

ST. JOHN IN NEW YORK. On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock, at 64 East 4th St., Fellow Worker Vincent St. John delivered an address under the auspices of the I. W. W. Before a large and attentive audience of between 200 and 300 he gave a thorough exposition of the civilized plane upon which the Industrial Union Movement will gather the workers for the task of overthrowing the present system of industrial barbarity and re-establishing society upon the basis of industrial democracy.

Tracing the development of society's productive forces up to the present and paralleling with the development of labor's forces and tactics in the struggle engendered by capitalist ascendancy, he brought forth the tactical solution of the workers' present enslavement and demonstrated the correctness of the posture of the I. W. W.

With unerring precision he shattered the claim of craft unions as represented by the A. F. of L., proving their very existence to be a negation of their supposed principles.

"If," said St. John, "the interests of the workers and their employers were mutual and reciprocating, labor needs no organization to make the employers see the point."

"The conditions gained by contracts," he continued, "are the price of treachery to the rest of our class, and when the employer has beaten labor to its knees with the aid of his contract scabs, he proceeds to reduce the organized tools to the same dead level of abasement."

In contrast to the fallacies of A. F. of L. teachings and tactics, the attention of the workers was directed to the revolutionary posture of the I. W. W., and the logical tactics flowing therefrom.

Organizing the workers at the point of production and specializing that organization according to the nature of the industry and the commodity produced, craft barriers are dissolved, unity of purpose and action attained and the control of the products of their labor by the workers is secured.

As the industry in which a worker may be placed threads its way through the industrial fabric, so will his organization extend, being coextensive with the industry itself, and connection with the kindred industries at the point of contact secured through the grouping of all such in departments.

The last link in the chain of solidarity is forged by uniting these departments in a representative General Executive Board.

Throughout his entire address, Fellow Worker St. John held the closest attention of his audience and at its conclusion the applause was genuine and generous.

at the time I was trying to organize the slaves of that place. We next went to Congress, the worst scab hole in Arizona. The looks of that place were enough to drive a man "nutty." From there we went to Wickenburg, but this place was full of jobless slaves. We started across the desert towards the Colorado River, stopping at all the mining camps, but could not find a master at any of them.

We crossed the Colorado on the first of February into California, the state of little matches and big scabs. When we struck the main line of the A. T. & S. F. we found the road lined with idle men—pr what the parasites call hoboes. On Feb. 29, I attended the meeting of Mojave Miners' Union, W. F. M. At one time they had a good local—one that a worker could feel proud to belong to. But what a change had taken place. All the radical men were gone, and the local was run in the interest of the company. I was informed that they would not allow a Socialist in camp. And when I got the floor to speak and started to talk on Industrial Unionism, one of the good company tools made a motion that I be barred from the floor. The motion carried, but after the meeting was adjourned I took the floor and showed up the company tools.

We then crossed the hills and went to the fruit country. But we found conditions there in a horrible state. Men with families could not make enough to live on. We arrived at Graniteville in the Sierra Mountains, April 8. I got a job in the mines, worked ten days, got fired and put on the blacklist for being an agitator, and was forced to walk out of camp. I then went to the lumber camps, but there was no work. Have been in Reno, Nevada for some time, but the town is full of idle men and no work. Have tried to organize a local of the I. W. W., but the workers are so full of political dope and are so afraid they may lose their jobs that it is impossible to organize at this time. But we will get a good local here in time.

The I. W. W. offers us the only solution for the present condition, and the only method of overthrowing the present system. So keep at it, you hobo agitators.

F. H. LITTLE, A. Hobo Miner.

AS TO PROPAGANDA LEAGUES. Editor Industrial Union Bulletin:

At an executive mass meeting of Locals 382, 432 and 178, I. W. W., of Seattle, Oct. 24, 1908, the following resolution was adopted and the undersigned committee appointed to draft reasons therefor to be submitted to the next executive mass meeting for approval, and to be published in the Industrial Union Bulletin when approved.

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this executive mass meeting that Propaganda Leagues be not established unless composed of actual wage workers."

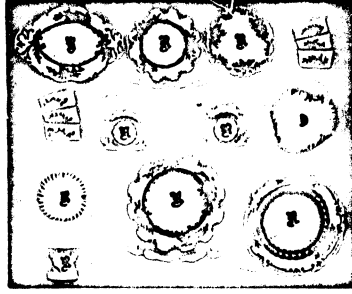
The reasons advanced are that the words, "actual members of the working class" are ambiguous, and may be made to include workers who are not actual wage workers, other than members of the families of wage workers not exploiters of labor; and it is evident that, as "actual members of the working class" can be extended to mean others than actual wage workers, the Propaganda Leagues will be composed of outsiders besides members of the I. W. W.; that schemes are liable to be hatched in this organization for the control of the I. W. W., resulting in the forming of a counter organization within the I. W. W., the friction of which results in dissension and finally disruption. The resultant of a similar condition is now to be seen throughout the I. W. W.

It is also not clear what will govern the general organizer in determining the necessity of propaganda leagues.

We call attention to the fact that it is more difficult to disband an organization against its will than it is to form it, therefore if the I. W. W. is to inaugurate propaganda leagues, it behooves us to so word the constitution that there is the minimum of liability to misconstruction.

Ernest Crane, Secretary, 1048 South Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.

WHY, LADY, JUST THINK OF IT!



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LITHOGRAPHS SHOWING FULL SET SENT ON APPLICATION

(Continued from page 3.) salaries be paid as soon as finances will permit." Part 2 of report was then read and adopted by the convention with two votes dissenting, to-wit: "This committee would recommend also that until the general organization is in a better financial condition that no organizers be employed except they agree to make themselves self-sustaining by the sale of literature and buttons and volunteer contributions from local unions and sympathizers, this not to exceed the fixed rate of pay, weekly reports to be made to the general secretary-treasurer." The committee reported that pages 7 and 8 of the reports of General Secretary St. John be referred to committee on constitution, also page 9 regarding national secretaries.

Motion to concur in report carried. The committee recommended that the balance of the report of the General Organizer be filed; that 76 new locals were organized during year, of which 20 disbanded, leaving now 164 locals in good standing. Report of committee was adopted. Resolution No. 21 and 21A from local Union No. 6 was reported on by the grievance committee as follows: "We, your committee on grievances, sustain the protest of Local Union No. 6, Cincinnati, only so far as organizers keeping the money for charter fee and stamps are concerned. We would recommend that the constitutional committee bring in an amendment to the constitution making it mandatory on all locals, district councils and National Industrial Unions to remit all money for charter fee and stamps direct to headquarters."

Moved the report be adopted, and the recommendations concurred in. Motion carried unanimously. Resolution No. 17, submitted in a form of letter against Fellow Worker H. B. Williams. Committee on grievances submitted two reports, the majority report signed by Hestlewood and McArthur recommending that the charges be not sustained, and a minority report signed by Rosener in which he recommends that the protest be sustained.

F. Miller moved and it was seconded that the majority report be concurred in. Amendment was made to the motion by Sautter and duly seconded to substitute minority report for the report of the majority. Williams in defense stated that the telegram promising ten dollars per week should have been a good offer, as he was living then on 30 cents a day, but that he gave his reasons why he could not proceed to Philadelphia in a letter to the general secretary-treasurer, and suggested that somebody else be sent who could speak either German or Yiddish.

Question called for, minority report was adopted with five dissenting votes. Motion was made to adjourn at 8 o'clock a. m. Amendment offered to make it 7 o'clock, amendment was put and lost, motion was also defeated. Horts moved and it was seconded that the officers of the organization be elected. Chair ruled that such a motion would not be in order at this time.

Rosener moved and it was seconded to adjourn to 9 o'clock Thursday, amendment made to make it 8 o'clock. Amendment was put and lost, original motion was also defeated. Constitution committee reported on proposition submitted by Local Union No. 179 to strike out Sections 11 and 12 of Article 3, and recommended

THE NEW PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

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

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

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with the capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution:

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I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS. Industrial Union HANDBOOK No. 1 By Wm. E. Trautmann. Give an outline of the Structure of Industrial Unions and Analysis of the Preamble, by A. S. Edwards. Very useful in arriving at an understanding of the form of organization of the Industrial Workers of the World \$2.50 a hundred prepaid Industrial Union HANDBOOK No. 2 MEANS AND METHODS By Wm. E. Trautmann. PART I To know what Industrial Unionism is you must read what is said about it by its friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. \$2.50 a hundred prepaid PART II (same as above) Industrial Union HANDBOOK In Italian, per hundred, \$3.00 In Polish, per hundred, \$3.00 In Finnish, per hundred, \$3.00 NOTE - The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office have the postage of express charges paid in advance.

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ADDRESS TO WAGE WORKERS IN PORTUGUESE. Send to Wm. Yates, 1617 Acorn St., New Bedford, Mass.

SPokane. Building Contractors' Industrial Union No. 222, meets at I. W. W. Hall, 184 Washington Street, every Monday night at 8 o'clock. All men working in the building trades are cordially invited to join. Initiation fee 50 cents, monthly dues 50 cents. H. C. CHINN, Recording Secretary, W. E. TRAUTMANN, Financial Secretary.