

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. II. No. 14.

CHICAGO, MAY 30, 1908.

50c. a Year.

ANOTHER STEPPING STONE TO CIVILIZATION

By FRED HASLEWOOD

The following preamble is the guiding star and foundation of the National Association of Stationary Engineers:

Preamble.

"This Association shall at no time be used for the furtherance of strikes, or for the purpose of interfering in any way between its members and their employers in regard to wages; recognizing the identity of interests between employer and employe, and not countenancing any project or enterprise that will interfere with perfect harmony between them.

"Neither shall it be used for political or religious purposes. Its meetings shall be devoted to the business of the Association, and at all times preference shall be given to the education of engineers, and to securing enactment of engineers' license laws in order to prevent the destruction of life and property in the generation and transmission of steam as a motive power.

"This is a bona-fide organization of wage earners, with 20,000 members. It had ought to suit any labor fakir or labor-skinner, and there is not a doubt but what it would meet with the approval of Roosevelt and the whole nest of labor fakirs.

All the members who belong to this association are workers, except the honorary members, and they are capitalists. If you ask one of these slaves to join the Industrial Workers of the World, he will politely inform you that he belongs to the National Association of Stationary Engineers, and if you should go on strike to try and better the conditions of any or all the workers in an industry, this harmony-of-interest gentleman will scab on you as the preamble plainly directs him to, and at all times better his own condition he will always be relieved by the master and against his fellow worker, regardless of how much misery is being handed out to the rest of the poor workers in the same industry.

"To prove to the readers of the Bulletin that this is a bona-fide ally to the master class and that they are true to the preamble, I here quote from the first speech made at the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Niagara Falls in September of last year. The speech was made by Judge Charles E. Crowley, who was afterwards made an honorary member of this scab-breeding aggregation:

"Today your organization stands second to none in importance among the great engineering associations of our country, standing for those things which go to make for the growth, progress, development and expansion of the material and natural resources, and our national well being; and greatly to your credit let it be known that during the twenty-five years, the quarter of a century ago, you exist, never once have you been involved or connected with what is called a 'strike' (applause), governing itself and its members by the law of supply and demand, recognizing the rights of any man and every man to dispose of his labor and his services in any market he may choose, and for any compensation he may choose to accept. (Applause.)

"This was the first burst of applause made in the convention, and in view of the fact that the Preamble plainly states that they do not countenance any project or enterprise that will interfere with perfect harmony, the Industrial workers will be wondering what caused the excitement, or what there was in the speech to be so jubilant over; we fail also to see the cause for any justification on the part of the delegates on the statement by Judge Crowley, that they will each dispose of their labor on any market he may choose, and that they will be regulated by the law of supply and demand," especially when prices are standing fast through the efforts of combinations of capital, and wages are going down and down, by lack of combination of the workers. A glorious example of unorganized individuals selling their labor power according to the law of supply and demand has been shown forcibly to the demand small. The price of lumber is the same as last year, and the lumber worker is a little better than half what it was last year, and many of the men have actually

to go into debt to get even the necessities of life; but a member of this capitalist ally can keep his wages up by promising his master to stand pat in case of a strike and thereby assist in further enslaving the rest of the workers. Lumber is of more importance than labor—it can be kept high through collective action of the masters, while labor can be kept down through the lack of collective action among the workers owing to such organizations as the National Association of Stationary Engineers and all other aristocratic craft, and trade organizations that preach the standard of harmony of interests between labor and capital.

The second speech made at this harmony convention was made by the President of the N. A. S. E., Theodore N. Kelsey, in response to the Judge. The following extract taken from his speech shows more clearly (coming at it does from the main sprang) how these fellows love their masters:

"We have listened to an exposition of the aims and objects of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, and I think you will agree with me, brothers, that these have never been so eloquently put before you as has been done this morning. (Applause.)

"The principles of this organization are truly American. We believe in equality. We recognize the identity of interest of our employers and ourselves. We know full well that if our employers are not successful then we are not successful. We know full well that as operating engineers desiring to succeed as such, that our value to our employers' measures their appreciation of us; and while there are employers who do not wish to loosen up the purse strings in these days of prosperity there are so many openings that a capable man is bound to secure remuneration fitting his qualifications."

"From the above we learn that the National Association of Stationary Engineers is truly American, and stands for equality. We can only give this to mean (inasmuch as labor only receives one-fifth of what it produces) that these fellows stand for the one-fifth out of the whole and call it equality, and that this kind of equality is Americanism. When I went to school the teacher taught us that two and two were equal, and now that four and it is to be hoped now that this band of professional aristocrats of wage slavery will allow the old rule to stand as we are all more familiar with it. If there was some kind of an automatic stocker that one of them could invent, to assist in driving a fireman or two off the job, thus increasing the profits of his dearly beloved master, it is a safe bet that any one of these professional gents could figure very close, and there is no doubt but what their little labor saving device would merit appreciation from their boss.

Evidently in the year of prosperity, 1907, there were according to President Kelsey's remarks, some employers of labor who were so cold-blooded as not to appreciate these faithful slaves, and now that we are living in the year 1908, with half the industries closed down and millions of men and women and children thrown out on the street to starve, it would be interesting to know if all these twenty thousand professors are getting even with their term remuneration by fitting their qualifications. For this neck of the woods I can report that they have got a beautiful drop, and are not at the present time getting the equal of their masters. The employer is generally about the last slave to be laid off in an industry, owing to the fact that the pumps have to be kept in readiness in case of fire; but why a lot of 'em? Because they can take a card off an engine, call it a fuel, or fill a lubricator, should organize themselves to be an ally to the master class, and against the rest of the workers, under such a cursed preamble as this, is a mystery to the ordinary wage worker that is trying to better his condition, and the condition of his class through the collective action of the workers.

The case of the whipped dog licking his master's hand makes us all do a little thinking.

NOTICE FROM THE NEW ENGLAND STATES CONFERENCE BOARD.

All Local Unions in the New England States are requested to send in the names, addresses—also stating nationality—of members who could be used as speakers in an agitation circuit to be mapped out by the executive committee of the N. E. St. Conference, to Bern. Rivais, 134 Broadway, Providence, R. I.

INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN CALIFORNIA.

By SAM BONART.

"How can a young man succeed?" asked the Editor of the Item in an editorial article of the 5th instant, and then telleth how Mr. Bonart and Mr. Beckman swatted failure in the solar plexus and came out on top, especially Mr. Bonart.

"Here," saith the Editor, "is simply one of the many cases where sobriety, industry, integrity and intelligence count. A good mother, a good home, the right kind of business education, good health, are all the capital any man needs to start in business."

Now, I would not if I could tear a single laurel from the brow of either Mr. Bonart or Mr. Beckman, nor do I mean anything said herein as a personal reflection on either of the gentlemen, for personally they are unknown to me, and I accept the Editor's eulogy of them as true; but it does not follow that because they have the clothing personal qualities attributed to them by the Editor, all men, or "any man," could do what they have done, for it is the law of competition that where one man succeeds another must fail, and in proportion as the individual wages fall in success, so must an ever increasing number of his fellow men grow lean in failure, for, as his business grows the business of his competitors must wane, as bear me witness the history of the American Sugar, the Federal Steel, the Standard Oil, the Beef, the Coal, the Railroad and all other trusts. The law of business is the same everywhere, in all industries, in whatsoever department, whether productive, administrative, or distributive, and that law is the law of competition, and that law means that Bonart and Beckman and all other clothing merchants are after every dollar's worth of the clothing business they can lay their hands on, as it means that Bonart and Beckman cannot both own the clothing trade of the City of New Orleans, towards which ownership they are ever desiring, and the law of competition, over which they have no more control than a baby would over a mad elephant.

No one will deny that "sobriety, industry, integrity and intelligence count" in all the spheres of life, but the principle of business is in direct conflict with these qualities, for all business, great and small, trusted and untrusted, rests on the law of profit, on the right of one man to the product of the labor of another, and robbery, and no matter how may we strive to make it appear otherwise.

"Competition is the life of trade," and the law of competition is that where one man succeeds another must fail, or be crushed, or driven to the wall, or to the gutter, depending entirely upon the greatness of the "success" of the individual, and this is true no matter what the personal qualities, the successes and the failures may be.

To talk as does the editor is to convey the idea that all of us could be Mayor of the City, Governor of the State, or President-Dictator of the Nation, that we could be competitors with the great industrialists, all own a clothing store, a railroad, a sugar refinery, a plantation, and so on if we only had the personal qualifications necessary to do the stunt—that we could get on "the top."

But where would Bonart, Beckman and the Editor be? All being on "top" there could be no "bottom." There being no "bottom" there, of course, could be no "top," nor which business would fall for business presupposes a "bottom" for a "top" to stand on—a human oak that must give up its life to nourish human moss and mistletoe.

But, perhaps I do the Editor injustice, for does he not further admonish us that "a good mother, a good home, the right kind of business education, good health, are all the capital any man needs to start in business"? However, and in any manner, the rather tough on us failures to tell us that we failed of business success because, first, we lacked the personal virtues of tin gods and, second, because we were so foolish as not to choose the right kind of mother to bear us, the right kind of home to live in, the education we were to receive and the health we were to enjoy, does it not? This would seem to be the case, as everything here enumerated by the editor is a social and not an individual product, springs out of conditions over which the individual has no control, and especially is this true in regard to our choice of the mother who bears us.

But, overlooking the failures' folly and giving credit to the successes' wisdom in their choice of mothers, homes, education and health, these things are not capital—capital is wealth that yields a revenue to its owner; it wealth set aside for the production of more wealth; is not a personal but an impersonal thing; is not an individual but a social product, and, being so, it should belong to the producers and users thereof, the world's workers. Success in business does not depend on our choice of mothers, nor yet on personal virtues, but on our power to seize those things which other men must use in order to live, on our ability to interpose the natural and social resources between ourselves and the tollers

and relieve them of the fruits of their labor. Men do not get rich by working themselves, but by working others. If honest business men will tell you this. Success and failure in the individual sense will have no meaning until men are economic equals, until the Socialist Republic, the Industrial Democracy, the Commonwealth of Labor suppliants Competitive Anarchy, Industrial Despotism, Capitalist Society. Until then, our mother is slavery, our father is robbery, our home a mockery, our education a travesty, our health an impediment, our strength a source of sorrow or a traitor to reason and our love and life a martyrdom or a hypocritical sham.

COWINGTON HALL.

Our opponents may sneer at the name "Industrial Workers of the World," as a last resort for an argument against the impregnable position of the I. W. W., so well stated in the Union that it already stands in the name of the I. W. W. will soon take the place of propaganda clubs in England, who have already a publication, "The Industrial Unionist."

In Australia, the island continent, and in New Zealand, the so-called workers' paradise, our literature has found its way. Workingmen there are anxious to find out all about this 20th century unionism, with the same results as in England. Besides, a large body of mine workers are discussing to adopt the preamble, etc., of the I. W. W. In the land of the Mikado the workers of one of the so-called backwards races are awakening, studying and favoring Industrial Unionism, and no doubt the wise little Jap, like his master, will learn from our experience. Around the ice-covered Thundras in Alaska, I. W. W. literature has been circulated with the result of the I. W. W. having a few locals that are as loyal to the cause of labor than "Old Reliable No. 34" of Schenectady, N. Y., was in 1906.

Spread a request from workers of Monkey land, way down in Buenos Ayres, South America, for I. W. W. literature and Industrial Union Bulletin. There are a few workers who no longer want to gather coconuts for a master class and be satisfied with the shells, but who want to organize for their emancipation.

Fellow-workers, to give the I. W. W. an impetus on its way to encircle the globe, we at home must build up the organization with all our might and the best zeal that is within us.

Spread our literature amongst your fellow-workers, educate yourselves in your local union, and you will not walk in the dark and be using old methods and worn-out tactics, but engage in a struggle for better conditions. You will soon be enabled to put up a fight that will beat John L. in many points, both in science and in expressive power.

The request to get subscribers to the Industrial Union Bulletin is not made just to increase its circulation, but to make propaganda for Industrial Unionism; and in proportion as our local unions will meet their obligations to General Headquarters in the same proportion will the Industrial Union Bulletin improve in quality, size and perhaps add later one or two language pages.

If you are a member of the I. W. W., you should read the I. U. B. It will inform you of all transactions of Headquarters and your Executive Board. It will give you all the news sent in for publication by the various locals of the I. W. W., and at least some educational reading matter that will interest and benefit you.

To you fellow-workers who are not as yet members of the I. W. W., the I. U. B. will endeavor to make clear why you as a wage-worker should join hands with all other workers to fight for the abolition of the present slave system. It will teach you modern methods of battling against your masters who are ever on the "out" to crush labor. It's editorials will always be of the kind that will drive the knife of logic in to the opponents of Industrial Unionism, or deal with questions of the hour in an endeavor to make clear to you that only a labor organization like the I. W. W. is able to take and hold that which the workers have created, and use that wealth for the benefit of all mankind.

Moreover, there are contributions by such workers as have graduated in "Life's school of experience," one of the best universities in the world, and other reading matter that will surely interest you, and will make you an Industrial Unionist, aware of your rights and determined to fulfill your duties at all times.

Whether it will be Taft and Johnson, or Roosevelt and Bryan, will make no difference to the workers. Their differences, their lives will still continue to be subject to the laws of production for capitalist profit.

CONSERVATION CONFERENCE OF STATESMEN.

By JUSTUS EBERT

At Washington, D. C., Proves Many Indictments of Socialism Against Capitalism.

The conference of Governors, called by President Roosevelt at the White House for the purpose of considering legislation to conserve the natural resources of the country, is valuable in many respects, notably for the many socialist indictments against capitalism which it gives.

In the first place, the congress is proof of the socialist charge that capitalism is a wasteful system of production, sacrificing the natural resources intended for all to the profits of a few. None can read of the depletion of forests and mines, and the exhaustion of the soil, as set forth in the speeches delivered before the conference, without being convinced of this truth. Even Roosevelt found it necessary, so great is capitalist ravage in these respects, to urge laws restricting the profit of the individual to the good of the community.

In the second place, the conference substantiates the Socialist charge that all legislation is class legislation. Here is a conference called ostensibly in the interests of humanity, for nothing can be dearer to humanity than the conservation of those forces by which it subsists and propagates itself. But the conference is really in the interests of the capitalist class owning the natural resources, and anything that endangers the natural resources endangers that control; i. e., capitalist supremacy. This fact James J. Hill made clear when he told the conference:

"Not only the economic but the political future is involved. No people ever fell the want of work or the pangs of poverty for a long time without reaching out violent hands against their institutions, believing that they might find in a change relief from their distress."

Now, socialism, in so far as it is the preliminary to the enactment of laws concerning the natural resources, is in the interests of the capitalist class; it is, in brief, class legislation, for the institutions which still referred to are institutions that uphold private ownership in the natural resources of the nation. Such ownership is almost wholly confined to the capitalist class.

The conclusion regarding the class character of the conference is made more forcible when the conference is viewed from another and closely allied angle. It is a well-known fact that the natural resources, but also human life is subjected to frightful wastes under capitalism, so much so that physical exhaustion, with its accompaniments of disease and deterioration has become a subject of prime importance to economists, physiologists and scientists in general. It is estimated by capitalist philanthropic institutions that 500,000 workmen are annually killed and injured in modern production. Workingmen and working women are so driven and so early unfitted for the strain of present day economic requirements that the demand for child and youthful labor overtops the supply. Without such labor, economic victory is impossible in the world's markets. Again, this intensity of labor causes many nervous disorders, leading to physical and mental insanity and suicide, racial and individual.

LET THE FACTS BE KNOWN. As stated in last week's Bulletin, a certain gentleman by name of Myrup, National Treasurer of the International Union of Bakery Workers, made a statement that I. W. W. bakery workers had served as strike-breakers in Detroit, Mich. An investigation has brought out the fact that Mr. Myrup is a preparator. The Bakers' Journal of May 23 makes another false statement by stating that the I. W. W. is organizing strike-breakers in Chicago, Ill. This being another false statement, we will be obliged to publish the true facts in both cases, so as to let the workers judge for themselves.

ANOTHER PROTEST RESOLUTION. In conformity with motion passed at regular business meeting of Local 501, B. C. U., on May 8, I wish to inform you that said Local fully indorses the action taken by Local Sacramento, in regard to the suppression of "La Question Sociale."

Hoping for complete success, I remain, Yours for Industrial Freedom, HARRY SMETT, Secretary Local 501, 158 3th St., San Francisco, Cal.

If you have any extra I. U. B.'s of this week's issue to spare, make a special effort to distribute them amongst railroad men.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS. In order to compile a complete and accurate directory of secretaries of I. W. W. local Unions, Corresponding Secretaries of Local Unions are hereby requested to send in name and address, as well as the names and addresses of all branch secretaries.

The Industrial Union Bulletin

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SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.

KARL MARX AND THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION.

At the Geneva congress of the International Workingmen's Association it was shown with all possible clearness how Karl Marx looked upon the union movement. At that congress, 1866, the following resolution was adopted:

"The formation and support of associations on the industrial field must be the chief efforts of the working people at the present time and in the immediate future before us. Apart from the fact that they must counteract all encroachments of capitalism, they must learn to act consciously as the radiating point for the organization of the working class, for the purpose of their COMPLETE EMANCIPATION. They must support every social and political movement which is directed to that end, and they must consider themselves the active militants and representatives of the whole working class, and they must diligently take care of the interests of the lower paid strata of the working class, for instance, the agricultural laborers, who by reason of being scattered around, and their lower degree of education are not able to offer the least of organized resistance.

These tendencies must invariably draw closer together all outside of the economic organization, and impress upon the whole working class the conviction that the aims of the unions far from being limited and egotistic must tend toward the universal liberation of the downtrodden millions."

So say we, the "self-styled Industrialists" of America.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNION MOVEMENT.

The Industrial Unions of workers will invariably be of immeasurable importance for their industrial and ethical uplifting, and for the economic and political education of the working class. No caste nor class was ever born with the full comprehension of the historic part it would have to play in the arena of industrial life and development. Each strata of population grows by long experience and incessant self-disciplining to full maturity, becomes a unit externally and a tower of strength internally, without which no victory in even the most justified struggle can be attained. So must the wage workers begin to discard the shortcomings and prejudices inherent in the undeveloped class, and strip from their actions all narrowness, pettiness and repulsiveness. Indeed, the workers must labor for their self-control harder than did any other class in society ere this; because they have been pressed down by their life of misery and self-denial deeper as was, for instance, the bourgeois class prior to the period in which the struggles for the emancipation of that strata of society culminated; and they, the workers, if devoid of that self-imposed discipline would see chaos and confusion instead of supreme order and systematic arrangement be the result of their hard struggles for industrial emancipation.

Upon the industrial union falls the task and the function to advance and to control the whole comprehensive labor movement. The movement has trespassed the narrow limitations of a mere wage movement; and the industrial and social question is no longer a barren, crude stomach-consideration,—but a question of changing the old mutual relations of mankind, the problem of acquiring industrial independence and complete economic freedom for the wealth producers.

But it is the stomach-consideration which foments the rebellion first among the indifferent masses; and once in revolt they are more accessible to higher nobler efforts; it's the wage struggle first which develops the courage and virtues of self-sacrifices and an unflinching sense of solidarity in the ranks of the proletariat.

In the economic movement and the daily skirmishes with the employers, the eyes of the workers are opened to the fact that the machines, and all improvements and inventions as such could be utilized to promote a higher plan of civilization and progress, that the workers by constantly training and educating themselves, could make these improved implements of production serve as factors in procuring for the producers as much leisure as possible, so that they would have a chance to share in the treasures of education and refinement, and would recuperate and spend their leisure hours in noble pursuits of life. In the industrial union movement the workers should learn that the machines and improved methods are not inimical to the workers' interests, and how they can even in this age of capitalist governed society be made instruments of benefit to the workers, if they, by acts of solidarity and the power of the organization enforce reductions of working hours or increases in wages.

Thus the spontaneous force of working class rebellion, which formerly exploded in destructive convulsions, can be directed into the flow of constructive expression, if the advocates of industrial unionism can permanently arouse the working masses from their dangerous indifference during such skirmishes, and enlighten them on the whole industrial situation so that they would organize for a permanent struggle, because therein alone lies the assurance for lasting results in wage wars. The Industrial Unionists have done magnificent work on those lines, especially among the workers in the West, and they alone are responsible for the gradual awakening of the workers and their efforts to organize on correct lines industrially as well as politically.

The Industrial Union Movement, since inaugurated in 1905 has been instrumental in making a large proportion of the workers, whether organized or not, to think "industrially" and to act accordingly, it has given them, by practical demonstrations, an insight into the whole industrial mechanism, has shown them the disas-

trous relations of the economic dependence of the working class, it has instilled the feeling and sense of solidarity and class consciousness, has tempered their fortitude and strengthened the sacrificing virtues.

And this increasing educational activity with which compared the work of all reform schools, all libraries and museums, all propaganda on political lines sink into naught, is to end in a scramble over things that are only introduced by the enemies of the movement; so to sidetrack it from its course and inject issues that have little to do with the problem how the "active solidarity" of wage workers can be fostered and framed into powerful organizations.

Solidarity and the first glimmer of enlightenment,—it's instilled by the industrial union movement among thousands of hitherto indifferent masses, and for the progress of the labor movement on other lines it will pave the way and hew out the course. It's not a mere wage-conflict movement,—it goes for all that would make life comfortable and worth being lived. The consciousness of class antagonism is developed among the workers, first in his daily struggles for improved working conditions, or in concerted efforts at resistance against wage reductions and increases in work hours.

In the skirmishes of the economic organization, even though numerically weak, the workers learn to feel the oppression and the power of capitalism, they can observe how weak the individual is in his efforts against the combined might of the resourceful adversary; they see what can be accomplished by unity of action; and their thought, if directed right, wanders soon beyond the purely industrial hemisphere, they become conscious of the fact that they must stand together, not in matters alone as may affect their station of employment, but on all things that concern the class of those who are depending on their "right" and their "chances" to produce in order to live. Through that industrial solidarity they will also learn to exercise their power on the political field so to render abortive all efforts of the masters to take refuge to these agencies now still at their command.

What is the supreme duty of Industrial Unionists now? Answer the question yourselves by actions, not by hollow phrases and shallow words!

Prepare the ground; infuse the rebellious spirit among the workers, organize them; enlighten them; develop their class solidarity, make them fighters for a cause and the flag of industrial freedom will soon wave over the land of the free workers of the world.

"The freedom of press should be limited by the guaranteed legal rights for the protection of personal honor and integrity,"—has been the upshot of a capitalist court ruling in the noted Maximilian Harden case. In some American "Socialist" papers, the editors would not recognize that right to those who may honestly differ in opinions and tactics; their abuse of the freedom of press puts them on the same low level as are the mouthpieces of capitalist interests; and when a Milwaukee Socialist libeler applies the term "the notorious Trautmann," and a New York capitalist paper uses the same term on the same individual, and when the language of another "veiled dynamiter" differs only a little in form but not in substance, nor in purpose, then it is indeed time to ask the question:

"What made these birds of a feather flock together?"

PROSPERITY AND BACKWARD RACES!

Prosperity is again in the ascend; factories are opening up, according to a statement made by a society in St. Louis with the ominous name: "National Prosperity Association," freight cars are again taken out of the yards and put in motion, filled with goods that are being made and must be shipped; banks have plenty of money to loan out, so to enable all "sober and industrious" workers to start in business for themselves; "there is no need for hunger, for want, for privation." Thus goes the stereotyped story through the capitalist press.

And to make the story stick better they even dish out the latest news, that is: Workingmen have saved up money enough to make vacation trips to Europe, as proven by the report of the immigration bureau, according to which not less than 10,400 persons have made return trips to Europe within four days last week, and it is anticipated that the exodus of "prosperity stricken" people will reach 17,000 this week. Since May 1st, approximately 45,000 wage workers have left the United States to European ports as against 20,000 in the same period a year ago. In the first three weeks of May of last year 20,000 emigrants landed in United States ports, as against 7,000 this year.

Immediately after the setting in of the industrial depression the weekly exodus was 37,000 to 38,000; later on the number decreased to 12,000 every week, but since April the exodus to Europe is increasing and reaches the average of 17,000 every week.

The statistical tabulation shows that since October, 1907, between 475,000 to 500,000 wage workers have left the country.

All this is surely, from the viewpoint of some great political economists, an indication that these workers made money enough to have a voluntary vacation—they can make pleasure trips to Germany, France, or Italy preferred.

Let us suppose these 500,000 workers would be allowed to return;—that is if the restriction laws against the emigration of "backward" races are not enacted by that time—they would, however, not have a chance to cast their vote, just imagine 500,000 votes lost; let us suppose further; that all of these, were of the "backward races," as pictured by their color and their noses and analyzed by Dr. Victor Berger of Milwaukee, and would had cast their votes for either William Jennings Bryan or Roosevelt-Taft; cutting thus out 500,000 opponents of the Social Revolution,—what an enormous army—wouldn't that make sure of consummation the long-standing prediction that "we will have Socialism" in 1908! So let us support a measure to keep these "backward movers" out of the country! By all means, keep them out!

Of course, the calculations and the proposed measures are correct? Who will doubt it! But let us suppose something else. Is it not logical reasoning to assume that the "exodus" of 500,000 workers to foreign ports is an "indication of prosperous times," and let us suppose they were "Socialists" in this country is it not equally sound logic to demand the exclusion forever of these "backward races" because they did not stay here till election time and help swell the vote, for—what? To have "Socialism in 1908? No.

"For the erection of "Public Crematories" in Milwaukee, Wis., to be used free of charge by all those who cannot find a resting place on Potters' Field!"

That alone can solve the problem of "Prosperity and Backward Races!" And you have to vote for it, so to get it!

THE LANGUAGE OF "HONORABLES"

Faithful in the performance of its duties as mouthpiece of the "left arm" of the Socialist movement,—or is it the right paw?—the Social Democratic Herald, published in Milwaukee, and edited by "Honorable" Heath and Berger, has this to advance as argument in opposing the "Industrial Unionists" in the issue dated May 23, 1908:

"The opposition against the trade union committee came pretty much from certain rural districts and was the last dying kick of the self-styled "Industrialists." ONE REMNANT OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS HAD BEEN BUSY PEDDLING ITS LITERATURE AT THE DOORS DAY AFTER DAY AND EVEN THE KERR PUBLISHING HOUSE PLACED ON THE convention tables copies of a little book written by the "notorious" Trautmann. The debate was at times heated."

Well; this declaration will go a long way to show the manufacturers of Milwaukee that they have nothing to fear from the dying "Industrialists," as long as the workers will rally to the support of a political organization for which the Social Democratic Herald is the logical, and rigidly consistent advocate.

There is no danger according to these apostles, that the workers of Milwaukee will organize for the purpose of establishing themselves firmly in the workshops and factories as owners, managers and operators, through the organization of the workers in the place of production and employment; there is no danger that they will stop the employers from confiscating two-thirds of the values created by the workers! O, no; the safe, sane and conservatives will legislate against such an impudence on the part of the factory and mill operators (workers)—and therefore, in all serenity, we, the self-styled Industrialists can readily assure the manufacturers of Milwaukee that they will not run any risk hereafter (nor did they at the last election in Milwaukee) in opening the doors of the factories for free, unlimited propaganda purposes, during dinner or other hours, to all who have proclaimed, that the "proletarians will not be able, for centuries to come, to operate the means of production without the supervision and advice of intellectual leaders." (Wahrheit, Milwaukee, in 1905.)

The "notorious" fellows are marked by all capitalists and their labor lieutenants;—their praise, if it would be sung by the latter and the former, would indicate that they are betraying the trust of the revolutionary proletariat. But let us make a prediction! Within two years from now, the workers of Milwaukee will see the matter in the same light as here illumined; the thought will live; the idea will beget the germs of organization; organization of the working class for the protection of the vital interests of that class spells the downfall and scrap-pile fate of every self-selected intellectual guardian, interpreter and schemer,—therefore the epithets hurled against individuals, but essentially directed against the workers as a class, therefore the calumnies, the vituperations; because the self-elected apostles know that their domination of affairs in the working class movement will be at an end, when the proletarians, industrially organized, will be guided by their own collective knowledge and experience in determining their actions and executing their own mandates on the industrial and consequently also upon the political field.

OVERHEARD AT A MEETING OF MIXED LOCAL "PUSH."

was held which brought out the following points: "First: That a mixed local is usually started by men who are willing to fulfill a duty towards their class without expecting any immediate benefits to themselves. "Second: That even a small membership which can act harmoniously is to be preferred to a large one which may be always at loggerheads and splitting straws about theoretical problems of really no vital importance. "Third: That it was decided to carry this year the propaganda amongst the railroaders because that is a railroad town. "Fourth: That we do the same thing in the repair shop of the road, with a view of organizing the workers therein later on, as soon as they see our ability to 'build up.' "If we go ahead and get down to business we will organize an industrial union pretty soon; a militant body of railroaders, as a starter. "You see, we are to take the place of an organizer until Headquarters is able to send one; and we can do just as good, because we are more than one, know the situation better than fellow who lands from a different part of the country; and it is less expensive to Headquarters. Let us come down to terra firma. "Fellow-worker C. Ommon Sense: "Mr. Chairman, I move you to instruct our Literary Agent to order at once 1,000 'Special Address to Railroad Workers,' and such other literature as needed. "Mr. Chairman, I would like to amend the motion. I want to add that a warrant be drawn for ten dollars to cover the amount due to General Headquarters for the order. "Chairman: "So ordered. Any appeal against this ruling? Hearing none—Buttinsky, you are too late with your objections. Meeting adjourned soon afterwards. Upon suggestion of Fellow-worker Free House, the boys were invited to the veranda of his summer garden (back porch overlooking an empty work, but tired of coming here and listening to discussions of questions which even solved one way or the other would not materially help in organizing the workers. You are making me sick! It got down to the point where I don't ask my shopmates any more to come along. I don't want to get a false impression of the I. W. W. "Chairman: "Your time is up, also. Let others talk on this important subject!" "Fellow-worker John E. Osthapet: "I have some previous meetings, before can't do much; I can't talk, etc." "Fellow-workers Buttinsky and Herr Make up your mind to do for what Splitnorsky came here a discussion you are best fitted and inclined.

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO ALL TEXTILE WORKERS.

Ballot for Textile Workers.

Chicago, May 29, 1908. Enclosed is a list of candidates for office in the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers...

The convention of textile workers wisely nominated members from the various subdivisions in the textile industry in conformity with Sections 2 to 4 of Article 2 of the constitution...

Section 3. The National Secretary-Treasurer shall be nominated from the floor of the convention...

Section 4. The members of the Executive Board shall be nominated by the convention and six receiving the highest number of votes to be elected by general vote...

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretaries I. W. W.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

I wish to say that I believe that the one fault of the workmen in craft unions is that they get after the man that comes to them during a strike...

In some strikes the strikers are allowed to holler themselves hungry by crying "Strike or starve!"...

There are a few things that I would like to say about the A. F. of L. and other workmen's organizations. Members of such organizations who are also members of the I. W. W. are a benefit to the organization...

Years for a powerful wage-earners organization. HARRY JONES, Holtville, Calif.

Leslie's "Weekly" prints the following recipe for our industrial ills and the replenishment of the empty dinner pail...

"Recap the impractical, oppressive, and in many respects immoral Sherman anti-trust act."

"Put an end to all legislation calculated to further cripple the railroads."

"Stop busting trusts and hampering great industries that have done no one harm and that have been of an infinite benefit to our material welfare."

"Permit no arbitrary rulings by any department of the government to interfere with or handicap legitimate business enterprises."

"Stop the mad, socialistic outcry against wealth honestly and honorably acquired, and the possessors of it."

"Send the muck-rakers to the rear."

"Drop the demagogues."

"Then we will be able to give the full dinner pail another chance, get our leaders roused and think it will be too late if they try to do it; it will be too late if they tarry by the wayside, or waste their energy in factional warfare for temporary advantage."

SACRAMENTO, ATTENTION. Local Union No. 236 of Sacramento will hold regular meetings every Saturday, 6 o'clock p. m., at Sero's hall...

R. KRAMER, Secretary.

Trying to fight Capitalism by means of Craft Unionism is like trying to capture Fort Arthur with bows and arrows. Wake up, once, Mr. Workman, and realize that Industrial Unionism is the work today. The Socialist who is not an Industrial Unionist is already a back number.—The Wage Slave.

THE ORANGE INDUSTRY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, AND THE WORKERS THEREIN.

By Harry S. Carroll, Financial Secretary Local 419, I. W. W.

A California "nave!" Whoever has had the luxurious privilege of eating one of these delicious California oranges may have thought with some of these cultured, aristocratic, bourgeois tourists from time to time visit the city of Redlands, that orange picking is a delightful, aesthetic, ideal occupation. If so, let him be undeceived; it is not.

What are those conditions? Let us see. The picker works nine hours a day, and his wage is two dollars, that is, when working by the day. He is expected to pick at least fifty boxes a day. He must furnish himself with sack and clippers; he must pick quickly, and the stems of the oranges must be cut as close as humanly possible.

As the fatal hour of 7 a. m. strikes, he starts his desperate struggle for existence, trying to "hold his end up." Sometimes the grass is quite long in the grove and then, there being generally a heavy dew, he gets soaked from his heels to his hips, and he remains so till the torrid sun dries him, and dries him too much at times. He is also to carry around from tree to tree a heavy ladder, risking breaking his neck by a fall from a high tree. His sufferings consist of cold, damp heat, sweat, dust and anxiety. And this when all around him there is a delicious fragrance of orange blossoms, beautiful scenery, and a halmy, genial climate—that is, of course, overlooking the early morning inconveniences of dew and cold, due to the high elevation here. But he has no time to linger a while to enjoy his surroundings, the grey eyes of the profit-monger and exploiter are ever upon him, and he must hurry to accomplish his task.

As the day advances the "nose-bag" gets heavier and the shoulders of the unfortunate more tired. Now comes the blithely along an automobile party or sight-seeing tourists, who inspect the grove and comment upon all the felicities of orange picking. It is to laugh, were it not so truly tragical.

Such a sight is an eye-sore to the class-conscious proletarian, for he at least realizes the tragic irony of it all, envies them their life of ease and comfort and elegance; not because he would be an idler, a parasite, or a useless member of the community, but because he would desire to live their wasted life and be as shallow-minded as they, but rather because, given but a portion of their leisure time, he could make a good and rational use of it, when he could enjoy a fuller, "completer" life. Most of the pickers are "hoaters," and drift away to other parts as the summer advances, and the orange crop more exhausted. They are in general apathetic and indifferent to the grand message of the Industrial Union which we workers in Local 419, I. W. W. (Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union) bring to them.

We have held street meetings, distributed literature, gone around from grove to grove to find to have some good effects and spoken with them, but yet they are still "in their skins," not yet really organized, not yet awake and alive to their real interests.

Nevertheless, we have made some headway. We have about 55 members in good standing, and wherever they go they will spread the good news of industrialism. We never forget to tell the slaves that when they join the Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, Local 419, they have joined the Union of the Working Class and are permitted to work in any industry wherever the I. W. W. is organized.

Such is the condition in "this glorious climate of California," in the Southern California orange belt. Nevertheless, we have made a first attempt to improve them, and confidently hope that by the time the next season rolls around there will be "something doing."

Redlands, Cal.

The discharge of workmen leaders in an attempt to organize the Interborough transportation system of Greater New York proves once more to Labor, like Banquo's ghost, will not down! Despite the previous betrayals of its professional leaders, a McMahon, Stone, Gompers, Mitchell, Healy, et al., on this same system, Labor will assert itself in the protection of its interests, which are opposed to, and by, those of its exploiters. For them it will sacrifice its own members, if need be.

Fellow-workers, Industrial Unionism is on the go. Its official organ, The Industrial Union Bulletin, and its literature, goes to four continents now. By the time darkest Africa is heard from, Industrial Unionism will be a factor in the labor movements of all other "capitalized" countries, and we can proudly proclaim to be in reality as well as in name, "The Industrial Workers of the World."

We have a large supply of stickers, the kind you have been receiving as samples. They can be used for various purposes. Paste them up where it isn't against the law. It helps to advertise the Union; it recognizes only one enemy and advocates one industrial union for all workers. 50c per thousand.

Get subscribers for The Bulletin.

RESOLUTIONS OF PROTEST.

Resolutions from Local Union No. 173 I. W. W.

Whereas, The "Question Social," a publication of Paterson, N. J., was virtually suppressed by the order of the President of the United States of America for propagating certain ideas and advocating certain methods of action, by being refused second-class mailing privileges, and

Whereas, Such action of the President and the U. S. Postal authorities being contrary to the Constitution, which grants the right of free press, and

Whereas, If such proceedings are allowed to continue it will eventually lead to the suppression of every publication that is in any way dissenting to the political power that be.

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That Local No. 173 of the Industrial Workers of the World enters its most indignant and vigorous protest against such a high handed, despotic action of the President and the U. S. postal authorities as an act of political persecution towards the people of the United States, and leading to anarchy and suppression of future liberties, and

Be it Further Resolved, That we are not in the least bit intimidated by the "Question Social," but that if the government officials are allowed to be the sole judges of what constitutes a law-defying publication, it will eventually subject the entire press of the people to the same persecution, and

Be it Still Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, and to the postmaster-general, and also to the labor press for publication.

F. MONAG, Rec. Sec. Pro. Tem.

CALLED HIM.

A Chicago man who owns some property at Sheboygan, Wis., received a bill for taxes from the collector, with this annotation:

"This has to be paid in before the 2th of Mar or I have to take charge of the property you slip through with your tax law but don't don't happen again this year I will sent you receipt when I get the check."

"Come, then, let us cast off fooling, and let us be firm on our feet."

For the cause alone is worthy till the good days bring the rest."

—The Flame.

IDEAL OF GOMPERISM.

Far along the world-wide bellow of the hot air rushing warred to and the standards of the Gompersites wobbling through the panic's storm,

Till Truth's war-drums throbbed no longer, and the flags of right were furled.

In the Gabberfest of Sam, the Fakeration of the world!

COVINGTON HALL.

NOTICE.

The Public Library of St. Louis, Mo., needs a copy of No. 1 and No. 2 of the Industrial Union Bulletin, Vol. 2. Any of our readers who can spare those numbers will confer a favor by furnishing the St. Louis Library with the required number.

Did you ever notice that these conditions can make both ends meet, no matter how hard the times are? Subscribers whose subscription reaches this office by Tuesday noon will receive the issue of the same week. Those whose subscriptions are received not later than Saturday noon will also get The Bulletin, but not in the regular mail.

Craft Unions are organized for the purpose of enabling a few "aristocrats of labor" to sell their labor power at a little higher price. Industrial Unions are organized for the purpose of training the worker to get along without the capitalist flector.—The Wage Slave.

Readers who have their paper sent in care of general delivery are urged to call for it regularly to secure uninterrupted delivery. If not claimed, the postmaster notifies this office to discontinue sending The Bulletin, in compliance with the postal regulations.

By no means should this be considered a hooster's or a knocker's column. We just mention the good work done by some fellow-worker for the purpose of serving as an example to other fellow-workers who are able and can do just as much, if not more. It's from good examples that the discouraged, faint-hearted and inactive workers will draw inspiration and encouragement to do something for the upbuilding of the I. W. W.

Stuttgart Congress

ALMOST on I. W. W. Ground

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

"To emphasize the proletarian connection to the bonds of international, political and economic solidarity, 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 political and economic struggle."

ADD TO THE ABOVE That the INDUSTRIAL UNION, the Economic Organization, and must separate the political and economic struggle, and the Economic struggle is the political and INDUSTRIAL UNION THE CABINET MAKERS.

EXPENDITURES FOR APRIL.

April.

Table listing expenditures for April, including items like Chicago Typsetting Co., D. A. Campbell, postmaster, V. St. John, on account organizing expense, etc.

THE TONGUE OF THE REVOLUTION.

It teaches the Secret of Manhood—the Watchword of those who aspire—That Men must follow Freedom, though It lead through Blood and Fire. Of what trade are all the Presidents? Cabinet makers.

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.

Price List of Supplies:

Table listing prices for various supplies: Constitutions, Envelopes, Withdrawal Cards, Arrearages notices, Warrant Book, Receipt Book, Ledger, Day Book, Treasurer's Cash Book, Minute Book, Rubber Stamps and Pad, Seal for the Union, Buttons, better grade.

LET THE LIGHT IN

YOU WILL NEVER LEARN anything about the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD by absorbing the dope its enemies hand to you; a good antidote for their lies is the TRUTH. Get the TRUTH by reading what the I. W. W. SAYS FOR ITSELF.

Here is a good combination for \$1.00

"Handbook of Industrial Unionism" 5c, Constitution of the I. W. W. 5c, Report of Second Convention 5c, "Third Convention" 5c, Year's Subscription to BULLETIN 5c, Assessment of Leaders 5c.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. 212 Bush Temple, Chicago

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 Subscription Cards as follows:

Cards for One Year, Cards for Six Months. I agree to sell the cards at 50 cents and 25 cents each, and forward to you all money received at least once a month.

Name, Street No., Postoffice, State, Member of Local I. W. W.

The Cards are put up in tabs of Ten, Half Year, Six, Full Year, 10c—and must be ordered accordingly.

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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.

To know what Industrial Unionism is you must read what is said about it by its friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. The following are recommended to workmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is: Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c, Constitution of the I. W. W., 5c, Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c, "Industrial Unionism," L. V. Burt, 5c, "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," by A. De Leon, 5c, "Address on I. W. W. Preamble," by B. De Leon, 5c. Sent to any address, prepaid, for 25c.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN 212 BUSH TEMPLE, CHICAGO ILLINOIS

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