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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

IMPORTANT TO READERS OF THE BULLETIN.

FELLOW WORKERS:

You all realize the utmost importance of the Bulletin to the organization. It is the means of communication between the members of the organization. It is the one and only avenue of publicity that the organization has. All of you must have realized the effort it has cost to maintain the Bulletin. The temporary suspension of the Bulletin has served to emphasize these facts. The present situation in the labor movement of this country makes it more than ever imperative that the WEEKLY BULLETIN be assured. In order to have the paper on a self-sustaining basis at the subscription price of 50 cents per year, 20,000 copies must be printed. Until this number is had the cost of issuing the Bulletin will be an expense on the organization. To meet this expense we are submitting the following propositions to the readers of the Bulletin: 1. Are you willing to contribute the sum of 50 cents or more as a donation to the Bulletin in the present emergency? 2. Are you in favor of raising the subscription price of the Bulletin to \$1.00 per year? Cut out the below coupon and send it in at once with your answers to the above questions. VINCENT ST. JOHN.

Vincent St. John, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois.

I hereby enclose . . . . . as a donation to the INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN SUSTAINING FUND, which you will please acknowledge receipt of in the paper.

I vote . . . . . raising the subscription price of the INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN from 50 cents to \$1.00 per year.

Name . . . . . Address . . . . .

SPECIAL AGITATION FOR A SHORTER WORK DAY.

The last issue of the Bulletin contained articles from several fellow workers touching upon the "problem of the unemployed," and the possible relief or solution thereof. Among other suggestions was that of Fellow Worker B. E. Nilsson's, that "the I. W. W. take up for special propaganda the evil of enforced idleness and the only remedy for this evil under capitalist rule, which is a shorter work day."

This suggestion is timely, and should be given due consideration by the membership of the Industrial Workers of the World. In the minds of some, its danger may seem to lie in the possibility of too much emphasis being placed upon an "immediate demand," important as that demand may be. However, we do not anticipate any such danger at this stage of the organization's experience.

In the theoretical or formative period of a movement, extreme views are apt to develop and hold sway for a time among different elements. The I. W. W. has been no exception to the rule, although as a whole our organization has avoided extremes on any essential principle or tactical position. For instance, the revolt against the "job trust" features of craft unionism—high initiation fees, high dues, etc.—led to the proposition from some of our locals that the I. W. W. should do away with the initiation fee altogether. Some members even went to the extreme of proposing that dues should also be eliminated and the organization depend for its maintenance upon voluntary contributions exclusively. The second proposal has never gained much headway, while the first was voted impracticality universal application—to say nothing of a sense of irresponsibility which the absence of definite financial obligation tends to engender in members thus acquired. The proposition may be regarded as settled by the I. W. W. as far as the necessity of initiation fees and dues is concerned. Only under exceptional conditions can the absence of the former be justified. And the general constitution, by fixing the maximum initiation fee at \$5.00 and the minimum at nothing, thereby provides for every contingency and at the same time emphasizes the vital distinction in this matter between the craft union and the industrial union, namely: that while the former breeds seeds by prohibitive admission fees, the latter offers no excuse to any worker to remain outside the organization on account of the requirements for admission.

Again, at the outset of the I. W. W.'s experience there was the tendency among many members to sneer at "immediate demands," and to denigrate as "pure and simple" any I. W. W. speaker or organizer who emphasized the possibility of improving conditions in the shop by raising wages or shortening the work day. Possibly some of the objections on that score were well founded. But in the main, too little, rather than too much, agitation looking to definite improvement in the conditions of the workers under capitalism, has hitherto been the order of the day.

We do not share the view that the unemployed can be entirely eliminated under the capitalist system. But that unemployment can be greatly reduced in volume by the action of an economic organization in shortening the work day and dividing up the work at hand, goes without much argument.

NOT THROUGH LEGISLATION, NOR BY "ORGANIZING THE UNEMPLOYED" OUTSIDE THE WORK SHOPS; BUT BY A UNIVERSAL REDUCTION OF HOURS, THEREBY PUTTING NUMBERS OF THE UNEMPLOYED AT WORK IN THE SHOPS—THAT IS THE ONLY PRACTICAL MEANS OF RELIEVING

THE EVER INCREASING COMPETITION IN THE LABOR MARKET.

To this end industrial organization is requisite; and as pointed out by Fellow Worker Nilsson, special agitation by the I. W. W. for a shorter work day "is in line with our final aim," inasmuch as it emphasizes the necessity of an economic organization not only powerful enough to "fight the everyday battle" for better working conditions, but also "to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown." At the same time it affords to I. W. W. propaganda a concrete proposition that cannot fail to appeal to the working class.

APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS—MEN AND WOMEN. E. S. Nelson, Chicago.

The object of this appeal is not merely to describe the miserable social and economic conditions of the working class. It is the cause of these conditions, and the principles, organization and methods through which the cause can be eliminated, that we herein shall give first consideration to.

The cause of the poverty and suffering of the workers is to be found in this system of exploitation under which we exist and toil. Labor produces all wealth, but the wealth does not accrue to the laborer, but to the owners of the social labor product which the workers receive is barely enough for their subsistence, far less sufficient to make life worth living. On the other hand, the owners of the social labor product, which the owners of the machinery of production—the capitalist class—usurp, enables them to live in luxury and profusion. The capitalist class is satisfied, but we are not, because as an organized class we shall possess the economic power, that is, the power to change conditions to our own satisfaction.

TRENDS THAT MUST BE OBTAINED.

Editor Bulletin: I am sending you an article to be published in the Industrial Union Bulletin. The article is probably a little long, but I would like to bring this matter before the members, as so many have a notion that if you put out a political party, all you have to do then is to organize and carry on the work of actually building the working class commonwealth. This is especially true of the Socialist Party members, who don't seem to know what industrial unionism really means. The "ballot of the ballot" is their cry, and because their expectations of the ballot have been dashed to the ground, they are wildly talking of armed revolution.

Such madness must be combatted. The prostitute leaders who get their meat tickets off the workers will not, if they know better (they are mostly woefully ignorant, however), tell the workers better. The pure and simple craft unionist and the political Socialist are both leading into a quagmire; it remains for the industrialist to begin and carry on the work of actually building the working class commonwealth.

Too many cannot or do not see how it is possible to build up the power of the workers so that a practically bloodless revolution can take place. They are imbued with the erroneous notion that the heads of the ballot have been dashed to the ground, they are wildly talking of armed revolution. Such madness must be combatted. The prostitute leaders who get their meat tickets off the workers will not, if they know better (they are mostly woefully ignorant, however), tell the workers better. The pure and simple craft unionist and the political Socialist are both leading into a quagmire; it remains for the industrialist to begin and carry on the work of actually building the working class commonwealth.

OUR STRENGTH.

(From the Wage Slave.) "Our strength, the strength of the proletariat, is in our muscles, in our hands to cast the ballots, in our fingers to pull triggers. The strength we cannot be stripped of. It is the primitive strength, it is the strength that is to life germane, it is the strength that is stronger than wealth, and that wealth cannot take away. It is the strength of London, through the mouth of Ernest Everhard, on page 135 of "The Iron Heel." This is our strength, vigorously and vividly but not completely depicted. Our strength, the strength of the proletariat, is in our muscles, strong also are our fingers, strong are our ballots, strong also are our bullets, but stronger than all else is the mind that perceives its strength, knows when and where to strike; and so knowing appropriate means to the end, it is the strength of organization and action. Such lines must be economic and industrial; rather than political and physical. We are strongest in the shop. There is our strength. There we must and will win. Evolution is for us; only our mental selves are against us. THE COMMENTATOR.

INTERNATIONALISM AT THE MARSEILLES CONGRESS.

(From the "Industrialist," London, England.)

After the terrible drama of Villeneuve Saint Georges, when the leaders of the Confederation of Labor had been put to jail, by order of our mischievous and stupid rulers, it was obvious to all of us that the French middle class hoped and expected that our men being imprisoned, revolutionism in the Marseilles Congress would be defeated once for all. With their long political experience in that field where a few units are the necessary springs of their parties they thought that the dreaded organization would be killed, when one or two dozens of its leading units would be suppressed. Yet, in the same way that fresh officers were elected on the day after the arrest of our comrades, in the same way as now numerous forces came immediately to strengthen the army of international workers, so a lot of other "militants" were ready to raise the flag of Revolution in the congress and reply in vigorous terms to the stupidities and utters of the reformist class and scabs of all shades.

It is difficult for me to be present in these sittings of the French workers, to report exactly all the interesting events which occurred during these six days. From the first skirmishes, Reformism was easily beaten out. A most remarkable thing, wrote comrade Grandjeon, on his return, was that immense number of revolted arriving from all our provinces with the desire to "vote for the most violent motion" without any restriction, because they are all inflamed with the same desire to fight and pull down the capitalist tyranny.

One of the most important questions that was to be studied in these sittings was the international connection between the sundry organizations of syndicalist and unionist workers now existing on the surface of the planet. It is the task of the International Office, established in Berlin, to bring together our French Confederation of Labor with the organizations in the other countries. Up to the present, the only signs of activity displayed by that office were in its holding conferences in which the secretaries of the state organizations of workers were present. There, only administrative and statistical questions were examined, a work of no use at all was done. It was not worth the trouble to spend time and money in sending delegates.

In the year 1905 our Confederation of Labor asked for the questions of Anti-Militarism, General Strike, and others to be studied in these sittings. The International office replied that these interested only the political parties. The question was debated at the Amiens Congress (1906). It was decided that the Confederation of Labor again should insist on having these questions studied, and if refused, should connect directly with the organizations in other countries, without using the services of the International Office. Invited to the Christiania Conference (1907), the Secretary of the Confederation of Labor replied that he would not attend, unless the questions above were to be studied. In answer to this, the Conference declared that neither theoretical questions nor tactics and tendencies could be discussed there, and urged the French workers to discuss them with their political organization or in the International Socialist Congresses. Taking no notice of the suggestions made by Niel and Coupat, those paragons of reformism, who wanted to return to the Conference and declare that the Amiens Congress gave power to the Confederation Committee to answer the summons of the International Office by asking them, in the next Conference, to study the question of Internationalism. Indeed, it is easy to realize how important, how vital to us is the question of Internationalism regarding the future of the workers' movement. In the same way as craft unionism is replaced now by industrial unionism wherever the class struggle is fought, so the workers of an industry will begin to discuss that not only have they interests in common with the workers in the other industries, but also and necessarily they have some with their brothers over the frontiers, who suffer from the same barbarous economic conditions. In the same way, endeavor to become free from them. Internationalism is a necessity of the present time. Internationalism will be practiced between us from now as soon as a conflict of importance will arise between the employer and the exploited in one or the other of our nations. And it will assume many forms such as raising funds, exchanging children of the strikers, preventing the reformist leaders from acting, boycotting products, refusing to continue to work in order to show one's solidarity with the revolted. Similar rule to be applied regarding the victims of the lockouts, regarding the victims of the arbitrary measures from our governments.

Internationalism between us will help the anti-militarist propaganda in every possible circumstance, and the workers in every country will refuse to fight against the workers of other countries, will reply to the appeal to war by the general strike, and do every effort in their power to stop the criminal deeds dreamed and hoped by their masters. Internationalism will exist between us regarding the questions of the unemployed, which can be solved only by the international agreement of the organized workers. So we will seek for the ways and means to help the unemployed workers, not only in indicating to them where and when work can be found in the world, but also in trying to solve practically the problems of working for all and living in the right way. The question of the unemployed is of international concern, and will only be solved by the establishment of a new organization of society, where every man or woman will have the right and the possibility to work, and will receive in return the share of welfare and comfort in accordance with his own wants. Over all, Internationalism will prove to be an essential question to us, while giving the conscious workers the way.

AGITATE. Agitate all the time. Agitate everywhere. Agitate amongst your family. Agitate amongst your friends. Agitate amongst your shopmates. Agitate amongst your enemies. Agitate for the revolution. Agitate about the horrible condition of the working class. Agitate about the good conditions of the capitalist class. Agitate for the organization that intends to abolish those conditions. Be sure you know what you are talking about. Post yourself.

Local St. Branch 1 (Grandnavian), Chicago, Illinois, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. at Glenwood Hall, 1753 North Clark St. Regular business meetings will be held every first and third, and dances and entertainments all other days invited. RICH STRONBERG, Secretary, 266 E. State Ave. Chicago, Ill.

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THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE PROLETARIAT.

(From the International Socialist Review.)

There is much popular confusion regarding the nature of political action and its relation to economic movements.

Economic power and political power are one in substance. The economic power of an individual is not political power, but labor organized as economic power.

The capitalist class is vested with this possession and control of the means of subsistence. Every power exerted by the capitalist class is an emanation of this fundamental control.

Political parties, congresses, courts, presidents, and all other forms of political organization, are subservient agencies of the economic dominion of the capitalist.

No class without economic power ever exerts any political power, and its political power is determined entirely by the form of its economic power.

The political power of the capitalist arises entirely from his control of the means of production is proved by the fact that the capitalist loses his political power when he loses his control of the means of production.

This concentrated movement of the means of production, or capital, in the hands of a few capitalists, and steadily concentrates itself in the hands of a decreasing group of capitalists.

What is the political potentiality of the small capitalist? It is nothing. In his party, and his political representation in Congress and in the executive government are merely the decayed forms of paralyzed functions.

The economic power of the small capitalist has withdrawn from these forms. But in the great capitalist class within whose hands capital is concentrating itself.

The essence of the economic power of the means of production is its command of the social labor power of the working class. The capitalist, because of his possession of the means of production, controls the social labor power of the working class.

If the capitalist should lose his control of the social labor power of the proletariat, he would lose his control of all government and every social power.

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(From the International Socialist Review.)

Every social class develops a political organization adapted to the expression of its economic power.

The political power of the trades unions is dormant and potential, and will remain so until the trades unions reorganize into general industrial class union.

The Socialist parties are not political organizations of the proletariat. The spokesmen of these organizations regard political or economic functions as independent functions.

These parties seem to believe that the class ownership of the means of production is merely a matter of legal title.

The political power of the proletariat is not independent of its economic power. The political field is not separate from the economic field.

The political power of the proletariat, as of every class, is in its economic power. The social labor power is enclosed within the economic field and the economic field of the proletariat is in the industrial field.

The Socialist parties are essentially educational and propaganda organizations. As political organizations, they are imitations of the old capitalist political forms.

The political consciousness of the proletariat will be hastened by the pressure of capitalist exploitation. Capitalist exploitation of surplus value is exhausting the purchasing power of the world market.

The capitalist process is organizing the social labor power of the proletariat. The growing organization of the social labor power will reflect itself in the proletarian consciousness as the form of its political power.

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THE INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

E. J. B. Allen, in "Les Temps Nouveaux," Paris.

For many years there had been a growing discontent amongst thinking workers over the bankruptcy of the trades unions.

When the Industrial Workers of the World was formed in 1905 we had all particulars connected with its origin and purpose and we wished to emulate them, in having a genuine fighting organization.

Before we could spread our propaganda very far we found that the officials of all the so-called socialist parties were against us.

The nearest analogy to the present situation here, is the position of the "free unions" of Germany. They, too, have the hostility and boycotting by the Social Democrats.

The affair of Victor Grayson is being used by us to open the workers' eyes. Through the parliamentary road, the Centralist unions that are chiefly in the hands of the Social Democrats.

The way in which the railway workers have been betrayed, as well as the members in the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and we are getting a great deal of support from the rebels on the railways.

Needless to say "our friends," the police, are very much upset at our agitation, and are continually following comrades, finding out what they like to do.

It is funny, isn't it? There are over 130 different unions which have failed to organize more than one-tenth of the workers here, and because we propose to form a revolutionary industrial union, all the trade union officials and socialist party leaders thunder at us.

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BULLETIN SUSTAINING FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Local 157, New Bedford (\$1.00), W. E. Jackson (\$1.00), K. A. Humphrey (\$1.00), etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Local 85, Branch 1, on pledge (\$5.00), Richard Smith, on list (\$1.00), G. R. Colas, 25c; S. Nelson, 25c; F. Roberts, 50c; R. Nicholson, 25c, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes J. C. Sanders, on list (\$1.00), J. C. Sanders, 50c; Jacob Wagner, 25c; J. Casner, 25c; H. M. Scott, 75c; H. Chilton, 50c; A. Friend of I. W. W., \$1.00, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes H. Trivelpiece, on list (\$1.00), Bodansky, on list (\$1.00); Bolognini, \$1.00; C. Fischer, 25c; E. Moynella, 50c; G. C. Vincent, \$1.00, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Previously acknowledged (\$155.84), Total (\$179.84).

MAKING A WATCH BY MACHINERY.

In the big stamping room of the modern watch factory are hundreds of little machines of various shapes arranged in long rows.

Small and compact, they do the work of a hundred hands, and do it with a precision and accuracy utterly impossible where hand labor is employed.

Now let us see one of these machines in action. Here is a screw maker that turns out the tiny bits of metal used to hold certain parts of the movement in place.

Another interesting process is the making of hairsprings. The hairspring is made from round, annealed steel wire of a most delicate grade.

The New York Industrial District Council is prepared to furnish lectures to any and all labor organizations, especially to non-affiliated labor unions.

ATTENTION COAL MINERS OF THE INTERMEDIATE DISTRICT AND ALL OTHERS. J. J. Eitzer, G. E. B. member of the I. W. W., is now starting on this district, and all miners or other workers who desire his service or wish any information about the I. W. W., should communicate with him at 215 Spruce St., Scranton, Pa.

1 cent each copy; 25 cents for ten; 1.00 for fifty; 4.00 for one hundred; 8.00 for two hundred.

The Fourth Annual Convention of The I. W. W.

TENTH DAY'S SESSION—Continued.

Committee recommended on Article 2, Section 3, that "The General Secretary and General Organizer shall have a voice, but no vote in the affairs of the general executive board."

Committee recommends on Article 2, Section 2F, the following addition to the section: Local Industrial Unions and local recruiting unions within the district defined in the charter of a District Council shall be required to maintain their affiliation with said Council.

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ALBERT E. AVERILL. Rochester, Maine. A Study Course in Socialism. The International Socialist Review starts with its November number a Study Course in Socialism, prepared by Joe E. Cohen, essay enough for a workingman to enjoy and understand through enough to give him an insight into capitalist society that will make him doubly effective as a fighter for the Revolution.

WOODWORKERS OF NEW YORK. Local 480, I. W. W., meets every first and third Wednesday evening at Headquarters of the New York Industrial District Council, 125th Street. Woodworkers of any branch should attend.

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nature of the secretary. All appeals from decisions of the editor to be submitted to the general executive board, which has full power and authority over the official organ."

Motion was made to adopt report of the committee. Motion was lost.

Motion was made by Hertz, seconded by McArthur, that the constitution remain as it is. Motion carried, four votes dissenting. The committee does not concur in the amendments of Local 530 to Section 10, Art. 2, to-wit:

"The general secretary-treasurer, assistant secretary and editor of the Bulletin shall not be eligible to the same office for more than four consecutive years." Vail submitted a minority report to adopt the amendment of Local Union No. 530.

Moved by Rosener and seconded that the minority report be adopted. Motion lost. Moved and seconded to concur in the report of the committee. Motion carried.

Committee recommends an addition to Section 5, Art. 3, as follows: "No general executive officer of the organization or parts thereof or any salaried organizer shall be permitted to accept any office in any political organization, nor shall they be allowed to accept any nomination for any political office except permission is granted by a referendum vote of the entire organization."

Amendment was made by A. Yates and seconded that "No member of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be permitted," and so forth.

After some discussion the amendment was voted down, the one vote dissenting of Rosener, who stated that the convention had gone as far in repudiating political parties that it ought to go to the limit.

Original motion to adopt the report of committee carried. Committee recommends the adoption of a new Section 17 to Article 3 to read as follows: "The general office shall forward printed ballots in sufficient number to National Industrial Unions, Industrial District Councils, or in localities where neither are established, direct to the locals. Secretaries of the Industrial Unions, or Industrial District Councils, shall in turn forward such ballots to the locals affiliated with. Secretaries of locals shall send by mail to every member in good standing one ballot, which the member at the next meeting deposits, duly marked and signed, with the election committee. Members prevented from attending the local's meeting through excusable causes, such as sickness or night work, shall send their ballot by mail, duly marked.

The election committee shall be held responsible for a full vote of the local's entire membership."

Motion was made by Stark, seconded by McArthur, to table the report. Motion lost.

Motion was made by Williams, seconded by House, to refer the matter to the incoming executive board. Motion carried, three votes against.

Committee on constitution reports on the amendment of Local Union No. 165, Br. 2, to Art. 3, Section 16, to-wit: "To insert a new section in the constitution to provide that the members of the general executive board at present elected from the floor of the convention shall in future be elected by a referendum of all the membership, in the same manner as the general secretary-treasurer and general organizer."

The committee reported that in their judgment Section 16 of Article 3, on referendums as amended by the convention covered the matter.

The chair ruled that the constitution committee was in error. Moved and seconded that the convention adopt the propositions of the local. Amendment made by Hertz, seconded by Morishey, that the constitution remain as it is. Amendment carried.

Committee concurs in the new section of article 2, submitted by local union No. 179, to-wit: "The members of the general executive board shall have power to visit any subordinate body of the I. W. W., and have full authority to examine and audit all accounts of said subordinate bodies, and also to compel the use of the universal system of bookkeeping as adopted by the conventions of the I. W. W. from time to time." Motion was made to adopt this report of the committee. Motion carried, one vote dissenting.

Committee recommends that the recommendations of Local Union No. 530 be adopted.

420 to-wit: 1. To compel members of the I. W. W. to discuss organization affairs within the organization. 2. To compel the correct use of the label. 3. To prevent I. W. W. members working for the same employer for less wages than A. F. of L. members." Be referred to the incoming general executive board. Motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee carried. Committee concurs in amendments of Local Union No. 530 to Article 7, to-wit: That sections 1, 2 and 3 be stricken out and the following substituted: "The dues received by the general organization shall be divided as follows: Ten per cent of all dues received shall be placed in a defense fund, the remaining 90 per cent to be placed in the general fund." (Local No. 15 of New York submits 15 per cents to be deposited in a defense fund.) Motion was made to concur in the report of the committee. Motion carried, two votes dissenting. Committee reports on amendments submitted by Local Union No. 530 to Article 2, Section 8, to-wit: "And shall receive a salary of one hundred dollars per month." Committee recommended the adoption with the change that it read "90 dollars per month." Motion to concur in the report of the committee carried. Committee reported on amendments of Local Union 434 to strike out Article 9. Committee reports adversely and submits the following amendment instead: "Proposed amendments to the constitution should be in the hands of the general secretary-treasurer and printed in the official publication at least two months before the assembling of the convention." Motion made to adopt the recommendations of the committee. Motion was carried, four votes dissenting. Committee concurs in the new section submitted by Local Union No. 12 to Article 5, to-wit: "No funds of the general administration of the I. W. W. or subordinate parts thereof shall be used for political party purposes." Motion to concur in the report of the committee carried, three votes dissenting. Committee recommends that the by-laws of bakery workers union No. 46 of New York City be referred to the general executive board. Motion to concur in report carried. It was moved by Vail, seconded by Saunter, that all parts of the constitution conflicting with amendments ratified by a referendum vote be declared null and void. Motion carried. Constitution committee was asked about conventions, and whether the part of the secretaries having a vote at convention had been changed. Committee stated that the constitution had not been amended on that point. Axelson moved, and seconded by McArthur, that committee on constitution be discharged. Motion carried. Whitehead asked whether the proposition of Local Union No. 178 relating to the establishment of supply depots had been acted on. The committee on constitution did not have that matter before them, so it was moved and seconded to refer that matter to the incoming executive board. Motion carried. On the suggestion of Vincent St. John Section 15, Article 3, was amended by vote of convention to read: "Three months before the assembling of the convention." Adopted. It was moved by Miller and seconded by signers required for application for charter, from 10 to 20, and that the basis of representation in the convention be based on an average payment on 20 members for the preceding six months. Motion was carried, three dissenting votes. Motion was made to adjourn to 8 o'clock p. m. Motion lost. Delegate Flynn asked for information as to what the organization committee had done re protest of Local Union No. 179 against the organization of Local Union No. 58. The chairman of the committee on organization answered that the matter did not come up before that committee. Motion carried to refer that matter to the incoming executive board. On motion committee on organization was discharged, also committee on press, and rules and order of business and all other committees. Chair stated that the convention be ready to proceed with the election of officers. Nominations for general secretary-treasurer were called for. J. H. Walsh was nominated; W. E. Trautmann was nominated by Hertz. Trautmann declined, and stating his reasons before the convention, placed the name of Vincent St. John in nomination.

clined, stated that nominations be closed. Motion carried. Walsh desired to have his name withdrawn, but chair ruled declination at such a time out of order. Moved by Stark and seconded that the convention give Walsh the right to withdraw his name. Motion carried. Moved by Heslewood, seconded, that the secretary of the convention cast one vote for Vincent St. John as General Secretary-Treasurer. Motion carried unanimously. Nominations for general organizer were called for. E. J. Foote, J. H. Walsh, W. E. Trautmann, J. P. Thompson and Fred Heslewood were nominated. Heslewood declined. Convention voted by roll call. W. E. Trautmann received 50 votes, Walsh, 5, Foote, 5, Thompson, 2. The chair declared that the names of W. E. Trautmann, 50 votes; H. H. Walsh, 5 votes, and E. J. Foote, 5 votes, will be submitted on the ballots to a referendum vote. Nominations for executive board members were called for. Nominated were: E. G. Flynn, Jos. Ertor, Thos. Whitehead, Thompson, Williams, Trainor, Miller, A. Yates, Wm. Yates, Thos. Cole, Theo. Johnson, J. D. Smith, H. Gaines, Wilson, Flynn, Thompson, Trainor, Miller, Wm. Yates, A. Yates, Theo. Johnson, J. D. Smith declined. As it was incumbent that the National Industrial Union should have a representative on the executive board, Francis Miller was persuaded to stand for election, and in case he should not feel disposed to act, that the National Industrial Union may elect some one else to fill the vacancy. Vote by roll call resulted as follows: Cole received 62 votes; Miller, 56 votes; Ertor, 43 votes; Whitehead, 41 votes; Gaines, 37 votes; Hertz, 21 votes; Williams, 27 votes; Wilson, 7 votes; Conover, 27 votes. The first five receiving the highest number of votes were declared elected. The chair installed the newly elected executive board members. Delegates and officers were called upon to address the convention. St. John, Trautmann, Ertor and others spoke. Ertor referred to the case of the Mexican exiles fighting for the freedom of their country, and that those who had been persecuted had become converts to industrial unionism. Convention went on record as to have resolutions of good cheer adopted for Preston-Smith and the Mexican revolutionists, and also for Albert Ryan of Arizona. Heslewood, Williams, Whitehead, A. Yates, Wm. Yates, Gurley Flynn and others spoke on the prospects of the future and after the Western Overall Brigade had delivered a few songs, "The Red Flag" and "The Marseillaise," the convention adjourned at 9:30 sine die. W. E. TRAUTMANN.

**BANKRUPT GERMAN SYNDICALISM.** (Continued from First Page.) of the whole civilized world, and when a "diplomatic" criminal, in order to detract attention from our own vices, has, for a mere trifle (the conflict of Casablanca) almost involved us in a war with our French brothers; when unemployment and misery weigh heavily upon the international proletariat. It is evident that in such a period, the flagrant contradiction between the revolutionary phraseology and the opportunistic acts, on the part of the Social Democracy and of the great Syndical unions, ought to strike the masses of Germany. The worker who thinks ought indeed to understand the truly conservative and provincial character of a "labor party" whose "grandeur" consists only in phrases or in purely parliamentary threats; which patiently suffers crimes to be committed by the ruling class against the proletariat, only replying occasionally with a resolution of protest. We call to mind how the catastrophe in the Badob mine, which resulted in the death of 341 workers, caused no stir among the masses. The Social Democratic Party made use of the affair only to serve its parliamentary prospects. We should acquaint ourselves with all facts characterizing the actual social situation, in order to open the eyes of the German workers, and to explain to them to what dangers the representative system and the bureaucratic administration in the Social Democratic Party and the Syndical unions, have led. This is the only means by which they may get their bearings in the line of direct action.

**MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY EMBODIED EXECUTIVE BOARD.** T. J. Cole, Railroad Transportation Worker, Blue Island, Ill.; Francis Miller, Textile Worker, Leominster, Mass.; Wm. Yates, R. I.; Thomas Whitehead, Machinist, South Wales; Harry L. Gaines, Building Worker, Lowell, Mass.; Joseph J. Ertor, Metal Worker, San Francisco, Cal. Prepaid sub copies, 25 cents of ten-yearly, \$2.00; half yearly, \$1.00.

**ROBBING BEES.** H. A. Eden, La Platte, Neb. Fellow Workers: It may not be to the point to tell you that I robbed a swarm of bees a few days ago; but that's what I did, and I got a lesson from the job—and a lesson from nature is a pretty good thing. I was quite a capitalist that day, because I needed the honey. I found the bees as easy to rob as a capitalist finds workmen. They didn't fight any more, if as much, for the wealth they produced, as the workmen do. They seem to have a sort of an A. F. of L. union—an organization to wage, not to strike. Thinking it over, I came to the conclusion that the interests of the bees are about like those of the workmen. They work during the summer gathering their wealth, and if some animal don't rob them, they live during the winter when they have no job. So with the workman. Coming back to robbing the bees and their A. F. of L. organization: I went at the job with my arms, hands, face and neck bared, and several thousand bees flying all around. Three of them only stung me, one at a time. That's A. F. of L. methods, all right. I wonder if they are abolitionists. But neither of them stung unless it was cornered so it could not get away. One got tangled in my hair, one under the roll in my sleeve, and one under my thumb. The one in my hair reminded me of a workman in a politics; that wasn't his place, so he died there. The one under my sleeve was like a man crushed by the laws made by the capitalists, in-junctions, etc.; he died, too. And the one under my thumb reminded me of the workman who, as if some starting through the oppression of the capitalists; it is dead, too. They all died without doing any good to their fellow workers or any harm to me. So will the workman when they fight the capitalists with their one-at-a-time, A. F. of L. methods. If the bees had come after me in a bunch they would have won the strike, as I, like other capitalists, am too much of a coward to fight against odds. I need to think bees were fighters as well as workers, and had a little more respect for them than I have now. A capitalist has no respect for his slaves. I do the same with the bees as a capitalist does with the workmen: I take the honey, and give them a poor substitute (some old "alger heel" molasses will do), to keep them alive to work another year. Of course, I own the land and have a right to order the bees off; but through my kindness I allow them to work on it, provided they give me all they produce except a bare existence. So we capitalists are not such bad fellows as some agitators say, for how could the workers live if we didn't allow them on our earth? Hoping some capitalist-minded workman will feel the sting, and make pattern after something besides the bees, I am, Yours for a Real Union of Workers, H. A. EDEN.

**LISTEN, O MY MASTERS.** Have you heard the babies crying in the mills? And the mothers moaning at the task that kills? Have you seen the haunting horror in their eyes, Just before the last hope fades away and dies? Have you ever seen the old men gasp for breath, Begging shelter, food and clothing at the gates of death? Have you ever watched earth's derelicts go down In the hopeless sea of sorrow, sin and doubt? Ah! you say "the child but suffers for the day," That his "reaping where the father sowed the seed?" That "the mother's sin must flower and unfold?" That "the work's another's"—but, you reap the gold! Yes, the strong, upon a baby's labor live, And you rape it of the glory love did give! And you made the law which you proclaim is just, And you grind the nation's life to golden dust! In the holy name of "business" you have done That which Nero's black and scoundrelous soul would shun— Taken bread from those too weak to rise and fight, Seized the pauper's penny and the widow's mite! Listen, O my masters! listen ere we come, Mad to meet you, to the roll of huiler's drum! Listen, O my masters, ere it is too late! Even now men's hearts are flaming into hate!

**COVINGTON HALL.** NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS. All members and sympathizers of the I. W. W. of New York City and vicinity should take notice that local headquarters have just been established by the New York District Council at 29 W. 125th St., room 17, NEW YORK. T. H. URBIG, Secretary. 741 E. 5th St., NEW YORK.

**SENDING COPIES.** Any fellow worker who can spare a few copies of the I. W. W. Bulletin will confer a favor on the undersigned by sending him these copies. THEODORE JOHNSON, Chicago.

**BEWARE OF FRAUDS.** To Whom It May Concern: All communications or appeals for funds, purporting to come from the General Administration of the I. W. W. and signed by other than Wm. E. Trautmann and Vincent St. John as General Officers, and J. D. Miller, H. H. Gaines, Thos. J. Cole as members of the General Executive Board, are all frauds, and the parties sending out same are trying to obtain money under the pretense of organizing and individuals are warned to be on their guard against such fraudulent communications and appeals for funds. All official communications from the General Administration of the I. W. W. will be signed by the above named officers. VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretary-Treasurer.

**Local unions having on hand any of the leaflets, "Shall the Miners Always Be Slaves?" in English or Italian, should send them to: J. Ertor, 315 Spruce St., Scranton, Pa., where they can be used to good advantage at this time.**

**NOTICE.** Painters' Branch 1, Local 18, meets every second and fourth Tuesdays in the month at 11 North Main St., Drury's Hall, at 8 o'clock sharp. Workers invited. VINCENT ST. JOHN, Secretary, 1048 South Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal.

**SPokane, Washington.** Local Union No. 144, Industrial Workers of the World, meets every Friday evening at 8 p. m. at I. W. W. Hall, 314 Whitehall St., Spokane, Wash. Workers are cordially invited to attend these meetings. FRED ISLER, Secretary.

**PORTLAND, OREGON, ATTENTION!** The headquarters of Local 92 and Building Contractors' Industrial Union, Local 141 of the I. W. W., are now located at 112 Commercial St., Portland, Ore., open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. All workmen cordially invited. Members, take notice.

**Order for Subscription Cards** .....100.... 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..... Cards for Six Months..... I agree to let the cards at 50 cents and 25 cents each, and forward to you all money received at least once a month. Name..... Street No..... Postoffice..... State..... Member of Local..... I. W. W. The Cards are set up in tabs of Two, Half Year, Six Months, One Year, and must be returned accordingly.

**INDUSTRIAL WORKERS of the WORLD** From Capitalism to the Industrial Commonwealth No. 1. Craft Unionism By E. V. Dobb. Published by the Industrial Workers of the World. Price Single Copy 10c 50 per Hundred

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**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:

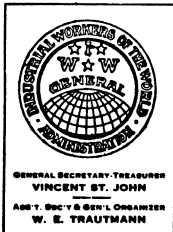
**I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS** Industrial Union HANDBOOK No. 1 By Wm. E. Trautmann. Gives an outline of the Structure of Industrial Unionism and Analysis of the Preamble, by A. S. Edwards. Very useful in arriving at an understanding of the form of organization of the Industrial Workers of the World \$2.50 a hundred prepaid Industrial Union HANDBOOK No. 2 KEANS AND MURDOCH 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.....\$2.00 In Polish, per hundred.....\$2.00 In Finnish, per hundred.....\$2.00 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. VINCENT ST. JOHN Room 310, Bush Temple, CHICAGO ILLINOIS

**I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS** Leaflets in English, per 1,000— Address to Wage Workers .....\$1.50 The Textile 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 LEAFLETS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Address to Wage Workers in German. 400 Address to Wage Workers in Yiddish. 300 Address to Wage Workers in French. 300 Address to Textile Workers in French.. 300 Special address in Roumanian ..... 400 Special address in Slavonian-Dalmatian ..... 300 Japanese address to Wage Earners ..... 10.00 For above send to I. W. W. Headquarters, 292 Valencia St., San Francisco, Calif. For Story of a New Labor Union in Spanish send to O. Brostrom, 432 1/2 E. 3rd St., Los Angeles, Cal. I. W. W. CONSTITUTION. English (per 100) ..\$ 5.00 French ..... 5.00 Polish ..... 5.00 Hungarian ..... 5.00 Spanish ..... 10.00 Finnish ..... 5.00 Lettish ..... 5.00 Membership application blanks in Polish, per 100, 50c. Membership application blanks with preamble in Slavonian - Dalmatian, per 100, 50c. 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. VINCENT ST. JOHN Room 310, Bush Temple, CHICAGO ILLINOIS

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

**Local Union No. 113 of the Industrial Workers of the World of Spokane, Wash., meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Union Hall, No. 113 Washington St., Spokane, Wash. All workers are cordially invited to these meetings. Financial Secretary, J. D. Miller, Spokane, Wash.**



"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

It is the historic mission of the working classes to do away with capitalism.  
By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of  
the new society within the shell of the old.

# Industrial Workers of the World

310 BUSH TEMPLE

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Chicago, April 21st, 1909

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Madison, Wis.

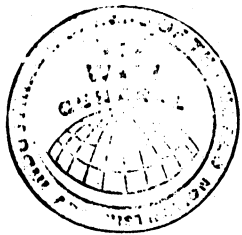
Mr. I. S. Bradley,

Dear Sir:-

Your postal of the 20th inst. at hand and  
in reply will state that the publication of the Bulletin has been  
suspended since March 6th. When we resume publication, the  
Historical Society will be continued on the list as heretofore.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours for Industrial Freedom,



*Vincent St. John*