

The I. W. W. is the ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION of the WORKING CLASS; It Has No Political Affiliation and is Controlled by no Political Party

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

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50c. a Year.

WHICH WAY YOUR TRAVEL-- FORWARD or BACKWARD?

A Word from Workers to Workers.

Another convention of the mine workers of the West will soon pass into history; another milestone will denote the road upon which men of toil are marching, either toward progress and the common goal on the straight road, though rough and obstructed by obstacles galore it may be, or backward on the smooth sideways which are easily traveled but lead into swamps and mire of reaction and corruption.

Haywood's Reasons.

Let us review to you the illustrious words of William D. Haywood, then one of your peerless officers. In the January, 1905, conference of industrial unionists, which gave to the world the now historic "Industrial Union Manifesto,"

"Driven from pillar to post as most of our best men have been, persecuted and hunted away from places where they thought to find a temporary place for shelter, in the storm center of battle against that most unscrupulous position of the capitalist class, the Mine Owners' Association, the red militants of the Western Federation of Miners, could neither be coaxed nor coerced into submission, nor could they be enjoyed, bought and corrupted."

Through this bitter, cruel warfare we have been able to hold our own; supported only by those whose hearts like that of Myron Reed's, were with the miners on "Bull Hill."

Disconnected, however, as we were, we could not rally the forces of our friends and supporters for our concerted action all along the line; we realized that great principles underlying these movements for cooperation with the Western Federation of Miners needed a common center from which to exercise their force and vigor, and we welcomed the attempt to rally all workers who believe in the same principles into one organization that will best give expression to the fundamental necessity of working class solidarity.

The capitalists of the West are preparing for the last decisive blow. They fear just such things as contemplated here as a result of this gathering. When the industrial forces of the West and East, weak though they are, are determined and will power, combine for one common purpose, the capitalists of the West will not dare to single out the Western Federation of Miners as a target for their attacks, because the injury to them will be the concern of the whole working class.

Irresistible as are the forces that make for the unification of the hosts of toil, yet stronger yet are the powers that the capitalist command.

wage workers, immaterial of what slander and calumnies will be hurled against such a body by the many enemies.

The Western Federation of Miners, for whom I speak individually, will praise the day when such an organization can be launched, and we will be proud, with all of you here, to stand sponsor, because without such an organization the Western Federation of Miners is bound to be annihilated by the fire of our enemies, as we have reached the limit of endurance.

So let us work and strive to give to the working class an organization that will grow powerful enough to check the further onslaughts of the master class and conquer for the producers of wealth the full product of their toil."

These words of Haywood, evidently endorsed by his associates, indicated the trend that events in 1904 and the shadowy were taking. The Western Federation of Miners can anticipate what was next to come. None knew better what the capitalists of the West had planned; the life of a few was to be sacrificed if they would have had their way. To ward off the death-blow against the western miners the working class as a whole had to be aroused in time, and an organization brought into life which would carry the message of united action in the critical and crucial hours into the houses and homes of the workers.

No help could be expected from the craft organizations as organized in the American Federation of Labor, and only two National Unions, looked only for a chance to stab the Western Federation of Miners in the back whenever opportunity afforded, and although a large proportion of the rank and file sympathized with the western miners in their heroic struggle, yet they were powerless to prevent the treacherous acts of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class.

This has been proven time and again. Circular letters, supposed to be sent out to all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, by the Executive Council, advising and ordering the workers to stop contributions for the support of the Western Federation of Miners was shown when the Citizen Alliance and Manufacturers' Association, in a dispatch from Kansas City invited the reliable leaders of the American Federation of Labor to come westward and help them in the warfare of extermination against the Western Federation of Miners, it was shown frequently in the attacks of the "Mine Workers' Journal," official organ of the United Mine Workers of America, in which the Western Federation of Miners was continually assailed because of its aggressiveness. When, in spite of the vilifications, abuses and attacks hundreds of thousands turned their eyes towards the western miners from here the courageous words that would rally together all the fragments of the revolutionary elements in this land, it was only the logical result of that fierce opposition that tried men's souls and brought them together in common thought and effort.

The Cheerful Responses of the Working Class.

No other event in the labor movement of America has aroused so much the enthusiasm of the downtrodden as the summer of the Industrial Union Manifesto, but at once the ire of all enemies against the proposed formation of a true economic organization of the working class was attracted and stirred to furious exhibition. The leaders of the craft unions throughout the countries hurried out their diatribes, politicians and hucksters, in fear that the flare of enthusiasm would deteriorate their chances for more spoils, were meditating how to deal with the new phenomena. The rank and file of the old unions began to awake and press for action upon their supposed to be leaders, and the capitalist class began to tremble once more, just as they will do every time when the workers were directing their feror, their in-

BENEDICT ARNOLD AT WORK.

Remember, that Sam Gompers, the president of the Civic Federation--the American Federation of Labor, in self-ology of his treacherous acts against the working class in 1904, when he went to Chicago to the "General of the American Railway Union" entered for the gratitude of the master class when he reminded them--then years later--that it should be remembered that it was the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor acting in conjunction with the chiefs of the railway brotherhoods which refused to participate in the great strike on the railroads centering in Chicago in 1904, and the A. F. of L. struck the keynote of resistance against the dangerous work- ing class that the emancipation of the laborer should be achieved by placing in the hands of shrewd politicians the business enterprises now conducted by private persons. . . . the programme of the common ownership of all the means of production and distribution was declared alien to the trade union movement." (Official Publication of the St. Louis, Mo. Exposition, American Federation of Labor Exhibit.)

And mark well, that after this confession of a Benedict Arnold treason you should not be surprised, and subsequent events have proven this to be true, to see him and his associates hurry to the support of the master class when they could show their servility and that of their Praetorian Guards of labor's foes.

Consistent with its past record was it also that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. immediately set to work to prove again its reputation as a smashing machine of any effort to bring the workers together for the immediate struggle of all within capitalist society, and the last conflict for the control of the economic resources of the world by the manifestations of accord with the Industrial Unionists throughout the country. Hear again what the American Federationist had to say in the March, 1905, issue, after the Western Federation of Miners promised its cooperation in the task of forming a real economic organization of the work-

"It may not be uninteresting to note that President Moyer and Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners, have joined the caterie in the call for this new effort to destroy the labor movement. Mark well, it's the Western Federation of Miners, towards whom we urge the members and the unions of the American Federation of Labor contributed thousands upon thousands of dollars, as a result of our appeal and visits from the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners. We do not believe that either Mr. Moyer or Mr. Haywood represented in this their latest acts either the wishes or the purposes of the rank and file of the Western Federation of Miners; as a matter of fact the disruptive tactics to which they have given their names and their services have been purchased by consulting the wishes or obtaining the consent of the membership either at a convention or by referendum."

The Workers' Solidarity.

Whenever workers of the East and West alike contributed towards the support of the W. F. of M. it was done in open defiance of the secret order emanating from the offices of the A. F. of L. headquarters and national unions, it was done because the western miners had loyally aided other workers irrespective of their affiliation, in their skirmishes with the employing class. No thanks are due to the leaders and high officials of the craft union organizations and when they today, and at this convention again will endeavor to pull the wool over your eyes, you should remember and be reminded of the causes that separated you twelve years ago from the American Federation of Labor, you should press review once more over that long period and analyze the differences in principles and methods, which separated some of the official acts by which the Western Federation of Miners, in full accord with the views of all progressive forces in this land, declared that the American Federation of Labor is not a "labor organization."

The United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners.

Great efforts are being made by the officers of the United Mine Workers to effect an amalgamation, or an agreement by which the lines of jurisdiction are to be settled for ever, and the Western Federation of Miners be prevented from organizing other mine workers on their plan of organization and on the fundamental principles as laid down in the preamble to their constitution as adopted at the convention last year. No matter what may be the outcome of these overtures and negotiations this fact stands clearly proven before the wage workers of this country, that the United Mine Workers in all their operations are an auxiliary to the coal operators' organization, both are interdependent, so as to be able to prevent the mine workers from disturbing the enforced peaceable relations by which the mine owners are able to control the terms of employment, and punish those who may foster and indulge in rebellious thought and action.

We produce only as sample of a notorious slavery pact, the clauses of the Illinois agreement, which subjects the mine worker, industrially and politically, to the serfdom imposed by the exploiters with the aid and support of the United Mine Workers of America.

The Slavery Pact.

"Any member or members of the U. M. W. of America guilty of throwing a mine idle or materially reducing the output by failure to continue a work agreement with the provisions of this agreement, shall be fined ten dollars (\$10.00) each.

"All fines collected as above shall be paid, one-half to the state treasurer of the U. M. W. of America, and one-half to the treasurer of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, and under no consideration shall any fines so collected be refunded.

"All violations shall be reported immediately, and an investigation shall be made at once by the state officers of the two organizations. A decision shall be promptly made and the fine checked off and paid as provided above.

A Warning.

If you miners of the West in any way encourage a joint agreement and go into combination with such an organization, the Western Federation of Miners will lose the last semblance of prestige and esteem that thousands of suffering coal miners had for the organization, because for many years they hoped that the call to throw off the burden would come from the Western Federation of Miners, or organizations cooperating with them. True, by an arrangement on such lines as hoped for by the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers you may purchase temporary peace for the W. F. of M., even gain temporarily in members, but the price paid would be appalling to the world, and where still respect and esteem prevails it will change to curses and condemnation by the outraged slaves of the mines who are preparing to smash the machine by which they are kept in abject slavery and all their efforts at organizing on advanced lines crushed through the combination of officials of the so-called unions with the owners of the mine.

If the Western Federation of Miners prostitute themselves for the perpetration of such act, then, of course, the persecutions will be stopped because your best and most progressive members will be relegated to the rear, and cease to be active for fear that the same treatment will be accorded them as is

today meted out to all rebels in the United Mine Workers of America, who have to either submit or starve.

What of the Industrial Workers of the World?

Great, as we said, was the enthusiasm among the workers when the Industrial Workers of the World with your cooperation was set on foot. But equally strong were the efforts of the capitalists and their allies to inject the germ of disintegration into the organization when it was formed. It is not the time to repeat now the causes leading to the rupture after the second convention had performed its labors and imposed as the crude instrument that formed the working basis of the organization in the first year. But it matters much that the determined, progressive and overwhelming majority of delegates spoiled all previous plans conjured up in different places to stifle the revolutionary program and activity of the organization, and make it subservient to the whim and commands of designing politicians and political parties.

The economic organization, without affiliation with any political party, revolutionary in its program, revolutionary in its aims, revolutionary in its methods and propaganda, was really the result only of the deliberations of that second convention, and what eruptions have taken place and will take place, they are only the evaporations of a mass in fermentation and in a formative period, apparently disastrous but only temporary, and for the good of the organization, as the solid substance pregnant with the cells for the new society, will form itself and be impregnable against the attacks and onslaughts of the diabolical. We are sure that the outrageous procedure for the control of the second convention was a premeditated affair engineered by the enemies of the working class and the capitalists.

For the actions of the second convention no apology is due to anybody. It was a necessity born by the iron logic of events, and developments up to this day have vindicated those who saved the Industrial Workers of the World from the disastrous jump into the pitfalls prepared by evil designers.

The I. W. W. True to Its Standards.

Opposition, fierce and obstinate, was the milestone of continuous advance in the days of ascendancy of the Industrial Workers of the World. Opposition from the combined forces thriving best when the workers are most intensively oppressed, was the stimulus for almost overstrained activity in the ranks of the true industrial unionists.

That opposition was the best thermometer of progress; the attacks by the many enemies indicated that the capitalists were vigilantly following the trails of the organization, in fear that its work would ripen into actions the aroused class feelings and solidarity of the workers.

"An organization to rally the workers around the standard in the days when life of men will be the only price for peace and harmony for the capitalists. In these words Haywood himself had outlined the immediate functions of the organization which the W. F. of M. helped to form.

It was done,--that function was performed, sooner as the prophets themselves anticipated,--in the days when they were in clutches of their foes. The Industrial Workers of the World sustained all its other work, it arranged immediately the campaign for systematic organization, and concerted action of all those who could be depended on to sacrifice their own well being for the cause of those who are longing and striving for better days for the class of down-trodden, and who realize that individuals are made the targets of attacks only because of the cause that is personified in them.

Read the papers of those days over again,--all the venom, and the slander of the combined enemies of the working class,--some so-called Socialist paper not excluded,--were poured out on those who first raised the banner of revolt against the capitalist conspirators of the West and the East. And for its fearless attitude in the critical days the Industrial Workers of the World were more feared and hated than any other institution designed to advance the interests of the working class. To destroy the organization was worth while the efforts of the shrewdest of henchmen in the service of the exploiting class. The events at the second convention marked the culminating point of the concerted efforts on the part of the powerful foes to silence the voices of those who had first spoken.

Aroused by the storm of indignation that swept all over the country and the civilized world, the proletarians once aroused drew by the force of their protests into the current those who were then and are today, although masquerading as friends, though the labor lieuten-

ANOTHER EFFORT-- TO THE RESCUE!

Comrades and Fellow-workers every-

where: A few who were looked upon as leaders were freed from the clutches of the strait-jacket by the concerted efforts of the workers. Well done workers. Hundreds of thousands contributed their mite, and combined their energies to halt the arm of capitalist persecution stretched out to strangle and to murder men.

"Kill them and the mighty arm of labor's organized will is paralyzed." Thus the capitalists thought, but the workers' aroused anger augured bad renderings. The capitalist class surprised itself revealed a ghastly crime of the real conspirators--the Mine Owners' Association and their allies.

The eight other men, although held on the same charges on which Smith was convicted, were released. The capitalist conspirators did not dare to put them to trial because they feared the exposures of their nefarious plot, since the criminal records of their chief witnesses had been exposed. But two men had been sent to jail on the perjured testimony of the allies of the Mine Owners and the Citizens' Alliance.

But, workers of America, you should not permit this outrage to pass unnoted.

You must come to the rescue of these two men and get their freedom for them. You can spoil the nefarious game of the exploiters and oppressors in did it in the Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone case. You can do it over again.

There will be mass meetings during the exciting days of political campaign. Thousands of workers will assemble. They should be made acquainted with the facts so their powerful voice, indicative of preparation for action, can be raised in behalf of these two men.

Every worker who gets hold of a circular should combine with others for a solemn protest. The voices of thousands assembled in mass meetings should be condensed in ringing protest resolutions to be sent to the Governor and the court authorities of Nevada. Money collected for the defense should be sent to Denver, Colorado, Building, Room 605, "Preston-Smith Defense Fund." In short, all efforts should be made to liberate these two members of the working class.

Fellow-workers, now it is the time to act! Don't shirk your duties! On to Wash! Building, Room 605, "Preston-Smith Defense Fund." Demand freedom for Joseph Smith and M. R. Preston. Organize the workers.

*Taken from the "Notebook of Speeches and Arguments," delivered in the I. U. M. Conference.

The Industrial Union Bulletin

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SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908.

WHY FARM HELP IS HARD TO GET.

One reason why the West has greater difficulty than usual this year in obtaining farm hands to help in gathering the harvest may be found in a bulletin just issued by the bureau of immigration at Washington.

The bureau reports that nearly 500,000 laborers have left the United States since last October, returning to their homes in Europe. The weekly average of departures during the month of May was 17,000. During the first four months of this year 239,010 laborers went back to Europe, compared to 96,731 for the same period of 1907.

In addition to this drain on the labor supply, the bureau says, the number of immigrants who arrived in this country in the first four months of this year was only 124,392, as compared with 404,332 who landed between January and June of last year. The net loss to the labor supply for the four months was 114,618, while the loss since last October will be in excess of 250,000.

Nevertheless, the number of men out of employment in the large cities even now, when prosperity has begun to return, should be great enough to guarantee farmers abundance of help. Railroad fare is paid to the fields, and good wages are earned while the work is in progress, which will be for at least four months.

Unemployed men in Chicago, seeing no chance of returning to work here this summer, cannot do no better than to go to the country, where they will be welcomed.—Chicago News Editorial.

No, Dear, the unemployed men in Chicago—there being about 50,000 at the present time—will not be deceived by the sweet songs of the capitalist sheets to leave the city so to relieve the pressure that is hanging over the heads of those who live in luxury and abundance from the great surplus wealth created by the now jobless workers. The farm owners think they can get cheaper labor on account of the industrial depression. But the very fact that workingmen, despite privation and want, refuse to be lured by the promise of free transportation to the harvest fields and good wages, which are seldom paid, is an assuring indication that even the hungry will not submit to the degrading conditions that the owners of farm lands think they can impose upon the workers, because of the guarantee to the farmers that they can always replenish the vacancies from the abundance of idle workers in the industrial centers.

Industrial union propaganda has done its share to open the eyes of many who formerly were deceived by the alluring promises of the sharks and agents of the farm land owners.

The organization of farm workers, however, is one of the pressing needs of our days. The organization, which would embrace the constantly shifting and floating element that comprises every summer and fall the big army of harvest workers, must be brought into existence, an organization that will exert its influence not only in the few months while thousands are exploited during the harvest days, but which will be a permanent institution and establish the connections between the factory, mill and mine workers and the farm hands, for the purpose of preparing them all for the change of ownership of the means of production and distribution, which would include also the land from which originally flows the stream which enables the production of wealth in abundance, produced by the interrelated groups of workers, and which should also pass from private and monopoly ownership into control and co-operative ownership of the organized wealth producers, organized in an organization on the industrial field—the Industrial Workers of the World.

THE PANIC—IS IT A "MANUFACTURED" ONE?

By Bryan T. Wallace.

The question raised by Covington Hall, in the Industrial Union Bulletin of June 27, "Is It a 'Manufactured' Panic?", is more important than it seems at first glance. Some of the readers of the Bulletin may be tempted to exclaim, "Why speculate as to the real cause of the panic? It is here, so that ends it." This view is erroneous, for the fact that the panic is here by no means ends it. Furthermore, failure to ascertain and make known the real cause of the panic will lead to many mistakes on the part of the working class. This must be avoided, if possible.

To presume that the panic is a "manufactured" one is to play into the hands of the radical bourgeois and retard the social revolution. It is a noteworthy fact, in connection with the panics of this country, that the "manufactured" theory has been conspicuous in most of them, and has been invariably used by the radical bourgeois to win the working class to the support of itself and the capitalism for which it stands. In the thirties of the last century, the panic of that decade was said to have been "manufactured" by the United States Bank, for the purpose of defeating the re-election of Andrew Jackson, who used the theory to good political advantage. After 1873, "Wall St." and "the protected interests" were accused by the Greenbackers and the Democrats, with having "manufactured" the panic of that year for the purpose of procuring the demonization of silver and destroying the remaining vestiges of free trade. They, too, turned the theory to good political advantage. The panic of 1893 was no exception to the general rule; it was said to have been "manufactured" to head off the rising tide of Populism, which, when amalgamated with Bryanism in 1896, made the most of the theory. And now come La Follette, Hearst and the other radical bourgeois tribes, declaring that the present panic is "manufactured" by the ultra-capitalists and trusts. Again are the members of the working

facts and arguments in favor of his opposition to the "manufactured" theory will not be amiss, just now. In the New York Times Annual Financial Review of Jan. 5, 1908, there appeared a noteworthy article, the best, in the opinion of the writer, from a capitalist standpoint that has yet appeared in public print, entitled, "An Analysis of the Phases of the American Crisis." The author is Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, editor of "L'Economiste Francais." He attributes the American crisis to two causes: first, lack of capital; second, to the peculiar monetary system in vogue here. The former he regards as "the great cause"; the latter is of less importance. Leroy-Beaulieu argues that the demand for capital to finance gigantic American enterprises came just at the time "when the world was still dressing its wounds after the Russian-Japanese war, in reconstructing the machinery it destroyed during that war in repairing all the losses which it then endured. Moreover, it coincided also with the excessively costly work of reconstructing the cities of San Francisco and Valparaiso, and the great earthquake. In these circumstances it is not in the least astonishing that the United States was unable to find, either at home or abroad, the immense capital of which it was in need.

THIS IS THE REAL THING.

Kalspel, Mont., June 29, 1908. To the Officers and Members of all Craft Unions of Kalspel, Montana: Fellow Workers:— At our last regular meeting the matter was brought up, whether or not Local No. 421 of the I. W. W. would turn out in the parade on the 4th of July, and after considerable discussion it was unanimously decided to not parade, and a committee of three was elected for the purpose of writing to all the unions of Kalspel, and setting forth our reasons for such a action, and especially to make plain to the different unions that may be in the parade, that our actions must not in any way be construed to mean that we are antagonistic to any body of workers, as we would be willing and pleased to parade with the members of any union on the proper day and which is recognized throughout (what is known as) the civilized world, the first day in May, International Labor Day.

When we hear the words, "American Freedom" mentioned, our memory immediately takes us to the men who sold Arizona, Nevada and California, where loyal I. W. W. men are serving long sentences, so that the wrath of an idle gang of parasites can be appeased; neither have we forgotten the bull pens of Idaho and Colorado, where men have been treated worse than dogs, and deprived of this much boasted freedom, for months and years at a stretch, again to satisfy the master class of this country. For the love that we bear for the workers of America, who have been slaughtered by the militia and other paid thugs wearing the uniform of the United States, because they have dared to raise their voice in the interest of freedom, we must on those grounds, if for no other, declare our united solidarity with the I. W. W. men in Nevada and Alaska who are at this time being herded, while seas are being protected by soldiers, will not be found in the parades on the fourth of July with them, the soldiers, unless it be that they are being driven to some bullpen with bayonets, and we must be loyal to our comrades and not disgrace them.

THE WORKING CLASS FAITH IN ITSELF.

No greater obstacle confronts the organizer of labor than the persistent failure of workingmen to believe in themselves, in the power of that fellowship which they know well sweetens and renders endurable the hardest day.

Suspicion against officials, pessimism, bred of repeated experience of graft, thereby conspire to weaken the strong desire for united action, which we believe is latent in every genuine workingman and workingwoman. To all who feel this distrust it should be sufficient to point out that the greatest task of history, namely, the organization of the working class into a form that will be the embryo of the future society was found in the nature of things to have its course marked with many, with tropic, heart-breaking discussions and betrayals. But, like the infant Hercules, its many labors will look like the magnificent road of triumph when seen from the other end. Without these resistances and complications, the brain of the working class would be a pool, dependent, receptive, non-creative, and unproductive. Every revolutionary generation of the master class to work their will upon and enslave their own concepts and ideals deep and unradicable.

Consider that it is hardly fifty years since the economic system we have formulated, and only twenty-five since anything like press action on class struggle lines has been possible, and there is cause for jubilation rather than dismay. We are only sharpening our weapons, fellow workers, and we want every man to be a true revolutionary blade, clear in his economic position, clear in political understanding, uncompromising in the objective, industrial freedom, and ever priming

ORGANIZERS' ACCOUNTS.

BILLS OF AND PAYMENTS TO B. H. WILLIAMS SINCE THE 1907 CONVENTION.

Table with columns: Salary, Mileage, Meals, Misc., Total. Rows include Oct. 5 to 12th, Oct. 12 to 26th, Oct. 26 to Nov. 2, Nov. 9, Nov. 16, Nov. 23, Nov. 30, Dec. 7, Dec. 14, Dec. 21, Dec. 28.

Table with columns: Hotel and, Misc., Total. Rows include January 1, railroad fare, New York to Philadelphia; January 11, board and lodging, 12 days; January 11, railroad fare, Philadelphia to New York; Carfare, 20 days; Board and lodging to February 1st; Postage; February 15, railroad fare, New York to Philadelphia; February 21, meals and lodging, Philadelphia; February 21, railroad fare, Philadelphia to New York; February 23, expense to Newark and return; February 25, meals and lodging, New York; February 29, meals, New York, 20 days; February 29, carfare, 20 days.

Table with columns: Mileage, Hotel, Misc., Total. Rows include Week ending March 7, March 14, March 21, March 28.

Table with columns: Bills for October and November, Bills for December, Bills for January, Bills for February, Bills for March.

AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY B. H. WILLIAMS SINCE 1907 CONVENTION.

Table with columns: Oct. 4, Oct. 31, Oct. 12 to 26, Oct. 26 to Nov. 2, Nov. 23, Nov. 30, Dec. 7, Dec. 14, Jan. 1, Jan. 8, Jan. 10, Jan. 15, Jan. 25, Jan. 29, Feb. 7, Feb. 14, Mar. 14, Mar. 23, Apr. 7, Apr. 13, June 13.

Table with columns: Received in October and November, Received in January, Received in February, Received in March, Received in April, Received in June.

Table with columns: Received for subscriptions, Literature sold, Received from W. E. Trautmann, Received from I. W. W. men, Philadelphia, Received from Philadelphia Industrial Council, Received from Philadelphia I. W. W., Received from New York District Council, Received from New York District Council, Received from subscription cards.

Table with columns: To cash, To cash, To cash, To cash, To cash, To cash.

Table with columns: To cash, To cash, To cash, To cash, To cash, To cash.

Table with columns: Received in October and November, Received in January, Received in February, Received in March, Received in April, Received in June.

Table with columns: Total amount received, Total bills put in, Balance.

BILLS OF J. J. ETOR SINCE 1907 CONVENTION.

Table with columns: Bal. due after convention, Mileage, Hotel, Printing, etc. Misc., Total. Rows include Oct. 22, Oct. 23, Oct. 24, Oct. 25, Oct. 26.

Table with columns: February 10 for November 16, 20.30, Week ending November 20, Week ending November 27, Week ending December 4, Week ending December 11, Week ending December 18, Week ending December 25, Week ending January 1, Week ending January 8, Week ending January 15, Week ending January 22, Week ending January 29.

Table with columns: Total bills since convention, Total payments since convention.

PAYMENTS MADE TO J. J. ETOR SINCE 1907 CONVENTION.

Table with columns: Sept. 27 To cash, Oct. 11 To cash, Oct. 22 To cash, Oct. 23 To cash, Oct. 26 To cash, Nov. 6 To cash, Nov. 9 To cash, Nov. 13 To cash, Jan. 7 To cash, Jan. 15 To cash, Mar. 21 To cash, June 8 To cash.

STAY AWAY—NO WORK IN THE FRUIT PICKING INDUSTRY. There has been a sudden crash in the cantaloupe market, hundreds of workers are being laid off. Small farmers are driven into the corner; only the big ones are holding their own. Don't be deceived by employment agencies. There's no work, and no chance that things will pick up. JOHN FANCNER.

ANOTHER INTERPRETATION.

The publication of the below communications exchanged between parties supporting the I. W. W. unflinchingly and fearlessly advocating its tenets, and others who should be opposed most fiercely, should in no way be construed as if we cared much for the opinions of denigrators of a church of any denomination. But there has been of late such a radical change of sentiment in matters ecclesiastic, for reasons that the Industrial Unionist should care little for now, although the time may come when it will form an important subject for consideration, that it is worthy of note how some of those who by their stations in these institutions ought to oppose the I. W. W. and its programme, are trying to put a construction on the doctrines of the organization which would be amusing were it not for the fact that some wisdom after all is found in one of the interpretations. With this explanation we believe the communications will receive the attention which they deserve. The italics in some letters are our own.

St. Paul, June 22, 1908.

Editor of The Bulletin. Enclosed find correspondence which passed between my mother and Rev. Daniel E. Hudson, and Rev. John A. Ryan. The former is editor of the "Ave Maria," one of the oldest and most widely circulated Catholic publications; the latter is a professor in the St. Paul Seminary, where priests receive their training.

GEO. T. SPETTEL.

"Rev. John A. Ryan and Rev. Daniel E. Hudson.—As I recognize you as high authority on all matters pertaining to the Catholic religion, and as my son is an enthusiastic member and worker of and for the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization whose object is not only to benefit the present condition of the working class, but to eventually take possession of all capital without compensation to its owners, as you will see in the enclosed preamble of the I. W. W., which in my opinion is simply common-sense, I will ask you the question: Can a Roman Catholic be a loyal member of the Industrial Workers of the World to the accomplishment of its finality? I will close praying that you will give me your full opinion on this matter.

"Most respectfully yours,
"MRS. M. SPETTEL."

Answer No. 1.

"Dear Mrs. Spettel:—This preamble does seem to smack both of Socialism and Anarchism.

"Believe me with best wishes.
"Sincerely yours in Christ,
"DANIEL E. HUDSON, C. S. C."

Answer No. 2.

"Chicago, June 22, 1908.
"Dear Madam:—Your letter of recent date has reached me here. In answer to your inquiry I will say that if the I. W. W. intend to seize private capital without compensation to the owners, a Catholic could scarcely be a member of the organization as long as it defended that plan. At least, he could not lawfully continue a member, unless he made some effort to induce the organization to drop that portion of its programme and unless there was some ground for hoping that this would be done.

"However, the clipping that you have enclosed clearly declares that the I. W. W. intends to confiscate private capital. The underlined phrase "to take and to hold that which they produce by their labor," probably refers to the wealth that shall be produced after the I. W. W. has captured industry, rather than to the wealth and capital that already is in existence at that date. So unless you have some other evidence than that contained in the clipping, I do not see how you are warranted in saying that confiscation is intended. I don't know that I can say anything further that could be of use. For my self, the full program of socialism as advocated by the out and out socialists seems the most extravagant and childlike proposal that ever won the adhesion of any number of persons, and I have read about all the arguments and books of all the ablest socialists, and if they would leave out all the nonsense about religion, economic determinism, marriage, etc., no one need be much afraid of socialism in America. It could come so gradually that people could deal with it in instalments and it need not make any one neglect his religion. As things are it seems that when most Catholics become socialists they become convinced that they must give up their religion. In 99 cases out of 100 they have not been told so by their parish priest. They must get that idea from their socialist friends and newspapers.

Why is this? It would seem that they are not driven out of the church by the priest, but by something had and irreligious in the organization itself. Herein lies the chief evil of American socialism as I see it.
"Trusting that this communication will have been of some help to you. I remain
"Very truly yours,
"JOHN A. RYAN."

NEW YORK PROPAGANDA LEAGUE.

The Propaganda League held open-air meetings in New York as follows: Monday evening, July 6th, corner of Second avenue and 10th street; Wednesday evening, July 8th, corner 125th street and 7th avenue; Friday evening, July 10th, at 58th street and 8th avenue. The League will also hold an open-air meeting on Saturday evening, July 11th, at Thompson and Bleecker streets and one at St. Luke's place and Hudson street. During the week of July 12th the above schedule will be repeated, same time and places.

THE PROPAGANDA LEAGUE, 60 Cooper Square.
Get subscribers for the Industrial Union Bulletin.

GREAT NORTHERN GRAFT WASH-OUT.

Spokane, June 20, 1908.

On June 5th the Great Northern track was washed out at the Summit, Mont., for three miles east and six miles west. They called out the gangs all over the line between Whitefish and Cut Bank on that division. The big rains that had been raining had washed out all the clay and mud that was in the track with the rotten ties. We had been working day and night to repair the track with mud and clay. There was an American gang and Italian gang and Jap gang. The wages were \$1.50 per day for Americans, \$1.40 for Japs and \$1.35 for Italians. When we got the track patched up, the superintendent ordered us to get cinders to cover up the rotten track and ordered the trains to be run at night so that the people on the trains could not see the rotten track. When we had finished this piece, the superintendent gave me orders to go to a place named Paola, five miles west of Essex and to Nye. Before we reached Nye, four N. P. passenger trains and two G. N. passenger trains were caught between two big landslides and a freight train had to lay at one place four days and also passenger trains. It rained hard for three weeks and at one place near Paola a big bank fell and killed four men. In fact a whole mountain slid on to the track and keeps on sliding. A steam shovel is working day and night to just get the trains away. When we were working there the superintendent and his assistants were searching their heads, thinking that they could repair the track in a short time, and were crazy around the Japs to get them to finish up quick, but the Japs knew that there was lots of wash-out all along the line for a distance of 200 miles. The Japs knew they could get no labor from the outside and being acquainted with them and knowing them to be sensible I explained to them the situation and urged them to get some more pay. They asked for 15 hours pay, 10 hours work in the day time and for night work 20 hours' pay for 8 hours' work if the superintendent wanted to fix the track. The company did not care so much about the track, but there was a few carloads of iron ore and a freight train, which had to be fed and cared for and the passengers also had to be fed. I talked to the white men in the gang and told them they could get \$10 a day and \$20 for night if they asked for it and stayed with the Japs, but they were scared to lose their jobs working in the coal and water. After the Japs got what they asked for, the white men came up to me and begged me to give them more hours. I told them that the slave driver had to get them anything, except they go into the mud four feet deep and work for the capitalist, "as you do not want anything for yourself." After we had patched up the track I went into the cars, and the passengers looking up asked me, why they could not get through as they had been laying there five days. I preached to them from ear to ear that the capitalist never built the road for use, but for profit. One lady asked me when I told her that the train might get wrecked before the food or after the first time they began to think about it. They will not be able to thoroughly repair the track this year because they will not employ enough labor as they are looking for profit. After some time there was another washout west of Whitefish and near Havre and if the workers had been organized they could have made the railroads come to their terms. But in this instance the Japs had to show them how to do it.

GEO. FRANKLIN, Spokane, Wash.

A Slave Driver.

THE I. W. W. IN AUSTRALIA.

Ever since the launching of the I. W. W. at the famous 1905 Chicago convention, the attention of class-conscious wage-workers has been concentrated upon it; they have watched closely its development with an ever-increasing interest, and as a natural consequence they have been impelled to take action in propagating its principles among their fellow-workers as far as their powers would permit; the result up to date is that strong I. W. W. clubs have been formed throughout Australia and also New Zealand. The purpose of these clubs is to draw together those who are in accord with the principles of the I. W. W. with a view to the establishing of an Australian section of the above union, "a consummation devoutly to be wished." The first club was started in Sydney, N. S. W., in October, 1907, others quickly following throughout Australia; these clubs have carried on a systematic propaganda, and the future is pregnant with results. The class-struggle thermometer is, at the moment of writing, up to its hilt in this state (New South Wales) and the reason briefly is this: The "Compulsory Arbitration Act" expires during the current month (a law that was going to lend the workers into the promised land, but which has, nominously failed to do so), but the capitalist government has passed an "Industrial Disputes Act," the chief points of which are the re-enactment (in a more drastic form) of that provision in the Arbitration Act, which makes striking a criminal offense, and carrying imprisonment. The "Labor" Council, which represents a majority of the craft unions in the metropolis of Sydney, rejects the above new act, and has advised the unionists to rely wholly on the strike. These conditions tend to make it easier for the I. W. W. propagandist and its speakers are being readily listened to. The northern miners of this state are a very forward body of men, and are readily imbuing I. W. W. principles, and we are expecting great things from them in the near future. Speaking generally, industrial conditions are very unsettled throughout Australia, and strikes, great and small, unemployed and unrest are everywhere in evidence; we have, in fact, the same conditions (though on much smaller scale) that you are faced with, and the clubs are unanimous on the political question, that is the exclusion of political platforms from the clubs

and therefore from the union when it is started.

The growth and success of the American I. W. W. is being watched very keenly here, and its troubles not unnoted, I assure you, and I feel sure that our fellow-workers here will take the lessons they teach to heart, so that the struggles you have encountered and overcome may be avoided by us, or recognized for what they really are.

Fellow-worker, the I. W. W. is building up the necessary material conditions to carry on the new order (the Industrial Democracy) and it is no organization that will give the working class a chance to achieve its "Historic Mission." Speed the day.
Yours for the Industrial Democracy,
J. P. NEILL,
Club Secretary,
Hydney, N. S. W., Australia.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by Public Service Workers' Industrial Union No. 318, Industrial Workers of the World, Spokane, Wash., June 20, 1908.

WHEREAS, the Postmaster General of the United States, acting at the command of the employing class, has given an order preventing the use of the United States mails by the publication of a paper known as "The Questionaire Society," which paper is devoted to the interests of the working class, and

WHEREAS, the edition of the paper, which was made the occasion of a denial of mailing rights was No. 419, dated March 14, 1908, and

WHEREAS, the reason given by the Postmaster General for this act of tyranny, is that the paper in question is unlawful, and

WHEREAS, this paper, "The Questionaire Society" has always advocated the orderly organizing of the working class to uphold the interests of the working class, and

WHEREAS, this is merely the beginning of the determination of the employing class, to suppress the education of the workers along the line of their class interests, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Public Service Workers' Industrial Union No. 413 of the Industrial Workers of the World, Spokane, Wash., condemn with indignation this cowardly invasion of the rights of the working class, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon all members of the working class to help us advertise the Postmaster General of the United States, George von L. Meyer, as a disgrace to human nature and a traitor to the race; and be it further RESOLVED, That we will all working people of the entire country suppress the working class press, and that we ask them to unite in a strong organization to fight this and other numberless tyrannies that they oppress, and copies of these resolutions be sent to the various journals and papers of the working class for publication.

D. G. GILLESPIE, JAM. WILSON, D. L. BARNETT, Committee.

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF ALBERT ROSS.

St. Louis, July 3, 1908.
Whereas, Follow Worker Ross, member of Local No. 84, I. W. W. of St. Louis, Mo., met death by being foully murdered near Roswell, N. M., on June 26, 1908, by person or persons unknown up to this time, and

Whereas, Follow Worker Ross was an earnest and faithful worker for the cause of industrial unionism and working class emancipation, and

Therefore, be it resolved, by Local 84 that we express our deepest regret, of Follow Worker Ross's untimely and unnatural death, and

Resolved, That we extend our warmest sympathy to Follow Worker Ross's friends and relatives in their bereavement, and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent both to the relatives of the deceased fellow worker and to the Industrial Union Bulletin.

HARRY L. GAINES, H. HEJENSON, G. W. REEDER, Committee.

RESOLUTION COMMENDING HEADQUARTERS LEAGUE.

Whereas, This Local 15, Metal & Mach. Workers, I. W. W., recognizes the absolute necessity of providing a headquarters for the I. W. W. of convenient access to all members in their vicinity; and

Whereas, This Local 15 recognizes that valuable work has been and is being done by the Headquarters League in maintaining the present headquarters at 60 Cooper Square; therefore be it Resolved, That this Local 15 endorse the work of the Headquarters League in supporting and maintaining the present headquarters in this vicinity and recommend that all members of the I. W. W. as well as sympathizers in this locality give the said League their financial and moral support; and, further be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution (upon endorsement by our branches) be sent to the I. U. Bulletin.

THE I. DIST. COUNCIL AND THE HEADQUARTERS LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.
ARCHD. BLACK, Rec. Secy.

FROM A MEXICAN WORKER.

Los Angeles, Calif.
Fellow-workers at Cooper Square, I was very glad to hear that a convention of textile workers had been held in May, where a National Industrial Union of Workers in that industry was formed.

There are in Mexico a large number of wage slaves in that industry, but they, notwithstanding their sufferings and their horrible working conditions, cannot organize because of the oppressive and the terroristic measures employed against them. They organized themselves several thousand strong in 1906, but the capitalists who were afraid that the work-

ers would stop their pillages instituted a warfare of slander and calumny against the leaders of the Union, and then arranged a massacre in which over 300 people were brutally assassinated, among them children and the wives of workers.

This happened in the factory of Rio Blanco Canton de Orizaba, Estado de Vera Cruz.
As I know you and your comrades do not object to color and race I beg you, in the name of my fellow-workers, to show us the way you think that the I. W. W. propaganda may be extended into the Mexican territory. You can rest assured that you will find the ground well prepared and worked and you would have in a short time a large number of members.

I can give the necessary data which would help in the work and allow it to be carried on as fast as possible.
I remain your fellow-worker,
JOHN A. OLIVARES.

AN EXONERATION.

Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain, Headquarters, 28 Fourth St., Neil M. MacLean, National Secretary.

Edinburgh, June 13, 1908.
Editor, Industrial Union Bulletin:
Dear Comrade:—More than six weeks ago I made effect a comrade in the states a letter which I asked him to forward to you, and only last week did I find out that he had not received my letter. I therefore send this copy of my preliminary letter to you direct with the explanation as to the difference between the date of writing and the date of your receipt of it.

Yours fraternally,
NEIL M. MACLEAN,
National Secretary.

Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain, Headquarters, 28 Fourth St., Neil M. MacLean, National Secretary.

(Copy)

Edinburgh, April 17.
Editor, Industrial Union Bulletin:
Dear Comrade:—Our attention has been drawn to a statement which appeared in a recent issue of the "Bulletin" to the effect that J. Connolly's record proved him to be a destroyer and wrecker of any movement he has been connected with.

As the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain is one of the movements Connolly was connected with, my N. E. C. believe they would be acting unjustly to him to let that statement go unchallenged, so far as the S. L. P. of G. B. is concerned. Whatever Connolly's record in America may be we do not know, but his actions and utterances while with us were all that we could desire them to be, straightforward, and above board.

Thanking you in anticipation for the publication of this letter,
Yours fraternally,
NEIL M. MACLEAN,
National Secretary.
Pro the N. E. C.

Get subscribers for the Industrial Union Bulletin.

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

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Wm. E. Trautmann, Gen. Secy-Treas. Vincent St. John, Asst. Secy. & Gen. Org. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS 212 BUSH TEMPLE, CHICAGO

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

(Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.)

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W. E. TRAUTMANN Room 212 Bush Temple CHICAGO ILLINOIS

The very multiplicity of offices which political government calls for unfit it to be used as a means of administering industry, besides throwing wide the door for favoritism and corruption. The objection urged by the uninformed citizen, who supposes he is combatting Socialism, that "he doesn't want the government to run everything" is well founded. In fact, all opposition to, and distrust of, political government is well founded also.

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LET THE LIGHT IN

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