

The Industrial Union Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD 212 BUSH TEMPLE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1908.

AN ALARM.

When observing the marvelous progress that the Industrial Union Movement is making in France it will certainly not be surprising to see a capitalist mouthpiece like the 'Los Angeles Times' view with alarm the tendencies in the labor movement which soon may also permeate the revolutionary movement of America.

"In the struggle to regain natural rights wrested from the people without their consent, in spite of their protest, in due time came, not in an unnatural way, an ORGANIZATION AMONG THE WAGE-EARNERS for the purpose of mutual advancement. As this organization became more powerful, embodying practically all the working people of the nation in every branch of industry, it fell into the errors and wrongs which characterized the conduct of those against whose tyranny they were organized to struggle.

Now business men have set before them the task of bringing together the wage-earners and the wage-payers of the nation in order to do away with the misunderstanding, the antagonism and the strife, which is sharper and more dangerous under the new tyranny of the UNIONIZED working people than even under the old tyranny of capitalists. It is more dangerous because of the overwhelming numbers of the wage-earning class who, of that ebullient temper which characterize the French people, may break out into a new communistic uprising as in the French revolution and as after the Franco-German war.

The wage-earners of France are poisoned with socialistic notions beyond anything known in the other nations of Europe. They are not reflective and philosophical like the German STATE SOCIALISTS. They are possessed of unnatural and unreasonable enmity against their fellow-countrymen who have in the past made money, acquired property, become wealthy, set up factories and mills and made themselves the directors and controllers of the various industries of the country.

The point which interests the people in this country most in this controversy and this attempt ON THE PART OF THE MERCANTILE CLASSES TO WORK OUT A SOLUTION FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND TO ESTABLISH A GET-TOGETHER POLICY is that socialism has reached a point in France where it has made greatest progress, where a halt must be called in its development or the nation must go to pieces. The French common people, whose minds are so impregnated with socialism, are losing all patriotism. They oppose the maintenance of the army, the further development of the navy, indeed the maintenance of either navy or army on the present basis. They encourage desertion from both these branches of military service, proclaiming that in case of a foreign war they would refuse to serve their country, the most extreme among them protesting that they would not fight even to repel foreign invaders. Here is the sorry plight of a nation divided against itself."

The mutual understanding policy will not work among the "red" Syndicalists of France. Civic Federation methods were often tried so to divide them on the industrial battlefield. "Yellow" Syndicates were formed with the aid and support of the employers of labor; baits and offers were held out to the officers, but undaunted in their determination by victory or defeat alike, the workers of France are preparing the forces for the management of industries under the socialist commune.

"The mercantile classes in this country" have hopes that the movement in France may be smothered and chloformed by that "get together policy" advocated, in the vain efforts to perpetuate the system of capitalist exploitation; they think that if successful in France there will be no fear that the workers "in this country" will profit thereby and abstain from organizing industrially, but neither will they see their hopes materialize in France, nor will they be able to check the onward moving flow of working class solidarity, by which all the aspirations and aims of the Industrial Workers will be realized.

Onward, comrades; organize, educate, prepare!

THE MILITANTS OF NEW YORK CITY.

New York, June 8, 1908.

Editor Industrial Bulletin:

The members of Local 179 I. W. W. held a very successful meeting Saturday night, June 6. The local proposes to hold meetings at the same place—148th St. and Willis Ave.—every Saturday night hereafter. The speakers were members of the local and the audience was large and attentive. Shirer was chairman and delivered several short talks during the evening as the occasion required. The principal speaker was Walters, who covered the subject of Industrial Unionism in a singularly clear and lucid address. Several questions were asked by men in the audience and Shirer answered them all in a very satisfactory manner. Thirty-five pamphlets were sold, mostly by Mrs. Gollenstepper and Brines Flynn (aged 10).

Elizabeth Flynn was expected to speak but she was prevented by illness.

The members were well pleased with the opening meeting and they requested we report the success to The Bulletin.

F.

LE SYNDICALISME EN FRANCE IS INDUSTRIALISM IN AMERICA.

The following article from the London Post of May 2 speaks sufficiently clear upon "Le Syndicalisme" in France, to prove conclusively that the capitalists realize the danger of their position through the industrial organization of the proletariat of the world. It will be remembered by the readers of the Bulletin that last August the "Confederation du Travail," who are the advocates of "Le Syndicalisme," endorsed the Industrial Workers of the World program of principles. The Post of London is a capitalist paper and the following article was from the pen of a correspondent who signed himself H. W. A., but which is of great interest because of the meat it contains:

Holds Afloat from Politics.

"The labor movement in France has during the last 20 years taken a new and important direction. It has broken away from the old traditions which restricted it to the line of action of the English and German trades unions and has pledged itself to a programme which is fundamentally different from the Socialist programme of every other country. It is only during the past few years that the importance of this movement has been realized, but 'Le Syndicalisme,' as it is called, is now familiar to every Frenchman, and its influence upon the destinies of France is continually increasing, and, indeed, it threatens to become a national danger. Outside France, however, it is generally misunderstood and confused with the comparatively innocuous trade unionism, with which, as at present constituted, it has little or no relation. As the representative of labor it is not content with legal reforms and the partial amelioration of the workers' lot, though it extends its support to such measures, but it demands the annihilation of the capitalist class and the entire absorption of the state by the class it represents, and this extreme policy is never forgotten by the workers' lot. In its present form it holds entirely aloof from political Socialism, though it accepts the Socialist theory in its extreme form. Indeed, it is more Socialistic than Socialists, and bitterly reproaches the latter for their compromise to which a political party the Socialists have been compelled to resort.

Experienced Political Reaction.

"Experience has shown that trades unions, like all other corporate bodies, as they become better and better organized, grow more desirous of risk, and their very existence in a decisive battle with the enemy which they were created to attack. Their salaried officials have everything to lose and nothing to gain in such a struggle, and they prefer instinctively to obtain such concessions and advantages from capital as will satisfy their supporters without attempting the subversion of the present system. The labor movement in France is an exception in this respect, in that it is not content with an elective bureaucracy which is interested in renegeing as far as possible the demands of the men and of the nation. In its present form it carries on the struggle to its bitter end. So long as the champions of labor were uncompromisingly opposed by a state which existed for the purpose of maintaining the supremacy of capital, and which treated their demands as a crime against the law, they regarded the state as an open enemy, and made no secret of their intentions of destroying it, if necessary by violence. The extension of the franchise, as a result of the Democratic government enabled them to use—at least to some extent—the machinery of the state for their own advantage, and little by little they came to regard the state not so much as an enemy to be destroyed as a weapon to be wrested from the governing classes and turned against them; they forgot their dreams of a state composed of a single laboring class, and concentrated their efforts on obtaining shorter hours, higher wages, and the like, as far as possible by constitutional methods. The French Socialist Party, like the English Labor Party, has been compelled by political expediency to form alliance with other parties, which has resulted in their being unable to support some particular reform favored by the Socialists, were utterly opposed to the Collectivist ideal and demanded concessions in return for their alliance. On the other hand, the Socialists, as a political party had to call in help from outside the ranks of their party. They needed men of brains and education, and so they were compelled to accept the aid of politicians and lawyers, who professed Socialism without conviction, for the sake of advancement and were ready to betray their associates whenever it might be profitable. Moreover, the Socialist deputy discovered that government in practice was not the simple thing it seemed in theory, and as he became acquainted with the necessary complications of a modern state, his opinions grew more moderate, and his intentions less drastic.

Organize on Industrial Plan.

"Thus the extreme demands of labor became modified in their expression, on the one hand by the conversion of the trades union from a weapon of aggression into a kind of buffer between masters and men, and on the other hand by the opportunism of party politics to which the Socialists and its representatives had recourse. In many countries the workers were contented with the benefits received and promised, and accepted a compromise as necessary and reasonable. In France, however, the 'syndicates' were by no means satisfied with this weakening of purpose. The 'syndicates' had been originally local and independent institutions, and their mutual co-operation was practically unknown; but of late the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few capitalists and the growth of immense industrial enterprises have forced them into a closer union one with the other, into trade federations, which are in their nature the 'Confederation du Travail.' This confederation, not of men of any particular trade but of all wage-earners, is now practically complete, and its existence brings home to its members the common interests of their class. It unites them against the masters, and continually reminds them that their primary object is and must be the extinction of capital. Unlike trades unionism, 'Le Syndicalisme' does not ask for considerable contributions from its members; it does not waste its energies in the provision of funds to insure them against illness, etc. Such objects it regards as purely secondary, and almost certain to obscure the main issue; its purpose is simply to provide the organization necessary for the success of any movement. Its programme is based on a conception of the state; the state is regarded not as the cause of the workingman's disadvantageous position, but as an outward manifestation of the unequal distribution of wealth, on which the present social order rests. It aims at an economic revolution, from which a similar political and social upheaval will necessarily follow. To accomplish this economic revolution it rejects the political schemes of the Socialists, partly for the reasons we have already mentioned, partly because it considers that politics are always subservient to the economic revolution it seeks. The political schemes of the Socialists, partly for the reasons we have already mentioned, partly because it considers that politics are always subservient to the economic revolution it seeks. The political schemes of the Socialists, partly for the reasons we have already mentioned, partly because it considers that politics are always subservient to the economic revolution it seeks.

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School Teachers Endorse Idea.

"The weapon of 'Le Syndicalisme' lies in the individual efforts and sacrifices of its members, which it does not more than direct, and in this sense it is individualism in its most advanced form. Its power is organized by the manifestation of masses of workmen, and so applying a considerable pressure upon the government without direct political action. But these manifestations are no more than a trial of its strength; the final end and aim of 'Le Syndicalisme' is a general strike. The present social order is founded on the principle that the working classes should work for the maintenance of the other classes; in the strike the wage-earner once deny his obligation to work for others, let him refuse to feed, clothe and provide the luxuries of the wealthy, and the whole state will crumble to pieces, and on its ruins a collectivist community will arise. This is confessedly the policy of 'Le Syndicalisme,' and it is abundantly clear that its declaration of war against the republic cannot be disregarded. The French government is fully aware of the danger, and the multiplication of small government posts, that post of democracy, it has endeavored to secure the support of a considerable body of the proletariat, supposing reasonably enough that unless it depends on their maintenance on the state would be valuable defenders of the existing social order. But the influence of 'Le Syndicalisme' has been extended even to these classes; the question of the functioning of the state is already becoming of considerable political importance. It is as yet uncertain how far it will be successful in spreading its propaganda among the small officials, but it is certain that it has found supporters in many branches of the government. Perhaps its most valuable allies are among the school teachers, of whom a very large proportion has disregarded the prohibition of its superiors, and has openly preaching the doctrines of 'Le Syndicalisme' to the rising generation. 'Its propagand 'enseignement Socialiste; il nous prépare des générations sans idéal et sans discipline; il corrompt ses élèves et leur inculque le mépris de la loi et de la nation.' Capitalists See Its Danger.

Capitalists See Its Danger.

"Looking at the matter dispassionately one must recognize that 'Le Syndicalisme' is a serious danger to the republic; the idea of a general strike is of course absurd and fallacious, but it is eminently dangerous. It is true that the only classes which could survive a general suspension of work on the part of the wage-earning classes, the state and the capitalists, the first to starve would be the strikers. Either the strike would immediately collapse or a series of disorders would arise, which would ruin the country and probably establish a general anarchy. A strike is like a bee's sting—it can injure an enemy, but only at the cost of its user's death. On the other hand, it is a useful threat, the masters once convinced of such a danger would be prepared to make concessions rather than see the whole industry of the country disorganized. 'It is certain that 'Le Syndicalisme' will play an important part in the future history of France; the very imperiousness of its demands gives it an extraordinary power, and if it remains faithful to the principles which it professes it may overthrow the republic and ruin France.'"

Secretary R. Kremer, of the I. W. W. local in Sacramento, Calif., in sending in subscriptions for the I. W. W. Bulletin, writes:

"One of the subscribers is a member of the American Woodworkers' International Union, but he wanted to transfer to the Millmen's Union, but that local refused to accept him because the man could not pay a new initiation fee of \$20.00. The International Union of Labor Unions make it a business to punish a worker every time he is compelled to change his place of employment, although he may still look for a job in the same industrial occupation. If this policy is continued there will be hardly anybody left who hasn't been punished that way for being 'once a union man but in reality never a union man!'"

This woodworker will undoubtedly think that such a custom of charging \$20.00 transfer fee "is only in vogue" in the woodworking industry. This woodworker may be a very good union man, but if he abouts this custom, his experience once or twice more he will not only become indignant but also think of quitting the union movement altogether. Others go farther and plant and excite strikes against the strikers. Hated worker against worker is engendered, and the labor fakir, the unscrupulous agent of the capitalists, looks at such a spectacle, when proletarians slaughter proletarians from behind, he has to be the agent of the master, will surely receive his reward as long as he can deliver the goods.

By the eternal workers, you can see this game and from the industrialist play with your working class instinct. Do it before you lose hope in unionism. Remit cash with order for literature.

ORGANIZERS' EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Bills of James P. Thompson Incurred Since 1907 Convention.

Table with columns: Week Ending, Salary, Mileage, Hotel and Meas., Hall Rent and Printing, Misc., Total. Rows for November, December, January, February.

Jas. P. Thompson.

Table with columns: Week Ending, Salary, Mileage, Hotel and Meas., Hall Rent and Printing, Misc., Total. Rows for March, April.

JAS. P. THOMPSON. Payments Made Since 1907 Convention.

Table with columns: Date, Description, Amount. Rows for November, December, January, February.

Forward

Table with columns: Date, Description, Amount. Rows for March, April.

Recapitulation.

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Rows for Bills for November, December, January, February, March, April.

Total bills \$769.45 Total payments \$697.99 Balance due 71.46

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE AT PHILADELPHIA.

A. Depoite, who was instructed by the French local of Textile Workers to give an account of this bitterly fought contest for the Industrial Union Bulletin, condenses his report in a brief resume on the points gained: "The double loom system was abolished; better material is furnished; fines for broken chain threads are abolished also; the designer, who by his arrogance imposed upon the weavers and made them furious, thus being really the cause of the strike, is still employed by the mill (the Bradford mill in Germantown), but he has no right to interfere in the work of the textile workers, and is thus rendered harmless. "Unfortunately, although the outcome is highly gratifying, a regretful fact has to be reported also. Three strikers have not returned to work, and one of them is a member of the I. W. W. local. We will help them as long as they have no jobs. "Local Union No. 425, the members of which participated in this strike, wishes to thank all locals of the I. W. W. for the support given; the list of all contributors will be forwarded to General Headquarters soon. "The textile workers are the lowest paid workers in this land. But it is surprising, indeed, what sacrifices they so that we may be in a position to prosecute any persons who may attempt to violate the law; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Industrial Union Bulletin for publication, and also a copy forwarded to all the craft unions of KallsPELL, and also to the I. W. W. locals of Somers and Eureka.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY KALLSPELL LOCAL.

Whereas, In the State of Montana there is an 8-hour law for all public work; and Whereas, It has been brought to the attention of this local, that individuals having the contract of grading the streets in the town of KallsPELL, and on the county roads, intend to violate this law by working men overtime; and Whereas, Any 8-hour law that can be twisted or stretched, so that men can be worked 9 or 10 hours a day, on the mere pretext that the worker is working overtime, is as good as no law at all; therefore, be it Resolved, By Local Union No. 421, I. W. W., in regular session assembled, that a committee be appointed to immediately get into communication with the State Capitol at Helena, for the purpose of procuring a copy of the said 8-hour law, and that the Committee be also empowered to procure legal advice so that we may be in a position to prosecute any persons who may attempt to violate the law; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Industrial Union Bulletin for publication, and also a copy forwarded to all the craft unions of KallsPELL, and also to the I. W. W. locals of Somers and Eureka.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IN FLAT-HEAD COUNTY, MONTANA.

By Fred W. Heselwood.

What had dwindled down to a few paid up members in Sherman in the towns of Kalspell and Somers in November, 1907, are at the present time large healthy organizations, numbering many hundreds of members, and are beginning to make themselves felt in the way of getting some demands for the workers in the towns and in the lumbering industry, even in the face of the hard times, when thousands of workers are tramping the lines looking for a master to buy their labor at almost any price.

Torn asunder by the falsehoods and deceptions of labor fakirs and other criminals in the labor movement who love dollars better than a principle, having broken their ties from the industrial unionism to State Unionism, with the hope that they would get on to the true course, it was not to be wondered at that several meetings had to be held at Somers before sufficient enthusiasm could be aroused. It then became necessary to out another bunch of fakirs from office, this time in the local Union. By this action it is needless to say that two factions were created and at the present time one faction numbers over 300 and the other side has just four members that is the "Sherman faction," one of them is under bonds in the sum of \$1,500 to appear before the district court on a charge of helping himself to \$622.00 of the Union's money, and another has lately been fined \$50.00 for trying to take the independence out of the oldest man in the Union, by attempting to rake the man's brains out with a hammer on the building. Nothing better can be expected from a pig but a grunt. To the ardent lovers of graft and fakery, the Somers Union is a very bad thing, but 300 true men are not to be swayed from their course by a small nest of fakirs who love graft and dishonesty more than they do a clear cut Union.

Somers is a typical lumber town. There is only one house in the place and several log shacks. The house and the building would be a credit to some capitalist row in New York. It is owned by the company and occupied by some officer of the company. The shacks were erected to a great extent by the workers, until a slippery document was handed around for signatures lately which means that when this lovely corporation don't want a person to stick around very long that a person has to give five days' notice, as the company owns the land where these beautiful residences are located.

Summing up the house proposition, I might state that the one house on the hill is worth more than all the rest of the houses or shacks combined, and then some. It is the class struggle thoroughly exemplified by paper covered shacks for the workers, and a beautiful home for the master, the toil of the workers. Of course Somers has the Company store; it could not be a Company town without the store to go back practically all the goods received there. There are laws in Montana against Company Stores, but laws are not for to be used against Companies, laws are only for the workers to obey. Nothing ever comes down in the Company store unless it is first bought on a cash basis; wages are the only things that come down in Somers, and there has been several cut prices in them.

There are other laws in this State in the interest of labor. One of them is that it is unlawful for a man to pack his blankets on his back. This was supposed to assist the workers by making the Company furnish a bed for a man when he was employed, but it could be impossible to find a Company blanket large enough to cover a bed bug in any of the camps that I have visited, but hundreds of men can be seen carrying their blankets and breaking the law by so doing.

Another law that the people of the Commonwealth of Montana points to with pride is the 8-hour law for all public work, but in the face of the law even the officers of the law (road law commissioners) are going to work no more than 10 hours a day on the county roads for \$2.00 a day last year the workmen received \$2.50 for the lawful hours. So we see that even a part of the government will take advantage of the unemployed to exact a greater day's work in violation of the sacred laws. To see that these laws will be enforced is work that the locals of the valley will take up immediately.

Last year a workman was fined \$25.00 for catching one small fish about 5 inches long out of season. There was so many bones in the fish that a cat could not eat it, but then he should not have broken the law. Great is the law.

Somers can be classed with one of the places that is thoroughly organized and lately some concessions have been gained from the Company, but not by any means what the men demand. Every branch of the industry is organized from the sawyer, who receives in the neighborhood of \$7.00 per day to the lowest paid and unskilled worker, which is \$2.00 per day. Until the union exactly took up the matter of wages with the Company officers common labor was being paid as low as \$1.80 per day. A common characteristic found among all employees in the lumber industry is that the highly skilled workman (for instance, the sawyer), never gets his wages cut; he is always expected by the Company to be in a state of trouble to be "Johnny on the spot" and stick like a help defeat the Company and the workers who as just necessary in the work of producing lumber, as the sawyer. All the workers in Somers including the engineers are members of the I. W. U. and take an active interest in the work of the organization.

Organizing the workers where once

a fair start is had, with a few progressive men to push the work in a camp where the men are practically in a compact mass, is not such a hard job as getting among the men known as lumber jacks and river drivers. These men are scattered out in all directions, and in different camps situated on different rivers, that empty into the Flat-head lake where Somers is situated. Some camps have as low as 10 men in them while others have as high as 40, this being about the maximum number in Flathead valley camps. Here is where the real work has to be done, and the organizer in the city who can pick up a soap box and get a crowd on the first corner, or the Marxian student who has the exasperating job of trying to pound his reflex ideas into the minds of half a dozen others in some dingy back room, called headquarters in a big city, would find himself in a somewhat different position, if he took a rig out at the end of the week from the purpose of getting to some camp 20 miles or more, organizing the camp and getting back the same night. On arriving at the camp the foreman has to be won for the purpose of getting stable room and provisions for man and beast; at some places the foreman is one of the boys, is in favor of the Union, and cannot do too much to assist the organizer, at other places a slave driver in the most extreme sense that he is made out of some superior kind of clay to the ordinary lumberman, and for the privilege of sneaking a foot or two closer to the loving embrace of his master orders the organizer away from the premises. This means that you would necessarily have to go, as a company tool never runs anything but a bluff.

Immediately after supper is over the men congregate in the bunk house, where all sleep in one room, and where a large stove serves to keep the place warm, and at the same time dries out all the wet socks (never mind about the healthy part of it) as that is one thing that the ordinary lumber jack possesses in health. Leaflets are now distributed, and the men are always anxious to read; after the leaflet has soaked in a little attention is asked for and for an hour or more the aims and objects of the Industrial workers are explained, and here I might say that the great majority of the woodsmen are eager to know of the conditions in the country and of the class struggle that is being waged so fiercely. After the speaking is over the application for membership is handed out and a cordial invitation extended to all the men to join their nearest local. Where the foreman will assist the men to get the initiation fee and the first month's dues it is possible to get all the men to join, and in places where this cannot be done the men assist each other by lending money to each other. It is not uncommon to get 85 per cent of the workers in one camp into the Union in one night.

A more independent class of workers cannot be found than the men who work in the woods, and if the Unions are carried on in a systematic manner together with honesty, it is a matter of time before all the great men who will comprise an intelligent fighting force that the lumber association will yet have to reckon with. The defaulting of the Secretary of the local at Kalspell has done great injury to the local, for the men who are scattered through the country do not know that every cent was returned, and the defaulter immediately expelled from the organization. Some of the men maintain in the Union that it would have been impossible for the Secretary to have had the sole handling of the money, and in this they are quite correct, but it must also be remembered that the Kalspell local built up from about 30 members to over 300 in the course of one month, and it was while the local was trying to establish a thorough system by electing a Treasurer, and handing out the money to the men who had the funds that the crooked work was discovered, and while it is to be regretted that the enemies of the I. W. U. were given a chance to spy their venom on the organization, it can be said that all the workers who hate the Industrial Workers of the World, many of their tribe can be found in the penitentiary for embezzling the funds even where a thorough system of bonding is in vogue. Experience is a good teacher, and the I. W. U. locals in Flathead County will profit by the past experience and such arrangements are now made that a recurrence of the past mishap cannot again occur.

Kalspell is the headquarters of the woodsmen and river drivers of this end of the county where they are out of work, and as there is no place for them to frequent when in town except the booze mills, dance halls and saloons, the local at Kalspell is now busy engaged in finding a suitable place for a reading room and office where the men can read and write their letters without any restrictions as to smoking, chewing, or anything else as long as it does not conflict with the rights of the other fellow. In connection with the reading room an office will be established where the local organizer and Financial Secretary of the local will hold their meetings and when such arrangements are made there will then be no excuse for the woodsmen who wishes to pay his dues, because he could not find the Secretary or any one to pay to.

The Eureka local has had an uphill fight from its inception, as the manager of the saw mill company at that place started in to show the workers as soon as they joined the Union who was boss, and whether there was any other in the American one master at that point, who is a stickler for fair play, and a great admirer of the star spangled banner of liberty, has not up to the present time succeeded in destroying the local. It began in the valley, as the seed that has been sown is just beginning to sprout, and now that the local of Kalspell and Somers have a market per se and are beginning to circulate, the organizer in the valley, with an ever increasing Bulletin circulation, the establishment of a reading room and a central office, no doubt something will be heard to drop in this neck of the woods before the summer is over.

Let every man who reads this article in Flathead valley, and in every other valley, town, city and hamlet, bow his neck harder in the collar for a solid organization of the Industrial movement, so that you will be a power against the mightiness of organized capital, instead of an unorganized mob, that has to accept any and every exaction, in the shape of small wages, company doctors, once a year pay days, a little extra pay if you stay for the season, and all the other indignities that you being heaped on to the lumber workers, by a few mushroom aristocrats that cut common labor down on one day and gives a thousand dollars to the Young Men's Christian Association on the next. Quit furnishing horizontal bars and hot baths for a lot of dudes who wish to develop their muscles. You who work in the woods and saw mills have plenty of muscle, the peevy and the snooty of the other indignities of your anatomy, but what you do need is a thorough knowledge of your class interests, so that you can understand each other and act in a solid body for what is yours. Again, a quotation from Longfellow's good one: Think for thyself one good thought. Known to be thy own.

Known to be thy own. Gathered from fields, by others sown. In the ranks of instruction, as well as in some localities, an organizer is absolutely necessary in the starting and upbuilding of an I. W. U. local. At the same time we venture to state that the organizer may choose, as a writer on the subject has said, but that it is the worker behind the bench, drill, steam, plow and on the railroad who is able to do and does the real organizing and organizing. Not that he is a better organizer than the worker, but that he is the worker behind the bench, drill, steam, plow and on the railroad who is able to do and does the real organizing and organizing. Not that he is a better organizer than the worker, but that he is the worker behind the bench, drill, steam, plow and on the railroad who is able to do and does the real organizing and organizing. Not that he is a better organizer than the worker, but that he is the worker behind the bench, drill, steam, plow and on the railroad who is able to do and does the real organizing and organizing.

PRACTICAL THINKING—PRACTICAL WORK.

By Ward H. Mills.

Under the impulse of the dynamic forces in activity a wonderful crystallizing process is going on. The change is appreciably affecting the life and the thought of the masses of the present class. The lines of demarcation between economic class divisions are perceived more clearly now, almost as the days pass. Society is a seething cauldron, and the elements are being stirred and seeking to find their affinities. Capital is attracting capital to itself with the inevitability of magnetic attraction. The assembling of the labor units in it is a process more slow, but no less sure.

The development of capitalism and the capitalist class itself begin to recognize in the labor movement a portentous menace to all the institutions that form the structure of the present political society. In the organized expression of the socialist philosophy the industrially developed nations of the entire world begin dimly to perceive arising the shadow of a new form of government in which private property is the means of life and political representation can have no place.

The developing movement in comparison with the world of the civilized world. The spirit of socialism permeates the atmosphere everywhere. People of every class are informing themselves concerning the nature of its demand for information, and attacks made upon this rising philosophy and its exponents must count at least a knowledge of its elemental principles.

The idea of a new social order impends, but rather, what shall be the actual, concrete form of its administrative structure. The idea of a new social order impends, but rather, what shall be the actual, concrete form of its administrative structure. The idea of a new social order impends, but rather, what shall be the actual, concrete form of its administrative structure.

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ling possession of and operating the plants of production, inter-communication and transportation. A starving nation of workers surrounded by the means whereby plenty for everyone may be produced will need very small amounts of "rights" of the political state and granting owners of the machinery that the laborers themselves created. In the meantime the political state involves in a struggle for supremacy in a three cornered fight between the vast aggregations of capitalist production, the small bourgeoisie, small manufacturing interests and the working class organized disintegrating trades unions of the craft autonomous type. This struggle has already begun, and the national administration in this country will very soon be compelled to announce its alignment. It has been playing the attempted role of a hangover, good devil," as long as condition will permit it to.

The manufacturing interests of the United States are going into the game of politics in earnest in the approaching campaign, and they are again labor's demand at the polls is going to be a political death grapple. From the headquarters of the A. F. of L. this is going out a vast lot of literature in the shape of blanketing the capitalist politicians for legislation in favor of labor. The largest part of it is being wadded in the unions themselves, and the balance in the trash baskets of the politicians themselves.

On the other hand, the National Association of Manufacturers under the leadership of Van Cleave, with their membership of more than three thousand organized factory men are comparing with an enormous fund to elect radical opponents of labor to political administrative and executive offices. And the tragical part of it is that these capitalist politicians are the very men who are the personnel of the Civic Federation, of which Tompkins is vice president and with whom he is check by jowl. It looks desperately like it has a concerted and well planned scheme of Tompkins and his crowd to deliberately sell out and betray the working class. Else why does he direct a begging policy instead of an aggressive fighting policy? An awful lot is going on in the world, and the workers well and Tompkins and his crowd know it, but they seem to have their followers hypnotized.

ORGANIZATION AND EDUCATION.

Division of Labor.

It may now be said that the Industrial Workers of the World is fairly started on the road to the realization of its manifold possibilities. The three years of its existence have been full of storm and stress—incidental to the working out of the theory and structural form of industrial unionism; and the period of storm and stress is not yet. But the idea is fast gaining ground among our membership that the I. W. U. contains within itself all the real and potent means for the recruitment of the forces and to drill those forces for labor's emancipation. In other words, the idea is gaining ground that for the work of organization and education the I. W. U. must look to any outside body for assistance.

Nevertheless the prevailing methods of organization and of education within the I. W. U. are more or less chaotic and will remain so until the I. W. U. takes up the problem of instituting a necessary division of labor in the work of propaganda. My meaning may be made clear by calling to mind the experience of the organization of the I. W. U. The various local unions and district councils have made provision usually for committees on organization. But for the most part these organization committees are too busily engaged in the task of organization to attend at the same time to the theoretical education of the membership in their jurisdiction.

On the other hand, mixed clubs, which are essentially propaganda clubs—by reason of the fact that they act mainly as recruiting agencies for themselves and not for properly constituted industrial unions—tend to degenerate into "mutual improvement societies" where groups of workers, without practical knowledge of the essentials, in structure and methods, of industrial unionism, confine themselves largely to spilling ink on theoretical or non-essential questions.

Organizers are employed by locals or sent out by the general administration, who are supposed to combine in the one person the qualities of a "good organizer" and a "good educator." One organizer, however, may possess the capability to recruit members for the I. W. U. and yet not be able to make an effective speaker. Another may shine on the platform as a speaker and yet not show astonishing "results" in the shape of new members. Both may be dropped for lacking one or the other of these essentials. But the I. W. U. must take into account and make use of the several abilities of its members and organizers as it finds them, and not try to make over the men to fit an impossible ideal. To this end of promoting the I. W. U. we have also disposed of quite a quantity of handbooks and other I. W. U. literature.

Our Propaganda League, having been formed a few weeks ago, a brief statement regarding it will probably be of interest to readers of the Bulletin. The purpose of the league is to accomplish what a resolution introduced by Fellow-Worker Haggerty at the first convention and which was referred to the G. E. B. to be carried out, was to carry on a systematic education among the workers upon an extensive scale. Our aim accordingly is to make known the doctrine of the I. W. U. by means of circulating literature on the streets in the shape of and at various gatherings conducted by affil-

lated as well as non-affiliated organizations, and also by lectures and open-air meetings. While to educate the workers is our special and most important aim, nevertheless, we will also act, indirectly as an organization force, or a sort of recruiting agency and thus widen the sphere of influence of the I. W. U. In addition to those who are already members of the I. W. U. we accept those who find themselves disassociated from it, by reason of the fact that a local union to which they might belong does not as yet exist. Just as soon, however, as such locals are formed, these members will, of course, be obliged to join them.

An important feature of our league is that our field is not limited to wage-workers only. The arguments, so often advanced, that the I. W. U. cannot embrace a certain class of people, who, while they are not actual wage-workers, are therefore not eligible to the I. W. U., nevertheless are very active and earnest workers for the revolutionary labor movement, and would render valuable services if given an opportunity, we believe we have shown, because we gladly accept any such non-wage workers of both sexes, providing, of course, he or she accepts the Preamble and Constitution of the I. W. U. There should be no fear that this element may at times get control of the organization and run it to suit itself against the best interests of the I. W. U., because arrangements can be made whereby the league will be absolutely under the control and domination of the council or other body of the I. W. U.

Our league is a local body, and being young and inexperienced has no doubt lots to learn and will probably make many mistakes, but we believe that education and agitation must to a great extent precede the work of organization. And that a propaganda carried on by a Propaganda League, especially formed for that purpose, is a more effective method about better results than if conducted by a particular local union. Such a league very often can reach workers whom a local union will not even interest; we are covered of the better educational institutions should be established throughout the country by the various locals. The suggestion recently made by Fellow-Worker Leach, of R. I., to organize a Propaganda League in Italy, can thus be carried out nicely and with little or no expense. In the few weeks of our existence we have held four lectures, delivered by Fellow-Workers Bohn, Elbert, Edgewood and Williams. Due to an unfortunate occurrence we have been compelled to cancel the lectures we had arranged for Fellow-Workers Brown, Ufert and Nebin. At the present time we are endeavoring to secure renewal subscriptions from Bulletin readers whose subscriptions have expired, and are circulating the propaganda stamps. We are also conducting open-air meetings, and quite successful ones at that, and selling Bulletins and pamphlets. At our last open-air meeting addressed by Fellow-Workers Connolly, Vaughan, Williams and Baldelli we succeeded in inducing 12 Italian workers to form an Italian organization.

Monday, June 15th, corner of Leroy and Hudson Sts. Wednesday, June 17th, corner of 125th St. and 7th Ave. Saturday, June 20th, on the corner of Thompson & Bleeker Sts. During the week of June 7 three meetings will again be held, same evenings and corners.

Readers of the Bulletin and others wishing to join the league or desiring to offer their services as speakers, chairmen or literature distributors are requested to communicate with the undersigned, who is the secretary.

HENRY TRAUIG, 60 Cooper Square. New York is still on the I. W. U. Propagandist.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN. No More Free List. If you receive during the week a postal card notifying expiration of your sub., renew same at once, or your name will be stricken off the mailing list June 20th. Fellow workers, do you know that it costs about \$125.00 a week to get out the I. U. B. Do you know that we must get at least 200 yearly and 100 half yearly subs. per week just to cover the cost of printing, mailing, etc., not to mention the labor? If you are as good an I. W. U. as you profess to be, don't neglect to pay for your I. U. B. Renew at once and endeavor to procure a new reader at the same time.

A word to literary agents. Make it your "bizz" to remind the members of your local to renew their sub. and hustle for new ones. Discourage the "habit" amongst the members to take I. U. B. from the bundle order which is to be used for agitation purposes. Induce them to subscribe if they are working. One thousand suggestions, improving the I. U. B., for instance, the date of expiration to appear on wrapper, are always welcome and appreciated, but they don't help to pay the cost of one single issue of the Bulletin. All we ask is to get enough subs. now to just cover the cost; no more, no less. As soon as this is done we will improve the I. U. B. in every respect. Renew your sub. and then see what you get readers. It can be done—where there is a will there is a way. All together, now!

Isn't it queer that people who talk the most about privileges and rights forget most of the time to assume certain duties? Privileges and rights presuppose first the fulfillment of duties and obligations. Or, to put it in some first? Well, no matter what's first, one thing is certain that both go together.

Come, now, meet your obligations due your local union, the locals in turn to headquarters, and we'll be able to comply with the request for organizers.

PROPAGANDA NOTES FROM NEW YORK. I. W. U. propaganda among the English speaking elements of the West Side is meeting with satisfactory result in the shape of large audiences and good sales of literature. Since the open air season started a few weeks ago the I. W. U. Propaganda League has held some fine meetings in different parts of the city. At the last one, Wednesday night, June 3, at 125th St. and 7th Ave., about 400 workers listened for two hours to expositions of Industrial Unionism by James Connolly and B. H. Williams. John Walsh acted as chairman. Sixty-one Bulletins and a number of "handbooks" were sold at this meeting. The Propaganda League has been compelled to increase its bundle order for Bulletins, and expects to dispose of 500 a week in a short time. In addition to three or four regular street meetings per week the Propaganda League is making arrangements for noon hour meetings around industrial establishments, and especially along the waterfront among the longshoremen. There is no doubt about the I. W. U. meeting being born from the wage slaves of the metropolis in these times of "panic prosperity."

A portion of "Little Italy" was invaded by the Propaganda League on June 20, when a number of Blocker and Thompson Sts. Ivo Baldelli and another Italian fellow worker spoke in Italian to a large and attentive crowd. Twenty "handbooks" in Italian were sold (all were had) and a number of names secured with a view to the formation of an Italian Propaganda League, to carry on I. W. U. propaganda among the half million Italian workers of New York city. Miss Elizabeth G. Flynn is taking advantage of various opportunities to extend I. W. U. propaganda in New York. She recently led the discussion at the "open parliament" in Metropolitan Temple, 14th St. and 7th Ave., the subject of the discussion was, "Resolved, that Industrial Democracy is the Only Solution of Present Social Conditions." The discussion and vote on the merits of the question that followed showed a decided majority in the affirmative. Miss Flynn has obtained a large number of subs. for the Bulletin in the past few weeks and has also disposed of quite a quantity of handbooks and other I. W. U. literature.

Our Propaganda League, having been formed a few weeks ago, a brief statement regarding it will probably be of interest to readers of the Bulletin. The purpose of the league is to accomplish what a resolution introduced by Fellow-Worker Haggerty at the first convention and which was referred to the G. E. B. to be carried out, was to carry on a systematic education among the workers upon an extensive scale. Our aim accordingly is to make known the doctrine of the I. W. U. by means of circulating literature on the streets in the shape of and at various gatherings conducted by affil-

EXTRACTS FROM "THE FRANTICS OF A CRAFT UNIONIST."

Bakers Journal, June 6, 1908.

The nefarious work done by the so-called Industrial Workers of the World, that remnant of a movement which some years ago was welcomed by many of the progressive thinking workmen...

It was not their intention to educate their members and make them strong supporters of an advanced movement...

We have not forgotten the action of Mr. Trautmann after he had been deposed as Editor of the "Brauer-Zeitung." That time he sent out so-called organizers for the express purpose of creating dissension...

And again we have the example of the nefarious work and the crimes committed by these demagogues in the recent history of the Western Federation of Miners...

These conditions were known to the International Officers of the International Union of Bakery Workers...

However, the I. W. W. had no chance to follow these things up, until about five months ago...

The union began to grow, and now the gentlemen of the International got frightened; the corruption had been stamped out, root and branch...

In page 41 of the Bakers Journal, the fact is then admitted, that "graft money" had to be paid by bakery shop slaves to the leaders on the labor movement...

Again the cry had to be raised "The I. W. W. is a strikebreaking institution and a strike of bakery workers in Detroit gave another chance."

Now, this year, the International Union has fought with the largest bakery firm in Detroit. The company had a "contract with the union," was paying the wages stipulated...

Brother Buehler in an able manner then argued with those present against the formation of dual unions. HE POINTED OUT THAT IN NO INSTANCE AS YET OUR INTERNATIONAL UNION HAS LOST A GOOD MEMBER...

DUAL ORGANIZATIONS WERE MOSTLY OF SUCH CHARACTER AS TO EITHER WARRANT THEIR EXCLUSION OR SOME OTHER MEASURES TO GET THEM RIGHT. Rather than suffer reprimands or fines they usually beat it and out of revenge they tried to aid opposition moves against our International.

We have printed this editorial from the Bakers Journal, and in so doing we intend to show that the officers of that International Union of Bakery Workers must have gone insane...

Few points of information may suffice to show why the officers of the International Bakery Workers are getting mad and frantic. In August, 1906, a charge of apostasy was received from New York City for a union of bakery workers...

An investigation was ordered by Trautmann and no report was granted pending this investigation.

This investigation revealed a horrible state of affairs. Bakery workers of New York City, as documents then presented irrefutably proved, had to pay high initiation fees...

These conditions were known to the International Officers of the International Union of Bakery Workers, but they did not do anything to remedy the evils within their own organization...

However, the I. W. W. had no chance to follow these things up, until about five months ago...

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meeting in Chicago, in presence of Trautmann and St. John, hurled the charge:

THE I. W. W. IS ORGANIZED TO BREAK STRIKES; IT'S A "UNION BUSTING INSTITUTION."

But when he was asked last week to deny the facts as herein stated he dodged, so did the worthy editor of the Bakers Journal...

Now as to Chicago! The same conditions as in New York obtained on the West Side in Chicago. A union of the I. W. W. was organized...

In the debate following this incident the courageous organizer after Trautmann showed their duplicity, took to his heels.

Why does not the editor of the Bakers Journal state the fact that in the past meeting referred to a big number of bakery workers coming from the mass meeting arranged by the A. F. of L. W. W.?

We are not through yet. Come up, if you are not bringing towards to the next meeting...

Since this has been written new events point to the way as the A. F. of L. attempts to stamp out the I. W. W. in Chicago.

A printer employing five Typographical Union members and himself a member of that craft union; printed a circular for the I. W. W. in which the persecuted bakery workers of Chicago stated only "facts."

The label was immediately taken away, and a blacklist started against the concern.

Bakery workers of the I. W. W. working in shops of the new craft union...

Soap powder has been mixed in flour, and the employers were notified that this was done by the I. W. W. men...

Who are the strikebreakers? Who are union busters? But the I. W. W. will not permit retaliation...

Let the truth be known.

Remit cash with order for literature. FROM A BAKERY WORKER.

Editor Industrial Union Bulletin: Allow me space for a few lines in your valuable paper. I am compelled to be a member of Bakers' Union No. 2 of Chicago...

After a grand fight of many weeks the situation had reached a critical turn. Money was needed to keep the wolf from the doors of many a family.

turn. Money was needed to keep the wolf from the doors of many a family. The members of L. U. No. 2 of the same International Union were all working...

Names like impertinent animals, and other names, were applied to the strikers and help was absolutely denied them...

This reference of friendship for those who have now found a place in the Industrial Workers of the World will not delude the bakery workers...

Bakery workers, wake up, wake up! Follow the example of your comrades of Detroit, New York, Boston, Chicago, Hoboken, and other places...

DEATH OF J. W. WAGNER. To the Editor of the Industrial Union Bulletin:

Denver, Colo., May 23, 1908. The labor movement has lost a tireless and staunch supporter in the person of our fellow-worker, John Wagner...

We shall miss him in the shop, we shall miss him in our union, but his memory shall spur us on to a more determined effort for industrial unionism...

It is sad to see men and women of the working class who live lives of usefulness (creators of wealth that we never enjoy because we are robbed by the employing class)...

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and copies sent to the labor press.

Resolved, That we members of Local 15, I. W. W. (Blacksmiths and Helpers) do hereby extend our hearty sympathy to the bereaved wife and family of our fellow-worker...

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and copies sent to the labor press.

Meetings of branch No. 2, local No. 85, will be held now twice a month, every second and fourth Thursday at 212 Bush Temple.

Only the workers organized in an Industrial Union, like the I. W. W., are able to do it.

Get subscribers for The Bulletin. PROPAGANDA NOTES.

Lack of space in the I. U. B. prevents us writing notices and announcements in the language of Cyrano de Bergerac...

Remit cash with order for literature. BULLETIN TO WM. E. TRAUTMANN, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago.

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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...

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...

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...

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...

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

(Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.)

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

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. Address to Lumber and Wood Workers 1.50. Address to Street Car Workers 1.50. Address to Railway Workers 1.50. Address to Coal Miners 3.00.

LEAFLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Address to Coal Miners in Italian 3.00. Address to Wage Workers in Italian 3.00. Address to Wage Workers in Finnish 3.00. Address to Wage Workers in German 4.00. Address to Wage Workers in Yiddish 3.00. Address to Wage Workers in French 3.00. Address to Textile Workers in French 3.00. Special address in Roumanian 4.00. Special address in Slavonian-Dalmatian 3.00. Japanese address to Wage Earners 10.00.

For above send to I. W. W. Headquarters, 158 5th St., San Francisco, Calif. For Story of a New Labor Union in Spanish send to N. C. Madsen, 299 E. 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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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.

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 \$1.00. Cards for Six Months .50. 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.

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