

# The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 38.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 16, 1907.

50c. a Year.

## Hew to the Line; Let the Chips Fall Where They May

BY F. W. HESLEWOOD

The Western Federation of Miners, "The Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World" (according to all inscriptions on the head of their stationery), has entered into new fields with their organizers, and is now busily engaged in organizing the lumber workers of Montana into the W. F. of M., as an affiliated organization which pays per capita to the Montana state union of the W. F. of M. The convention of the lumbermen's delegates, which convened on October 21 and 22, was attended by J. C. Lowrey, member of the general examining board of the W. F. of M., and Joseph Shannon, president of the Montana State Union, both of them assisting in the formation of the organization.

This new field has not entered into by the W. F. of M. because they have succeeded in so perfecting their own organization of the mining "department," that they have no further work to do in that industry, but in a smooth, slippery, slimy trick of a handful of labor fakirs to keep the workers in Montana from entering into their proper department in the Industrial Workers of the World, and thereby trying to disrupt or weaken our organization. That the affair has the backing of the tricksters who are at the helm of the W. F. of M. there is no doubt, as they were represented by Lowrey of the executive board from Butte.

So far as their being a "mining department" of the I. W. W., that is a lie from every standpoint that a lie can be taken, and this departmental matter can only be explained by the bunch of the rottenest fakirs that ever sat in the high places of a labor movement. As there is only one Industrial Workers of the World in existence, a person would naturally think that these fakirs who have defended Sherman with their voice and our money would, at least, be satisfied with not trying to give the I. W. W. the double-edged calling theme of the "mining department" and at the same time organizing lumbermen and flying into print with such rot as appears on page 4 of the miners' magazine of October 31—i. e., exonerate the mining department. We are not dead, neither are we dying; and whenever we get so rotten with the stench of labor fakirism as permeates the air at the head office of the W. F. of M., we will then bury our organization.

Probably this is the "mining department" of the organization that met on October 1st, that these gentils are mining department, or is it the mining department of the organization they are going to start? If the latter be the case, don't forget, John M., that you will have yet a stench in your nostrils that will be hard to exorcise. You will have a dunters organization on your hands. How do you like it, you miserable defamer of the truth? You will then have a chance to earn your \$15000 a month by discovering the straw of the Industrial Workers of the World. You will need to suggest to the next annual convention that you have two paid canvassers for the Fakir magazine, so that you can disseminate your falsehoods to every laborer's back. However, let us let you know when we die. This dead organization needs no paid canvassers for their official organ, and when your subscription list is as large as the Bulletin's, you will be going some.

The delegates to the 15th annual convention of the W. F. of M. will remember that the proposition of organizing the lumber workers in Montana was tabled on a motion made by J. C. Williams, Grass Valley, Ex-Vice President of the W. F. of M. (and the man who was forced out of the head office of the W. F. of M. because Kirwan refused to stay in office if he was re-elected), and you will remember that there were two reports from the reorganization committee, one a minority report, signed by Cook, Bunting and Little, recommending that the lumber workers in Montana apply for their charters from Wm. E. Trautmann at 310 Bush Temple, the other report the majority one signed by Quinn, Moore, Shaner and Reilly, recommending that the lumber workers be given charters direct from the W. F. of M. This whole matter was tabled on the motion of J. C. Williams. It could not be discussed or debated, although myself had been in Montana and had a lot of facts bearing on the matter which ought to have been brought before the delegates. But we who were supporting and defending the Industrial workers were satisfied as neither propositions were admitted. In view of these facts, we ask, were there a streak of fairness in the Western Federation taking up the work of organizing the lumber workers?

And where do we find Shannon? The man who stuck to us and accepted our nomination for vice-president of the W. F. of M. against Mahoney and who received the straight I. W. W. vote of 114 in the convention.

playing the advisory board act for the Mahoney-Sherman slugging gang.

As far as the lumbermen are concerned in the state of Montana, they are without superiors as union men. They will fight for better conditions as fast and as far as any body of men on earth. No one could blame them for wanting to affiliate with the Western Federation of Miners. They are perfectly innocent of the trickery that has been practiced to get them where they are. Whether they wish to come into their proper department or not, is their own business. They will at least be told the truth within the near future, and in such a manner that neither the fakirs nor the miners' magazine or the trickery of Mcullen can deceive them much longer.

Sherman still claims to have the real and only headquarters of the I. W. W. This rot was heralded to the whole civilized world at the Stuttgart congress by lying Socialists of the O'Neill stripe. It was not good enough to keep the lie American. It had to be carried across the water. The lie was smashed to atoms in Europe and we have the goods to smash them as fast as they show up in America.

Let us not denounce the American Federation of Labor or any of its officers so long as we are contaminated with a lot of despots who have no regard for convention acts and less for the treasury of our organization. Fred W. Healewood, Member and Ex-President No. 22, W. F. M., Greenwood, B. C.

## Graft in the American Federation of Labor

The Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, a daily German paper, controlled by workmen's associations and labor unions of Chicago, has the following press news with the above caption under date of November 4th, 1907.

"New York, Nov. 4th.—Abominable graft business permeates the American Federation of Labor. This assertion is made by a paper published here, which, according to its title, is devoted to the 'mutual interests of capital and labor.' It is claimed that a well-organized graft machine exists in that organization, by which the interested parties were able to graft for themselves, as far as proven, the nice sum of \$250,000.

The whole affair, according to predictions, will be thrashed out before the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held this week in Norfolk, Va.

The paper mentioned published a number of affidavits on these graft affairs:

"Henry Rice, a printer, No. 212 East 20th St., under oath declares that he gave Gomper \$500 in 1899, only \$12,052.55 a total of \$12,552.55 in payment in consideration of this contract awarded him a printing contract on which Rice (the printer) made a profit of \$3,000.

In 1890 the same printer gave Gomper's \$500, and was given a similar contract for work, and in 1891 he paid Gomper's \$1,000. These statements about the payments were corroborated by P. J. J. Reynolds in New York.

It is further asserted that the office of the F. of L. squandered recklessly the monies of workmen. Cornelius L. Loder, who with other experts examined the monthly financial transactions of the "American Federationist," gives the following statement:

"From December, 1899, to August, 1907, the receipts for advertisements were \$149,975.46 and for subscriptions only \$12,052.55, a total of \$161,028.01. The largest receipts were recorded in 1893, a total of \$25,999.05, and yet there was a deficiency of \$15,000 in accounts that one year.

In the same year the experts noted expenditures which caused intense interest. Cost of printing the American Federationist amounted to \$66,519.67. Salary for editor was \$6,804.99, salaries for other work in three out of the eight years \$6,594.87; and postage \$3,077.47.

Exceedingly high are the expenses for commission. The total paid out was \$84,277.52. This is an average of 56.5 per cent for eight years, the highest item in all publications of the world.

When these things, together with other matters, will be brought up, there may be an "explosion."

To this should be added that the advertising agent of the American Federationist, Mr. Morrison, always prefers such firms with which the workers have some troubles. One of the many instances: The brewery proprietors of New Orleans never advertised in labor papers. But when in 1902 the employees were locked out and one of the most bitterly contested struggles began, the brewery proprietors were seen, and the 1902 Labor Day edition of the American Federationist is adorned by the advertisements of the "Scab" breweries of New Orleans.

Scandal was predicted then, the delegates to the United Brewery Workers, Priesterbach, Kemper, Weigel and Nickolaus, were ordered by their constituents to bring the matter up for investigation. They expected the support of other "Socialist" delegates.

All were seen before the "exposure" was to start. The brewery workers were told they would have more trouble in jurisdiction fights if they would open up, the "Socialists" were told that their "Socialist" resolutions would be supported and "Socialism" would be adopted; but they must all help to cover up. And all agreed. The United Mine Workers supported the "Socialist" resolutions, and the boters from within saw victory near. Max Hayes, as a compensation for his silence, was rewarded with a unanimous election as the fraternal delegate to England; the brewery workers were patted on the back until the fray was over and then told to "Go to Hades." Everything was then lovely again for another year.

There will be another price set for silence in the Norfolk convention. Pah, hush, we may get a few more votes for the "Socialist" resolutions; perhaps Gomper's himself will vote for it. So let us have peace for another year! Berget of Milwaukee will manage affairs all right, all right!

## Vincent St. John Victim of Gunman

[From the Goldfield Daily Tribune.]

On the crowded thoroughfare of Main street, between Ramsey and Frook, four shots were fired at 5:30 o'clock last evening (November 5). When the last one had died away two men were lying prostrate on the sidewalk, and a third was staggering for support.

One of the men was seen walking north on that street, quietly replacing his six-shooter in his hip pocket. He was placed under arrest, and those who had fallen prostrate the cold lead from his shooting iron were hustled to their homes or to the hospital.

One shot on a thronged sidewalk invariably causes a scattering of every one within range of a deadly weapon. Take four shots and a stampede is the result. When the first report rang out and a deliberate man was seen pointing his revolver at a companion, a score of people rushed for shelter. The second shot cleared the walk. The third resulted in a dozen fleeing people falling flat on their stomachs to avoid flying bullets. When the final report rang out, Vincent St. John, rushing as fast as his legs would carry him towards the palace saloon, where Sheriff Ingalls has his headquarters, threw up his arms and fell prostrate, blood gushing from wounds in his forehead and chest.

Then the street was as quiet as the grave. The author of the commotion, "Paddy" Mullany, looked around him unconcernedly, while the force on the sidewalk lay prone, and replaced the weapon of death in his pocket. Then he leisurely continued on his way up town until an officer of the law had the nerve to lay his hands upon his shoulder and pronounce the word:

"You are under arrest."

The fusillade of shots came near ending the life of Vincent St. John, who is known throughout the west as a leader of the Socialist movement in the mining union, and was unarmed. Two shots struck him, but both missed a vital point. He has two bullet wounds in his right wrist and one in his left arm. Injurious, but not fatal, such as septicaemia, he will be out of the Miner's Union hospital within a week or ten days.

Just what was the cause of the attempted killing is not known, as the interested parties refuse to discuss the case in any detail. But that union discussions were responsible in a general way admits of no doubt. Mullany and Vincent St. John were in the saloon in front of the Palm Grill, close to the entrance to the Miner's Union hall, engaged in earnest, and at times very heated, conversation. They appeared to be about to leave the saloon, and a scant notice was taken of them. Suddenly a shot rang out and spectators witnessed Mullany with a gun in his hand, while St. John was turning to flee.

Before one could bat an eye a second report was heard, and St. John quickly raised his pace, while everybody within fifty yards of the man with the weapon turned to the nearest spot promising shelter. St. John, however, was not cleared, the stampee having sent every one scurrying, as a pebble thrown into a placid pool hurls waves away from the dropping point. Quick as lightning the third shot rang out, and a dozen or more people standing against walls or in passageways, or crossing the street, fell prone on their stomachs, as a precaution against stray lead. St. John, crossing the street, threw up his hands, but continued on his way. A little further up the street a man rushing to the opposite side, gave a groan and sank to the ground, while a third staggered against a building several yards away and hugged for support.

A fourth bullet was sent on its way and found a target in the same Vincent St. John—but not in a vital spot.

Then the calm gentleman, Paddy Mullany, pocketed his gun and walked up town, only to be placed under arrest near Ramsey street.

Immediately thereafter the crowd surged around the injured and the author of the shooting. St. John was carried to the destination to which he was headed when winged, the Palace, or headquarters of the sheriff's forces. It was found that he had been shot in the arm, and he was taken to the Miner's Union hospital. Dr. Wheeler located two bullet wounds in the right wrist, the lead having gone through, and another in the left arm. Barring blood poisoning, he will be out within ten days.

Time was ticked up and also hurried to the hospital. He was a bystander, and in no way involved in the original discussion. The bullet had entered the inside of his left thigh and came out below the knee. The limb was removed by Dr. Wheeler, who says both the thigh and leg bones were shattered. The man may succumb to the shock. Timon is a mining man, 70 years old.

According to the best information obtainable, the shooting of Vincent St. John was brought about by differences he had had with Mullany with regard to the local labor situation. St. John represents the Socialist element in the organization, and Mullany is known to be a member of the conservative faction, opposing strike. It is said that they clashed several times at meetings of the union and have had a number of heated arguments on the street. More than once each is said to have expressed himself in no complimentary terms regarding the other. The feeling between the two men has been growing very bitter of late, and the recent attempt on the part of the radicals, headed by St. John, to force a sympathy strike in the Goldfield district in order to help out the laborers at Bisnop Creek, did not serve to heal the breach. The laborers at Bishop Creek, Cal., in the employ of the Nevada-Calgas Powder Company were recently refused an increase of wage and walked out. Since then an attempt has been made to force the miners here to strike in sympathy, on the ground that they were not in sympathy with the product of an unfair corporation. The conservatives went out in this election. Mullany is a Western Federation man and is known as a conservative.

## Voluntary Contributions

Blue Island Local No. 37.....	\$1.00
H. Elmgren, Revere, Wash.....	1.00
Duluth Local Union No. 351.....	1.25
Rhyolite Local Union No. 258.....	50.00
Plainsville, Pa., Industrial Union No. 20.....	1.50
Montreal L. W. No. 279.....	10.00
H. Siegelmann, Superior, Wis.....	1.00
L. Cook, Hoquiam, Wash.....	1.00
G. Anders, Hoquiam, Wash.....	1.00
T. W. Twelvey, Hoquiam, Wash.....	1.00
G. Reuter, Hoquiam, Wash.....	1.00
E. Ehrhardt, Hoquiam, Wash.....	1.00
C. Johnson, Hoquiam, Wash.....	1.00
W. V. Steel, Hoquiam, Wash.....	50
S. Jackson, Hoquiam, Wash.....	50
N. Renick, Hoquiam, Wash.....	1.00
R. Anderson, Hoquiam, Wash.....	1.00
W. J. Pinkerton, Blue Island, Ill.....	2.00
C. R. Armstrong, Sacramento, Cal.....	50
C. F. Sproule, Sacramento, Cal.....	50
G. F. Chorley, Sacramento, Cal.....	50
F. Cook, Sacramento, Cal.....	1.00
W. Besser, Sacramento, Cal.....	1.00
R. Kramer, Sacramento, Cal.....	1.00
E. Cady, Sacramento, Cal.....	1.00
H. C. Anderson, Spokane, Wash.....	1.00
J. A. Magee, Spokane, Wash.....	50
Thos. Nuss, Spokane, Wash.....	25
Ed. Yunk, Spokane, Wash.....	50
E. A. Yunsinger, Spokane, Wash.....	50
J. Blazis, Spokane, Wash.....	50
L. Westburg, Spokane, Wash.....	36
B. Holmes, Spokane, Wash.....	50
F. H. Jones, Spokane, Wash.....	50
P. Discon, Spokane, Wash.....	1.00
G. M. Converse, contribution by combined locals of Cincinnati.....	3.00
F. O. Elmgren, Minneapolis, Minn.....	50
J. J. Ettor, collected on Book 338.....	3.85
Total.....	92.71
Previously acknowledged.....	886.85
Total to date.....	\$979.56

## NEW LOCALS CHARTERED

Italian Industrial Union, Barre, Vt.; Musicians Industrial Union, Philadelphia, Pa.; Industrial Workers Union, Bates, Ark.; Railway Workers Industrial Union, Goldfield, Nev.; Delivery Workers Industrial Union, Butte, Mont.; Metal Workers Industrial Union, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

## Entertainment Tonight

Everybody is invited to attend an entertainment and ball to be given by the Scandinavian Branch of the I. W. W. tonight (November 16), at Three Links Hall, 331 North Clark street. Don't fail to be present. A good time assured. Committee.

## SILK WORKERS ON STRIKE

Lancaster, Pa., November 9.—Things are humming among the silk workers organized in the Industrial Workers of the World down here. Four hundred of them are out on strike against the firm of Siehli & Co., whose mill employs 1,000 of them, and if the strike is won, the I. W. W. will have won the way to the organization of the entire southern silk weaving industry.

Rudolph Katz, executive board member of the organization and organizer of the strike, is in the district, hard at work on the situation. Last Thursday night he spoke before the Central Labor Union here for aid for the strikers. A few A. F. of L. members, who are not familiar with prices paid in silk mills we can say that it is about one-half the price paid in silk mills of New York and New Jersey.

"Hours of labor, 59 1/2. Entered 3 in dent. Pinks, 110 to 120 to the inch. Reed, 60 to 70.

"Lancaster prices, 4-8 1/2c per yard, width 24 inches; elsewhere, 10 1/2c. Lancaster prices, 5-10c per yard, width 32 inches; elsewhere, 11 1/2c. Lancaster prices, 6-13c per yard; width 36 inches, elsewhere, 11 1/2c. Lancaster prices, 6-7 1/2c per yard, width 36 inches, with doups; elsewhere, 12 1/2c.

"The running of two looms are considered all that a weaver can attend to in all silk mills. In this mill men and even some girls are running four looms. "All other employees are exploited in a similar manner. Warpers, twistors, winders and quillers are also paid much less than is paid for the same amount of work elsewhere.

"Besides the long hours, and working at a nerve-racking, life-sapping pace, the firm has established a system of measuring that caps the climax. The weavers are not allowed to measure the silk by yards, but the firm pays them by the piece. Each piece contains a certain amount of 'aunes,' whatever that may be. (Some say it is an antiquated measure of prehistoric times.) But the measure was used in this case for the purpose of further enriching the firm at the expense of the workers.

"Some time ago all weavers, regardless of craft (employers, warpers, winders, etc.), held a number of meetings and organized the Silk Workers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World. Price lists from other mills came up for comparison with our own, and the workers decided to ask for an advance in wages and a reduction to the cessation of production in the plant should be known by the working class of the land in general, and the silk workers in particular, so they may understand fully the situation here, and see whether or not the silk workers of Lancaster are entitled to their moral and financial support, and obtain the

story directly from those engaged in the struggle.

"The mill has been established in the city about nine years, starting with about 240 looms. Their mill has gradually grown to nearly 1,000 looms, making it one of the largest silk mills in this country.

"The hours of work and the wages paid are given below. They speak for themselves. But to those who are not familiar with prices paid in silk mills we can say that it is about one-half the price paid in silk mills of New York and New Jersey.

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"Yellow workers, against such conditions we are engaged in a struggle. We appeal to all. Keep away from the Lancaster. (Continued on third page)

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CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 16, 1907

SPECIAL EDITION OF "THE BULLETIN"

Letters are frequently received at general headquarters of the I. W. W. from the West requesting information regarding the Second Annual Convention, held September 17 to October 3, 1906. In the main these inquiries come from members of the Western Federation of Miners. The writers' invariable complaint is that "nothing, or next to nothing, is known in this camp about that convention," and all sorts of questions are asked concerning it.

In view of these circumstances, the issue of the INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN for December 14 (No. 42) will be devoted almost entirely to a review of the struggle with reactionism in the convention of 1906 and subsequent developments. We shall make a special effort to get this narrative into the hands of the rank and file in the W. F. M., and to this end invite the co-operation of all who believe, as we do, that nothing can be gained for the working class by suppressing the truth or misrepresenting facts.

We shall prove that the struggle of 1906 was not, as is frequently asserted, a mere personal quarrel or the result of personal differences, but that it grew out of a determination on the part of a combination of pure-and-simple political Socialists and reactionary pure-and-simple unionists to control the I. W. W. in their own behalf, or bring about its destruction.

EDITORIAL EXCERPTS

Industrial Unionism, in its final result, means Industrial Freedom. It is organization to free the worker, the working class, from industrial slavery. It is organization to win control by the workers of the means or machinery of production. It puts the workers as a class in the extraordinary position of undertaking their own deliverance from economic slavery by taking possession of the means whereby they live, and by that act enlarging their lives and abolishing the conditions of poverty and suffering which are inevitably theirs so long as wage labor and capitalist exploitation continue.

Industrial Unionism aims to convert the slave of the machine into a free man. Its purpose is to secure the control and direction of the machine to the whole working class, to organize it into a single and united force, and to discipline the workers with a view to the control of the machine from the few and invest the workers themselves with all the possibilities for the enjoyment of all the material aids to happiness which an abundant capacity to produce has made practicable.

It might be well for the workers to bear always in mind that they, as a class, have an equal right to organize and get ready to take possession of all they produce, with the present appropriators of wealth to burden future generations, as well as the present one, with evidence of their legal exploitation. We have more right to project freedom and economic equality than they to project into the future slavery and a continuance of economic barbarism. The future is ours, through organization and education.

No one need be staggered by the proposal of industrialism to "take and hold" the means whereby they live, and by that act enlarging their lives and abolishing the conditions of poverty and suffering which are inevitably theirs so long as wage labor and capitalist exploitation continue. It declares that life is made hideous because the workers are bound to the machine in which they have no other interest than that of being working parts in a heartless, brutalizing, soul-crushing, because profit-getting, system.

An organization of the working class, to accomplish emancipation and freedom, must be built on the lines of freedom; it must be revolutionary and not capitalistic in principle and aim. It must be clearly and manifestly firm in the fact of the struggle of classes—the struggle between the producers and the owners of wealth and means of production. Its advocates must be free from capitalist cant and capitalist influence. Its membership must be organized, not in craft union bodies, to make warfare on each other, but in the real working class organization that includes every single worker in the factory, or the industry, from the laborer poorest paid to the artisan receiving the highest wages. Their interests are identical; they are liable to change places to-morrow; but between them and the employer class there is no identity of interests, no economic interests in common.

What is the real mission of the world's workers? To be in a state of preparedness to take possession of the means of production and distribution and control and operate the same for their own benefit.

To expect that to be done without method, without organization in the shape of a strike, on a railroad, or in a mine, is to expect, in effect, to look for the impossible, a reversal of all experience and a denial of our dependence upon the accumulated knowledge of the working class struggle.

To expect the working class mission to be achieved solely through political action is a fantastic notion, as impracticable as it is delusive. With politics and politicians the workers will make short shrift when they once understand clearly their economic servitude and relation to the wealth they produce.

There is no place in the I. W. W. for the atomistic conception of society. We are not going backward to barbarism, but forward to freedom. What the Industrial Unionist has a right to say is something like this: "This I. W. W. does not give me the right to act against the common good; there is no such thing as the right to do as I please, and I have a right to act only in consistency with the common welfare of my associates and fellow workers." And the man who is not ready for that is not ready for the I. W. W. No compulsion will be used to retain him, as none is used to enlist him. The I. W. W. has a right to maintain itself as an agent for the emancipation of the working class from capitalism, and whatever doubt has prevailed that it would do so is vanishing.

The knotted club is the scepter still; it is the club in the hands of those who control and exploit the productive and distributive agencies of the civilization we have made and maintain. It is the control of our industries that puts power into their hands. To get possession of the industries is the mission of the workers. To wrest from the grasp of the gluttonous predatory class is our supreme task. If we organize not for this, our organizing is futile. It will prove abortive. Partial the dreaming of dreams of a millennium to be gained by forceless votes or an emasculated pure-and-simple trades unionism that stands for the identity of interests of capital and labor, the at-one-ness of the workers who toil in the fiery flames of industrial hell and their economic masters who revel in luxury as a result of their toil.

To the supremacy of the working class, that is to say, their mastery over the means of production and distribution, is the one necessary condition is that the workers shall understand how to organize and discipline themselves to the point where they can take and hold the means of production and distribution through an economic organization.

Such Impositions Must Stop

Some weeks ago complaint reached this office that in connection with the strike at Bridgeport, Conn., against the American Tube and Stamping Company, a questionable practice had been resorted to by some of those in charge of the strike, including Samuel J. French (whose duty it should have been to block the scheme), in conducting a drawing or lottery for a \$45 gold watch for the benefit of the strikers. These complaints have come from Buffalo and New York, and other places, all insisting that the matter be investigated by the office. Nothing could be said in The Bulletin regarding the matter until after such an investigation. This has been conducted by the general secretary and we are prepared to say that not only was the drawing in question creditable to those who manipulated it, but it was also dishonest. The winner of the watch forwarded it to this office; it is still in our possession. The common notion which worth not to exceed \$3 retail, and could very likely be bought by the dozen at \$2.50, or less. It is not a \$45 gold watch and whoever was responsible for passing it off as such was guilty of an imposition upon the strikers, and was aggravated by the fact that a large sum of money—several hundred dollars—was raised by the fraud thus practiced upon the workers. If money cannot be raised by a resort to a lottery scheme of this kind, there no remedy should be made to get money. Money so raised will do the workers no good; it will help them in their times of trouble. And, as a matter of fact, most of the money contributed to the drawing was the price of the tickets—now in the hands of a Bridgeport saloonkeeper and unavailable for anybody's benefit except his own.

Career of a Crook

Out in California the Socialist party has an organizer named John M. O'Neill, who is a crook. He is a crook who works on the Pacific slope will do well to watch. He has a record as unsavory as his small abilities have enabled him to improve the opportunities he has been afforded. He is a crook who works in Orleans and professing to be an Industrial Unionist, he procured subscription cards for "The Industrial Worker" (monthly), which he sold, but has never accounted for. He appropriated the money to his own use and brazenly declared that he "would pay when he got ready." Instead of paying, he deliberately defrauded the paper out of all the money he collected, amounting to nearly \$40. Even after his exposure by the general secretary of the I. W. W., he went to places in Ohio and Pennsylvania representing himself as an organizer of the I. W. W. (a pure and simple crook), and upon that pretense collected money at street corner meetings, all of which, of course, went into his own pocket. This crook and embezzler is now organizer of the I. W. W. in the city of St. Louis, Mo. He is quite naturally a malignant of the I. W. W. There are others like him. If the S. P. has more jobs for crooks of the Dubrow type we are ready to furnish names.

Cost of Living Increases

The steady increase in the price of practically all classes of food stuffs in the last seventeen years is shown strikingly and in great detail in a bulletin recently issued by the Bureau of Labor. The bulletin details a maligned of the I. W. W. There has been a further increase in food prices in the last year, and a very substantial one, in matter of general knowledge, with no increase in either cost or salary. The actual increase in food prices last year over those prevailing in 1896 was 21.2 per cent, while there was an increase of 10 per cent over 1901. Prices last year, as compared with 1896, were 29 per cent higher. Out of thirty articles reported upon, there was an increase in price in twenty-five. As regards the wages of workmen the bulletin says that in the year 1906 the average wages per hour in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries were 4.5 per cent higher than in 1905, the regular hours of labor per week were 0.5 per cent lower than in 1905 and the number of employees in the establishments investigated was 7 per cent greater than in 1905.

Faking or What?

The "Appeal to Reason" some weeks ago appeared with a large section of its first page "censored" by special order of Cas. J. Bonaparte, attorney general of the United States, which was the precise form of announcement made, followed by the information that "particulars" would be given in the issue of the following week. The "censored" space adorned the issue of the "Appeal" for October 8, but so far no additional "particulars" have appeared. In the meantime some skeptical person wrote to the office of the attorney general at Washington for the "particulars." The answer received is signed by Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney general, and is in substance as follows: "I am duly in receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., and beg to say that, so far as the matter to which it refers relates to me or to this department, the statements on the blank page of the publication mentioned is entirely devoid of truth. Is this faking, or what is it?"

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The following is the answer of Ex-Board Member Williams of the question submitted by the general secretary treasurer. For reasons stated in the last Bulletin, answers on important matters will be published in full.

"Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 5, 1907. "W. E. Trautmann, "Gen. Sec'y-Treas. I. W. W., "Bush Temple, Chicago.

"Fellow Worker.—Your communication enclosing copy of W. R. Fox's letter addressed to G. E. B., also matter from Local 12, Los Angeles, received today. In reply let me say I saw Fox's communication in Cincinnati and heard same read before session of the combined locals there; also that I endorsed Fox's propositions and urged their observance upon the membership of Cincinnati locals. That the local, after due deliberation, decided to carry out the plan suggested in proposition No. 2, etc., but in industrial unions, instead of placing main reliance upon the mixed local, I consider that proposition of vital importance to the progress and welfare of the I. W. W. everywhere. The mixed local, however, has not been visited here either 'gone to seed'—that is, degenerated into 'mutual admiration societies,' or developed warring factions of rag-chewers, with a result equally fruitless in the way of organization and propaganda. The recruiting of any considerable membership through the mixed local alone is out of the question. The worker instinctively demands that he be placed in the industrial union, and not in the mixed local. Furthermore, such a procedure (industrial organization) is in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Preamble. (2) As to the first of Fox's propositions, referring to the advocates of physical force only, and so forcibly illustrated by the experience of Los Angeles—that is a matter we have to deal with also. Experience shows that that also is largely an outcome of conditions within the mixed local, and can disappear only with the upbuilding of industrial organization and the projection of the inevitable political reflex of the I. W. W. At present we are mainly engaged with the work of consolidation and the industrial unions—the body of the economic organization—the absence of which makes impossible at present its inevitable political reflex. Consequently, the prevailing conditions within the I. W. W., as well as the Preamble, demand that speakers and advocates of Industrial Unionism shall eliminate from their propaganda all reference to political parties, only replying to individuals or organizations, who do not or misrepresent the aims and objects of the I. W. W. In the West, so far as my observation goes, that has been done—propaganda strictly for the I. W. W. has been carried on in a given most part, with beneficial results in awakening a powerful sentiment for industrial unionism. It is there also (in the West) that the so-called 'direct actionism' is found in greater force elsewhere, proceeding with the mixed locals. I hold that he is an inevitable (though temporary) consequence of the reaction from the opposite extreme—pure and simple

political action. He will disappear, or his influence will wane, with the upbuilding of industrial organization, with its manifold activities—political as well as industrial.

"In the east, on the other hand, I find in some quarters the echoes of old conflicts between the two Socialist political parties still resounding in the air. We gather, with no little resulting confusion in the minds of new recruits and outside workers. Everywhere I have labored to put an end to this condition, urging that locals attend strictly to I. W. W. propaganda, and leave the existing political organizations to fight their own battles. To the extent that such a course prevails, will a clear-cut sentiment for industrial unionism be developed and the basis for industrial organization be established.

"(3) Regarding 'open meetings,' in my opinion that is a matter to be decided by the local union itself. While I have been an advocate of the open meeting, I find from experience that the open door often acts to keep away new recruits, and has in some cases been fatal to the growth of new organizations. Such conditions dictate the course of procedure for the local union—close the door. In other cases a thorough Socialist spirit may be both possible and desirable.

"For the foregoing reasons I vote in favor of the ruling suggested by Secretary Trautmann—that whenever there are not less than 15 workers of a given industry in a mixed local, they must form an industrial union."

"Yours for Industrial Freedom, "B. H. Williams, Member G. E. B."

This is the answer of Ex-Board Member Yates, of New Bedford, Mass. "The letter from Local No. 12 of Los Angeles, Cal., asking for the publication of their position in The Bulletin, To invite criticism, with privilege to answer same, I may say, that I do not know what presumably intelligent men can be thinking about to be eternally chewing the rag on this subject, 'Political Reflex,' etc.

"This subject, in my opinion, has been thoroughly thrashed out, and I would advise all those who are not yet satisfied to purchase a copy of the stenographic report, and to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest what it contains on this subject, after that to leave off their damnable faces and begin to do something for the upbuilding of the organization. I do not approve this publication in The Bulletin.

"In reference to the announcement of W. R. Fox, I may say this matter proves once more the absolute necessity of a uniform set of local by-laws, although I realize that the matter of mixed locals will have to be dealt with now. I will deal with Fox's 'Expression on Tactics and Discipline' clause by clause. This will be the best way of disposing of this snarl.

"I feel where there are at least twenty men engaged in one industry in a given locality who are members of a mixed local they ought to get out and form a local industrial union. Why not? "This question of open meetings is dealt with in the by-laws of Local No. 157 in the clause relative to the assembly going into executive session. Am in thorough accord with Fox."

"Avoid Personalities"

To The Industrial Union Bulletin: The person known as John M. O'Neill, otherwise known as the "Miners' Magazine," and sometimes referred to by courtesy, as "the official organ of the W. F. M.," there appeared in the issue of September 26 an article headed "Avoid Personalities," considering its source, is certainly the acme of Pharisaical self-righteousness and snivelling hypocrisy.

In the course of his valuable homily the "Miners' Magazine" evidently strongly obsessed by an overpowering sense of "impartial justice" and "fair play," delivers himself of the following, (to wit): "But in the discussion of questions that were debated at great length in the recent convention there has crept in personalities that can only destroy the efficacy of a discussion which, if carried on in a fraternal spirit, must bring about beneficial results. We believe that every member of the Western Federation of Miners welcomes a discussion of every question that affects the working class, but we furthermore believe that the merits of the case should be argued against the vitriolic pen, against the invective that inflicts a wound instead of appealing to the reason.

"The editor of the 'Miners' Magazine' has written this brief editorial in the Bulletin which the membership of this organization will be tolerant of each other's opinions, and when indulging in mental combats will be guided by a desire to convince an opponent rather than to create in his heart a feeling of animosity."

Though it is a fact that the moral leprosy which infests the seat of mental leprosy in such as John M. O'Neill makes it undesirable for any self-respecting workman to touch the ilk with anything shorter than the proverbial "ten-foot pole," yet, methought, the "editorial" above referred to was too "rank" to be allowed to pass by without having attention called to it. Otherwise such reptilian traitors to the working class may well be left to the Nemesis which will inevitably, and probably sooner than later, overtake them, and consign them to the everlasting oblivion from which their names shall never be dragged, except to be the targets for the curses or the pitying contempt of future generations. J. A. Strangout, Silver City, Idaho, Nov. 3, 1907.

Members-at-Large

It frequently happens that letters from general headquarters addressed to members-at-large are returned to the office. The party addressed has removed to a new locality without leaving instructions with the postoffice regarding his mail. Such members, upon moving from one locality to another, should at once notify the general secretary of the change. Otherwise letters they should receive cannot be delivered and the office has no means of communicating with them.

OUR LEADER

There was a College Graduate, Who Had a Noble Brow; We thought that He knew Everything. Was It! It! It!

He said that if he hadn't come To Teach the Workers HOW We would NEVER have Progressed A Little Bit! Bit!

He volunteered to Lead us, But in the end he left the Job. He wanted so to "help the Cause Along!" Long!

And he wrote a little Booklet, And sold it to the Mob, And showed it to the Plutocrats "Wers Wrong." Wrong!

And so our Leader pondered, With proud and thoughtful mien, Devising Ways and thinking out A Plan, Plan!

No lines were writ so closely, That He couldn't read BETWEEN, As a really, truly GENIUS Always CAN, Can!

One day he went a-walking, In his absent-minded way, A-thinking of a Speech he had In View, View.

On a lonely railroad crossing, 'Twas a passing freight, they say, Cut his Massive Cerebellum Right in TWO, Two!

I thought the sun would darken, And daylight turn to NIGHT, And I didn't hope for Pay Day, Any More, More!

But we found we didn't Need him, To Sit and Boss the Fight, And our Wages were nine-fifty, As Before, Fore!

The Wheels kept on revolving, And the Factory Whistle blew,

Industrial Union HANDBOOK ITALIAN OR POLISH EDITIONS \$5.00 a hundred prepaid SEND ORDERS TO 212 Bush Temple, Chicago

Stuttgart Congress on I. W. W. Ground

Extracts from Resolutions adopted by the Congress on the Relation of the Economic Organization to the Political Party.

"To strengthen the proletarian combativity from the basis of industrial, political and economic freedom, the Political and the Economic Struggle are alike necessary."

BUT "The Union will not fully perform their duty in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers, unless a thorough Socialist spirit inspires their policy."

ADD TO THE ABOVE That the INDUSTRIAL UNION, the Economic Organization of the Working Class, is of primary importance and must supersede the political party, and the World Movement for Socialism is clarified and INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TRIUMPHANT.

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

- Leaflets in English, per 1,000— Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50 The Textile Industry, 1.50 Food Stuff Industry, 1.50 Metal and Machinery Industry, 1.50 Story of a New Labor Union, 1.50 Leaflets in Italian, 3.00 " Swedish, 3.00 " Polish, 3.00 " Finnish, 3.00 " Slavonian, 3.00 " Croatian-Dalmatian, 4.00 " German, 4.00 " Yiddish, 3.00 " Romanian, 4.00 Japanese, Address to Wage Earners, 10.00

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION English, (per 100) . . . . . 5.00 Italian, " . . . . . 5.00 French, " . . . . . 5.00 German, " . . . . . 5.00 Polish, " . . . . . 5.00 Hungarian, " . . . . . 5.00 Spanish, " . . . . . 10.00

NOTE—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office have the postage or express charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN Room 212 Bush Temple CHICAGO ILLINOIS

The Industrial Workers of the World has but one general office in Chicago, located in the Bush Temple, North Clark Street; it has no connection with any claimants to the name and repudiates any and all claims made by them.

And our Stomachs forced us ever, In the Game, Game, Game!

The sun is really shining, And it's quite a comfort, too, With the Struggle going on, Just the Same!

Same! Same! —Mary E. Marcy.

The account of the shooting of Vincent S. John by a "conservative" member of the W. F. M. at Goldfield, Nev., is taken from the Daily Tribune of that place. Direct information received at headquarters from Goldfield is that S. John will be unable to leave there for several weeks. As to the cause leading to the shooting nothing is known at this office. S. John was a leader Goldfield at the time this attempt to kill him occurred, and was expected in Chicago this week.

In accordance with the instructions of the third annual convention relative to by-laws for mixed locals, the general secretary has prepared the same for submission to the general executive board. When passed upon they will be printed in The Bulletin.

Financial Statement FOR OCTOBER

The following is a Statement of Receipts and Expenditures at the General Headquarters for the month of October, 1907. Any errors found herein should be reported to this office.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen. Sec.-Treas. 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Table of financial transactions for October, including items like 'T. Takahashi, button', 'A. Young, subscription', 'M. W. Wolfe, convention report', etc., with associated amounts.

Table of financial transactions for October, including items like 'on account \$2.20, supplies \$1.60', 'Tacoma Industrial Union No. 169, convention report', etc., with associated amounts.

Table of financial transactions for October, including items like 'convention report 75c', 'E. Williams, contribution Local No. 860, U. M. W.', etc., with associated amounts.

Table of financial transactions for October, including items like 'F. L. Comstock, literature', 'Kansas City Industrial Union No. 54, supplies', etc., with associated amounts.

OUR BOOK LIST. Below we give a partial list of books which we are prepared to supply to readers of this paper. As will be seen the list contains many of the books with the contents of which Industrial Unionists should be familiar. They range from light, but instructive pamphlets, to the scientific and philosophical works of Labriola, Morgan and Marx. Any book in the list will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, and we ask all members of the organization and readers of this paper to order their books from us.

REMIT PRICE WITH YOUR ORDER. Capital, Volume I. Marx. \$2.00. Capital, Volume II. Marx. 2.00. The Ancient Lowly, Volume I. Ward. 2.00. The Ancient Lowly, Volume II. Ward. 2.00. Ancient Society. Morgan. 1.50. Economic Foundations of Society. Loria. 1.25. Essays on Materialistic Conception of History. Labriola. 1.00. Aristotle's Essay on Politics. De Leon. 1.00. Landmarks of Scientific Socialism. Engels. 1.00. The Evolution of Property. La Fargue. 1.00. Revolution and Counter-Revolution. Marx. 1.00. Aristotle's Essay on Politics. De Leon. 1.00. The Iron Troop. Eugene Sue. 75. History of a Proletarian Family. Eugene Sue. 75. The Silver Cross. Sue. 50. The Golden Sickle. Sue. 50. Aristotle's Essay on Politics. De Leon. 50. Darwin's Coral Reefs. 50. Ibsen's Pillars of Society. 50. Plato's Republic. 50. Socialism: Utopian and Scientific. Engels. 50. The Social Revolution. Kautsky. 50. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution. Vandervelde. 50. The Origin of the Family. Engels. 50. Ethics and the Materialistic Conception of History. Kautsky. 50. Positive School of Criminology. Ferri. 25. The Civil War in France. Marx. 25. American Industrial Evolution. Eberl. 15. Communist Manifesto. Marx and Engels. 15. The Preamble of the I. W. W. De Leon. 15. Reform of Revolution. De Leon. 15. The Baring Question of Trade Unions. De Leon. 15. What Means the Strike? De Leon. 15. Industrial Unionism. Debs. 15. ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN 310 Bush Temple CHICAGO, ILL.

Industrial Workers of the World FOR ORGANIZATION Voluntary Contribution. To aid in maintaining the work of organizing the working class in the I. W. W. and disseminating its principles, I hereby pledge One-Half of One per cent of my wages per month for a period of 3 months beginning with and will remit the amount to General Headquarters, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, on or about the 1st of each succeeding month.

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. 25c. and 50c. Sub. Cards now ready for distribution and sale. Use blank form on page 4 when ordering - order now.

Industrial Workers of the World Industrial Union HANDBOOK. Gives an outline of the Structure of Industrial Unionism and Analysis of the Preamble. Very useful in arriving at an understanding of the form of organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. Price, postpaid, 10 cts. Special rates on large orders.

Price List of Supplies: Constitutions, in English, per 100. \$5 00. Constitutions, in other languages, per 100. 7 00. Local Letterheads, per 100. 50. Envelopes, per 100. 50. Withdrawal Cards, per for 10. 10. Application blanks, per 100. 50. Arrangements notices, per 100. 50. Warrant Book, each. 80. Receipt Book, each. 30. Ledger, 100 pages. 1 25. Ledger, 200 pages. 2 00. Ledger, 300 pages. 2 50. Ledger, 400 pages. 3 50. Ledger, 500 pages. 5 00. Day Book, 100 pages. 1 00. Treasurer's Cash Book. 75. Minute Book. 80. Rubber Stamps and Pad. 50. Seal for the Union. 1 00. Buttons, cheap grade, each. 10. Buttons, better grade. 25.

Financial Statement for October

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists various contributors and their amounts for October, including J. Newman, W. Carroll, Portland Industrial Union, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Continues the list of contributors from the previous table, including Ida Mfg. Co., C. Jacobson, D. R. Ginsburg, etc.

TEN YEARS' ACTIVITY OF THE JEWISH BUND

On October 8th, 1907, the Jewish Bund celebrated its tenth anniversary. In the Fall of 1897, all local Jewish Socialist organizations, who carried on the propaganda amongst the masses in many cities of Poland and Lithuania, united into a compact body. The first secret circles in which Socialism was taught to the best elements of the Jewish proletariat date back as far as 1887. Characteristic was the fact that those circles, led by a few Jewish intellectuals and working men among the Jewish proletariat, had nothing Jewish about them, but had adapted themselves only to Russian conditions and culture. This state of affairs could naturally not last long. As soon as the propaganda bore fruit among the masses, they changed their character accordingly. The Russian language being strange to the Jewish workmen had to give way to its own mother tongue. A literature in Yiddish had to be created. The organization was confronted with new problems. They also had to battle against those peculiar forms of oppression due to the position the Jewish worker holds as a nation in the Russian empire. At the same time, the main aim of the movement commenced to be active also in the domain of politics. The necessity of a closer affiliation arose and to combine this three cornered fight for his rights as a worker, citizen and Jew became more apparent. It was under those conditions in 1887 "Der Bund" was founded. With proud satisfaction may its active workers now look upon the fruit of its labors. In the masses, the "Pariah," amongst the workers, the most cruelly oppressed and exploited of all in Russia, it awakened the consciousness of his might and honor. The light-spreading torch of Socialism was pressed in his hand, which placed him in the foremost ranks of fighters for Russia's freedom from slave slavery. As early as 1896, the Russian Section in its report to the International Congress, calls the Bund the advance guard of the revolutionary movement in Russia. The Jewish worker, organized under the banner of the "Bund," understood, notwithstanding all the sacrifices which he willingly made, to hold this honorable position. By means of stirring up a furious race hatred, by organizing bands of slingers, the Russian government endeavored to crush the Jewish revolutionary movement. And it is the "Bund" who deserved the credit of uncovering the true character of the "Program" and taught the Jewish proletariat to defend his life and honor with a weapon in his hand. It was the "Bund" who first founded the organization of armed self-defense, which marked a turning point in the history of massacres and a revolution in the physiology of the Russian Jew. Of great consequence is also the role the "Bund" played in the fight against the national tendencies within the Jewish nation. Only a short time ago did Zionist Congress in Hague demonstrate the downfall of Zionism, and to the "Bund" is due the honor for having inflicted the deepest wounds. Notwithstanding that Zionism afterwards endeavors to appear Socialistic it could not influence the masses to any extent. But all this work the Bund could not have accomplished had it not, standing in the

midst of the fight, forged a weapon, which at the same time became a valuable achievement in culture. The Yiddische language owes its present form in a great degree to the Bund. Ten or fifteen years ago it was nothing more than an idiom, fit only to express elementary ideas used in every day life; but to-day it has reached a dignity making accessible to the Jewish masses all the beautiful treasures of international art and science. The work of improving the language is so much more to be appreciated on account of the Bund being an illegal party, which made its existence very hard, only having the insufficient means of a secret press at its command, accompanied by horrible persecutions on the one side, and the scorn and shunning of the shoulders of the Jewish bourgeoisie on the other, who denied the right of existence of a Jewish culture. The strongly developed national consciousness that the Bund always exhibited resulted in awakening a deep felt feeling of solidarity amongst the proletarians of Russia, with whom he fought together for freedom, although momentarily separated. And now since the Bund again is a member of the Socialist party of Russia, he takes a deep interest in the inner life of the organization with the purpose of smoothing over and brushing aside all those harmful dissensions, which he luckily never knew. Hand in hand with the proletariat of Russia, the Jewish worker, led a heroic fight. The most appropriate congratulation that we can give the Bund on these festive days of jubilee, is the wish that the fight should terminate in the near future in a full and untroubled victory. Speed the day!

The Strike Blocker

From New York comes an account of a new factor in the conflict between capital and labor, the "strike blocker." It says: "The strike blocker! Have you heard of him? Perhaps not; because he has a new vocation. He has pre-empted the job of, and is speedily going away with the strike-breaker. Within the last twelve months strike-blocking concerns have been established in every important industrial center of the country. The operatives number thousands, and it is claimed for them that they have already averted more than a dozen big strikes. Their efforts are directed by shrewd men who combine the abilities of a skilled detective and intelligent labor leader. They seem to have friendly relations with labor union officials who know perfectly well what the strike blocker is doing, and had made arrangements during the strike, the day, the office of Thomas J. Farrell on Union Square, New York. Waiting to confer with the boss strike blocker of the east was a walking delegate who had made a fortune in the Sam Parks exposure, and the man who presently came out from the private consulting room was the president of a labor union whose membership numbers over twenty thousand. "Both good friends of mine," said the strike blocker. "I just did Jim there a good turn. There was a crooked delegate who'd had a good sized strike in his own neighborhood, but he'd uncovered him. He wanted the men to break a two years' contract with their employer. You know—just a trouble maker. We had to use a little force. In fact, he was a very nice fellow. In contrast with the hackneyed type of detective who loves to surround his doings with secrecy and mystery Mr. Farrell is pleasantly frank. Of ominous bulk, hard muscled, alert and cool eyed,

there is about him, in spite of his free speech, a sense of latent danger. In his capacity of strike blocker he has faced death in various shapes and never knows when some crazed enthusiast may lay him low. Convinced that preventing strikes according to his method is a benefit to both capital and labor, he fears not to boldly champion his calling. An operator working for a strike blocking agency earns anywhere from \$15 to \$30 a week, according to his accomplishments. One employe of Mr. Farrell is skilled in seventeen different trades, in addition to being an orator and sociological expert. A well-equipped agency must have a staff that supplies all sorts of mechanics. When trouble threatens in factory or shop, the wise employer of today does not wait for the crisis. He summons the aid of an agency, which furnishes a couple of professional blockers, who do both detective and missionary work. That is to say, they keep their employe and the agency operator informed of a going on inside, and meanwhile they combat the agitation with argument. "You would be astonished," Mr. Farrell related, "to see what an intelligent, staid man can do. For example, the 400 metal-workers of an establishment in Brooklyn who were stampeded recently by twenty disturbers. This was one of the best and fairest shops in the country. Its employes were well treated. Some had been with the firm twenty years and had placed their sons—even grandsons—with the firm. "A certain labor leader, through a handful of union men, persuaded the whole outfit to strike. As they were going on the superintendent asked this one and that why he was striking. "Don't know, sir," was the answer. "I guess because the rest are." When the strike finally was lost, after three months of fruitless fighting, the fellow lost their jobs or had to go back at reduced wages.

Dog Did Wrong Trick

The Irishman wanted to sell the dog, but the prospective buyer was suspicious and finally decided not to buy. The man then told him why he was so anxious to sell. "You see," he said, "I bought the dog and trained him myself. I got him so he'd bark all the time if a person stepped inside the gate, and I thought I was safe from burglars. Then my wife wanted me to train him to carry bundles, and I did. If I put a packet in his mouth the dog would keep it there till some one serviced of eight men. One night I woke up and heard some one in the next room. I got up and grabbed my gun. They were there—three of the scoundrels and the dog. "Didn't he bark?" interrupted the man. "Sorry a bark; he was too busy." "Busy? What doing?" "Carrying a lantern for the burglars."—Dublin Freeman.

Two machines put in operation by the telegraph combine during the strike and run by eight girls, according to Superintendent Capen, do the work that formerly required a force of eight men at \$80 a month each. The eight girls, receiving, perhaps, \$60 a month each, cost the company \$480 a month, while the sixteen men formerly required drew \$1,280 a month, a saving in wages to the company of \$800 a month. The telegraphic rates to the public, of course, remain the same. It is evident from these figures that telegraph operators are going to find out what the introduction of machinery means. The company having made the test and demonstrated its practical economy, will have little thought for men operators at \$80 a month. The machine decreases the wage account and increases dividends.

For the Liberation of Preston and Smith

Over twenty months have passed since the day when the Mine Owners' Association of the West, supported by the agents of a capitalist government, and backed up by the whole capitalist class of America, started to carry out the nefarious designs, in an attempt to railroad members of the working class to the gallows, or to bury others for life time behind the walls of the capitalist dungeons. The working class rose in numbers, and in a mighty response to the call: "Shall our brothers be murdered?" they gave to the powers that be the warning to beware! The conspiracy was finally broken; the plot failed in its execution. Haywood has been honorably acquitted, Moyer is out on bail, and we feel that Pettibone will soon walk out of prison a free man again, exonerated and vindicated. The powerful efforts of the workers were crowned with success! Again, the curtain has dropped over another scene enacted by the masters of this land. Vincent St. John and seven associates, who were held in Nevada for conspiracy, thrown into jail, and later released under heavy bonds, are freed once more from the clutches of the persecutors; the cases against them had to be dismissed at the request of the "prosecuting attorney;" another proof that the capitalist conspirators thought they could take the workers by surprise and throw and keep these men in prison on trumped-up charges. In behalf of the organization which first issued the call for united action in these emergency cases, we wish to thank all those who felt that it was the supreme task of the working class to force the exposure of the abominable outrages perpetrated by the capitalist class organizations of the West against the organizations of labor and their spokesmen. One organization of workers especially deserves to be given credit for the great and noble support rendered in this cause. That is "The Universal Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society of America." Not only did the members of that organization contribute liberally to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Fund, but when the appeal was issued in behalf of Preston, Smith, St. John and associates, that organization was the first one to give support and aid in the defense of our fellow workers. But two men are still languishing in jail in Nevada, as innocent as those against whom the state had to drop the cases: W. R. Preston, sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment, and Joseph Smith, condemned to ten years on perjured testimony of members and tools of the Citizens' Alliance of Goldfield, Nevada. We know that these two men will be set free, if a new trial is granted. We know they will be exonerated even in the court, although they are exonerated in the eyes of their fellow men and women of the working class. Fellow Workers, come to the rescue again! Take the matter up in the meeting of your organization, and take action on this appeal. Write to the Court of Appeals in Nevada, demanding that a new trial be granted; or that both victims of the hatred of the Citizens' Alliance be set free. If you wish to support financially, mail all contributions to Preston-Smith Defense Committee, Preston-Draher O. Goldfield, Nevada.

50 Cents a Year; 25 Cents for Six Months. Send your subscription for THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN to WM. E. TRAUTMANN, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and fill out this blank. Name, Post Office, State, Street and Number. (Enclosed find cents.)

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W. The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people 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 all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party. The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. 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 sad conditions can be changed and the interests 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 injury to one an injury to all. Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution. (Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.)

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