

# The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 31.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 28, 1907.

50c. a Year.

## Report to Convention by Fred W. Heslewood, Member Executive Board

Chicago, Sept. 16, 1907.  
To the officers and delegates of the third annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World—Fellow Workers:—  
Owing to the fact that for the past year I have been permanently employed as an organizer, and having also had the honor of serving you as a member of the General Executive Board, I take this opportunity of submitting to you in convention assembled, a rough outline of conditions as they exist in the northwest, together with a few recommendations which I believe will aid our organization in more effectively carrying on its work of organization for the ensuing year.

A fight for our very existence has been waged unceasingly for the past ten months. We have had enemies to fight from within and without the organization, and with all the battles we have fought, we are again here in convention assembled, full of determination to carry on the battle until the last vestige of labor fakery is abolished, and the workers are united on the political and industrial field.

The seed of revolutionary Industrial Unionism has now taken such a firm root that the combined power of the capitalist class and labor fakery, cannot destroy our organization. The result of the last year's work should tend to give us great courage to fight harder than ever. The most optimistic members of our organization are free to admit that the results of the last year's work have exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

On the fourth of last October we were without an office and without literature, without stamps, without a typewriter, and in fact all we possessed was a copy of the I. W. W. In spite of these conditions they would never forsake their organization because of the disgraceful work of a handful of sluggers and reactionaries. Our faith was properly grounded, as results have since shown. Every week made by the editor of the Miners' Magazine immediately after the adjournment of the last convention of the I. W. W., and even before the convention had adjourned, to misrepresent the true condition of affairs as they existed at the headquarters of the I. W. W. In this he was aided by a smart pair of tricksters in the persons of Mahoney and Kirwan. The miners were given a referendum on what Mahoney termed "the illegality of the second annual convention," with the result that the vote of the miners by a tricky referendum, and with their Magazine packed with clippings from seal socialist papers which had shown their enmity to the Industrial Workers of the World, from the very inception of the organization, they were divided into carrying a majority vote in favor of the so-called Sherman faction and for the illegality of the second annual convention? However the Sherman Mahoney faction can console themselves with the fact that wherever a representative of our organization visited a W. F. of M. local, the local either did not vote at all or else voted almost unanimously in favor of the illegality of the second annual convention. The most notable victories for us in this so-called referendum, were these, the great vote cast in Phoenix of 484 to 13 in favor of the convention. John Richardson was a member of this local and had been financial secretary of it for a number of years before taking up the work of the I. W. W. The other victory of some note was the vote in Rosland, B. C., the home of P. R. McDonald. The vote there of 67 to 23, against the convention being legal, was the means of depriving from a prominent place in the W. F. of M. one of the smoothest factors in the labor movement. Since this referendum vote has been taken it may please you to know that the stock of the other organization which represented one fourth of the membership at the convention of the I. W. W. has dropped 90 per cent in the city of Butte. The time has arrived when neither of these men can deceive the working class convention. This must be very convincing to O'Neill who has to face these men up as such great lovers of constitutions and liberty.

supplies and due stamps. The locals at Gray's Harbor are in a healthy condition and could with little work be built up very strong. They have the right men there to keep the locals going if they could have a speaker occasionally to assist them in getting new members. It will be unnecessary for me to go into detail as to the strength, merits and demerits of the several locals in the northwest, as no doubt there are delegates here who will inform you as to the true conditions which exist at the different camps. It will no doubt interest you to know that a great revival is now going on in the city of Butte for Industrial revolutionary unionism, especially among the miners. The Miners' local No. 1, composed of about 8000 members, have interested themselves to a great extent with the affairs of the I. W. W., and the cause of the trouble at our second annual convention. The result of these men's investigation led over half their delegation at the last Denver convention to vote for the re-abbreviation of the W. F. of M. into our organization. This great change for our cause in Butte is the outcome of the agitation by a few I. W. W. men working in the mines at that place.

THE W. F. OF M. CONVENTION.  
The last convention of the W. F. of M. which was held in Denver, beginning on June 10th and adjourning on the 3rd of July, was the most notable convention ever held on the American continent. Notable for being the longest convention ever held in America and for the keen interest shown by the delegates in the I. W. W. controversy, and especially notable for being the largest convention ever held by the W. F. of M. So that you may get acquainted with a few of the smooth tactics, commonly used by sluggers, labor fakery, it may well recall some of the events which transpired at the convention when the executive board of the W. F. of M. had at their December meeting decided not to pay for equities of the per capita of the I. W. W. until after the June convention, and in view of the fact that Sherman had promised to pay up all his debts in the city of Chicago immediately after the Miners' convention, on the grounds that Kirwan had promised him the money, which would have meant many thousands of dollars, and further in view of the fact that Mahoney and Kirwan had already given \$500.00 to Sherman to assist in paying his sluggers. It is recalled that Sherman had promised that he would be at the miners' convention to defend our position in the I. W. W. fully expected the Mahoney crowd to defend their own actions and that of Sherman, and also to put some fight into the matter. Sherman had promised Sherman and his colleagues; but to our surprise they had all dropped the sluggers cold, which is conclusive proof that they had no argument to advance for their actions in the past, when confronted with the fact that they had appropriated \$500.00 which they sent to Sherman, after the W. F. of M. delegates were equally divided at our last convention. They made no defense whatever of their actions, but in an off-handed way declared they had only sent \$500.00 when the executive board of the W. F. of M. voted to pay no more per capita to either faction. Something had to be done by Mahoney and Kirwan to get money to Sherman. This was easily accomplished by having the goods at brass buttons at exorbitant prices from the "Fraternal Supply Co." now the "Empire Novelty Co." Chas. O. Sherman is the company and the buttons are made by seals in Chicago. Sherman takes the orders and delivers the goods at five times more than he pays for them. Kirwan bought \$1,200 worth of them of Sherman since the adjournment of the last I. W. W. convention. It will be impossible to find out how much Kirwan got out of the goods. No one would suppose for a moment he would be foolish enough to deliver the whole \$1,200 for \$250.00 worth of buttons without first sending the rebate system. That these buttons can be produced for 10¢ each can be verified for by Fellow Worker Richardson, as he and myself visited a house in Denver after the convention had adjourned, and we asked the dealer what he could deliver for the same large supply of buttons for which I paid (Greenwood union 50¢) and the dealer offered better ones at \$1.25 a dozen, by the dozen, or car load lots. So much for the economy practiced by Kirwan at the headquarters of the W. F. of M.

The new move on the part of Mahoney, Kirwan and O'Neill to pay the debts of Sherman is to start a new I. W. W. and invite the two factions to participate in a proposed fake convention on the 1st of Oct. 1907. Of course Sherman will be there with his faction and we will not. His debts will have to be paid by the new organization, we have one that borers us to pay. Another bunch of fakery will fasten themselves on the backs of the workers. We don't want any more of them as it is a very expensive getting rid of the ones we had. The W. F. of M. will be put to another great expense in sending delegates to this convention and the best they can do is to start a dual organization to ours. It will be your duty as true Industrial Unionists to fight this fake arrangement. In this you will be assisted by the best fighters in the W. F. of M. None of the men who are about to start this new organization has any use for our I. W. W. O'Neill has insulted us by a lot of cheap billings-gate that would do credit to a tub bum on the bowery. Kirwan declared in the W. F. of M. convention that we were scabs and even went so far as to inform the capitalist press reporters of this infamous lie at the Denver convention. Mahoney has shown his enmity to the I. W. W. and has been lauded for it by the lowest, dirtiest capitalist press in America. Grant Hamilton, the most notable scab organizer of America, has not received more praise from the capitalist press than has Mahoney for his trait against our organization. The representatives from the Illinois Industrial Mine Workers, who are to take a hand in the formation of the Industrial Union, have in letters to O'Neill, called us the Industrial "wonder workers." So let us get rid of these few points and keep our organization clean. It certainly will not be clean if we attempt to mix up with the aggregation which is at the ruler of this new organization.

There are some honest men who will be there on the 1st of Oct. The reason they will be in this city, is because they have not yet seen through the trap which has been laid by Mahoney, Kirwan, O'Neill, Sherman et al. Because the convention of the W. F. of M. has declared that the new organization will not be responsible for any of the debts incurred by either of the factions, does not alter the fact that the laws of the state of Illinois will see that the debts incurred by Sherman will have to be paid by the joint organization; if it is ever launched. This proposed convention was received with poor grace by the delegates at Denver. Fourteen delegates including alternates were invited, but only the minimum number had resolved itself into a farce only nine delegates could be secured. Over 30 delegates declined, many of them taking their nomination as an insult, claiming that a legitimate organization of the I. W. W. would not desire no other. Many precedents were established at this convention that can do anything but reflect credit on the men who are responsible for them. No officer of the W. F. of M. was ever known to cast more than one vote here before. A convention of the W. F. of M. had Mahoney cared nothing for unwritten laws of this nature, he was there with three extra votes, although much protest was made by some of the other ex-officers, on the ground that they could have done likewise had they known that Mahoney intended to break all existing customs; but the protest were of no avail. Mahoney, true to his principles of cheap trickery, stole the vote and the precedent established was the turning down of Hetchenson and Moore from the general executive board for no other reason but that they had defended the second annual convention of the I. W. W. being legal. No men had worked harder or more conscientiously for the welfare of the W. F. of M. than these two. They are both true revolutionaries and wherever they may be they will be found working in the interest of the I. W. W. This cannot be said of the men who have succeeded them on the executive board, as one is an abject traitor to the working class of Goldfield, Nevada having refused to carry out his instructions at the Denver convention. The other job hunter who succeeded Hetchenson changed his opinion on matters concerning the I. W. W. when he saw the job in sight. Both these men are in perfect harmony and in keeping with the despots who have had the reins of

## Delegate to Stuttgart Congress Submits His Report to the Convention

Chicago, Sept. 20, 1907.  
To the Members of the Industrial Workers of the World:  
Fellow Workers: As your representative to the International Socialist Congress, held at Stuttgart, Germany, from August 18 to 24, I desire to submit the following report, so that you may become acquainted somewhat with the work of the congress and also of my actions as your representative.

You may readily understand that a congress of this description, with over 1,000 delegates, representing all countries of what is known as the civilized world, with all the different languages to be interpreted, with only six days to do the business in, would be a very unwieldy affair. If every delegate was given a chance to air his or her opinion on the floor of the congress. And it will have to be admitted that among socialists there is a wide diversity of opinion as to the proper method of attaining the Co-operative Commonwealth, where the worker will enjoy the full social value of the product of his toil.

Some difficulty was found in getting a proper distribution of votes among the representatives of the different organizations from America. After a lot of parleying and discussion as to the merits of the I. W. W. and the Sherman faction, your delegate was allotted 1 1/2 votes, while the Sherman delegate was accorded 1/2 a vote, he not being able to show that Sherman had the work of the congress and also of my actions as your representative. He claimed he was elected at their annual convention, which was held in Chicago on the 4th of July. It later transpired that he was visiting his relatives in Germany and got \$20 from the Shermites to attend the congress. He voted against our resolution and in favor of a "boring from within" one that was supported also by defenders of that very revolutionary organization, the American Federation of Labor. He made a motion while attending the meeting of the American delegation that he "should not have to qualify his credentials with any evidence as to the strength of his organization," and his last request was that he be excused from serving as one of the four delegates representing America on the commission for the discussion of "The Relations Between Trade Unions and Political Parties." Just why he accepted the \$20 from the sluggers is a mystery. It certainly was not for the purpose of defending Industrial Unionism.

## Congratulations from Arizona Miners

A few minutes after the convention adjourned I signed on Tuesday, the following letter was received from Jerome Miners' Union No. 101, of Jerome, Arizona:  
Jerome, Arizona, Sept. 18, 1907.  
"To the Third Annual Convention,  
Industrial Workers of the World,  
Fellow Workers:—  
"We, the members of Jerome Miners' Union, extend our congratulations on the occasion of your convention and assure you of our hearty co-operation so long as you continue to be as true to the principles of the preamble as you have been since the inception of the organization.  
"We hope that you will never permit yourselves to be influenced by intellectual or fakery, or the superior moral or financial strength of those whose interests are identical with the capitalist class.  
"We ask that you legislate now as you have fought in the past, ever with a view to promoting the best interests of the workers.  
"Again assuring you of our co-operation and support, we are,  
"Yours for Industrial Unionism,  
"JEROME MINERS' UNION,  
"JOHN OPMAN, Pres.,  
"ALBERT YAN, Sec.-Treas."

## Voluntary Contributions

Previous acknowledged	\$413.20
J. P. Kienle, Minneapolis	1.00
J. Desmond, Pittsburgh	1.00
A. Bousche, Cincinnati	1.50
E. Besserman, New York	2.00
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal.	4.00
M. Grunstein, McKeesport, Pa.	4.38
L. U. No. 155, Phoenix, B. C.	10.00
L. U. No. 229, Canton, O.	1.00
J. P. Schwenck, W. S. and D. B. Pr. No. 4, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Nelson L. U. No. 525	9.25
Christopher L. U. No. 55	7.00
A. Von Behren, W. S. and D. B. Pr. No. 177, Springfield, Ill.	3.00
K. Teszka, New York, N. Y.	2.00
L. Wesberg, Spokane, Wash.	.50
L. L. Barnett, Spokane, Wash.	1.00
W. Edgar, Tonopah, Nev.	1.00
	\$456.83

## HUSTLE IN THE SUBS

Now is the time to hustle in new subscriptions for "The Bulletin." The list must be doubled this fall and winter, and we feel sure that every Industrial Unionist will do his and her level best to accomplish that result.

(Continued on second page)

THE Industrial Union Bulletin Published by THE Industrial Workers of the World Published Weekly at 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Yearly Subscription . . . . . 50 Cents Six Months . . . . . 30 Cents Six Months (per 100) . . . . . One Dollar

Chicago, September 28, 1907.

Notes on Third Annual Convention

The Third Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World adjourned at 12 o'clock, noon, September 24th, having been in session seven and a half days. During the entire time from 9 a. m. to 12, and from 2 p. m. to 6, except the forenoon of Wednesday, the delegates were continuously occupied with the practical work of the organization.

"Resolved, That we condemn the A. F. of L. as well as other so-called labor organizations who have in this respect aided the masters; and further be it

The convention afforded a striking contrast to that of last year, which lasted for sixteen days. Most of the time in the second convention was consumed in the fight against the reactionaries who subsequently seized and held, with the aid of paid sluggers, the office and property of the organization.

The stenographic report of the proceedings has been printed in newspaper form one column less in size than The Bulletin. It consists of eight issues, running from four to eight pages each, and is the only form in which, for the present, the proceedings will be printed.

The General Executive Board chosen by the convention consists of the following members: F. H. Heslewood, T. J. Cole, Rudolph Katz, B. H. Williams, Wm. Yates.

The following nominations were made unanimously for the practical work of the organization. The omission of a morning session on Wednesday was due to a desire to give the various committees opportunity to work on the matters assigned to them.

Report of Delegates to Stuttgart

ica did not believe in disuniting the working class. On these grounds he was opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World. That our membership must know who Simons is, it may not amiss to state that he is the editor of the Chicago Socialist; that he signed the manifesto and call for the first convention of the I. W. W., and further, that he has written and spoken for the I. W. W. since its organization, which is proof enough that he is a smooth liar and hypocrite.

"Simons of Chicago denied that corruption had invaded the whole body of trade unionism in the States, though he has written and spoken for the I. W. W. since its organization, which is proof enough that he is a smooth liar and hypocrite. Like other working class pilots, it took time to find him out. That our membership may not think I am exaggerating as to this gentleman, I will here submit an extract taken from the Official Bulletin of the Congress, in Simons' speech:

"Convinced also that this double action is both natural and effective, seeing that when trade unions enter politics their immediate demands and ultimate objects must be the same as those of socialism. "Considering, further, that this fundamental agreement of the political and of the industrial action of the proletariat is bound to secure without conscious dominion or mistaking, free and complete co-operation between the two organisms, invites all militant socialists to do their best to remove all misunderstanding between the trade unionist and the political organizations of the working class."

"Poor" and "Simple" Daily Socialist

The Chicago Daily Socialist, in its idiotic attempt to "report" by belittling the convention of the I. W. W. day by day, has made a sorry figure. It has earned the contempt of honest workmen and socialists everywhere; it has proven itself fully deserving of the odium with which decent people pass it up, and of the oblivion which is preparing to engulf it.

It began, several days before the convention met, with an unbiased news item announcing the coming convention "of the I. W. W." That notice, it was quickly seen, being free from slurs and insults, making no reference to "factious" or "unintentionally announcing" the I. W. W. convention, was a denial of the faked reports of a fake convention alleged to have been held July 4th. The notice, we have since learned, was printed in response to a demand upon the "manager" of the paper that the I. W. W. convention be given a square deal. This demand was made by a member of the socialist party and a supporter of the paper.

The report of the convention proceedings issued daily is substantially correct. Here and there are some obvious errors, due to the failure of stenographers to catch a connecting or qualifying word, or to proof reading which was necessarily hurried. The convention decided that for the present the report should stand as it is, and if after a few months the general executive board should find a demand for it in book form and finances justify, the outlay, it should be corrected and re-set. In the meantime delegates are all requested to file their corrections at general headquarters.

Algermon Lee has enrolled himself in the S. B. (standerbund) of the Socialist party. In the New Yorker "Worker" he says Pick had a vote and a half at Stuttgart and Heslewood half a vote. He says also that Heslewood is a member of the S. L. P. In both cases he says what is false and the S. B. gains another "distinguished" member.

A more earnest set of men never met to consider working class interests, whether in a political or economic gathering, than those attending the third annual convention. Any working class interests were never more intelligently discussed from the standpoint of the class struggle.

The discussion on the Preamble brought out many points of interest and practical value to Industrial Unionists. Send for a file of the eight daily reports, containing the discussion in full. Price, prepaid, 80 cents.

The fakers and billingsgate graduates will not start the report this year that the convention was controlled by the S. L. P. They are being forced to see that the I. W. W. is controlled by Industrial Unionists.

"Citizen Romeo, delegate of the Antwerp diamond cutters, while recognizing that trade unions are schools in which the workers receive useful practical lessons as to the reality of the class war, and agreeing that socialists should propagate their creed within the trade unionist ranks, in Belgium the socialist party dominated these organizations and had deprived them of the faculty of initiative."

The resolution of the French section is probably in closer touch with the needs of Industrial Unionists than any of the others, inasmuch as it is clean cut and comes from men who are not afraid to go the limit for what they want, regardless of consequences. These men voted at the finish for the resolution which was submitted by your delegate, the resolution, which is of interest, is as follows:

"The congress being convinced that the working class will only be able to completely work out its freedom by the combined power of political action and of trade union action by syndicalism up to the general strike, and in the quest of political power, in order to bring about the general expropriation of capitalism;

"Convinced also that this double action will be all the more effective seeing that these political and the economic or trade unionism are their full autonomy, trade unionism being the same end in view as socialism;

"Considering further that this fundamental agreement of the political and of the economic action of the proletariat is bound to secure, without confusion, domination or mistrust, a free co-operation between the two organisms to do their best to dissipate all misunderstanding between the corporative and the political organization of the working class."

"A revolutionary as this French resolution sounds, it, like the rest of them, is all moonshine to an Industrial Worker in America. All these resolutions wind up by asking the politicians to try and dissipate all misunderstanding between the trade unionist and the political parties. The Industrial Workers of America believes in just the reverse of this. We believe that what Marx said was correct; that "only through the economic organization can a true political party be set on foot."

The congress declares that the development of the capitalist system of production, the increased concentration of the means of production, the growing dependence of particular trades upon the totality of bourgeois society would lead to the failure of the workers to catch themselves about nothing more than corporate selfishness and admitted the theory of harmony of interests between labor and capital.

The congress is of the opinion that the unions will be able more successfully to carry on their struggle against exploitation and oppression, in proportion as their organizations are more unified, as their benefit system is improved, as the funds necessary for their struggle are better supplied, and as their members gain a clearer conception of economic relations and conditions and are inspired by the socialist ideal with greater enthusiasm and devotion.

to it, on the ground that when we were ready for the general strike we were at the same time ready for the revolution. The English revolution is of some interest, especially in view of the fact that the English trade and craft unions are organized on much the same lines as the A. F. of L. in America. This revolution was introduced and defended by Mary McArthur, who is an organizer of trade unions in England, and who does not believe in Industrial Unionism.

The congress being convinced that the working class will only be able to work out its freedom completely by the combined power of trade union and of political action, and in conjunction with the organized socialist parties in their respective nations in order to bring about eventually the overthrow of capitalism.

"Convinced also that this double action is both natural and effective, seeing that when trade unions enter politics their immediate demands and ultimate objects must be the same as those of socialism.

"Considering, further, that this fundamental agreement of the political and of the industrial action of the proletariat is bound to secure without conscious dominion or mistaking, free and complete co-operation between the two organisms, invites all militant socialists to do their best to remove all misunderstanding between the trade unionist and the political organizations of the working class."

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The congress invites all the trade unions that accept the conditions laid down by the Brussels Conference of 1899, ratified by the Paris Congress of 1900, to be represented at the International Congresses and to keep themselves in relation with the International Socialist Bureau. It charges the latter to continue its relations with the International Secretariat of Trade Unions at Berlin so as to exchange information respecting working class organization and the workers' movement.

The congress directs the International Bureau to collect all documents which may facilitate the study of the relations between trade organizations and the socialist parties in all countries and to present a report on the subject to the next congress."

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Although the international Socialist Congress cannot direct to any country a particular time at which a suffrage campaign should be commenced, it nevertheless declares that when such a campaign is instituted in any country, it should proceed on the general social democratic lines of universal adult suffrage without distinction and nothing less.

A great many subscriptions were secured for the weekly "Bulletin" in the state of Montana and there is no doubt but what good results will be obtained through this source. The "Bulletin" is largely responsible for clearing the minds of many of our workers in the city of Butte. I consider it the duty of every member and especially of the organizers to push the "Bulletin" along so that it may in the near future be increased in size. Many of our members in the west have looked after the subscription list of other periodicals in preference to the "Bulletin." I believe that the "Bulletin" should take precedence over all other papers, so that a strong economic organization can be built up, which, when it is, will have no trouble in finding its reflex in a true political party.

DISCUSSION ON POLITICAL PARTIES. Much harm has been created in the past year over the discussion of the different political parties. Great care should be exercised by our members and organizers to keep down such matters as much as possible any bitterness among the members on account of politics. There is no particular hurry about the political side of our organization.

Our organization is kept clean there will be no mistake about the proper ballot box. The master class may yet use the weapon of dividing the members of our organization by having their paid agents introduce the different political organizations, for the express purpose of disrupting the union. So let us not be caught in traps of this kind and make our organization the easy prey of Pinkertons.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT. In conclusion, I would seriously recommend the re-establishing of the office of chief organizer or president, not that I believe we made a mistake in abolishing the office a year ago, but because I believe it is absolutely necessary to have a person in our organization whose sole duty it is to look after the movements of the organizers. It is impossible for the secretary to look after this work properly and attend to his other duties. The chief organizer or president could act as an organizer himself and attend to places where the organization is the most vigorously assailed.

The constitution should be so arranged that the officers be elected by the convention, the newly elected one to take office immediately after election. With these few recommendations for your earnest consideration and trusting that my successor in office may receive the same courteous treatment that I have, this report is respectfully submitted.

FRED W. HESLEWOOD, Member General Executive Board.

Resolution on Women's Suffrage

The International Socialist Congress resolved as follows: The congress rests its regrets with the utmost pleasure the first International Socialist Women's Conference, and expresses its entire solidarity with the demands concerning Woman's suffrage, put forward by it. The congress, in particular, declares: "It is the duty of all militant parties of all countries to agitate most energetically for the introduction of universal womanhood suffrage. The Socialist parties repudiate limited women's suffrage as an adulteration of and a caricature upon the principle of political equality of the female sex. It fights for the sole living concrete expression of this principle, namely, universal womanhood suffrage, which should belong to all women of age and not be conditioned by property, taxation, education, or any other qualification which would exclude members of the laboring classes from the enjoyment of this right. The Socialist women shall not carry on this struggle for complete equality of right of vote in alliance with the middle class women suffragists, but in common with the Socialist parties, which insists upon women suffrage and one of the fundamental and most important reforms for the full democratization of political franchise in general.

It is the duty of the Socialist parties of all countries to agitate strenuously for the introduction of universal womanhood suffrage. Hence, the agitation for the democratization of the franchise to the legislative and administrative bodies, both national and local, must also embrace woman's suffrage and must insist upon it, whether it be carried on in parliament or elsewhere, where the democratization of womanhood suffrage has already gone sufficiently far or is completely realized. The Socialist parties must raise a campaign in favor of universal womanhood suffrage and in connection with it put forward all those demands which we have yet to realize in the interest of the full civil rights of the male portion of the proletariat.

Although the international Socialist Congress cannot direct to any country a particular time at which a suffrage campaign should be commenced, it nevertheless declares that when such a campaign is instituted in any country, it should proceed on the general social democratic lines of universal adult suffrage without distinction and nothing less.

Advertisement for "Shall The Miners Always Be Slaves?" Eight Pages in English \$4.00 Per 1,000 Twelve Pages in Italian \$8.00 Per 1,000 SEND FOR IT.

PROCEEDINGS

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

STENOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED.

The proceedings of the Third Annual Convention of the I. W. W., held at Chicago, September 16 to 24 inclusive, has been printed in newspaper form and issued daily while the Convention was in Session.

Price for the Complete File, 80c. ORDER NOW.

Wages and Profits Not Measured by Yardsticks

Fellow Worker Thompson, in Bulletin No. 22, seems greatly disturbed over a few remarks of mine in a former number of The Bulletin. Economics may be a science, as he claims, but when a man disputes the actual experience of tens of thousands of people because this experience does not agree with something he has read in a book, it reminds one of the "high tariff and big wages" talk of our republican politicians who are ever ready to call any man a fool who disputes the fact that the tariff is in the interest of the manufacturers exclusively.

like a whim than a law. It may not please Comrade Thompson to know that many regard his "working class economics" as dreams, dreams that are too dull to relate. And I do not say this with malice in my heart, not of slight benefit or profit to us, to be told that twenty yards of linen are equivalent to one coat, when actual experience teaches us that it may be so to-day, but not to-morrow, for where men are the factors fluctuation and variation is the rule.

demand. The seller here is largely at the mercy of the buyer. Toys, paintings, pictures and fancy wares may be included in this class. But when it comes to food and clothes, the case is reversed. The buyer is at the mercy of the seller.

A law that varies with the appetites and desires of men, and that is affected by lying, cheating and stealing, and that is swayed by the wind and the weather, by the swiftness of railroad trains, by the speed of machinery, by the health and feelings of men from day to day, by what they read and by what they discuss, and that is materially affected by pills and powders for 50 cents a bushel, and he sold them for a dollar and a half a bushel.

I may be a fool, but if so, there are hundreds of thousands just like me, and it is for Comrade Thompson and others of his mental caliber to enlighten us. But it is not the province of any man to dictate to me what I shall write or not write, providing I write only what I believe. And if I write what I do not believe, then I ought to be clubbed instead of scolded. We learn the truth, not by reading, but by meditation, and by discussing these questions that rise before us, with others. The man is a knave and a hypocrite who will give assent to that which he does not believe, even though this thing be the truth.

Yours fraternally, FRANK REED. Eureka, Cal.

Competition and Exploitation in the Railway Service

BY WM. J. PINKERTON

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(Continued)

To analyze these figures so that they will be more generally understood it will be observed that average yearly salaries paid to "general officers" amounted to \$2,802, a monthly rating of \$233.50. Those classed as "other officers" averaged a yearly salary of \$2,010, a monthly rating of \$167.50. Engineers in wages averaged \$1,314 per year, a monthly wage of \$109.50; firemen receiving as compensation an average of \$736 per year, an average monthly wage of \$61.33, and those known as "other trainmen" were paid on an average of \$707 a year, a monthly wage of about \$59.

The object in adding the firemen and "other trainmen" to the high salaried class is that the high salaried men who they are pleased to term as "low wage workers," and like barnacles have attached themselves to the bulks of the few aristocrats in the other movements, which has a tendency to hold them in subjection. It also makes the average of the two extremes more equitable, allowing as it does the machinists and boiler-makers to be classed with the low wage workers.

- Group 1. Includes Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont.
Group 2. Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and New York.
Group 3. Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Indian Territory, Arkansas and part of New Mexico.
Group 4. West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.
Group 5. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida.
Group 6. Parts of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and part of Missouri.
Group 7. Montana, Wyoming, parts of Colorado, parts of North and South Dakota and Nebraska.
Group 8. Includes Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Indian Territory, Arkansas and part of New Mexico.
Group 9. Includes Texas, Louisiana and part of New Mexico.
Group 10. Includes Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

The following tables will show the average daily wage according to the above groups, Table I showing the high salaried and high wage workers, and Table II the low wage workers:

TABLE I. High salaried and high wage workers. Columns: 1. Average Daily Wage; 2. 10; 3. 20; 4. 30; 5. 40; 6. 50; 7. 60; 8. 70; 9. 80; 10. 90. Rows: General officers, Other officers, Engineers, Conductors, Firemen, Other trainmen.

TABLE II. Low wage workers. Columns: 1. Average Daily Wage; 2. 10; 3. 20; 4. 30; 5. 40; 6. 50; 7. 60; 8. 70; 9. 80; 10. 90. Rows: Station agents, Other stationmen, Machinists, Other shopmen, Section foremen, Other trackmen, Switchmen, crossing guards, Dispatchers and telegraph operators, Engineers and other employees.

It will be observed by these in the high wage states embraced in Groups 6, 7, 8, 9, to that their fortunate fellow-workers in a great many states of the remaining groups are paid wages and salaries which when compared with the rapidly rising prices of the necessities of life, are not sufficient to furnish the ordinary means of existence, let alone the comforts of a home.

The figures, showing the average daily wage of the low wage worker, to provide which it is necessary to return to the total number of workers in employment on the railways in 1904, which was 1,296,121, and deduct from this number the self-styled aristocracy of labor, numbering 264,374. This will leave in the balance 1,031,747 low wage workers. The total compensation in 1904 of all workers was \$87,598,810, and the average salary per worker was \$84.73; this amount deducted from the total paid to all employees leaves a balance of \$65,225,077 to be divided among the low wage workers, making their average for the year \$54, a princely monthly average of \$45 5-12 per month, an average on which it is expected that 1,031,747 workers will devise a means to eke out a miserable existence.

The figures, showing the average daily wage of the low wage worker, as compared with others, demonstrate a fact that has been repeatedly brought to the workers' attention, namely, that the workers are on the verge of return to the extremes that existed under feudalism. Extremes when applied to the present system mean industrial lords, middle class and industrial workers. Under the feudal system, the serf was sworn to obey his master in all things, and he swore the following oath: "I become your man from this day forward, of life and limb, and of earthly worship, and unto you shall be true and faithful, and bear to you faith for the tenements that I claim to hold of you, saving the faith that I owe unto our sovereign lord the king."

The lords of feudalism were a self-constituted body of law-makers; they compiled laws, laying on the shoulders of the bourgeoisie the burdens of taxation; they performed no useful function except that of policing the empire or kingdom in times of peace, or of rest of their time, they occupied in campaigns, festivals and warring on each other. The bourgeoisie, as commercialism developed, perceiving the great injustice perpetrated on them, raised a cry of "no taxation without representation" or voice in government. As a result wars followed, kingdoms and empires were overturned. Cromwell's cry was exemplified when the American colonies of Great Britain protested against taxation without representation, using it as a basis on which the structure of the independence of the colonies was erected. It might have been delayed if the advice of William Pitt, who led the opposition to King George III and Lord North, had been listened to. "In my opinion," he said, "this kingdom has no right to tax the colonies. America is obtaining a title to America almost in open rebellion! Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people so dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to submit to be slaves, would have been fit instruments to make slaves of the rest. If I were an American, as I am a British subject, I would never sheath the sword until relieved from these degrading conditions."

Woolen Weavers Strike

The following is a list of contributions received by Local No. 166, of Mapleville, R. I., during the strike of the woolen weavers of the Coromet mills, which was stubbornly contested for 10 weeks and recently ended:

- Local 379, Skowhegan, Me., list 13, \$8.50; Scotia mill, Woonsocket, list 18, \$22.75; Lippitt mill, Woonsocket, list 42, \$16.35; Montrose mill, Woonsocket, list 41, \$9; Nasonville mill, balance on lists 23, 24, \$2; Tarklin, lists 71-73, \$20.50; I. W. W. Local 157, New Bedford, Mass., \$10; Woonsocket, by Paulin, J. M., J. K., list 299, \$28.50; I. W. W., Woonsocket, Local No. 513, \$10; Textile union, Olneyville, \$25; Blackstone, by R. T., list 25, \$3.05; Woonsocket, by F. S., list 56, \$3.25; Chepachat, list 310, \$14; Pascoag, White mill, list 302, \$21.05; list 240, \$13.40; collection, Tarklin mill, \$10.50; Montrose mill, Woonsocket, list 295, \$2; collection in Woonsocket, by J. M., \$8.10; Scotia mill, by J. K., list 297 and 298, \$19; I. W. W. Local 152, \$5; Olneyville, by E. Crepeau, list 237-30, \$9.20; list 236, by Crepeau, \$2.70; I. W. W. Local 51, \$2; Hopedale, Mass., list 238, by D. O'Leary, \$5; Greenville, lists 110-235, \$17.50; collection, Chepachat mill, \$6.50; benefit baseball game, Harrisville, \$87.80; collection, Glendale mill, by J. Z., \$12; Lawrence, Mass., collection, by Bedard, \$8; Baltic, Conn., lists No. 124-125, by J. B., \$31; Olneyville, collection by Textile union, \$25; I. W. W. Local 160, \$1; Greenville, lists 128-129, \$13.50; Philadelphia, lists 112-113, by E. C., \$6.25; Baltic, Conn., lists 133-134, by J. B., \$22; Rockville, Conn., by E. S., \$2; Woonsocket, list 54, by B. S., \$3.75; I. W. W., Olneyville, list 132, \$1.20; Pascoag, by L., list 48, \$3.75; Rockville, Conn., collected at P meeting, \$1.25; Lawrence, Mass., by P. D., list 101, \$5; I. W. W. Local 513, Woonsocket, \$26.47; Providence, list No. 1, \$1.25; I. W. W. Local 530, Olneyville, \$10; I. W. W. Local 157, New Bedford, Mass., \$10; cash from Crepeau, \$2.75; collection in Pascoag, by J. P. T., \$2.75; collection in Tarklin mill, \$15; Mapleville, list 19, \$3.75; cash from Fred O. Charest, Oakland, \$15; cash from C. A. Powell, Mapleville, \$5; Olneyville, list 52, by Crepeau, \$5.40; Providence, list 1-2, \$6; Pascoag hall, list 47, \$1.25; cash from Baltic, Conn., by J. Besette, \$40.82; Olneyville Textile Union, list 4-5-7, \$25; collected in Pascoag, by R. L., list 15, \$4.75; Woonsocket, Scotia mill, by R. L., \$22.75; collection, by Crepeau, list 43, \$2.85; collection, by Crepeau, list 44, \$6.55; Lawrence, Mass., I. W. W. Local 20, \$7; Nasonville mill, \$15.25; D. Troisfontaine, Woonsocket, list 53, \$1.75. Contributions were also made by J. A. Tougas, Globe Clothing Company, Lafayette Shoe Company and Mulvey's hat store, in Woonsocket.

Industrial Unionism in Great Britain

From the report of the Socialist Labor party of Great Britain to the International Congress at Stuttgart we extract the following reference to the Industrial Union movement: "The Socialist Labor party has, since its very inception, labored unceasingly to promote the unity of the working class, politically and economically. Unlike other parties claiming the title socialist, we have perceived right through-out the existence of the party that the question of the economic organization of the working class could not be ignored; that the existing unions, organized upon a craft basis, ignoring the solidarity of labor, excluding the mass of the workers from their ranks, "arbitrating," "conciliating," propagating capitalist economics and politics, would have to be attacked; would have to be fought like any other capitalist institution, and their places taken by an Industrial Union—a union based upon revolutionary principles; a union which would organize the workers as a class, Industrial Workers of the World was founded in Chicago, we hailed its advent with unfeigned joy. Since then the propaganda of Industrial Unionism has spread like wildfire through Great Britain.

LEARN WHAT IT IS 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. The following are recommended to workingmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is: Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c Constitution of the I. W. W., 5c Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c "Industrial Unionism," address by Wm. E. Trautmann, 5c "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," by Wm. E. Trautmann, 5c "Address on I. W. W. Preamble," by Wm. E. Trautmann, 5c Sent to any address, prepaid, for 25c Wm. E. Trautmann 212 BUSH TEMPLE CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

