rightful destination, the General Secretary-Treasurer will submit a proposition to the G. E. B. to determine whether the General Secretaries have no rights as members of the G. E. B. and whether they are authorized to make provisions on financial matters without first submitting it for sanction.

Get subscribers for The Bulletin.

Open Correspondence.

For views or differences of opinion contained in the correspondence appearing under this column the acting editor is always responsible; only corrections will be made should they be any false statements contained in these expressions.

Industrial Union Bulletin: I would like to say something about the resignation of Justus Ebert, which was published in The Industrial Union Bulletin April 18th, Vol. II, No. 8.

I am writing here, as I would like I would like to have printed in the I. U. B. I belong to the I. W. W. and also to the S. L. P. Justus Ebert states that he was secretary of the S. L. P. & L. A. Alliance for five years and a member of the S. L. P. for twenty-one years. Being so long in the S. L. P. he ought to know that the S. L. P. is a political party, and its press the only party-owned press which always has been always in advocacy of the working class on both the political and the economic field. I fail to see what else the S. L. P. can do. Justus Ebert says that the S. L. P. had at one time 100,000 votes. What about it? The Republican party and the Democratic party have still more, but do those parties represent the working class?

I would like to say for the benefit of Justus Ebert that he also knows that the Socialist Labor party really threatened to become a reality the same class got their heads together to try and break the S. L. P.; hence the S. P. The Socialist Labor party is small because it stands uncompromisingly for the best interests of the working class.

And again, I would like to ask Justus Ebert if he is aware of the fact that the S. L. P., despite its smallness, through its press is doing more for the I. W. W. in the working class than the S. P. ever can do? In fact, Justus Ebert ought to know that through the open and fearless exposure of the labor fakers in the columns of the official organ of the S. L. P. the working class got their eyes open, and joined the I. W. W. Justus Ebert knows that if the S. L. P. would keep in its ranks fakers and crooks it also would be a big party, but that it would not be for the interest of the working class. Justus Ebert says the S. P. is at least a noble tradition, and at the worst a dangerous delusion. It is a bar to progress on correct lines. My opinion about this is that Justus Ebert wishes to make a clear road for the fakers of the Civic Federation type to travel on and to deny the rank and file a voice in the management of their union through the press, etc.

The press of the S. L. P. is dangerous to the fakers element, hence the S. P. disbanding. I consider a man with the knowledge of a Connolly, a Williams and a Justus Ebert smart people, but the stand these gentlemen take, despite their knowledge, makes me believe that these worthies are not there to represent our interest, but there, as shown in The Bulletin, by throwing mud at Marx and Morgan. I think the S. L. P. is a very poor party for opportunists. The Connolly type, hence their action. I hope the rank and file of this organization will clean out once more its "intellectual" element in the next convention, or else pretentious may set in and it may be worse than the I. W. W.

JOHN BEGOVICH, Member of Local No. 533, San Pedro, Cal., April 23, 1908.

Get subscribers for The Bulletin.

Complete Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Vancouver, 1907.

The following is a detailed report of the finances relative to the lockout of Local No. 526. The receipts and expenditures are given in full as passed through my hands:

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenses. Receipts include items like L. R. Burns, Vancouver, \$1.50; W. J. Fisher, Vancouver, \$1.00; Wm. Davis, Vancouver, \$1.00; etc. Total receipts \$128.22. Expenses include items like Julius C. Storm, meals, \$0.50; A. Alvera, Vancouver, \$1.00; etc. Total expenses \$128.22.

Balance, 1906, \$120.38. Total receipts \$128.22. Total expenses \$128.22. Balance, 1907, \$120.38.

HERMAN KEISER, National Organizer, I. W. W.

SUBSCRIBERS, TAKE NOTICE.

Subscribers who have the paper addressed to "General Delivery" should call regularly for it, or, if they cannot do so, request the local postmaster to save the papers for them until called for, which should not take frequently than every two weeks. Otherwise papers will often not be delivered at all.

When renewing a subscription please state the fact in your letter that it is a "renewal."

Local 292, Providence, R. I. Attention: Notice is hereby given to all members of Pioneer Industrial Union 292 of Providence, R. I., that the local hereafter meets every first and third Thursday of each month, the next meeting which will take place on May 7 inst., at 81 Dwyer St., Providence, R. I., will be a discussion meeting where every member is expected to be present.

HERMAN KEISER.

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000— Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50; The Textile Industry, \$1.50; Food Staff 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; German— 4.00; Yiddish— 3.00; Rumanian— 4.00.

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners— 10.00. Japanese leaflets ordered from Atsuhime, 20 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 complete amount of cash sent by order from Atsuhime, Japan, sent by the General Office has the postage or express charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN, Room 212 Bush Temple, CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

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 trades 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.)

Price List of Supplies: Constitutions, in English, per 100, \$5.00; Constitutions, in other languages, per 100, \$7.00; Local Letterheads, per 100, \$5.00; Envelopes, per 100, \$5.00; Withdrawal Cards, per 100, \$10.00; Application blanks, per 100, \$5.00; Arrearages notices, per 100, \$5.00; Warrant Book, each, \$8.00; Receipt Book, each, \$8.00; Ledger, 100 pages, \$1.25; Ledger, 200 pages, \$1.50; Ledger, 400 pages, \$2.00; Ledger, 600 pages, \$2.50; Day Book, 100 pages, \$1.00; Treasurer's Cash Book, \$7.50; Minute Book, \$8.00; Rubber Stamps and Pad, \$6.00; Seal for the Union, \$1.00; Buttons, cheap grade, each, \$10.00; Buttons, better grade, each, \$8.00.

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

LET THE LIGHT IN YOU WILL NEVER LEARN ANY thing 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: Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c; Constitution of the I. W. W., 5c; Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c; "Industrial Unionism," E. V. Day, 5c; "Daring Question of Trades Unionism," by D. De Loon, 5c; "Address on I. W. W. Preamble," by D. De Loon, 5c. Sent to my address, prepaid, for 25c.

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, 5c; Constitution of the I. W. W., 5c; Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c; "Industrial Unionism," E. V. Day, 5c; "Daring Question of Trades Unionism," by D. De Loon, 5c; "Address on I. W. W. Preamble," by D. De Loon, 5c. Sent to my address, prepaid, for 25c. Wm. E. Trautmann, 212 Bush Temple, CHICAGO - ILLINOIS.

Order for Subscription Cards Wm. E. Trautmann, G. S. T. Industrial Workers of the World: I am interested in extending the circulation of The Industrial Union Bulletin and wish you would send me Subscription Cards as follows: Cards for One Year, \$10.00; Cards for Six Months, \$5.00. I agree to sell the cards at 50 cents and 25 cents each, and forward to you all money received at least once a month. Name, Street No., Postoffice, State, Member of Local, I. W. W.

Industrial Workers of the World GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD F. W. Heslewood, Greenwood, B.C.; T. J. Cole, Blue Island, Ill.; Rudolph Katz, Paterson, N. J.; B. H. Williams, Eureka, Cal.; Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass. Wm. E. Trautmann, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. Vincent St. John, Ass't Sec. & Gen. Org. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS 212 BUSH TEMPLE, CHICAGO

The Harp Per Month 4c. The Working Class the only secure Foundation on which a Free Ireland can be reared. Office— 222 East 44th St. New York City

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