OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

A. MAICHELE BCHENECTADY, N. Y. OD . . GREENWOOD, B. C.

NEW LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

NEW LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Since we last printed a list of new parters issued from the National ofce of the 1. W. W., 310 Bush Temple, hicago, we have learned wisdom. The hicago, we have learned wisdom. The hicago, we have learned wisdom. The hicago, we have learned wisdom the scovery was soon made that we cere furnishing information for the actionists and disrupters at Chicago and Denver. We found that the new cals were being supplied with false diminished in the new cals were being supplied with false fine of the W. F. of M., wrote letters to some of these locals, after his secutive board had taken the stand lat the W. F. of M. would remain larval until the annual convention in lay, denouncing the Industrial Yorkers of the World and advising somewhers to unite with the reactionists and fakirs. Kirwan is eviential until grow too fast unless he sist the "cause" of disruption. However, we shall give neither Mr. Xiran and the property of the reactionary farmed the standard of the second of the seco

Rews of the Movement From Far and Near

llow Worker 'Albert Letourneau, e, class-conscious member of the strial Workers of the World, died klahoma City. Local 239 adopted oppriate resolutions expressing the ow of the membership. The ded had lived in Oklahoma City. November, 1905.

November, 1905.

It dissatisfaction exists among neghoremen and sailors of the coast, where men following occasions are required to belong separate organizations and pay oboth. The Local Longshore United for any no more capacity of the Pacific Coast Longmen's Federation. The place longshoremen (and sailors) is I. W. W. formarly secretary.

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 1.

CHICAGO, MARCH 2, 1907.

correspond with Geo. Franklin, Spokane, Wash.

A. Gaskill, former member of Local Union No. 245, San Diego, Cal., has been expelled for embezzlement of the funds of the organization.

There is only one official stenographic report of the convention proceedings. It is a book of Goo pages and sells for \$1.00. All other alleged reports are misleading as purporting to give an accurate and truthful account of the convention's acts. Get the genuine by sending to 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, national headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World are known—through the palaver of the capitalist press—as "anarchists. When the I. W. W. men are not so designated, they are said to be "agitators who do nothing but live off their fellows." This seems to suggest a study of the O'Neillian vocabulary that so artistically characterized the "proletarian rabble."

SLAVES OF SKOWHEGAN with the conditions offered us. A more righteous battle against the outrages of capitalists was never waged than that which the I. W. W.

SLAVES OF

A core rightness below a greater of the control of the

om different foreign countries, of the latest was from Swane stress from the state was from Swane and the state was from Swane and foreign countries, of the latest was from Swane and more machinists were from Denver to Tonopah, Nev, cast the strike relieved to work was 50 to 40 cents per hour ternaffonal union in Denver, Our workers have stated a cope of certain and a workman was required to make only 16 des a week. We have learn only 16 des a week were make a like produce beasts to place over them—15 you don't 17 des a work on the learn only 16 des a week. We have learn only 16 des a week were make a like only 16 des a week were make a like only 16 des a week were make a like only 16 des a week were make a lik

SCHERAL SCOREMAN-TREASURES W. E. TRAUTMANN

M. P. HAGGERTY

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

To all workers employed in the Metal and Machinery Industry, such as Draughts-men, Patternmakers, Moulders, Coremakers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Tool-makers, Funchpress operators, Machine hands, Buffers, Platers, Tin, Iron and Steel workers, helpers of all kinds and all others employed in the produc-tion of iron, steel and brass articles as well as material and machinery, greet-

ing:

Fellow-Workers:—You are no doubt aware of the fact that the conditions in the above named crafts are far from what they could be and a long way removed from what they should be. While in some instances wages have gone up a few cents, you are well aware of the fact that the intensification of labor in the shop (such as the running of two or more machines, task and premium systems, fines and lay offs, time clocks and other devices to keep the noses of the workers to the grindstone) has more than made up for the increase. But even if the work in the shop had not been intensified, your conditions are now worse than they were before, because the rise in the price of all things we buy, of about 40 per cent, leaves us quite a little to the bad when our wages have risen only 10 per cent. This you must know, and knowing it should lead you to conclude that something should and must be done to stop the downward tendency. It should further cause you to make an effort to compel the granting of better conditions. When one has made the foregoing statement of facts, the answer to be naturally expected would be "Get Together!" Aye, surely! That is certainly the first and most essential thing to do—but that is not all. There are various ways of getting together, and many of the workers herein addressed have tried some of them to their sorrow. When we don't get together on the right lines, we are as badly off as though we had failed to unite at all.

INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY.

Right here comes the point which we seek to emphasize—that of industrial or class solidarity. Many who have been together in the past or are together at present, have organized into craft unions the A. F. of L. or other old-time pure and simple trade unions, which at best merely effected a form of unity in the craft only, but left disunity in the industry of which the craft was a part, and thus invited the disasters which always overtake divided forces. We of the Industrial Workers of the World are organizing into great Industrial Unions of each industry, uniting all the workers on an up-to-date plan fitted to cope with present-day conditions.

In building the old-time unions we did not take into consideration the forms of organization used by the bosses in the governing and conduct of the industries in which we worked; in other words, the kind of machine we had to fight against every time we strove to gain some slight concession, resist a cut down or the doubling up of machines, or got into a struggle with our masters for any other reason. Hence, we had craft unions, lack of unity, often mutual scabbery (as for instance, when union machinists were on strike and union moulders, patternmakers, metal polishers or helpers remained at work for the same firm believing that the fight of the others was not their fight because they couldn't see how their particular craft could at the moment be directly affected); final defeat and discouragement, much to the detriment of all the workers in the industry, was the result. The reader's own experience will have taught him this. In fact, so many and so glaring are the instances of the above, in all industries, that one hardly needs to cite any. And, again, those old-time unions were the products of the days of small conimercial or industrial enterprises, when it seemed to the workers that there was some mutual interest between them and their employers, that when one was prosperous and organization or as the height of his ambition—in fact, he helieved that his "station in life

reason of the great solidarity which it produces among the workers in each and every industry.

FORM OF ORGAN ZATION.

The Constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World calls for the formation of Industrial Departments, National Industrial Unions, and Local Industrial Unions.

A Local Industrial Union organizes all the workers in a given industry (not in a given craft only), in a given locality. Differently from the old way of forming a machinist's union, a moulders' union, etc., we bring together in these Industrial Unions all the machinists, moulders, patient patients, and in fact and in the employees of each mill and factory, allowing each mill and factory to have its own shop organization, to handle its own immediate affairs and grievances, while all the workers in all the mills and factories in a city are members of one union under one industrial charter. Thus it can be seen that while each mill and factory or each room in a mill and factory may have its own shop meetings, the bringing together of all the employees in one Industrial Union creates a solidarity and sense of connection between all the workers that them, and the boys and girls against both. When we, all of us, of both sexes, and of all races who work in mills or factories, realize that hem, and the boys and girls against both. When we, all of us, of both sexes, and of all races who work in mills or factories, realize that we are all skinned by the same bosses and that the bosses are united in the skinning process, and that it is time for us to get together and call a halt to the skinning agame, the old trick of playing us one against another will work no more.

As the great industries are owned and controlled by large corporations or trusts, such as the United States Steel Corporation in the steel industry, such as the United States Steel Corporation in the workers after having organized a Local Industrial Union designed to meet the local Industrial Unions under a General Executive Board of a National Industrial Union fitted to cope with

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

And, again, as the tendency of modern systematized productions is to concentrate the ownership and control of a series of kindred industries into the hands of certain small groups of capitalists, a tendency becoming quite marked in machinery industries, which are rapidly getting to be control of a little clique of eastern millionaires, the logic of meeting this capitalist mechanism with a similar one in the organization of the workers, by forming an Industrial Department, is plainly apparent. So we propose to organize a Department of the Metal and Machinery Industries, the General Executive Board of which shall be composed of representatives of the National Industrial Unions of the industries enumerated at the beginning of this leaflet. In like manner we are proceeding to organize in all other industries and groups of industries, always keeping in mind that whatever plan or mechanism we devise for each, must be in accordance with the manner in which the capitalists themselves have laid out and controlled to exploit us. In fact we are using the capitalists own statistics published for their own information and use in the United States Census reports, wherein we find the industries and groups of industries commerated and classified, thus furnishing us with a correct guide to the building of a working class industrial union mechanism, competent and powerful enough to not only temporarily compel the granting of better conditions, but finally to take and hold, to operate and conduct the industries for our collective benefit without any stockholding class controlling our means of life and robbing us of four-fifths of the products of our labor.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Constitution of the I. W. W., which calls for the eventual formation of thirteen Industrial Departments provides that the General Administration of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be a General Exerciant of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be a General Exerciant of the Constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be a General Exerciant of the Constitution of General Secretary. Transverse of the Country of the World of the Country industries is concentrated in their central administration at Washington, through which they manipulate and exert all the forces at their command in order to conserve their interests and compel us to submit to what-jection, so will the combined power of the industrially organized working class find expression in the General Administration of the I. W. And, when our annual congress of delegates shall have become strong enough to decide that the time has arrived to take and hold the industries, and that no longer shall a capitalist owned congress make laws to subject us to the interests of its masters, but that the congress of the workers shall proceed to figure out the needs of the collective operators and collective owners of the industries in the interests of all, then the General Administration of the I. W. W. will be directed to take up the work of the silps of paper called stock certificates, which at present entitle a daministering the affairs of wealth production to the utter Ignoring of the silps of paper called stock certificates, which at present entitle a parasite class to the control of our means of life and the ownership of the products of our labor—and the stockholders will be given a chance

Stand Up, Teofilo Petriella.

Stand Up, Teofilo Petriella.

Some time ago a warning against Fetriella, by Ernest Aiazonne, fell into my hands. I read it and thought it was not enough evidence against his character. The warning ran partly thus: "When Petriella first andeth it was advised by York and New York was the Wew York and New York was the New Jersey, as "Professor" Teofilo Petriella, as he called himself all the time. Where he got his title. I don't know. But the does not call himself Professor lately, as he has become notorious under that title.

When he came to New Jersey he made Newark his (temporary) home, and started a paper called the "Avanti." The Socialist party contributed freely to help that private sheet agoing. In the meanwhile he was made Italian organizer for the state, and according to a statement made by Charles Ufert to the writer, Petriella got \$300 or over, with no results. Seeing that he could not get any more graft in New Jersey, he skipped, kangaroo-like, to Cleveland, leaving the "Avanti" dead.

Upon arriving in Cleveland, Petriel again started a publication with

results. Seeing that he could not get any more graft in New Jersey, he skipped, kangaroo-like, to Cleveland, leaving the "Avanti" dead.

Upon arriving in Cleveland, Petriella again started a publication with the same title. The "Professor" knew his game. He started to praise Max Hayes, saying that "Max was a great authority on Socialist economics, and right after the first I. W. Convention he reproduced articles from Hayes "Cleveland Citizen," and himself commented on the convention, stating that Debs, Unterman, Simons and others had left the convention in disgust, and from the working class. "Answer me, what have provented in the came in to feather his own nest.

Petriella did not stop at Cleveland. There also he left, sagain discontining the publication of the "Avanti." This time he reappeared at Calumer, Mich. There he became editor of a paper called "Sentinella Socialist." After having had the confidence of aman named Gedda, he suddenly wanty for some place unknown, leaving that said Gedda \$700 short.

A paper published at Pittsburg, Kansas, "Ill Salvator Italiano," in the interest of the W. F. of Mimers in particular and Industrial Unionizing the publication of the "Avanti." This time he reappeared at Calumer. Mich. There he became editor of a paper called "Sentinella Socialists." After having had the confidence of aman named Gedda, he suddenly wanty that he is, a slanderer without proof, a grafter, pure and simple.

And the clear of the working class in the facts.

And the clear of the working class in the facts.

After having had the confidence of a man named Gedda, he suddenly wanty of the publication of the "Avanti." After having had the confidence of a man named Gedda, he suddenly wanty to the publication of the "Avanti." After having had the confidence of a man named Gedda, he suddenly wanty for the working class. "A solid place for yourself; plenty of oponents with the suddenty wanty for the working class." A feet had been the publication of the "Avanti." After having had the confidence of a man nam

did not conceive of such as this Petriella.

A criminal, if he swears another man's life away in order to save his own is not to be so much condemned, because his life hangs on a threat of the more near the mud flats of the Harberg of the more than the modern of the m

we stood for principles. They appealed to the courts of the master, we evoked the help of our class. They schemed in the depth of the might; we fought in the light of the day. They have lost for themselves; we have won for the working class.

Now, young man governed by your material interest, answer me. I say me, but be sure that thousands want this same answer—did not your bunch of fakirs engage the Mooney Boland Detective Agency to slug the members of the new Executive Board? Was it not your criminal tactics of appropriating the General Headquarters and property of the I. W. W.; of engaging sluggers to protect you in your nefarious plot, and slug the approaching members of the newly elected Executive Board? Was it not the above mentioned lates that compelled St. John and others to appeal to the courts of the Master?

I want you, caricature of a man, to can be considered as the court of the Master?

I want you, caricature of a man, to can be considered as the court of the Master?

You say your opponents schemed in the death of the court?

to earn an honest living, something that they don't always give us under

OTHER POINTS AND PHASES.

OTHER POINTS AND PHASES.

There are many other points and phases of this question, such as the introduction and development of modern machinery, its part in creating the army of the unemployed, its general effect upon the working class, capitalist methods of taking advantage of conditions created thereby; causes of the trustification of industry, the relative positions of wage worker and employer in the conflict between the two classes over the posaession and enjoyment of the products of labor. All these cannot be properly treated here without making this leaflet too lengthy. They are made clear in other I. W. literature and will be explained by the speakers and organizers at meetings in your locality. Such meetings we urge you to make it a point to attend whenever one is announced.

WHAT'S TO BE DONE.

WHAT'S TO BE DONE.

Now, fellow-workers of the Metal and Machinery industries, having outlined as above, our principles and plans, we believe and expect that you who are to form the membership of this grand organization, if it is to be successful as it should, must and will be, will realize what is to be done by you about this proposition. You know as well as we do that it is not a great many years back to the time when we got a higher wage for our labor than we do now. We didn't run so many machines or of so high a speed as we do now. We didn't run so many machines or of so high a speed as we do now. We didn't run so many machines or of so high a speed as the done of the second of living was some thirty per cent less than it is now. And, by reason of living was some thirty per cent less than it is now. And, by reason of his last fact of the rise in our cost of living, now that we work more unsteadily, but much more intensely, producing a greater quantity of wealth while getting less for our labor time, we are compelled to lower our standard of living, eat poorer food, dwell in cheaper tenements, etc., and will continue to go lower until we do our duty by ourselves and our fellow-workers.

The reservants are to the General Office of the L. W. W. has been

will continue to go lower until we do our duty by ourselves and our renowners. The per capita tax to the General Office of the I. W. W. has been set at 15 cents per month per member. This enables the local dues to be made low enough to be within the means of all the workers. A large united membership with a small ready of the small r

bers. Respond, then, to the efforts of the organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World when they come among you and call upon you to join a Local Industrial Union of your industry. The quicker we unite the sooner shall we be in a position to benefit from the strength that comes from unity upon correct lines. Do your share to hasten the day that a united working class will free itself from the industrial slavery of capitalism.

united working class will free itself from the industrial stavery or capitalism.

Come to the meetings. Read the literature. Join your Industrial Union.

(Any additional information concerning the Industrial Workers of the World will be promptly furnished on application to the General Secretary, V/m. E. Trautmann, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill. The foregoing leaflet will be printed in convenient form for general distribution and may be obtained at the rate of \$2.00 per 1,000, carriage paid.]

WOMAN.

A Prize Essay, with Contest Open to All, Called For by the Socialist Women of the Greeter New York.

of the Greeter New York.

A Prize Essay, with Contest Open to All, called for by the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

Women, ordinarily, are easily interested in anything which pertains to social reform. So it is all the more remarkable that, in general, the Socialist revolutionary movement is treated by women with such profound disregard. Of men, only the workers are enslaved. But all women are in bondage. Perhaps too little has been done by those conducting Socialist propaganda work, to arous womankind to a sense of obligation to themselves and to the race. Therefore, having in mind the education and organization of our sisters, we, the Socialist women of Greater New York, offer a prize of \$100 (one hundred dollars) for "Woman and the Socialist Movement." The conditions governing the contest are as follows:—

(1) The essay shall contain not less than 15,000 and not more than 25,000 words.

(2) It shall be submitted in typewritten form, not later than December 31, 1907.

(3) It shall contain no partisan refer-

(1) The essay shall contain not less than 15,000 and not more than 25,000 words.

(2) It shall be submitted in typewritten form, not later than December 31, 1907.

(3) It shall contain no partisan reference to any particular political or economic organization, nor shall its contents be designed to benefit any particular organization.

(4) The argument shall have for a basis the usual thesis of the modern scientific Socialist movement. It must briefly and concisely trace the economic and social evolution of woman, with special reference to her place in the industrial history of capitalist society. It must describe her present position and prove that only through the abolition of capitalism and the development of Socialism, can she be emancipated.

(5) Where authorities are referred to, or statistics quoted, exact data as to sources must be included. The essay, heing designed for the widest possible distribution, must stand the most rigid tests as to logic of argument and scientific accuracy.

(6) It shall be written in popular language, such as may be comprehended by the average woman.

(7) Contestants will sign their essays with fictitious names and forward same to the secretary, accompanied with a scaled envelope bearing the corresponding fictitious names and forward same to the secretary, accompanied with a scaled envelope bearing the corresponding fictitious names and forward same to the secretary accompanied with a scaled envelope bearing the corresponding fictitious name, and containing a slip of paper bearing the contestant's own name and address in full.

Mrs. Charlotte Pervins Gitman, the distinguished lecturer and author; Mr. Frank Bohn, national secretary of the Socialist Labor Party; and Mr. W. J. Ghent, secretary of the Rand School of Social Science, have kindly consented to officiate as the committee to read the manuscript and award the prize.

The urgent need of the work here undertaken need not be emphasized. It intended that the essay, upon publication in pamphlet form, shall be distributed by t

"Now how do you suppose Noah spent the time in the ark during the flood?" the Sunday school teacher asked.
"Prayin'," suggested Willie.
"Fishin'," ventured Dick.
"Humph!" grunted Willie, contemptuously. "Twould be fine fishin' wid only two worms, wouldn't it?"

The General Strike.

The atrike is a move, on the part of the workers for "improved conditions." In keeping with its object is the posture of the strike. Men who ask for "improved conditions." In keeping with its object is the posture of the strike. Men who ask for "improved conditions" do not ask for freedom. They ask for a lightening up of the yoke of slavery. That being the avowed posture of men on strike, their implied posture is the recognition of the capitalist's possession of the capitalist's possession is wrongful they may, or hay it in their mind that the capitalist's possession is wrongful they may, or may not, have it in their mind to overthrow the usurpation soon as they have the power. Whether they have any of these views in their mind to overthrow the usurpation soon as they have the power. Whether they have any of these views in their mind or not, the easence of their posture is not affected thereby. Unable, for the time being, to assert their own right, they recognize possession as they find it, and only seek alleviation. The strike, accordingly, is not a revolutionary act. The have fact that workingmen strike, LEAVE the eatablishment in which they were at work, is a recognition of the capitalist's possession, and of their own impotence to overthrow such proprietary rights.

In view of these facts the term "general strike" is a misnomer, and a contradiction in terms. The 'general strike is a misnomer, and a contradiction in terms. The 'general strike is a misnomer, and a contradiction in terms. The 'general strike is a misnomer, and a contradiction in terms. The 'general strike is a misnomer, and a contradiction in terms. The 'general strike is a misnomer, and a contradiction in terms. The 'general strike is a misnomer, and a contradiction in terms. The 'general strike is a misnomer, and a contradiction in terms. The 'general strike is a misnomer, and a contradiction in terms. The 'general strike is a misnomer, and a contradiction in terms. The 'general strike is a misnomer, and a contradiction

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