

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 39.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 23, 1907.

50c. a Year.

THE GIRL WITH A MISSION

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Addresses a Packed House at Duluth on Industrial Unionism

The visit of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn to Minnesota in behalf of the Industrial Workers of the World is arousing great interest among the workers of that state. She spoke on Sunday night, November 17, at Duluth, to an audience that filled Odd Fellows hall. From an interesting report of the meeting in the Duluth Herald we take the following extracts:

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is nothing if not earnest. Socialistic fervor seems to emanate from her expressive eyes, and even from her red dress. She is a girl with a mission, with a big "M," and she delivered her sweeping generalities with perfect indifference as to where they hit.

She spoke to an audience which packed Odd Fellows hall last evening. There were a few labor leaders there out of curiosity; a scattering of women who were curious to see this strange school girl who had been mentioned in this respect made the several local labor leaders present high uneasily about in their chairs.

Another statement which the union men present did not appear to look upon with favor was to the effect that it would be better for everybody concerned if Japanese labor were not excluded from this country. The speaker said all laboring men were brothers, and argued that they should work together as such, no matter what their nationality might be. She claimed the barring of Oriental labor from America would result, and already had resulted, in American manufacturers building their factories in Japan.

Miss Flynn said to start with that she was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, and that the meeting was held under the auspices of that organization. She took up the idea that there are no class distinctions in America, and attempted to prove that there were such distinctions existing here, despite everything that has been said to the contrary. She said there would be some excuse for the idea if all the people were Americans at the time of the Revolutionary war, but showed how living conditions had changed entirely since then. In the early days a community was self-sufficient into itself. Most of the men owned farms, and the tools on the farms. Those who worked otherwise for a living did so with small hand tools owned by themselves, and the product of their own labor was the property of their owner, the man who had done the work. Individual butchers, shoemakers, etc., supplied the wants of the people in their community in the same manner as while the householders attended to the cloth-making. In short, the people were independent of any outside influence, and the measure of their prosperity depended entirely upon their own endeavor.

Present conditions are absolutely removed from conditions then existing, said Miss Flynn. The last seventy-five years have evolved an entirely new way of life, and the development brought about chiefly through the separation of the laboring man from the ownership of the machines upon which or with which he works. The labor saving machines of today was characterized as being a social tool, and labor conditions generally were put under the same classification. The Chicago stock yards were cited to make clearer the speaker's meaning. Each man employed in it is merely one in a big machine. Only a tiny fractional part of the big work can be done by him, or is known by him, where seventy-five years ago the laborer in any line had to be skilled, and had to have knowledge of all parts of his work, so that he might alone turn out a complete product.

Labor saving machines she called inanimate competitors of the workman, embodying in themselves the skill that formerly was necessary to the man. Less skilled labor is required with the new machines, and women and children, at starvation wages, are called upon to do the work formerly performed by man. They do the work as well, and much cheaper than can the men, for the simple reason that no skill is required. Some one is needed to watch the machine, and anyone will do.

Miss Flynn argued that under existing conditions laboring men have not the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. She showed it to be a fact, by figures in her possession, that the so-called capitalist class controls 99 per cent of the wealth of the country, and that the capitalist class comprises only 1 per cent of the people.

The whole trouble, said the speaker, lies in the fact that the working class do not control the means of producing wealth. If it did control such means, everything would be plain sailing, and everybody would be happy, according to the arguments of Miss Flynn. No machine or industry can be run without the assistance of labor. She said the workmen were not by any means getting their share of the profit accruing from their labor, and asserted that this

share would not be forthcoming until such time as the means of producing wealth was owned by the laboring class instead of by the capitalist class.

The argument that the capitalist was deserving of his profits because of special ability and the ownership of wealth-producing machinery did not hold water, Miss Flynn maintained, because all of this labor-saving and wealth-producing machinery was invented and created by men from the poor laboring class, and after the creation was operated by the men from the laboring class.

"When man can buy ideas, brain and creative ability on the market, he doesn't have any brains of his own, and it is not necessarily possessed with special ability," she said. "The working man is entitled to the profits resulting from the operation of the machine upon which he works, and which was invented and created by workmen. Profits should go to the man making them possible. The very existence of the capitalist class is proof that the laborer does not get all that is contributed to him."

The laboring man of today, she asserted, is a slave who sells himself, and who is worse off than were the black slaves of the south before the Civil war. The black slaves represented a cash value, and their owner took care to see that they were properly fed, clothed and housed, for ill health and death meant a money loss to him. Slaves of the present have no cash value to their employers outside of their ability to work, and no one cares whether they are sick and dead or alive and well, for as soon as one laborer drops from the ranks his place is filled by another for the same price. The wage slave is more profitable to the master than was the black slave before the war, she said.

Miss Flynn deplored the fact that laboring classes were among themselves, and said that capitalists were careful not to injure their own interests by fighting among themselves. She favored labor unions, but said unions must be formed according to the whole industry, taking in everybody connected with any one line of work, instead of being organized according to small departments of the big work, and charging indignation fees that bar the jobless man. If everybody in any way connected with maintenance and operation of a railroad belonged to the same union, for example, the road would be completely tied up in case of a strike.

Labor produces the wealth and must organize to assume control of production, before laboring men will have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," concluded the speaker.

Voluntary Contributions

Wm. Deneke, Vancouver, B. C.	\$5.00
H. Thompson, Vancouver, B. C.	2.00
Jas McCall, Tacoma, Wash.	1.50
A. Himmig, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
R. A. Augustin, Hartford, Conn.	.50
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Jameson L. U. No. 365	1.25
G. F. Spittel, St. Paul, Minn.	3.00
F. Fritzsche, Houston, Tex.	.25
J. E. Titor, collected on book No. 38	1.00
J. Monge, Vancouver, B. C.	.70
W. A. Davis, Vancouver, B. C.	1.00
Total	\$34.40
Previously acknowledged	979.56
Total to date	\$1,013.96

New York Lecture Course

The Industrial Council of New York City has arranged for a course of lectures to be given at the headquarters, 60 Cooper Square, opposite 7th street at 8 o'clock every Saturday night. It was opened November 16, by James Connolly, on "Industrial Development and Industrial Unionism." Other announcements are: November 23—"Graftunionism and Industrial Unionism," William Walters; November 30—"Organization in Principle and Practice," Eugene Fischer. Admission is free and discussion follows lecture.

Miners' Protest Endorsed

The following communication from Local Union No. 262, I. W. W., Beatty, Nevada, with the protest of Beatty Local 245, W. F. M., explains itself:

"Beatty, Nevada, Nov. 10, 1907. 'Wm. Trautmann, Chicago, 'Fellow-Worker': We have endorsed the enclosed protest of Local 245, W. F. M., at a mass meeting called last night at which there was present nearly all the citizens of Beatty, a resolution was passed by unanimous vote to send a protest to Congress signed by all the citizens of this place against the suspension of the annual assessment work on claims for the year 1907. This bill, if it passes, means the death of this camp, for if the non-resident (claim hogs) do not have to do their work or hire it done, there will be nothing to do here this winter and it is a very bad season for the year for side-door Pullman traveling."

"Years for Industrial Freedom, 'Ed P. Powers, 'Fin. Sec. Local 262, I. W. W.' THE PROTEST. 'To the Hon. George W. Bartlett, 'Tonahap, Nevada: 'Whereas, we the members of Beatty Local 245, Western Federation of Miners, have been advised through the press of the suspension of the annual assessment work on all mining claims, for many years heretofore by it. 'Resolved, That we respectfully protest against the passage of such proposed bill. Miners and prospectors who actually reside in the State of Nevada have no cash value to their assessors; their assessment work; that speculators holding large numbers of claims, or

non-resident corporations are mainly delinquent, and would be the beneficiaries at the expense of the actual miners and business interests of Nevada. The repeal of the assessment law would discourage legitimate mining and retard the development and progress of the entire West. Such bill would destroy the mining industry, throw labor out of employment, ruin business houses, depopulate prosperous camps and advertise Nevada abroad as a beggar state. 'J. C. Miller, 'Committee, Frank Moore, 'Nels Linn. 'Beatty, Nevada, Nov. 6, 1907."

Preston-Smith Release Committee.

A meeting of delegates of all progressive labor organizations in New York and vicinity will be held in the Hall, 40 Cooper square, New York, on Saturday, November 30, 8 p. m., to set on foot a movement to demand the release of our fellow workers, Preston and Smith. All labor bodies are cordially invited to send representatives, and to believe that if they do not receive a formal invitation it must be because of our failure to secure their proper address, and not from any lack of cordiality. All delegates from labor organizations are invited to attend. The meeting steps will be taken to appoint officers and committees, and to formally organize the committee. JAMES CONNOLLY, Secretary pro tem.

The I. W. W. is reinforced by the support of "Proletarians," organ of the Lithian Socialist Labor Federation, published at Boston, Mass. For information concerning the publication, contact the organization address J. Kundsijn, 53 Boynton street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Crime Traced to Social Causes

"For if your conviction concerning such circumstances were sincere you would go to the anti-social ending with the light of your understanding all those innumerable conditions toward those extenuating circumstances."

"The question of criminality is occupying the attention of a great many adults, but also to human beings in the growing stage, whose muscular power may yield some profit for the capitalist. Take it that even the mother, during the period of sacred maternity, becomes cog in the machinery of industry, and you will understand that the child must grow up, left to its own resources, in the fifth of life and that its history will be described in social statistics which are the shame of our so-called civilization."

"Want is the strongest poison for the human body and soul. It is the fountain head of all anti-social activities. Where want spreads out its wings the sentiments of love, affection, of brotherhood are impossible. When work is assured, when living is not a want, cruel want, it is in the distance and every good sentiment can germinate and develop in the human heart. The family then lives in a favorable environment; the parents agree; the children are affectionate. But let a man who is haunted by the spectre of want and lack of employment and you will see the moral atmosphere in his family changing as from day to night. There is no work and the laborer comes home without any wages. The wife, who does not know how to feed the children, reproaches her husband with the suffering of his family and the bonds of affection between the members of that family are no longer agree; there are too many children and he begins to despair. We generally forget the conditions of physical environment in which our union are loosened in that family tells us that the body is a beast which we must forget in order to elevate ourselves into a spiritual life. It is quite evident that economic misery has an undeniable influence on criminality. And if you consider that 76 per cent of the crimes that are committed in the southern states are crimes against property, it should not be so very difficult to see that social conditions play a great part in the making of criminals."

"Moreover, the economic factor exerts its crime-breeding influence also under the form of a superabundance of wealth. In our present civilization, which constitutes the golden age of human history, wealth itself is a source of crime; for the rich who do not enjoy the advantage of manual or intellectual work suffer from the corruption of leisure and vice. The struggle and race for money poison their daily lives, and although the rich may keep out of reach of the penal code they have condemned themselves to a poor share of the social and moral progress and this leads them to a sportive form of criminality. In order to kill time they give themselves up to games of chance and those who are so care free that give themselves to the sport of adultery which in the class is a pastime even among the best friends on account of sheer mental poverty. A man commits crime because he finds himself in certain physical and social conditions from which the evil plans of crime takes life and strength. And the abnormal man who is below the minimum of adaptability to social life and bears the mark of organic degeneration, develops either a passion or an aggressive form of abnormality and becomes a criminal. I do not claim that social conditions are the only factors in the cause of crime; there are other factors, but it would take up too much space to discuss at the present time; let these suffice for the present."

Mullaney's Mind Probably Poisoned

[From Nevada Workman, Nov. 9.]

A representative of The Workman called upon Vincent St. John, who is lying in the Miners' Union hospital, and obtained from him the following statement relative to the affray of last Tuesday:

"A little before 5 o'clock on last Tuesday afternoon I went into the Stope saloon on Main street, remained there until after 5 o'clock while the Goldfield press had not forgotten to make whatever capital could be manufactured out of the fact in connection with this affair. The Workman has very little to say at this time as to the causes which led up to the regrettable occurrence. It is well known that Mullaney has been drinking heavily for some time past. The warmest friends of Vincent St. John cannot bring themselves to believe that Paddy Mullaney was in his right mind when he fired at St. John. It is probable that the enemies of the latter had contrived to poison Mullaney's mind, and that when he sought to take the life of his fellow-member he was under the influence either of morbid excitement or of sinister suggestions.

Some of the statements of our contemporaries in relation to the antecedents of this affair need to be corrected in justice to both of the principals. It has been suggested that St. John and Mullaney were rivals for leadership in the union. That suggestion is absolutely without foundation. Neither of the men have been prominent in the affairs of the union for the past two months, and at no time has there been any justification for the contention that they were rivals for leadership. Mullaney was one of the most loyal members of the Western Federation of Miners during the Colorado trouble. He took a prominent part in the Cripple Creek, and it is altogether more equitable to attribute his recent action to an abnormal condition of mind than to charge it to a feeling of jealousy.

It has been suggested that the trouble arose out of the part played by Mullaney and St. John during the recent deliberations of the union in connection with the strike of the miners and power workers of Bishop, Cal. The rumor has been allowed to pass current, and St. John took a prominent part in agitating for a sympathetic strike of the Goldfield union for the support of the Bishop union. The Workman is in a position to give an unequivocal refutation of this statement. St. John took no part whatever in the discussion on this subject, either at the regular or special meetings. As a matter of fact, it may be well to add that he has expressed himself in private as being in accord with the final action of the union in this matter, although most of his closest friends took the other side of the controversy.

The occurrence has been a choice morsel for the detraction of the Citizens' Alliance and Mine Owners' Association. The conjectures of the capitalist press as to the cause of the affair are all colored with the usual animadversions against St. John. But in view of some of the recent disclosures in the domain of the high-grader, the members of organized labor in this camp will probably have their hands full attending to their own affairs, and it is almost possible to hope that internal dissensions among union men will be solved without the intervention of their friends, the enemy.

Jersey City Adopts Resolutions

At a special meeting of Industrial Union No. 67, of Jersey City, N. J., held November 16, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we express our regrets that the work of Vincent St. John has been temporarily retarded through the brutality of an alleged member of the W. F. M., and further we call upon the working class in general, and the miners in particular, to acquire knowledge of their slavery and thus put themselves in a position to throw all fraudulent labor leaders out of their organization and enable them to put all their strength to the object of their emancipation from wage slavery to freedom. 'F. Gerold, Secretary."

Whereas, Though prominent members of the working class may be assassinated, nevertheless the workers will rise and in spite of the activities of the masters and their agents, emancipate themselves from wage slavery; therefore:

Resolved, That we express our regrets that the work of Vincent St. John has been temporarily retarded through the brutality of an alleged member of the W. F. M., and further we call upon the working class in general, and the miners in particular, to acquire knowledge of their slavery and thus put themselves in a position to throw all fraudulent labor leaders out of their organization and enable them to put all their strength to the object of their emancipation from wage slavery to freedom. 'F. Gerold, Secretary."

Whereas, Vincent St. John has, through his activity in behalf of the revolutionary working class and the I. W. W., incurred the hatred of the capitalist class and the hostility of their agents who are in the ranks of working class organizations; and

Resolved, That we express our regrets that the work of Vincent St. John has been temporarily retarded through the brutality of an alleged member of the W. F. M., and further we call upon the working class in general, and the miners in particular, to acquire knowledge of their slavery and thus put themselves in a position to throw all fraudulent labor leaders out of their organization and enable them to put all their strength to the object of their emancipation from wage slavery to freedom. 'F. Gerold, Secretary."

Bazaar at Newark

A bazaar and fair is announced by the Newark District Industrial Workers of Newark, N. J., of the I. W. W., to be held at Starr's Auditorium, November 28, 29 and 30. There will be a concert and dancing each evening, and all proceeds go to the cause. All readers of The Bulletin are urged to secure tickets for every day.

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THEY SHUN THE LIMELIGHT

That the banking fraternity don't want too much public attention focused in this direction is just what was illustrated plainly enough the other day in Chicago. In the trial of Walsh, the financial pirate, for bank wrecking, it was the intention of the defense to prove that Walsh had done as a common practice with bankers generally, that he had done no more than other bankers were doing continually—which was no doubt true enough.

All of which has strong earmarks of probability. If all the bankers could be brought into court and compelled to testify whereof they know about the plundering schemes of each other, it is no doubt true that the disclosure would "bring serious results."

And if those on the inside of the causes for the present financial stress could be made to disgorge all the facts and the capitalist newspapers compelled to print them, there is no question but the revelation would "bring serious trouble."

IS GOMPERS A GRAFTER?

The president of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, is under serious charges of graft. Instead of demanding an investigation at the hands of the convention now in session at Norfolk, Virginia, what does he do? He says let Mr. Van Cleave, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, come out in the open and make the charges himself.

Gompers is charged with living beyond his visible income in Washington, with getting big private commissions on the great amount of printing given out by the A. F. of L., with being in various partnerships for the issuing of official labor publications, with being interested in schemes whereby enormous commissions are paid out to advertising agencies.

It is not upon the benevolence of the possessing class, nor upon sentiments of brotherhood and love that the producers of the world must depend for deliverance from the injustice and brutality of the capitalist mode of production. To achieve freedom, the one necessary condition is the organization powerful enough to take hold of and operate the means whereby they live, and to control the institutions that give to the possessing class its power and defend its property.

The guarantee of class-conscious action at the ballot box is the existence of class-consciousness in the mine, mill, factory and transportation service. If there is no unity and no recognition of class interests where the workers are employed, capitalist politicians can readily succeed in dividing them at the polls.

The dynamic most needed in the labor movement of America is compounded ideas. The strongest weapon labor has in its armory is the clear brain, the mind saturated with revolutionary principles, that knows no compromise, that conceives the revolution as a complete transformation from private to social ownership of all the essential means of life.

Industrial Unionists have been called the "confiscators of industry," because they propose to take and have the tools and means of employment. And this is exactly what we make no pretense of gaining economic freedom by the middle class reform route, or passing resolutions against "coolie and Mongolian labor," or setting up a "postal savings bank," or erecting public "lavatories" on street corners, or making somebody an office holding attaché of a capitalist government.

All things are possible to the workers through effective organization that makes them masters of their own jobs and their own tools. When the power to control and operate the mine and the shop, the mill and the factory, the railway and all distributive agencies, is in the hands of an educated and disciplined working-class organization, there is no power left that can prevail against the working class.

Brewers Will Be Reinstated

The prospect is that the charter of the United Brewers Workers, which was revoked by Gompers, will be restored by the convention of the A. F. of L., now in session at Norfolk, Va., thus nipping in the bud the scheme to line up the brewers with the like industrial movements which folks really think will be launched under the leadership of the Mahoneyites in January. A resolution which went to the committee and will be reported upon calls for the restoration of the charter on the ground that the act of revocation is a policy of coercion and a radical departure from the policies of "arbitration and persuasion," and so forth.

Two results flow from the meeting of the A. F. of L. at Norfolk, Va. First, the organization has put itself on record against government ownership of railroads and mines; second, the convention raised the pay of Gompers to \$5,000 and of Morrison, the secretary, to \$4,000.

The first action rejects two planks taken from the Socialist party platform, which are very dear to the heart of certain pseudo-Socialists, and is a crushing response to the efforts they have been making for years as "borers from within." The comfortable increase in the salaries of \$1,500 a year each—equal to the yearly wages of three average workers—contingent upon the granting of a substantial recognition of the peculiarly valuable services which the recipients render to capitalism.

Saturday, November 16, was a booming day for new subscriptions to THE BULLETIN. Four mails that day brought in 150 new names (with the cash) for a year. There was a good bunch from Montana, a bigger one from Utah and small lots from other sections of the country. It means an increase of about 250 for the week.

Monday, November 18, there came to general headquarters a charter application for a new local in British Columbia and among the charter members is a former member of the second Russian donna.

Economic Determinism

Is economic determinism a fact or not? It shall be the purpose of this article to prove that it is. To understand the stages of development from the old order to the new we must search elsewhere than in the minds of men, and we will soon find that change is forced by and through the change in the economic base upon which any society is built.

Let us take a few examples from life today. Take a physician who is practicing medicine; it very seldom happens when he is called to attend to a patient that he can do nothing for you, and that he does not understand the nature of your sickness. Why? Because he is, through economic necessity, forced to have a certain amount of patients, the longer he can keep you hanging on and lingering in your sickness, the steadier will his income be. It is not a paying proposition for him to cure you today. In accordance with that all individuals must adapt themselves if they wish to survive in the struggle for existence.

How is it worked? Let us see: The capitalist has learned how to adapt himself in the struggle for existence. Capitalism is a system of production and distribution of goods. It is a system of production and distribution of goods. It is a system of production and distribution of goods.

The worker shall have all he produces, and the capitalist shall have none. This is the economic condition which we are suffering under. It is a system of production and distribution of goods. It is a system of production and distribution of goods.

Let me point out the underlying reasons that to me seem very logical; note the industrial evolution, the invention of the steam engine, the electric light, the automobile, the airplane, the airplane, the airplane.

In these industrial crises you fellow-workers must decide whether you want to die or live, and if you want to live you must so thoroughly organize yourselves that you can laugh at the capitalist shut-down while you carry on production for the producer, the useful class.

There is one body of men in the W. F. M. who will not be bulldozed by copper kings and labor fakery into accepting any reduction in wages owing to the lowering of the prices of copper by speculators. They are the miners and smelters in the Boundary district of British Columbia.

"What We Have We Hold"

There is one body of men in the W. F. M. who will not be bulldozed by copper kings and labor fakery into accepting any reduction in wages owing to the lowering of the prices of copper by speculators. They are the miners and smelters in the Boundary district of British Columbia.

Some Coal Field Figures

The anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania includes 17,000 square miles. Of actual coal deposits there are 480 square miles. They are contained in nine counties. The lowest beds are in the Wyoming and Schuylkill counties.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Executive Board Member Cole writes his opinion on the points submitted by Fellow Worker Fox, as follows:

"Blue Island, Nov. 9, 1907. Yours of November 17, and communications from W. W. Fox of Local No. 12 of Los Angeles, Cal., received. I hold that the position Fox holds is right; there should be a rule compelling the workers to form an industrial union with a given number of members; why, if there are, as you suggest, fifteen members of one industry in a mixed local, then those fifteen should immediately charter into an industrial union; but if by so doing it would destroy or weaken the mixed local, then I would not advise the industrial union; but the situation at Cincinnati and Los Angeles is not such.

"This rule would be the means of getting such a thing in branches with an industrial council and put a stop to an astute and inharmonious debates. Therefore I hold that Fellow Worker Fox is correct in the four positions as defined in his communication. It is also held that this will cover the California situation. The columns of the Bulletin to further discussion of the political phase; that has been settled by the delegates at the third annual convention of the I. W. W. I am for one in favor of the proposed actions upon our part, and delegates almost unanimously voting to stand by the preamble."

Full statement with extracts from minutes of meetings of the L. A. B. and former ruling on Youngstown affair were transmitted to members of the G. E. B., with the request that for future guidance an interpretation be given on Article 8 (new section).

"Find enclosed copy of letter received from the secretary of the local in London, Canada.

"It appears that the locals in Canada jointly will place Roadhouse in the field as organizer, and as he is a reliable and valuable man, no objection should be raised against him being granted credentials as organizer by the G. E. B."

"Some one may infer from the contents of the letter that Roadhouse is to be joint organizer for the I. W. W. and the S. L. P. I have written to London that such a thing is not permitted. If Roadhouse is engaged as organizer by the locals in Canada, he must confine his duties strictly to the propaganda for the I. W. W., and in no way make it appear that he is co-operating in the maintenance of such an organization. I hope you will see the necessity of enforcing such a rule."

"Fellow Worker Keep, of Columbus, informed me strike the members that went out on strike in Columbus, Ohio, and that they had secured employment somewhere else, except an old man, who was the first one to walk out, and is without employment and means of existence, and it is very hard for him to get a job. He wants that some support be given that one man until he gets a position somewhere else."

"I wish to inform you also that the strike in Vancouver is declared off. The stevedores agreed to let all the strike-breakers go, and the union agreed to the 40c per hour payment. A full account of that strike settlement is given in the Bulletin under the heading of 'The Local there intends to build up the organization and organize all the workers of the water front, so that they will have more strength for any future conflict.'"

"Letters received from the British Columbia coal mining districts show that the miners there now organized under the United Mine Workers of America are ready to accept the offer of the I. W. W., especially the Italians, and they want to know whether an organizer will soon be in that district to start the propaganda among the miners. I will send the Executive Board a printed propaganda with literature and I promised to furnish the literature until such time when the organizing work can be started."

"The general secretary-treasurer demanded a ruling on Article 8 (new section), to-wit:

"Article 8. No member of the I. W. W. shall represent the organization before a body of wage earners without first having been authorized by the G. E. B. or a subordinate part of the I. W. W."

"This allows the interpretation of the constitutional provision to imply that 'the general secretary-treasurer has the right to request that members be authorized, through acts, words and otherwise, while

SPECIAL EDITION OF "THE BULLETIN"

Letters are frequently received at general headquarters of the I. W. W. from the West with requests for 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' inevitable 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. It is manifestly impossible to deal with the subject satisfactorily in the limitations of a single letter. And while we have endeavored in the past year to get the information desired into the hands of the rank and file, we have all along realized that to a great extent we were blocked by the counter-efforts of those acting officials of the miners' organization who were never anxious that the facts should be known, and whose reports were distortions of such matters as they may have pretended of dealing with. Thanks to the real industrial unionists in the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the W. F. M., the official report of that gathering contains very full information concerning many matters connected with the 1906 convention. But, as we understand, the sale of that report has so far been limited and disappointing with the result that few will become acquainted with the subject upon which many are seeking enlightenment.

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 ask all such to send to this office during the next four weeks lists of names, with postoffice addresses, to whom copies of the special edition can be mailed. Organizations desiring to purchase bundles for distribution among members will be supplied at the rate of \$7.50 per thousand. But we desire more than anything else to get that paper into the hands of those who "know nothing or next to nothing." To meet the additional expense of printing the edition, which may run to 30,000 copies, voluntary contributions are invited in lieu of bundle orders. The organization of the I. W. W. should guarantee by voluntary contributions the entire extra cost of printing.

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.

purporting to represent the organization before a body of wage earners, have made themselves obnoxious and have caused injury to the organization as a whole, be repudiated and forced by the subordinate body to discontinue their agitation. Failure to comply with any request of that kind shall cause the suspension of the subordinate body."

Kindly give your vote on this proposed interpretation, or suggest a different resolution covering a matter of such nature.

The members of the G. E. B. voted unanimously to comply with the request made by the Canadian locals to grant organizer's credentials to Robert Roadhouse, with the provision stated in the letter of the general secretary-treasurer.

All voted for sending circular letters out to western locals about the organization of lumbermen.

They all voted also in giving assistance to the victimized member at Columbus.

On Article 8 (new section) Executive Board Members B. H. Williams, T. J. Cole, Fred Healdwood and W. Yates voted in favor of such a construction of the new section, while Executive Board members E. C. Williams and the article needs no further interpretation.

They all also voted unanimously in the arrangements made relative to supplying the coal miners' locals in British Columbia with literature preparatory to organizing work, which will be taken up later on.

As the convention had left to the G. E. B. the matter of preparing by-laws for the guidance of mixed organizations as well as industrial unions, the general secretary reported the members of the G. E. B. that he had prepared such by-laws, and each of them was supplied with copies for approval.

New Charters Issued

Sheet Metal Workers Industrial Union, Philadelphia, Pa., Public Service Workers Industrial Union, Aurora, Minn.; Industrial Union of Local Union, Vancouver, B. C.; Industrial Workers Union, Prescott, Ariz.; Lettish Industrial Workers Union, New York, N. Y.

To Discuss Industrial Unionism

The "Socialist Review," West Hoboken, N. J., has decided to give a column of space each week for the discussion of Industrial Unionism, and Editor Dannenberg will also write a series of editorials in German on various phases of the movement. The "Review" is one S. P. paper which has long recognized the importance of the working class of the economic organization represented by the I. W. W., and we extend to it our cordial congratulations. The address of the paper is 724 Dodd street, West Hoboken, N. J.

Preston-Smith Fund

We are notified from Goldfield, Nev., that bank checks cannot be cashed there at this time, and to request all forwarding subscriptions to the Preston-Smith fund to send either P. O. money order or express orders.

Portuguese Leaflets

The general headquarters has a supply of leaflets in the Portuguese language on Industrial Unionism, the price of which is \$5 per thousand. A knowledge of the movement among those workers speaking this language is desirable and these leaflets furnish a practical means of accomplishing that end.

Lectures at Columbus

The lecture on economic subjects in the course of seven that is being delivered by Arthur Keep will be taken up on Sunday next, the 24th, at 2:30 p. m., at 111 1/2 South High street, Columbus, Ohio.

This course of lectures, which opened on last Sunday, the 10th, and was suspended on the 17th, on account of Fellow Worker Keep being called to Cincinnati to address a meeting, will resume as stated above on the 24th and continue each Sunday. Subscribers and those receiving a copy of The Bulletin will please take notice of this announcement. Tickets for the course, 25c.

Signed, Committee of L. U.'s 257 and 170, I. W. W. Oscar Freer, Sec'y.

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"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 Organizations of the working class, is of primary importance and must supersede the Political Party, and the World Movement for Socialism is the Industrial Unionism Triumphant.

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Food Stuff Industry, 1.50
Metal and Machinery Industry, 1.50
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Leaflets in Italian, 3.00
" Swedish, 3.00
" Polish, 3.00
" Finnish, 3.00
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" Roumanian, 4.00

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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.

Special Notice

A paid up subscription card for one year, signed by J. O. Conland, 705 So. 13th street, has been received at this office. We are dependent upon the party who sold the card or Mr. Conland himself to furnish the postoffice address. The card having been paid for in advance, we have no record showing to whom it was sold.

There's a close race on between Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Fred W. Healdwood in getting subscriptions for The Bulletin. Fred came to the front Tuesday morning with nineteen new "subs," but the second mail put Elizabeth to the fore with twenty-two. The latter is working on the Mesaba range, while Fred is among the lumbermen of the northwest. It's coming, all right, and with enthusiastic workers in other sections of the country we'll hit the 10,000 mark this winter.

The "borers from within" are having a high old time in their frantic and fantastic efforts to permeate the old craft unions with "socialism." The A. F. of L. refuses even to stand on the "socialistic" plank in favor of government ownership of railroads and mines. Obviously the borers have miscalculated the direction of the bore.

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM

How Social Institutions Came Into Existence Through Changing Methods of Production

FROM THE PAST TO THE FUTURE

BY WORD H. MILLS

Chapter One. The Socialist philosophy is constrained to take cognizance of every institution that exists by reason of the association of human beings with one another.

For a single individual to undertake to marshal the facts of history, in their order of sequence and construct a philosophy that will correctly interpret that history requires the intellect and the patient research of a Marx.

The duty now falls to the residuary legates who appreciate the value of the inheritance to so utilize it as to make the race at large sensible of its value.

In this connection there are a number of matters pertaining to education in Socialist economics that do not seem to have received the attention they deserve at the hands of popular Socialist writers and teachers.

These are vitally important matters, and the Socialist movement cannot escape their discussion and the application of its philosophy to them.

It is the purpose of this series of articles to deal with subjects of this sort in a more or less connected way, the argument throughout being intended to show conclusively how economic determinism operates in its relation to them.

The nature of these articles will be of necessity largely academic in style and scope, yet it is to be hoped they will prove of educational value to those who follow them.

It may be that some of the statements made and conclusions drawn will tread upon the tender toes and corns of popular prejudice. However this may be, the matter to be presented is written with the conviction that it is the truth.

There are three things of first importance to every human being, from birth to the grave. These are food, clothing and shelter. They are the three first essentials to the life, the existence of the individual, hence to the perpetuation of the race.

From the time when man first was, the methods by which these essentials were obtained or produced and distributed, conditioned human, that is to say social, institutions. In every epoch since recorded history began, and prior thereto, the customs and laws, the ethics and morals of the peoples of earth, the institutions of society, hence society itself, have conformed to them.

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A far understanding of the how and the why of this is indispensable to arriving at certain conclusions affecting society at the present day, and pointing to other organic social changes in the future.

External change is the order of cosmic law. This law operates just as certainly and specifically in human society affecting its groupings as it does in the field of biology in differentiating species.

The animal Man is differentiated from the brute by three elementary things: the power to laugh, his knowledge of fire, and his ability to use tools.

But time was when Man was not yet, because his ancestors had not yet developed that reason of which the power to laugh is born, his knowledge of fire, and his ability to use tools.

Lewis Morgan, the acknowledged authority on ethnology, in "Ancient Society" divides the history of primitive society into three main epochs—savagery, barbarism and civilization. These three are again subdivided, giving a lower, middle and higher stage according to progress in production of the means of subsistence.

In the opening paragraph it was stated that the three things essential to the life of the individual are food, clothing and shelter; but for the perpetuation of the race there is to be added a fourth factor, to-wit, the relation that exists between the sexes.

The changing form of the institutions governing the socially recognized methods of this relationship are equally subject to the laws of economics, and have since since society assumed any semblance of organized form. In fact, all the multitudinous phenomena of society are primarily the product of the changing form of what we call marriage and the family. Upon this basic fact, then, we proceed with the argument.

The ancestors of the human species had their habitat in trees, and their food consisted of fruit, nuts and roots. They must have inhabited the tropic and subtropical portions of the earth, and have differed from the ones of the historical epoch. Neither clothing nor shelter were then absolutely essential to survival, and in lieu of clothing their bodies were probably covered with hair.

What may have been the habitats of these antecedents of the human race, we can only surmise; but, be they what they may, the formation of articulate speech, and the discovery of fire and its use, marked the transition from the brute to the human.

The discovery of fire resulted in changing the diet of Early Man from the raw products of the soil to a wider variety of materials for his sustenance. The utilization of fish, crabs, mollusks and other aquatic animals was made possible because rendered palatable by the use of fire.

Thereby primitive man was enabled to also become independent of climate and locality to a certain extent; and later the shaping of primitive unsharpened tools of stone characteristic of the paleolithic period and which are found along the watercourses over wide areas indicating the extent of his wanderings, provided him with means of offense and defense against wild beasts.

At the same time they assisted him in securing flesh food, and skin and furs for his better protection from the elements. For the same reason, too, he changed his mode of living, his place of dwelling, in trees, to caves in which he could fortify himself against wild beasts. The invention of the club and spear enabled man of the prehistoric age to depend in a larger degree on hunting and at the same time his awakening intelligence had, through his knowledge of the use of fire, obtained by which he created a new food product in the form of farinaceous roots and tubers. Even then the sources of sustenance were found to be precarious, in consequence of which cannibalism seems to have arisen at this stage.

method of wealth production consisted in the taming and raising of milk and meat producing animals, and until after the discovery of the Western continents by "old world" explorers we discover the process of evolution pursuing its normal course. The old world, however, contained all the cultivable species of grain, mace excepted, while America possessed but one tamable animal—the llama, and perhaps the most useful species of grain—corn.

The western continent had not outgrown the middle stage of barbarism up to the time of its discovery and conquest by the Europeans. Most of the northern half of the New World was still in savagery, and barbarism flourished in the equatorial and tropical regions. The natural resources of the western world gave rise to the cultivation of food plants, and the people lived in wooden houses, in fortified villages, except that the tribes living in the north and northwest had shelter of skins and of bark, and subsisted largely on the fruits of the chase.

In the East, where industry assumed the form of herding flocks of animals, the cultivation of plants appears to have remained unknown far into the period of the middle stage of barbarism. The people living during this period was essentially nomadic. The Semites occupied the grassy plains of the Euphrates and Tigris, and the Aryous lived in the plains of India, of the Oxus, Jaxartes, Don and Dnieper.

The mode of production prevailing in this period of barbarism resulted in transforming mankind from a race of dwellers in the forests to a race of herdsmen whose natural place to live had become the plains and villages.

The idea that the nomadic tribes had their origin in these regions is erroneous. Their ancestors, as even people living in the lower stage of barbarism, would not have been able to survive in these regions. Their ancestors lived in the forests, their natural home in savagery. The fertile feeding grounds of the herdsmen had developed into the normal living place for the herdsmen, who could not have survived in the forests.

As population increased and the herds grew larger, Semite and Aryous were forced further to the North and West, where the soil was less favorable and where the climate grew more rigorous.

These conditions made it necessary for the Semite and Aryous to engage in cultivating crops in order to produce sufficient to feed their animals through the winter.

Here, then, was begun the cultivation of cereal crops, and it is a commentary quite probable that the grain produced mainly for stock feed, and for the same kind of food becoming an important factor in human sustenance. At this stage of human development cannibalism gradually disappears.

The invention of the bow and arrow marks a long step forward in the advancing development of the human race. Coming with it, the higher stage of savagery, wild game, the purely nomadic life and hunting the normal occupation of the men. Incidentally it marked the first division of labor with the female sex, whose business it became to prepare it, and to look after the purely domestic affairs, and perhaps to gather the vegetable products then used to give variety to the savage menu.

Co-existent with or anterior to the invention of the bow and arrow, a comparison complicated mechanism, and the skill to make which presupposes a long and accumulated experience and increased mental ability, there came into existence a form of family, the earliest of the crudest nations of history parallel. As the naturalist is able to reconstruct the form of an extinct species by seeing a petrified bone, so the ethnologist is enabled to determine the form of family in a remote period of human existence by surviving evidences of a distinct system of kinship.

The systems of kinship in Hawaii and in all Polynesian islands, which are believed to be the first form of the family in the human species. This is the Consanguine Family.

Here the marriage groups are ranged by generations. All the grandfathers and grandmothers in this archaic type of the family group are mutually husbands and wives; and equally their children, the fathers and mothers, and again their children form a third cycle of mutual mates. During this period the idea of property, as such, was not yet conceived.

CHAPTER II. In comparing the nations known to history that are familiar with the use of the bow and arrow, but not yet with the art of pottery from which Morgan dates the transition to barbarism, there are found among them the beginnings of village settlements, a limited control of utensils, weaving of bast fibre by hand without a loom, baskets made of bast or reeds, and sharpened stone implements. Fire and the stone axe have furnished the dug-out and the bark canoe, and here and there the timbers and boards for house building—shelter. And, adds the author I quote, all these improvements are found among the American Indians of the Northwest who use bows and arrows, but know nothing as yet about pottery. Bow and arrows were for the stage of savagery what the iron sword afterward proved for barbarism and the fire arm for civilization—the weapon of supremacy.

The discovery and use of pottery, according to Morgan, marks the early stages of barbarism. At this time also there was begun the cultivation of plants and the raising of domestic animals.

In a necessarily brief review of the development of mankind and of social institutions from primitive man to modern civilization, it is possible only to consider the equally characteristic in a general way for those nations in which evolution has eventually developed civilization.

During barbarism the characteristic of the Consanguine Family is the absence of property, as such, was not yet conceived.

It might be remarked, however, to advert to Bachofen's statement that the transition from what he calls incestuous marriage to monogamy is due to the activity of the divorce courts; this is an indication of another change pending in the economic system which has been rendered obsolete by the new methods of wealth production. But of this more later.

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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

Table listing book titles and prices, including 'Capital, Volume I, Marx', 'The Ancient Law, Volume I, Ward', 'Economic Foundations of Society, Loria', etc.

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM—MEANS and METHODS—ACTIVE and PASSIVE ACTION

BY W. E. TRAUTMANN

PREFACE. "Between equal rights FORCE DE-CEDES. Hence it is that in the history of capitalist production, the determination of what is a working day, presents itself as a struggle between collective capital, i. e., the class of capitalists, and collective labor, i. e., the working class."—Karl Marx.

This instinctive knowledge of the relations between the active economic forces between present day society brought forth the organization of labor on one side, arrayed against the combinations of capital on the other, and the latter, growing irresistibly stronger with development of capitalist production on more and more advanced scale, are able to enforce the mandates, backed by economic power, as the standard of right and equity in a social system, in which not the force of ownership but the force of ownership by a few over the means of life of the millions.

Anyone accepting these facts to be true and portrayed in every day observations and conditions, would presuppose that the organizations of labor, the logical results of capitalist exploitation, would be instruments of war, applied constantly and used in the struggle between the two contending forces. The trades unions of North America and England, however, while primarily organized for such functions, originally destined to be such medium for an effective combat against the class of producers, have been transformed into "clubs," by which the capitalist class, with the aid of the criminal labor misleaders, pits one part of the working class against another part. Instead of being a deciding factor to secure a semblance of equal rights to the workers, the craft unions have become powerful factors for the disintegration of the latent elements of force, that are increasingly striving for a more coherent and organized magnitude in the various organizations of workers.

To make it clear, craft unions are active forces for the perpetuation of capitalist exploitation, and of the system of capitalist production. The working class as a whole is made to suffer by the abominable outrages perpetrated against them under the name of craft unionism. The means and methods applied by the craft unions under the pretext of a struggle against the employers of labor, are dictated by a conscious and faithful adherence to lessons learned in the training schools of the capitalist class. The actors behind the scenes are pulling the strings as commanded by the capitalists, and the bleeding, suffering workers, swearing today allegiance to these capitalist agents, because unaware of the forces behind them, and cursing and condemning them tomorrow, because the "in gods" had no superhuman power, drift from one mistake to another; divorcing themselves today from one "hero" they fall prey tomorrow to the sentimental vapors of another. The reactive forces of resentment against errors and betrayals is directed against a few individuals, so also were individuals given credit and lauded for any passing success in the collective, instinctive endeavors of the masses.

It is for these reasons that the same fundamental errors in choosing proper fighting methods are recurring over and over again, because the rights of the workers are considered to be equal to the rights of the working class; while as a matter of fact, might alone establishes right.

"Equal rights!" To understand the maxim quoted at the head of this article, every living human being should have an equal right in the enjoyment of the natural resources and the fruits of collective labor giving value to these endowments of mother earth. Yet a class of comparatively few determine the standard of equal rights by their economic force, and the mass of exploited workers has accepted their measure as an irrevocable economic law.

The craft union movement aided in giving strength to such false ideas, and the methods pursued under the pretext of "securing for labor a fair day's wages, yet recognizing the economic mastery of a few with their claim for a 'fair profit,'" tended only to distract attention from the real issue confronting the workers all over the world in the struggle for their real equal rights.

But it may be said that the class instinct of the workers often found its right expression by such action as started the upholders of the present social system set shrewdly conceiving strategies at naught, and amazed the preachers, professors, lawyers, labor fakirs and other self-elected harmony promoters.

The soul of the working class has chords that need only be touched at the right time to call forth the message that leads to action in the struggle for their rights. And there are no rights of others that the wealth producers are bound to respect.

"Solidarity," the battle cry of an army of down-trodden, cannot be lectured or legislated into being; it cannot find its expression in college discourses; its actual living force is found in the fields, in the workshops, the mills and the mines. Meek, submissive and cowed today—one curse, one brutal word, one expression of contempt, and the slave becomes man within one hour's time. He finds that a connecting, unbreakable link welds him together with others in his place of employment; he feels that all, yes, all, are his comrades, and no power can resist when once that instinct gains momentum and force in well-directed and directed actions.

But the master wakes; and so do the pliant tools. How often did the irresistible force of spontaneously developed working class solidarity sweep away all opposing powers; and how often was this force shattered again by the betrayals and false issues.

But there has not been one conflict, not one move, even though made often in a wrong direction, from which the workers could not draw good object lessons. Methods and tactics change, and in every industry, in every country, other methods may have to be applied in order to establish that economic force and pressure in the incessant conflicts for the workers' rights.

To learn all these various methods is

one of the supreme duties of all who struggle and strive for the advancement of the workers' cause. What may be tactically right in one conflict may prove disastrous in another; what may bring temporary success now may turn into a defeat later, if the workers fail to watch the moves of their enemies.

A knowledge of the structure of present society and the laws governing the relations of the two classes also suggests the structure of such organizations of labor best fitted to cope with the formidable force of capitalist society. It presents itself as a logical sequence that an equal knowledge of the shortcomings of antiquated methods makes imperative the adoption of up-to-date and advanced methods in the daily conflicts between the capitalist class and the working class.

But there must come an end to the class war. The final test of strength between the two contending forces will cap the climax of capitalist development.

That the final struggle may soon come, millions of workers, with their numbers continually increasing and their force augmenting, believe, and for it they strive and organize. How this last contest will be fought out nobody dares to predict, nor should it be necessary. But that it may be marked temporarily, if prematurely precipitated, by disaster and the slaughter of thousands—worse even than the butchery after the collapse of the Paris commune—should be anticipated in case the working class fails to see the necessity of organizing right and shaping their fighting methods and tactics according to the requirements of an advanced age.

A working class, so trained and educated that they can apply every day different tactics and methods, cannot be trapped and ambushed; always on the alert, always advancing, always solidifying its forces, it will march on, undaunted by the dire predictions that their efforts at ending the reign of misery and destitution will "end in a collapse of civilization," and will "turn society back into a state of barbarism."

Man of the Paris commune—should be anticipated in case the working class fails to see the necessity of organizing right and shaping their fighting methods and tactics according to the requirements of an advanced age.

The workers must organize for victory, and they can! There will be no retreat, no defeat and no disaster, either in the every day struggle, or when the moment shall come when the workers, united in industrial organizations, proceed with industrial management and operation of all industries, through one collective agencies, and turn out the oppressors and non-producers, and establish industrial freedom for all who labor and produce.

(To be continued)

Would Cut Off Our Political Arm

A few Sundays ago a man from a distant point, visiting his section at a jume, sat in the I. W. W. Hall and argued by the hour that we do not need the political power we have or that we are likely to have; that we need only the economic; that the political gets its power from the economic and not the economic from the political.

Now there is always the shadow of truth in every assertion, for men have the faculty of making arguments to sustain any point that need much weighing to prevent them from collapsing. I take and hold the mills, mines, shops and factories implies that the majority of wage workers, small business men and farmers would be on our side at the time of taking and holding. If the majority of legalized voters were not on our side at the time of our effort to "take and hold the industries" of the country, we would surely meet our "Waterloo" at the time of such effort, and such a "Waterloo" as the world has not known before. Now if we have the numbers and the power to "take and hold the industries of the country," why can we not have the power to elect a president and a congress to legalize this taking and holding? If we cannot elect a president and congress, by what process of reasoning can we lead ourselves to believe that we will have the power to take by force and hold the industries of the country? Such a people and believed in "God and the craft union." This is the kind of dope they deal out in this neck of the woods.

The clipping follows: "There was trouble at a meeting of Polish weavers called to order by Matthew Hart, secretary of the Weavers' Union, Sunday afternoon at Pheasant hall, as the result of a number of the audience insisting on interrupting the principal speaker of the afternoon by asking questions. Mr. Hart warned them several times, and as they persisted he ordered them removed from the hall by the janitor. The result was that several of them did leave, and notwithstanding Mr. Hart's denial members of the I. W. W. persist that Charles L. Weber, member of the I. W. W., captured the meeting and took the majority of the spectators away and addressed them at another place.

"The meeting was called by Mr. Hart for the purpose of organizing a Polish branch of the Weavers' Union, and nearly 75 men were present to listen to a special speaker from Fall River, who was secured to explain the benefits of the union. The gathering was informed before the man began to speak that he was not to be interrupted by any questions until after he had finished his discourse. Despite this warning, according to Mr. Hart, several of the audience persisted in trying to interrupt him and breaking the rule. Mr. Hart overlooked the interruptions for a time, but as several men kept breaking in he ordered them to stop.

otherwise they would not be in the game of "taking and holding"! Is that hard to understand? Can men who refuse to vote for social ownership of the land and tools of industry be relied on to "take and hold them" by "lawless means"? The lawless mob may be relied on to do things by force, but this same mob would show its spirit of "lawlessness" after their thing was accomplished, and would thus render that peace so much desired and seek, impossible thereafter. Eureka, Cal. FRANK REED.

To Working Men and Women

At this age we millionaires and masters seem to be in great disfavor. We do not hesitate to tell you that it is not right that you should have such a bad feeling toward us.

We millionaires and masters own the things which you need to use to live upon—that is, the Land, Machines, the Factories and Weave-mills, you that if we did not own these things so that you could work for us and use them, you would starve; therefore, you should treat us kindly and be our servants, for remember the great book, the Holy Bible says: "Remember your masters always and be satisfied. Even though your lot be small down here below, remember that your reward in heaven will be equal to ours. Beyond your have not a sufficiency; and your masters always will pater your tiny angel's feet on its cobblestones of solid gold and from its silvery fauceted fountains your ruby lips will seethe with war and drink undergarmented wines. Here your enjoyment after death will be equal to ours.

We know our wives and families have the best of the world's goods, while you have not a sufficiency; and we live in ease and leisure, while you must work.

We have all the good things in life, while you are in poverty; but now you should not be angry over these things for we millionaires and masters have told you, if we did not own all things so that you could work for us and use them, you would starve; therefore, you see you are better off than you think you must suffer, when you would be if we millionaires and masters did not own the world, in order that you might work for us so that we could pay you wages.

Man of the Paris commune—should be anticipated in case the working class fails to see the necessity of organizing right and shaping their fighting methods and tactics according to the requirements of an advanced age.

You see we do not live by wages like you do, but must depend upon our profits.

And if you do not work so cheaply, we will not make such large profits, consequently cannot pay you such high wages. The Socialists say that you can get along without us, but you really see that you never have, for the same logical reason that inasmuch as fleas always have, therefore a dog could not be happy without them. In the first place, he would have no INCENTIVE to wear his tail and he would lose his AMBITION to roll.

And again, reasoning from the same logical standpoint, inasmuch as bedbugs always have, therefore you could not sleep without them. In the first place, you would be denied the pleasing sensation of a scratch, as well as that religious feeling of remorse for having bitten the "Good Lord," who is trying to dislodge one of them with a pry bar.

Then, again, many times the life of the sleeper is saved by a faithful bug, who pounces down upon you and harpoons you just as he would about to dream of banking a million dollars.

Once in awhile there is one of your own number becomes rich by saving. You see if you save \$1,000 a year (A VERY SMALL SUM FOR A WORKINGMAN) and live to be a thousand years old you will be a millionaire—PROVIDED YOU DO NOT SMOKE. CHEW, DRINK NOR EAT. Cleveland, O. M. Youtz.

"For God and Craft Union"

Fellow-Worker Wm. Yates writes from New Bedford, Mass. "Enclosed find clipping from local press. This Polish meeting which Weber interrupted was advertised in local press and also given out from Polish church pulpit and the printing of a notice that after having dinner they must go to the meeting of the Weavers' Union. The Hart mentioned is a well-known fakir who in his opening remarks stated definitely that there would be no discussion and no questions, and an interruption would be summarily dealt with, but our men were too numerous and gave him the "ha" for fair. The clipping states that there were 75 present. Weber tells another story; according to his version there were 55, and he took 45 of these away. After the crowd left the speaker resumed his talk and complimented the remaining 10 upon their intelligence, and said that he was proud to say that they were good Polish people and believed in 'God and the craft union.' This is the kind of dope they deal out in this neck of the woods."

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was stopped by Mr. Hart. Weber is said to have still persisted, with the result that Hart ordered him ejected from the hall by the janitor. The janitor happened to be an I. W. W. man also and refused, whereupon Hart said that he would not pay the rent for the hall. "Things looked promising for a little excitement for awhile, but the trouble was tided over and the infractors left the hall in a body, headed by Weber, who, it is claimed, led them somewhere else and addressed them."

Strike Fund Acknowledged

The following financial statement of the Graef hat band strike is issued by Branch I, Local 152, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J.:

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Total. Includes entries for Local 152, Branch I, ribbon weavers, Kraemer Hat Band Co., etc.

Total income \$1,237.51 Total expense 1,230.25 On hand \$7.26

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Total. Lists names of strikers and their contributions to the strike fund.

\$1,230.25 P. S.—In view of the fact that the strike is still on, a supplementary report will be issued later.

THE COMMITTEE. The local union of Salt Lake City, recently organized by George Speed, sent in this week a list of 27 new subscribers for The Bulletin, with a check for the record for locals. It's a good mark to aim at. Can your local beat it?

The headquarters of the I. W. W. at Portland, Ore., have been moved from 292 Burnside street to 204 So. Fourth street, where Industrial Unionists are always welcome. 25c. and 50c. Sub. Cards now ready for distribution. Use blank form on page 4 when ordering—order now.

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.

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.

ORDER THE Stenographic REPORT (OFFICIAL) OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNION CONVENTION OF 1906. And get all the facts and the truth of that now memorable gathering. Nothing omitted and nothing garbled. Buy it Now. 620 PAGES PRICE 50c.

Order for Subscription Cards. Wm. E. Trautmann, G. S. T. Industrial Workers of the World. I am interested in extending the circulation of The Industrial Union Bulletin and wish you would send me... Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c. Constitution of the I. W. W., 5c. Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c. "Industrial Unionism," address by E. T. Holt, 5c. "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," by B. De Loon, 5c. "Address on I. W. W. Program," by B. De Loon, 5c.