

The Industrial



Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

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50c. a Year.

I.W.W. 'RED SPECIAL' OVERALL BRIGADE

On Its Way Through the Continent.—Along the Campfires.—Great Success in Propaganda.—Thousands Listen to the Speakers.—The "Special" Leaving a Red Streak Behind It.—Contributions Liberal.—Gomper's and His Satellites Furious with Rage!

In my last article to the Bulletin, I concluded just as we were ready to get to the railroad yards, to take our "Special" en route to Chicago. Well, we're in the yards, gathered together at the water tank. In order to know if all are present, we have numbered ourselves. The numbers run from one to nineteen, Mrs. Walsh making twenty. A switchman is seen and he informs us where our "Special car" will be found. The train is late however, and we are delayed a few hours. "Fly Cops" are pretty busy in the yards. They are watching their master's property that some hobo may not break a sacred seal and pile into a car where valuable merchandise is stored.

Two blasts of the locomotive whistle are heard and the train is starting on its journey, and simultaneously nineteen men, all dressed in black overalls and jumpers, black shirts and red ties, with an I. W. W. book in his pocket and an I. W. W. button on his coat, are in a "cattle car" and on our way. In a short time a glim (lantern) appears and the brakeman jumps into the car. His uniform is skin-deep. He belongs to the B. of R. T., but never heard of the class struggle. He is unsuccessful, however, in the collecting of fares, and we continue our journey.

Our first stop, where we expect to hold a meeting in Centralia, and when about half way there, "our car" is set out. There is only one now left in the train to ride on. It is an oil car, so nineteen men will be found "riding" on that car as soon as the train starts. Being delayed for a few hours again, while the train is being transferred across the ferry, we are hovered around the first campfire toward the wee sma' hours of morning. At last two short blasts of the whistle are heard, and all are aboard. It is only a short distance to our destination and the train is whirling along at passenger speed. The morning is turning cold and spitting a little rain, but all are determined to stick to the car, when again, appears the brakeman and tells us we cannot ride since daylight has come, but he is informed that we must get to Centralia. He insists we'll get off at the next stop, but we fail to get off, and in a few minutes we arrive at our first stop.

It is early Sunday morning, and we are off to get a cup of coffee, after which we will congregate around the camp fire in the "jungles." The morning is bright and all are sleeping on the jungle grass, with our arms for pillows, and coats for covers.

About noon we are all up and wending our way toward the depot, here we meet Mrs. Walsh and the whole "bunch" congregates. The rubber-necks of the little country city are all stretched on us. Later in the day the "To Night Bells" are distributed and at 8 p. m. we find a good crowd at the park to listen. They all like the songs and close attention is given to the lecturer. The literature sales are fair, the attention fair and the songs well like hot cakes.

We have finished our first propaganda meeting, and taking all in all, it is a grand success. Now, for the next date which is Tacoma. The train committee has ascertained that "our special car" will not leave until 2 a. m., so off to the camp fire again. The time has arrived for departure and we are again on our way. Another brakeman appears and after a conference, he decides to let us ride. A few minutes later he appears again with two large watermelons. We are in an empty coal car, but the train is making passenger time. A long blast of the whistle tells us that we are near Tacoma. Now for a few blocks' walk and we are at the I. W. W. hall. The hills are being distributed and a big meeting is expected. The street is packed and a great meeting is the result. The sale of literature is good,

the collection is fair, and again the songs sell like hot cakes. Four new members are secured for the Tacoma local.

Having finished our work here, we are ready for a start toward Seattle. On arrival in the yards, we find a "train ready." We are off, but on arrival at Meeker Junction, we find a walk in store for us of eight miles, in order to catch a train that will land us in Seattle in time for a propaganda meeting. The eight miles is undergoing repair work, and the Italians are on strike, so you can imagine what a beautiful roadbed we have to "hike" over in the night.

The trip has been made and luckily we strike another train ready to land us in Seattle. We find "our special car," and several hobos are in it. They are telling of the bad "shack" (brakeman) on the train who packs a big gun and makes the "boes" get. The shack arrives with a big gun. He is a small man, but says in a gruff voice: "Get out of here! Every G—d— one of you," and the strangers in the car all pile out. Three of our bunch step up to him to tell him that we are all union men, and desire to get to Seattle. He is not a union man and again gives the command that we must get off. At this juncture the whole bunch is awakened and told that we must get off and that the shack has a gun. The command is given, "call the roll!" The roll is called, and as they sound their numbers from one to nineteen the brakeman turns white and meekly says: "I did not know this." He piles out and we are on our way. In Seattle we held several good meetings and then departed for the east. We met a very nice train crew apparently, out of Seattle. They claimed to be all union men, but they proved to be cheap dogs of the railroad. Fearing such a large bunch, they telegraphed ahead to Auburn Junction for a force to take us off. When we arrived at the junction we were surrounded by a band of railroad officials—the papers stated there were 25—when we were covered by guns and told to unload. We were marched to jail and held over night. In the morning the writer was separated from the bunch, but finally we were all turned loose. Being separated, we did not learn until evening where each and all were. However, all except the writer had gotten back to Seattle, and secured the services of Attorney Brown, to take up the case, should it become necessary. It was not necessary. The boys held a street meeting in Seattle, and part started from there for Spokane, over one road, and the rest over another road.

We continued our work of propaganda without missing a single date, and all reunited at Spokane, where we held several good meetings. Leaving Spokane, we took in Sandpoint, Idaho, and then rambled into Missoula, Montana, where we had some of the best meetings of all the places along the route.

We put the "Starvation Army" on the bum, and packed the streets from one side to the other. The literature sales were good, the collections good, and the red cards containing the songs, sold like hot cakes. At Missoula, Mont., we have completed two full weeks' work on the road. We left Portland with 20 members. We lost 4 of them, but we picked up one at Seattle, and two at Spokane, so our industrial band is practically the same as when we started.

There are "Mulligan Bunches" all along the road. We had scarcely gotten out of the city limits of Portland, when we saw the camp fire of the "boes" along the road, and we have never, as yet, been out of sight of those camp fires. In fact, the further east we get, the more numerous appear to be the "boes." On investigation, we find that the "Mulligan Bunch" is not composed of pick and shovel artists alone, but that all kinds of tradesmen can be found among them.

There is still three weeks between us and the Fourth Annual Convention, and we expect to be in Chicago by that

time. So far we have made every place on schedule time, and we hope to keep up the record.

The receipts from the sale of literature and collections for the first week, were \$39.92, and the second week was \$33.66, a total of \$73.58. Of course, do not imagine that this is all profit, for its necessary to buy a passenger ticket for the wife of the writer, and as we are carrying 160 pounds of excess baggage—literature—these receipts are eaten into at a lively rate.

This may not be a "Red Special," but it is leaving a red streak behind it. All fellow workers can get a meal at our special car—the jungles—free of charge, many a poor, hungry devil has been fed by the boys around the camp fires.

In the above money of literature and collections, the song sales are not counted. The boys in the bunch have that money to themselves. It runs from two or three dollars to eleven dollars per night.

It is time for another street meeting, and so I must close to join the revolutionary forces on the street, who are now congregating, after a big feed in the jungles.

Yours for the I. W. W.,
J. H. WALSH,
National Organizer.

On the day when this paper went to press we received by one of the I. W. W. wire operators, the interesting news that Sam Gomper had received regular reports from his lieutenants, and the capitalist masters, started when seeing the large masses in every town cheer the touring industrial unionists, had appealed to the "highest Tribunal" in the labor movement to hurl a thunderbolt against the transcontinental travelers. So the "grand old man," sweating with indignation, set down to prepare a leading editorial for the next issue of the American Federationist, the personal organ of Sam Gomper and the boycotted brewery proprietors of New Orleans. We are in a position, thanks to the well regulated news-report system established by the Industrial Workers of the World, to quote a few passages from the advance copy furnished us.

Here it goes:
Here are the Industrial Workers of the World, the buccannor organization, dead and buried many times, trying to use the growing support for the A. F. of L. candidate for President, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and the great masses that congregate to hear the latest message of labor's rights and duties to spread their contaminating dope of discontent,—we see them, hundreds strong, traveling from city to city,—who pays their railway fare, who their bills of fare, who supports them, where comes the money from? From the capitalists, of course! Not this alone, but the railway corporations even give them gratis and free of charge the Pullman sleepers to travel all over the continent,—these industrial unionists tell you that they can show a list of contributors, but I, Sam Gomper, know it from good authority, undisputable and incontrovertible, that the capitalists are furnishing these means to send the carriers of the disease of discontent over the country. They are riding in cars, furnished by the railway corporations, while your President of the American Federation of Labor must pay his hard earned money for the trips, and for the berths and meals in the Pullmans. And all this is done to "stop the scabbing of one set of workers against another" . . . Here Sam's pen slipped, the wire operator was called away, but Samuel went to bed satisfied that that article will kill the Industrial Workers of the World once more.

PROPAGANDA NOTES

Local No. 55, Textile Workers, Fall River, Mass., have adopted the sure, practical and constructive method of the New Bedford locals, re-organizing and educating their fellow workers. As a result a branch of Portuguese Textile Workers has been organized and will follow, so we are informed. The practical application of I. W. W. teachings have won against theoretical excursions into the realm of the sweet by-and-by.

THE UNION'S EMBLEM.
BY CLIFF HUGHES.
(With apologies to the Red Flag.)
Our Union's Emblem's deepest red,
'Twas born from out the workers' dread;
In Chicago's walls three years ago
The Industrial Workers saw the dawn.

CHORUS.
Then raise the Starry Emblem high,
Beneath its folds we'll live and die;
Though cowards flinch and traitors sneer,
We'll keep this Emblem shining here.

Look 'round! the Frenchman says untid,
The sturdy German's in the fight;
In Russia's land its news is spread,
All o'er the world it soon will spread.

'Twas reared against Col'rado's might;
In Haywood's trial it load the fight;
To raise from him the tyrant's ban
We'll keep our motto in the van.

It suits today the slave so meek,
Who wishes now his job to keep,
To cringe beneath the bosses' smile
And swallow all their dirty guile.

And we'll unite as workers all,
And bear it onward till we fall;
Come injunctions long, or dungeons grim,
This Emblem's Stars they ne'er shall dim.

NOW OR NEVER.

Fellow Workers! Note the total at the bottom of the contribution list. The figures speak for themselves. To make it plain we need no less than \$1,000 in cold cash within the next four weeks. We need this sum and there is no way of getting around it. It's up to you to make good if you are really in earnest or keeping up the work the I. W. W. has started out to do. "Now or Never," is not used as a catch phrase, by any means. It's bitter earnest, stern necessity and absolute compulsion on the part of the General Headquarters to make this appeal to the membership.

We have done the best, are willing to continue, but we must have your co-operation. We have spoken in plain words from time to time. Now is your turn to speak in the language of dollars.

Morris Ruther.....	.50
Herman Richter.....	.50
J. Murray.....	.50
Paul Colditz.....	1.00
Jack Gabbert.....	2.00
S. L. Beatty.....	1.00
John Daily.....	1.00
John Fairservice.....	1.00
Ed. Payment.....	1.00
W. Wilcox.....	.20
Pat. Fearson.....	1.00
P. S. Dyceson.....	1.10
Ed. Bergfors.....	.25
E. J. Holmes.....	1.00
A. Languit.....	1.00
J. Lindkirk.....	1.00
J. Olson.....	1.00
John Fairservice.....	1.00
J. Fronkowiak.....	.50
J. Sokolowicz.....	.50
R. Roscawsky.....	.25
Rospodowsky.....	.05
Starkowsky.....	.10
J. Miller.....	.10
A. Szumak.....	.10
A. Klnzowicz.....	.15
J. Nowiaky.....	.10
Julius Peterson.....	.50
John A. Schwartz.....	.10
C. E. Lafferty.....	.10
M. Aul.....	.10
Total.....	\$18.70

Fellow Workers Daily, Beatty and Fairservice, former members of local No. 95 of New York, are visiting Headquarters regularly. They are wise as to the situation confronting us at this time. No long distance prevents them from forming a wrong conclusion regarding the financial outlook.

Do you know how the argument runs that those Fellow Workers are putting up? Look at the contribution list. Put me down for another "Boes" is the first thing they say.

And this is not all, out of their pay envelope, another bill is taken and loaned to the Organization until other members have awakened and dig in and dig up to the best of their ability. All others get wise and do your share.

PAST FIFTY YEARS SNOW PROGRESS

By Paul Turner, in Name Industrial Worker (when editor).

Fifty years ago Wendell Phillips, addressing the Woman's Rights Convention in New York City, said: "If this experiment of self government is to succeed, it is to succeed by some saving element introduced into the politics of the present day. You know this: Your Websters, your Clays, your Calhouns, your Douglasses, however intellectually able they may have been, have never dared, or cared, to touch that moral element of our national life. Either the shallow and heartless trade of politics had eaten out their own moral being, or they feared to enter the unknown of lofty right and wrong.

"Neither of these great names has linked its fame with one great moral question of the day. They deal with money questions, with tariff, with parties, with state law, and if, by any chance, they touch the slave question, it is only like Jewish hucksters trading in the relics of saints. The reformers—the fanatics, as we are called—are the only ones who have launched social and moral questions. I risk nothing when I say that the anti-slavery discussion of the last twenty years has been the salt of this nation; it has actually kept alive and wholesome. Without it our politics would have sunk beyond even contempt. So with this question. It stirs the deepest sympathy; it appeals to the highest moral sense; it enwraps within itself the greatest moral issues."

At the time Phillips spoke these words, now universally conceded to have been true, he was hooted and jeered, ridiculed and threatened, and the meeting, packed by pro-slavery hirelings, came near ending in a riot. The whole country, North and South, was dominated by the slave owner. In the slave states this power was insolent, brutal and defiant. It ruled with the lash. Its code of ethics could be read in the tracks of its bloodhounds. In the so-called free states it ruled by threat and intimidation. Northern tradesmen were infinitely cowardly. "In its presence," again quoting Phillips, "the North knelt and whispered."

The whole country was in the grasp of this heartless and corrupt power—Chattel Slavery. The President was its tool, the Supreme Court its vassals, and Senators and Representatives its lackeys, politicians, editors and preachers its retainers and mercenaries, the working class and the country at large its private estate.

The Pierces, Buchanans, Websters, Clays, Calhouns, and Douglasses were the political chattels of the slave owners. They were of exalted rank in the slave administration, known as statesmen and honored above all others by the cowardice and venality of that degenerate age. When history is rightly written and men and events are justly judged they will be relegated to oblivion, while Phillips, Garrison, Parker and other irreputable agitators and "undesirable citizens" will replace them as the sturdy pioneers and the ideal heroes of an enlightened age.

With but the change of names—the indictment of the chattel slave power and its political tools by Phillips above quoted applies perfectly to the wage-slave power which rules the country today. For Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and Douglas, the leading statesmen and politicians under the regime of wage slavery, and its most eminent and ignominious mercenaries, substitute the name of Taft, Root, Hearst and Bryan, and the analogy is complete. Of the four first named three were presidential aspirants and basely surrendered to the slave owners to secure their support. They all died of disappointment, and humiliated, Webster meet of all.

Of the four last named all are presidential candidates and they will very likely share a similar fate, Bryan most certainly and most completely of all. The position of Bryan is strikingly analogous to that of Webster half a century ago. The great "expounder" was nominally opposed to chattel sla-

very and posed as the champion of popular freedom—but he wanted to be president and this low ambition for personal aggrandizement cost him his honor, his self-respect and his life.

The great "commoner" of today is nominally opposed to wage slavery and poses as the friend of the common people—but he also wants to become president, and he will as inevitably fall for the same reason and with the same result.

The great struggle half a century ago was between the abolitionists and the slave holders. Those who attempted to occupy a neutral position were forced to the one side or the other, or sank into oblivion. The struggle today is between the wage slaves who are fighting for freedom and their capitalist masters who are fighting to keep them in subjection. There is no half way ground.

Lincoln said fifty years ago that the country could not exist half slave and half free, that it must become wholly slave or wholly free; and the same incontrovertible fact confronts the nation today. The Socialist movement, expressing the material interests, the intellectual convictions and moral aspirations of the working class, is the abolition movement of the present day, infinitely greater than its prototype of two score and a half years ago.

The capitalist administration of Theodore Roosevelt is mortgaged body and soul to the industrial slave masters, as was that of Franklin Pierce to the chattel slave owners in the middle of the last century.

The agitators and revolutionists, jeered, ridiculed and threatened, and hounded then as they are now, and as they will be until slavery in every form is free. The despotism reared by capital must grapple with and overthrow by means of industrial and political agitation and organization. In the coming battle we will have the opportunity to strike the enemy the first decisive blow. The past has been preliminary; it has furnished the present with the equipment with which to conquer the future.

Revolution is in the air!
Pity the poor wretch who does not feel it thro' in his heart, burn in his boom, grow in his eyes and leap in his veins!

He is a dead soul in living fetters.
Pity the human vassal who is proud of his master and boasts his own degeneracy, but smite without mercy the system that debases him.

How glorious to hear the trumpet call of the Social Revolution! To earn attained its notes are vibrant enthusiasm and is a message fresh from the fountain of inspiration.

Every liberty loving being should welcome the issue, eager for the fray. Eager to strike the blow at capitalist miracle and wage slavery.

And as grand old Swinton said:
"Give 'em hell! Give 'em hell!"
Waste no time on the one "question" and tariff and other weather beam and moth eaten adjuncts of capitalism. Get down to bedrock.

Deal with causes and leave effects to take care of themselves.
Wheel into line under the banner of the social revolution. It alone symbolizes a living issue; it alone is worthy a decent man's fighting for.

Long enough have you listened to the stuffed prophets of profit. They have put you where you are.
Listen now to the call of your own class; to the voice of revolution.

They will put you where you ought to be.
Stop your blithering and back biting; your quibbling and petty contentions. The battlefield is before us. The enemy is upon it.

Let us unite and fight.
"Divide the thunder into single tones and it becomes a lullaby for children; but pour it forth in one quick peal, and the royal sound shall shake the heavens."

What incentive is there to join us, do you ask? Magnificent! We can assure you—as Garibaldi said in answering the same question: "We can assure you poverty, hardship, battles, wounds and—VICTORY."

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ON THE ADVANCE.

A year ago when I visited Philadelphia, there was no I. W. W. in existence and my weeks' agitation found only about twelve bona fide, but scattered advocates of industrial unionism.

This year my two weeks' sojourn in Philadelphia started under rather inauspicious circumstances, as the facts already forwarded to the Bulletin, concerning the Bakery Workers, will amply show.

Meanwhile on Friday afternoon, I had met the A. F. of L. representative, organizer for the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Rudolph Shirer.

After briefly outlining for them the class-struggle, I showed them how Mr. Huber's first utterance was the exact opposite of the truth, that the great virtue of the open-shop fight was the lesson of the class-conflict it fought the workers by disturbing "the harmony between employer and employe."

The weather man is not yet an I. W. W. man, consequently Tuesday and Wednesday were both days of pouring rain, which prevented any outdoor activity and thus we were unable to hold our two scheduled meetings.

Thursday night saw us out again at the old stand and by this time a bundle of Bulletin and Handbooks No. 1 and No. 2, had arrived, so we had a good supply of "Petibone dope."

Monday, Aug. 24, found us again on the City Hall plaza, where after an hour and a half successful meeting, several of us proceeded to a meeting of the A. F. of L. Carpenters and Joiners.

the American people, for they instinctively feel as the poet says: "While earth producer free and fair, the golden waving corn, And fragrant fruits perfume the air, And fleecy flocks are shorn, While thousands cry with aching heads The never-ending song, we starve, we die, Oh, give us bread, There must be something wrong."

And the American working-class are going to make a revolution, intelligent or otherwise. It is for us to make it one of intelligence and organization.

"Our motto: A fair day's wage for a fair day's work. "Union men are good American citizens, are willing to take guns and defend their country."

After briefly outlining for them the class-struggle, I showed them how Mr. Huber's first utterance was the exact opposite of the truth, that the great virtue of the open-shop fight was the lesson of the class-conflict it fought the workers by disturbing "the harmony between employer and employe."

The old kind of unions, or craft unions, directly opposite to the Industrial Workers of the World, proceeded on the assumption that they, by limiting the number in the union in any craft, could monopolize the jobs, thus attain their much desired end of always having jobs for their members, and that by monopolizing jobs they could hold up and increase wages by preventing anyone outside of the union taking a job for less, because—they assumed—they could prevent him taking a job at all—they made no attempt to monopolize labor-power, except in some instances where they attempted to limit apprentices, and the effect of which the modern trade-schools have completely nullified—but they reckoned without two, which to ignore makes inevitable the failure of any labor organization: those workers originally left out of the union, who must work or starve, and if not supported by the union, must scab it on that union; and the progressive improvement of machinery which throws ever greater and greater numbers of their own members out of employment, for they generally provide no means of support except in case of strike, and who are therefore compelled, sooner or later, to scab it on their own union.

Any way, monopolizing the jobs simply makes commodities of them (or rather, brings out their commodity character) placing them under the laws that govern all commodities, and as a workman must have a job to live, he must, under monopoly conditions, pay a greater price for it; must give a greater portion of the product for the opportunity to labor. To attempt to monopolize jobs without monopolizing the labor-power that is able and willing to do these jobs is an absurdity.

On the other hand, the Industrial Workers of the World understand that labor-power is a commodity, and, like all other commodities, subject to the law of supply and demand—a small supply and large demand meaning large price, and vice versa—and that its value is equal to the amount of social labor necessary to produce it (e. g. the amount of social labor necessary to produce the food, clothing and shelter, etc., to keep the laborer at the standard of life then in vogue among the laborers). Then, as we cannot control the demand for labor-power, that being equal to the necessities of society at that given stage of civilization, the only way to prevent its price—wages—from going

down or raise its price, or even compel the employment of all of it, is by monopolizing it and distributing the labor-time over the whole mass of the working-class; thus, by monopoly preventing competition, raising the standard of living of the workers, thereby raising the value of labor-power by making the amount of social labor necessary to produce the labor-power of society include even a greater amount of the total product of the labor of society, until it includes it all and the useless, non-producing classes are eliminated. But in doing this the working-class must be so trained that the industries can be operated and extended without the intervention of the non-producers.

Thus we see that the I. W. W. proceeds not on the supposition that we can monopolize jobs that we do not own by monopolizing the laborers at present engaged in those jobs, that the owners of those jobs can take these jobs away from at any time; and by controlling the only productive commodity of society have the universal demand, and through it society, completely at its mercy, hence completely dominating society and establishing its own order.

Now in monopolizing an absolutely necessary commodity, the demand being approximately constant, the price will depend exactly on the amount of it we have monopolized; the greater the amount of it we have monopolized the greater will be the price of the whole lot, therefore wages will rise exactly in proportion to the number of laborers we organize and prevent competition among. When any two workmen agree not to compete for a job, the tendency is to raise the wages of the whole working-class of the world.

Therefore we must organize the workers where they work, for there and there alone can their immediate interests and ultimate aim harmonize and prevent division, factional fights, and ultimate and certain disruption. There and there alone can the only desires that all men have in common, the desires for less work and more pay and freedom from dictation and personal domination be depended on, to keep them striving for the same end; or, interpreted into Bourgeois ideology, can "freedom" and "necessity" bring about the revolution. There and there alone can institutions be built up to form a free society.

CHARLES SCURLOCK, Sept. 1st, 1908. Seattle, Wash.

PURPOSES AND METHODS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Could I have a little space to show why I think all I. W. W. Locals, should endorse the suggestions of National Organizer Walsh, and organize the unemployed.

I have recently had an opportunity to observe at first hand, the countless thousands of our fellow workers, who are moving from place to place seeking the elusive job, existing under conditions that are deplorable. Traveling in groups of 2, 3 or 6 they are absolutely at the mercy of every bootling constable, deputy sheriff and marshal in the country, who rag them, put them on chain gangs, or club them out of town.

They come in for a lot of abuse from inhuman train crews. To knock a "hobo" off a fast moving train is sport for some of these slaves, with capitalistic minds.

How well the masters know how to use them for a club, can be seen by observing the condition of the employed gangs doing the work that can not be postponed here and there along the tracks.

to place, or state to state, in search of work. Train riding, without going through the formality of purchasing a ticket, is according to law, but a misdemeanor, and as the jails and work-houses are already filled to overflowing, what could they do? In '94, labor unions, coffee societies, and public opinion generally was strongly against the attitude of certain officials, that suggested meeting "Coxy's Army" with the militia. To deliberately fire on an unarmed body of working men, committing no crimes and who are willing to work if the state will furnish it, is something I believe the state would not care to do just now.

If they remain unorganized the state will soon begin preparations to use their labor power free gratis, building roads, etc., by vagging them as John D. suggested to the officials of a Southern State.

By organizing the very forces of their numbers would compel whatever community they were in, to feed them. Turning of these communities would petition the state for relief, and the state would either have to start something, it could not finish, or put them to work at living wages.

An organizer of the proven ability of Walsh, is the man to start a movement of this kind. A large percentage of the slaves on the Pacific Coast know more or less about Industrial Unionism, and it would be no blind, unthinking, shrieking mob, but members of our own class, that know not which way to turn for relief. What has the unemployed or I. W. W. to lose by this action?

The masters by every method that money and ingenuity could conceive of, have tried to disrupt from the beginning both from within and without.

The result is a more militant, clear and determined organization than ever, with weaklings, hair splitters, and disrupters, relegated to the rear, or dumped overboard. Let us by all means do what we can for our own members, and the other members of our class that are suffering because of their ignorance.

GOOD HINTS FOR PROPAGANDA WORK.

Here's how a good job was done: Secretary Warren Blettnet of Cincinnati gives a brief account of how a certain class of workers who, under the lash of corporations' despotism, can be reached, and their attention attracted.

Notice to all Locals. We have thousands of Preston and Smith leaflets at headquarters, eagerly waiting for a chance to be placed in the hands of Wage Workers. Order them at once. Just a tip that our stock of handbooks is by no means exhausted. Books stacked up against the wall are not serving their intended purpose. Get them out where they belong and don't be so slow about it, either. Finish handbooks just arrived. Go to work and don't linger in the corners of your headquarters.

Preston and Smith Defense Fund. Fellow Workers Pat. King contributes \$2.00 and P. J. Duffy \$1.00 towards the expenses of liberating our comrades. Both are from Butte, Mont., and promise more help from the Smelter Town.

IS IT TO BE A REPETITION OF MONTJUICH?

A few years ago the advocates of working-class organizations on the industrial field clashed in heated arguments with the purely parliamentarian Socialists in Spain. The Federation of Spanish workers started to organize in the industrial centers, especially in Bilbao among the miners, and in Barcelona, among the workers in the building industry. I. Iglesias, the spokesman for the parliamentarians, had no other argument to offer, but to throw constantly, in print and by words, the epithets "dynamiters," "bombthrowers," against the Industrial Unionists.

A bomb was hurled one day in a big crowd gathered to witness a procession in Barcelona. Immediately 34 members of the working-class were seized, and thrown into the dungeon of Montjuich. I. Iglesias continued to hurl his epithets "dynamiters" against those who had advocated the organization of the economic forces of the workers of Spain.

The accusation thrown against the men penned up in Montjuich, and under the cries of a subsidized press the henchmen subjected the imprisoned workers to the most cruel tortures. Only after the prison doors were opened five years later did an amazed world learn that atrocities had been committed against the "dynamiters."

When the vote was taken, out of 87 delegates present, only I voted against the resolution. That speaks well for the spirit that is in the ascendancy in the Socialist Party of California.

Indeed, this speaks well for the Socialist Party of California. This act is a forecast of coming events. When unity of purpose, unity in thoughts can be established on one issue like this, there is hope that the same unity can be firmly assured on all other issues of interest to the working-class.

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MORE UNION SCABBERY.

The following clippings from the Boston Post, furnish further evidence that the pure and simple union cannot unite the workers upon the economic field. The first clipping is from the Post of July 29:

"Engineers Who Quit Work Must Fight Their Battle Alone. There will be no strike of the marine firemen employed on the East Boston ferries.

cialist Party of the State of California, held August 20th, in the city of San Francisco, the above resolution was adopted, dealing with the conspiracy against Preston and Smith. Fellow Worker George Speed was invited to address the convention and explain what occurred at Goldfield, during the reign of terror, inaugurated by the mineowners' association.

Delegate N. L. Griest made a forcible speech in which he said that if the convention failed to adopt such a resolution it was rank cowardice. Continuing he said: "We feel overjoyed when we hear that some brave revolutionist burlesque a bomb and expels from the world some wretched tyrant in far away Russia. We are elated, and we should be! But when a man like Preston kills, in self-defense, a brute that has cheated a working girl out of her just wages, we want to be careful and we want to know the truth and we want to do lots of things that belies our claims as revolutionists."

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The Socialist Party of California has gone on record; let us hope and work that all workers throughout the country who call themselves revolutionists, will join in the emphatic demand.

That M. Preston and J. Smith must be set free.—(Editor).

There will be no strike of the marine firemen employed on the East Boston ferries.

This was decided last night at a meeting of the Firemen's Union in the Wells Memorial building.

This means that the ferryboat engineers, who went on strike yesterday because the city had decided not to pay them their wages during their vacations, will have to fight their battle alone.

A representative of the marine engineers waited on Firemen's Union at its meeting last night and requested the union call out on strike this morning its members who work on the ferries.

The Firemen's Union took the matter up and discovered that according to the constitution of the International Firemen's Union the local union members cannot strike without first securing the indorsement of the international.

"We have not agreed at any time to strike," said Business Agent Patrick F. Sheehan of Union 242 to a Post reporter after the meeting.

pect a strike to succeed under these circumstances? The following clipping is from the Post of July 30th:

"Ferry Strike Has Collapsed. That the strike of the ferryboat engineers has collapsed was indicated yesterday by six of the 11 engineers, who left their work, applying for reinstatement in their old positions.

Only one of the six was taken back, and this was because of his previous good record. The refusal of the union firemen to go out on a sympathetic strike with the engineers caused the engineers' struggle to become practically hopeless.

Yesterday the ferryboats were operated as usual. The same crew of engineers that had taken the places of the strikers reported for work."

As I have said before, it is up to the members of the I. W. W. to give us a strong, bona fide organization of labor. Let all factions cut out their petty wrangling over non-essentials and unite at the coming convention.

I await with an impatient desire the deliberations of the I. W. W. at its next convention.

Yours for Working Class Unity, FRANCIS A. WALSH, Lynn, Mass.

A SAMPLE OF CRAFT UNIONISM.

"Le Temps Nouveaux" published in Paris, France, contains in its last issue a brief note on the convention of representatives of glass workers' unions of all countries, held on August 28th in Paris, for the purpose of forming an international alliance.

The Fachgenosse asks whether the A. F. of L. is a labor organization. There are others in Europe asking the same question!

There are others in Europe asking the same question! And there are thousands in America who say and know that the A. F. of L. is an adjunct to the capitalist class, and is not an economic organization of the workers;

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fought with the merciless labor squeezer of this land, we must be prepared. We have sounded the call for action, will you respond now as you have done in the past? Answer without delay.

Fellow Worker John Campbell of Johannesburg, South Africa, writes that he will make good use of the I. W. W. literature sent to him four weeks ago. There are many burghs in this land where the workers could stand a little more clear-cut enlightenment regarding the I. W. W.

There are many burghs in this land where the workers could stand a little more clear-cut enlightenment regarding the I. W. W. Read over our list and select the most appropriate literature for distribution in your locality, to be followed up by real organizing work.

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PROPOSITIONS TO CONVENTION.

By J. Jones.

Endorsed By Woodworkers' Industrial Union of New York City. ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Industrial Workers of the World.

Sec. 2. It shall consist of two (2) branches—one a propaganda branch, the other an industrial branch.

Sec. 3. The industrial branch shall be composed of actual wageworkers, brought together in an organization embodying three Industrial Departments, Industrial Sub-Departments, Industrial Unions, Local Unions, Branches and Individual Members.

(a) A Department shall be based on one of the three natural monopolies and shall consist of three Sub-Departments.

(b) A Sub-Department shall be based on one of the three sub-divisions of a monopoly and shall consist of all Industrial Unions based on said sub-division.

(c) An Industrial Union shall be based on one of the least possible number of sub-divisions of a Sub-Department and shall consist of all Local Unions based on said sub-division.

(d) Local Unions shall be based on one of the least possible number of sub-divisions of a Sub-Department and shall consist of all Branch Unions based on said sub-division, in a given locality.

(e) Branch Unions shall be composed of all the actual wageworkers in a given shop or corporation, in a given locality.

(f) Individual members shall be the employees of the organization.

Sec. 4. The Industrial Departments and sub-divisions shall have complete industrial autonomy in the respective internal affairs, provided the general executive board shall have the power to control in matters concerning the interests of the general organization.

Sec. 5. (a) The Industrial Departments shall be designated as follows: Department No. 1. Agriculture. Department No. 2. Transportation. Department No. 3. Mining. (b) The Sub-Departments shall be designated as follows: Dept. No. 1. Sub-Department No. 1. Forestry.

Dept. No. 1. Sub-Department No. 2. General Farming. Dept. No. 1. Sub-Department No. 3. Stock Farming. Dept. No. 2. Sub-Department No. 1. Land.

Dept. No. 2. Sub-Department No. 2. Water. Dept. No. 2. Sub-Department No. 3. Air. Dept. No. 3. Sub-Department No. 1. Clay, Salt and Stone.

Dept. No. 3. Sub-Department No. 2. Coal and Oil. Dept. No. 3. Sub-Department No. 3. Metal. (c) The Industrial Unions shall be designated on the following plan:

Dept. No. 1. Sub-Dept. No. 1. Industrial Union No. 1. Foresters. Dept. No. 1. Sub-Dept. No. 1. Industrial Union No. 2. Lumber Jacks.

Dept. No. 1. Sub-Dept. No. 1. Industrial Union No. 3. Saw Mill Workers. Dept. No. 1. Sub-Dept. No. 1. Industrial Union No. 4. Furniture Workers.

Dept. No. 1. Sub-Dept. No. 1. Industrial Union No. 5. Piano Workers. Dept. No. 1. Sub-Dept. No. 1. Industrial Union No. 6. Mill Work Workers.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. The propaganda branch of the I. W. W. shall be composed of all persons who subscribe to the principles and abide by the constitution of the I. W. W., brought together in an organization embodying leagues, branches and individual members.

form of organization did not tally with the facts.

I found that the A. F. of L. had been organized on the ability of certain men to handle certain tools, for instance "The International Association of Machinists" and that this form of organization cut up a capitalist industrial unit into innumerable parts.

I found that the I. W. W. had been organized on the ability of certain men to do a certain class of work, for instance "The Mining Department of the I. W. W.," and that this form of organization cut a capitalist industrial unit into departments.

I found that these two forms of organization were a travesty on a capitalist industrial unit.

I found that the "Steel Trust," the highest type of capitalist industry, in its course of evolution had monopolized the source of its raw material.

This is the key to the whole proposition. A trust or industry is not secure unless it controls the source of its raw material, and if it wants to retain all the benefits of that control, it must also control all the sources of materials used in finishing its product and all the steps of manufacture, until the final one of distribution or sale of that product.

The "Steel Trust" or "Standard Oil" system in its course of evolution tends to the control of all the natural resources of the earth, and we, looking forward to the industrial commonwealth, must build our organization on facts, not on fancies.

Therefore, I have worked out the enclosed amendments to the constitution, with the explanations which I deem necessary.

In regard to Sec. 2, Article 1, the preamble states, "the POLITICAL as well as on the INDUSTRIAL field and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an ECONOMIC organization." Others have intimated that only a political party was secure in carrying on propaganda. Others that a political economic organization is the industrially organized working class "looking forward to the overthrow of capitalism."

Now when you look at the industries of capitalism, they are not its economic organization.

When you look at the political organization of capitalism, it is not its economic organization.

The political is its propaganda branch. The industries are its industrial branch.

The two together make up its economic organization.

An order leaves 26 Broadway to the propaganda and industrial branch and their united strength is hurled at a rival.

So in line with this we must of necessity adopt this section.

Yours for industrial freedom NOW, J. A. JONES.

FROM I. U. NO. 419, REDLANDS, CAL.

At regular business meeting of Aug. 30, 1908, held by Local No. 419, I. W. W., Redlands, Cal., it was moved, seconded and carried that we recommend the following for the consideration of the Fourth Annual Convention of the I. W. W., which convenes on Sept. 21, 1908, to-wit: That the membership of Industrial Dept's be cut down from 10,000 to 5,000, at least, at this time, and that the I. W. W. now proceed to organize a Mining Dept. of the I. W. W., and for this reason, that, seeing that the W. F. of M. has gone on record as opposed to the I. W. W., and plainly shows it is lost to the industrial movement, and, moreover, seeing that there are some 3,000 or more revolutionists in the W. F. of M. who would doubtless willingly rally to the I. W. W. whenever the call should come to them, we should give these revolutionary miners in the W. F. of M. a chance to take their logical place within our industrial ranks.

H. S. CARROLL, Financial Secretary.

CONVENTION NOTES.

Next issue of the I. U. B. will contain a full and detailed report of convention proceedings. Order in advance a sufficient number of Bulletins for the members of your local. \$1.00 for a bundle of 100.

THE WORKING-CLASS SPEAKS.

"WHEREAS, M. R. Preston and J. Smith, of Nevada, are forcibly detained in the Nevada State Penitentiary, as a result of their faithful service to the cause of the working class; and

WHEREAS, we realize that picketing is a function that is essential toward the maintaining of labor organizations; and

WHEREAS, we realize that Smith and Preston were convicted by a Bourgeois-minded court and jury of a crime of which these labor representatives were innocent: THEREFORE, Be it Resolved, That the Socialist Party of the State of California in convention assembled pledges itself to do all in its power to swing open the prison gates and allow Smith and Preston to assume once more their position in the advancing army of the class-conscious proletariat."

At the State convention of the So-

NOTICE.

Send all contributions for the Preston and Smith Defense Fund to Denver as per instructions on the leaflet.

NOTICE TO I. W. W. MEMBERS IN BUFFALO.

Local No. 517 (Polish local) moved into new headquarters, located at 1219 Broadway. Everybody is welcome.

THE CHAINS OF SLAVERY.

Passadena, Cal., June 8, 1908. In view of the bitter struggle now being waged against the working class...

As we take a glance at the present conditions of the human race, especially in this country...

Experience of the past has taught us that we should not rely upon what someone might tell us...

If he is of the opinion that he and his government were born here...

When we rise in the morning our stomachs begin to revolt, and we are forced, for the fear of hunger...

Now, fellow workingman, having outlined to you to some extent the conditions of the working class...

of grain and put it on my shoulder. In the meantime he rides on the back of the mule...

The working class must organize in a political organization which says that the emancipation of the working class can only be accomplished...

The Industrial Unionist having been taught by experience of the past, says that in order to better the conditions of the working class...

It is therefore the aim of the socialists to organize the working class in a revolutionary body, such as the Industrial Workers of the World...

With capitalism is just like with a human being, first when it is born it is in its infancy...

To some people this question is not of much importance, because they think it's hundreds of years away...

The Mission of the Toilers. Now, fellow workingman, having outlined to you to some extent the conditions of the working class...

you to wake up and put your thinking caps on and keep them on for the balance of your lives.

TRAGEDIES OF PROLETARIAN LIFE.

By J. E. 456. He was above middle height, of athletic build and wiry frame with fair hair, blue eyes and pleasing face...

His friends looked curiously at him and unanimously queried: "What was that?" "Mac" was equally surprised...

CONSTITUTIONS IN LETTISH. \$5 per Hundred. ADDRESS TO WAGE WORKERS IN PORTUGUESE.

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Industrial Workers of the World \$3.50 a hundred prepaid. Industrial Union Handbook No. 1

Wm. E. Trautmann 212 Bush Temple Chicago - Illinois

ing-class—I will now go back on my principles—everything! Must I repudiate the Socialist cause?

"Good evening to ye. How are ye all?" was the brief, but good-natured reply of "Mac."

"Get him a chair," said another dictatorially. "Mac" prevented further argument by procuring himself a seat.

Order bundles, but also send the cash on. 1017 Accushnet St., New Bedford, Mass.

ADDRESS TO WAGE WORKERS IN PORTUGUESE. Send to Wm. Yates, 1017 Accushnet St., New Bedford, Mass.

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Wm. E. Trautmann 212 Bush Temple Chicago - Illinois

Wm. E. Trautmann 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...

CAN YOU make the other man see just why it is that he can not get all he produces under the wage system? If not, read Value, Price and Profit, and then try again.

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS. Leaflets in English, per 1,000—Address to Wage Workers \$1.50

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