

# 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.

## MODERN SLAVE TRADERS

By JAMES WILSON.

For several years after the Civil War, when the memory of the struggle was fresher in the minds of the people than at present, and before later events had drawn the attention of the public from the terrible conflict between the mistleed workers of the South and the North, any literature or information bearing on the terrors of the war was of the greatest interest to "patriotic" Americans. Of equal interest were the horrors of negro slavery.

A profitable entertainment of twenty years ago in the Eastern States was a stereoscopic exhibition of battle scenes and Southern life from photographs taken from life. One of the most striking of these latter was a picture of the slave market in New Orleans.

Here was a picture of a large slave warehouse, with a sign running the whole length of the building which advertised "Hackett & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Slaves."

Time changes things. What a curiosity would such a sign be today in the midst of the busy life of the city! Yet this was customary and legal in the memory of many men now living.

Today, in the industrial centers, North and South alike, we have also the wholesale and retail dealers in slaves—white, black and yellow. Especially is this the case in the towns of the Pacific Northwest. Transient laborers form the majority of the working class in this part of the country. The jobs are mostly on railroad and construction work or in the many logging camps and lumber mills, where the demand for men and the jobs for them are alike temporary and uncertain.

To supply the men and to distribute them to the various battlefields in the industrial war with speed and keen competition among the workers, the modern slave trade—called the employment agent—grows fat and rich from the misery of his victims. Like Haley, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," he is secure in the protection of the law and in the well-paid blindness of his hirelings.

To be forced to pay for slavery is bad; to be robbed without the pay of the slave—food and clothes—is what? The daily experience of thousands of men in Spokane, Seattle, Portland and numberless other places.

In times of industrial activity, when the demand for laborers is fairly brisk, and when the worker could as well or better sell himself direct to his master, there may be less complaint from "the brother to the ox," who is contented to be allowed to exist, even when he has been shipped, perhaps hundreds of miles, in exchange for his last cent, and has found not even the promised job he was swindled into buying.

But now we see the men out of work and desperate and countless. The job sign is thronged with eager watchers, and it is the exception rather than the rule for the workman finally to get the job he starves himself to buy.

He then comes back, after beating his way on the freight train, to the scene of the robbery, and demands the return of his office fee in accordance with the agreement (!) on the bill of sale, otherwise known as an employment office receipt. He tells his troubles to the sleek and well-dressed employment agent—if the latter is not too busy to hear him—and is laughed at for his pains. Having perhaps a lingering superstition that the law will punish the crime of obtaining money under false pretences when committed by an employment agent, he goes to the chief of police, who sympathizes with him and refers him to the prosecuting attorney, who, by the way, will probably "vac" him in a few days. The man does not yet realize that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common; he thinks that they both are equal before the employer's law. So he sees the county attorney, who also sympathizes with him and ends by telling him that a prosecution is out of the question because "there are so many cases like his that it would bankrupt the county to handle them all."

Much like the man in Boston whose cellar was flooded and his chickens drowning, and who complained in turn to all the city officials, and was finally asked, "Why the h—ll he didn't keep ducks?"  
But the employment shark has had a

good dinner with enough left to grease the wheels of the law, and the poor worker—now a tramp—is down and out. In Spokane the Superior Court, so called because it is superior to the common law—Bul 13—Fisher 021—plaintiffs of the poor, has handed down or handed out a decision that the license of the employment offices may not be revoked by the city. Not that there is any chance of the city grafters quarreling with their bread and butter, but to make more secure the inalienable right of the employment thief to rob his victim in peace.

These employment offices are the headquarters for scabs. That alone condones all their crimes in the eyes of the employers. They are too useful to be abolished.

What are the members of the I. W. W. doing about all this? We who insist that the interests of the working class can be upheld by our organization? We are doing more than might appear to the casual observer. When the lumber workers of western Montana went on strike last summer the unremitting picketing and advertising by the union in Spokane and elsewhere was the means of keeping the employment offices from getting any but very few scabs to ship to Montana. So offensive were we to the would-be scab herd that they had our street banner taken from us by the police and our permit to carry it revoked. The anger of the employers and their hired lackeys, the police, is a sure proof, if any were needed, of the amount of "business" we have cut off from these grafters. Though we have not yet closed any employment office, they are learning to respect the Industrial Workers of the World as heathens as they hate us, and in view of the fact that most of the members of the union here so far are transient laborers, and that we have no one particular employer to fight, the employment office is the proper and "scientific" point of attack.

The proprietor of the largest employment office in Spokane admitted not long ago that his office had shipped over eighty thousand men in the past twelve months. Nothing less than \$1 per head for slaves and from that as high as \$15 or even \$20 for some jobs. A profitable business indeed. With entire concord among themselves as against the workers, and a well-paid understanding with the pillars of the law, the employment sharks have in truth a "cinch."

We have continual skirmishes in the warfare we are waging on them.

Some time ago one of the men connected with the "Peerless" office in Spokane was sent to the penitentiary for a year for sending obscene matter through the mails. This related to the shipment of some young women for immoral purposes. He was tried and convicted before the United States Circuit Court for this district, and the local press rang with the exposure, which included a number of the slave markets of Spokane. The Spokane Press, in commenting on the arrest of Sebring, said: "The Peerless agency was the one where Sara Serl was promised innocent girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years for the house of ill-fame which she represented that Zelpha Lyons was about to start at Nelson, B. C."

Many of the Spokane employment agencies were implicated in this rotten affair of shipping women, and the amount of graft in question was large. None of the criminals were brought to justice except C. F. Sebring, above referred to, of the Peerless office. He may have been imprudent or lacked money.

The speakers for the union have been in the habit of asking workmen robbed by the slave traders to bring their cases to the union for the recovery of the money, where possible, or at least to advertise the agency in question for the warning of other men not yet robbed. The connection of the Peerless agency with the penitentiary was referred to on occasion, and this seems, for some reason, to have lessened the receipts from the "female department."

One of the speakers was arrested and put in jail for disorderly conduct, it being out of the question to urge slander, the facts in the case being too well known for that. A transcript of the proceedings of the United States Circuit Court in the matter of Sebring was prepared at the request of the union's

attorney. The Kangaroo Court (?) found the agitator guilty. The incorruptible judge imposed a fine of twenty dollars and costs with a reprimand and warning on the uselessness of agitators in general, and a kind suggestion that all workmen not satisfied with the workings of the law in "our"—meaning the judge's and employers—country ought to emigrate. The convict, in preference to paying the fine, went to jail, and was locked in the dark cell rather than work on the city chain gang. The chain gang is not a union job. It is "unfair to organized laborers."

The union then appealed the case, not, of course, to get justice, but as an object lesson to get the scum off the workers' eyes and to remove their reverence for politicians and lawyers. After the formality of a trial, which was crowded by over five hundred workmen, the verdict of the lower court was affirmed by the jury, one of whom remarked on being examined that he was prejudiced against men who publicly denounced the laws of the country. He was allowed to be a juror by the fairest judge on the bench. Cheerful prospect for the union man who comes in front of any of the others.

**THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.**  
I quote from "Everybody's Magazine" of October, 1908:

Debs explained: "We would have the government take the trusts and remove the men who own and control them: the Morgans and Rockefeller, who exploit; and the stockholders who draw unearned dividends from them."

Asked Lincoln Steffens: "Would you pay for or just take them?"  
"Take them," answered Debs.  
"No," cried Berger, and, running around to Debs, he stood menacingly over him. "No, you wouldn't," he declared. "Not if I was there. And you shall not say it for the party. It is my party as much as it is your party, and I answer that we would offer to pay."

Query by Covington Hall: "Offer to pay" with what, O mighty Boss? Surely you would not propose that the working class commit an act of revolution and then relinquish all the fruits thereof, which it would certainly do in the moment it agreed to "pay" the capitalist class a cent for the machinery of production? Surely you still adhere to our ancient, world-wide declaration of war: "Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose: You have a world to gain!" If not, as this is a declaration of war and not an offer to compromise, you are a traitor to the cause you claim to champion; you are but the political Sam Gompers of the labor movement, for, taking your own statement, there is no essential difference between the "Socialism" of Victor Berger and the "Unionism" of Sam Gompers, for, listen: "What organized (?) labor asked at the hands of Congress was not immunity from law, but a demand for the fulfillment of the constitutional guaranty of equality before the law with all other citizens. It was a protest against class distinctions. The socialists have organized a political party, a class party, to overcome and conquer what they are pleased to call capitalist government. It is repugnant to the very ideals of American equality before the law. The organized (?) labor movement of America enters into the political campaign to secure equality before the law in all respects, to co-operate with the most enlightened and important elements of all our people, to bring about continued material improvement in the conditions of the workers, to make each succeeding day a brighter one in the annals of our national development, to insist that the theory and basic principles of our republic are sacred." All of which was said by Mr. Sam Gompers to Mr. James Creelman, and put down in the September, 1908, number of "Pearson's Magazine."

Now, Vic, regardless of Sam's denunciation of "the socialists" and their "class party," I submit that there is no essential difference between your and his idea of the labor movement, for both of you upheld the sacredness of "the law," you with your imbecile declaration that we, the socialists, will "offer to pay" the cap-

italists for the trusts, he, with his iterated and reiterated mouthing of "American equality before the law;" in either case, between you and Sam, we are between hell and and breakers, for, in either case, whether we are politically organized (?) under your leadership or industrially organized (?) under his leadership, we are condemned to keep on paying tribute to the capitalist class, for your "offer to pay" means nothing more nor less than a recognition of the capitalist law of property, as his "American equality before the law" means nothing more nor less than a recognition of all the laws of capitalism, and all the laws of capitalism rest on its law of property, which rests on working class slavery. Both of you, by such language, wipe out the class struggle and in so doing render the army of the Socialist or Labor Movement powerless for victory.

Did the feudal nobility pay the slave owners for their slaves, or recognize their laws, "sacred" or otherwise? No.

Did the capitalist class pay the feudal nobility for their lands, or recognize their laws, "divine" or "natural"? No.

Then why, great Socialist leader and great Labor leader, do you insist that the working class "offer to pay" the capitalist class for its machinery and recognize its laws? Why?

Methinks both of you are faking, he to fall into a berth like Terrence Powderly's, you to occupy Marion Butler's seat in the United States Senate, while we who carry the burden and do the actual fighting, are left to hold, like the Knights of Labor and the Populist Party, a shell from which you have eaten the kernel. Nay, it is not Socialism nor Unionism, it is not the voice of Labor speaking through either of you—it is the machine of the American Federation of Labor laying its murderous hand on the soul of the Revolution and seeking to strangle it to death. We, the proletariat, have borne the burden of chattel slavery, of feudalism, of capitalism, of every slavery that has sucked blood from the human heart; we have toiled and dreamed, and fought and suffered, and now, with the long night drawing to its close—

Listen not to Victor Berger and Samuel Gompers, workers of the world!

Awaken! Organize! Arise, and fight!

You have paid for this world a thousand times and over, in blood, in tears, in crucifixion on top of crucifixion, and you should pay no more—you should demand interest for your property so long withheld from you.

Down with the Resolution!  
On with the Revolution!  
"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!"

COVINGTON HALL.

**PRESTON AND SMITH DENIED REHEARING.**

Carson City, Nev., Oct. 9.—The Supreme Court of Nevada has rendered a decision denying a hearing in the case of M. R. Preston and Joseph Smith, the two men now serving sentence in the Nevada Penitentiary for the shooting in self-defense of John Silva, a Goldfield restaurant keeper whose waitresses were on strike at the time. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court some time ago, but was dismissed on motion of the Attorney General on the ground that the petition for an appeal did not state sufficient facts for an appeal.

This is the second time these men have been denied a rehearing of their case, but Socialists and labor men in general say that the prisoners will eventually have a new trial as the result of the agitation being carried on in their behalf.

**A word to the wise is sufficient! Cold facts should appeal to you. We must have \$5,000 within three months. If it be \$10,000 it would be still better. But we must have \$5,000. This is straight talk. You can get them, you, and you alone. Let this appeal speak for itself. Get to work, order collection lists from general headquarters, collect the sinews of war among your shopmates, every man, every woman a dollar! All together now!**

## ABROAD THE NATION

By J. H. WALSH.

The "Overall Brigade," en route from Portland, Ore., to Chicago to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World at this point, has finished another successful propaganda meeting at Missoula, Mont. This makes three successful meetings in this city. Literature sales have been the best here of any place so far on our route, while the song sales have doubled, running as high as \$10 or \$12 per meeting. The collections have been in the same proportion. In fact, it is the first place where the audience has thrown dollars into the crowd at the feet of the singers, as well as many smaller pieces of change that came jingling along at the same time. One collection in the hat was \$14.25. This all tells one story in brief—and that is the growing sentiment toward Industrial Unionism.

It is plain to see that the lumbermen's union, which was generally understood to be a part of the W. F. of M., will soon be a part of the I. W. W. But with all the favorable conditions and enthusiasm, and a thousand invitations for the "bunch" to return, we are off again for the railroad yards to continue our journey to the city of Butte—the noted mining camp.

Our special car is found. It goes in our direction as far as Garrison Junction. It is not a long ride, and we are now spinning along at passenger speed. The long blast of the whistle which sounds and resounds through the mountain tops and valleys on this cold morning, announces that we are approaching the junction. We are there, unloaded and off for the jungles. The cook and a delegate are on their way to the store for supplies, while the rest of the "bunch" is shivering around the camp fire.

Soon the fire is burning bright, the breakfast is cooking and the sun is making its appearance above the horizon, which adds some comfort to our condition on these cold mornings in the Rocky Mountain country. The delicious breakfast is ready and the "bunch" is congregated to partake of the passover.

The revolution and its scientific doctrines are now receiving a practical application. John D. Rockefeller, it is said, offered a million dollars one time for a working man's appetite, but if he could get the appetite of any one of this "bunch" he would evidently give several times that amount. Further, if he really desires to get one of these appetites we can show him how it is done.

The great morning passover is to an end, and just as luck will have it, a train is starting for Butte. It runs directly past the jungles, and as it comes along nineteen passengers climb aboard. Here we find two fairly decent union breakmen, and by a small contribution we have arranged a quiet, peaceful ride in an open ore car—really a proletarian observation car. After a few hours' ride and viewing the beautiful mountains and farm valleys, as well as a number of wage slave crews working for the Milwaukee railroad, for their board, or possibly a little more, we arrive in the great city of Butte. This, the greatest mining camp on earth, is in a lethargic stage. Times have changed. Butte is no more Butte. Thousands of idle men swarm the streets. And thousands are broke and bumming meals. As a result, our literature sales are small, our collections small, and the song sales are not what they should be. The miners' union election is on, and it is attracting about as much attention in the city as the election of the mayor. There are some strong opponents here to the I. W. W., and at the same time there are some strong and enthusiastic supporters of the organization.

A few meetings finished our work at Butte, and we are off for Bozeman, our next stop. Our car is ready. We have but a short delay. It is a fine trip, as there is some hay in the car to sleep on. We arrive at Bozeman to find a street fair in full blast. One meeting concludes our work in this farmer town. The wrath of the powers that be was raised by the solo singer when he told the crowd that he would sing a song entitled "The Red Flag," and which was the people's flag—"not the one," he continued, "like that one hanging up there" pointing to the stars and stripes, "which floated over the Colorado bull-pen."  
(Continued on page 3.)

Our next stop was Livingston. It was only a short distance and we were soon there. At this point are some fine jungles along the Yellowstone river. Here we are for a whole day of perfect pleasure—in fact, a sample of freedom to be universal under the co-operative commonwealth. The order of the day is plenty to eat first. A bucket of "spuds" have been "bought" of the farmer. Meat has been secured. The "punk" has been cut up and with the jungle Mocha and Java steaming under your nose you are certainly glad you are alive.

Livingston is a railroad town, and our meeting was a success. A goodly amount of literature was sold, and a fairly good collection was taken, while the song cards sold extra well.

The next place on the map is Billings. Again we strike it lucky in getting "our special car" on a freight that is running second section to the North Coast Limited. We certainly are whirling along at a rapid rate. The whistle blows, and in a few seconds the train is at a standstill in a small station, when the side door to our sleeper is shoved open and an order comes from a man at the door with a gun about two feet long, pointed into the car, to "Line up!"

"Line up!" I want to see who all is in this car. The breakman is with him. He is puzzled, and so are we. But it proves to be some county sheriff looking for a man who shot a woman that evening in that vicinity. He is not in our bunch and the door is closed. Soon we are all asleep again. Such fast time is made that we arrive in Billings away too early for a proletarian on this kind of a trip to arise, but as "our car" does not stop we must "unload." When we pile up, the air pretty chilly, and several hours between us and morning. So down in the yards we go to find an empty. It is there. One with hay in it, and soon all are in and asleep. Scarcely an hour's rest is enjoyed until the switch engine backs in and disturbs our peaceful slumbers, and once more we are forced to look for a place to continue our sleep until morning. Luck is with us, for we find another car containing hay, and our slumbers are disturbed no more. The jungles are discovered, but they are poor and far away from the city.

In this city—Billings, Mont.—we held five big meetings. The first was Saturday night, then two on Sunday, and as the Monday following was Labor (?) Day, we held two more. All were good meetings. The literature sales were fair, and also the collections, while the songs sold extra well. At the fifth and last meeting the police notified us that we could hold no more meetings, but on a referendum vote of the "bunch" to quit, or talk and go to jail, the decision was unanimous to proceed with the program. So we continued, and with the assistance of some of the local Socialists held the streets to the extent that the chief of police said: "Let them talk." Of course, all this excitement created considerable attention and assisted in getting a larger crowd than ever. Even the mayor came down to listen to the truths of Industrial Unionism. This meeting completes our work here and we are ready for another move east. Our next stop is Glendive, Mont. We are off to the yard and "our special car" is located. Soon we are on the move. It is a long trip. Part of the time we are going at a good speed and some of the time we are waiting at a small station while cattle are being loaded. This is a long, hard drill. But after a long and patient wait we hear the blast of the whistle that tells us we are near our destination. Unload and clean up is the order of the day. The bills are distributed for tonight's meeting. Although this is a small place, the turnout was fine. A number of pamphlets were sold and a small collection taken, while the usual quota of songs were sold. With a little propaganda work carried on here a local could be started. Glendive possesses a union spirit generally prevalent in the state of Montana.

Again we are down to the yard to look for "our special car," but this time luck is not with us, and we learn that there is no train out until 8 a. m. However, the night is fairly warm and the "bunch" is soon hid away in the talk

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24.

SONGS SUNG BY THE INDUSTRIAL UNION SINGING CLUB ON THEIR TRIP ACROSS THE COUNTRY TO CONVENTION.

WORKING MEN UNITE.
Tune: Red Wing.
Composed by E. S. Nelson.

Conditions they are bad
And some of you are sad
You can not see your enemy
The class that lives in luxury.
You workmen are poor,
Will be for evermore
As long as you permit the few
To guide your destiny.

Chorus:
Shall we still be slaves and work for wages?
It is outrageous has been for ages
This earth by right belongs to toilers
And not to spoilers of liberty.

The master class is small
But they have lots of gall
When we unite to gain our right
If they resist we'll use our might
There is no middle ground
This fight must be one round
To victory for liberty
Our class is marching on.

Workingmen unite
We must put up a fight
To make us free from slavery
And capitalistic tyranny
This fight is not in vain
We've got a world to gain
Will you be a fool, a capitalistic tool?
And serve your enemy?

THE BANNER OF LABOR.

Tune: Star Spangled Banner.

Oh say can you hear coming near and more near
The call now resounding: Come all ye who labor
The Industrial Band throughout all of the land
Bids toilers remember each toiler his neighbor
Come workers unite 'tis humanity's fight.
We call you; come forth in your manhood and might.

Chorus:
And the banner of labor will surely soon wave
O'er the land that is free from the master and slave.

The blood and the lives of our children and wives
Are ground into dollars for parasites' pleasure
The children now slave 'till they sink in their grave
That robbers may fatten and add to their treasure
Will you idly sit by, unheeding their cry?
Arise! Be ye men, See! the battle draws nigh.

Long long has the spoil of labor and toil
Been wrung from the workers by parasite classes
While poverty gaunt, desolation and want
Have dwelt in the hovels of earth's toiling masses
Through bloodshed and tears our day star appears
Industrial union the wage slave now cheers.

RESOLUTION TO W. F. M. OFFICIALS.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Fourth Annual Convention of the I. W. W., and ordered published in the Bulletin:

"Whereas, On the eighth day of July, 1908, in the city of Denver, Colo., and on the floor of the 15th annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, formerly the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World, the assertion was made by one, Robert Randall, an executive board member of the Western Federation of Miners, that Vincent St. John, formerly of Goldfield, Nevada, and a member of the Western Federation of Miners, now general organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World with headquarters at Chicago, was a Pinkerton detective, and,
"Whereas, This charge being so serious and criminal, if not supported by documentary evidence, and as J. F. Hutchinson, a delegate to the said convention, demanded evidence, which apparently raised the ire of the supporters of the Randall assertion and brought from Chas. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, a statement to the effect that he had evidence sufficient to "strip" this man Vincent St. John, which was, in effect, that the statement made by Robert Randall was true, and,
"Whereas, This evidence was repeatedly called for by J. F. Hutchinson, and for some reason or other was never produced; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates assembled in the Fourth Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, demand that Chas. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, and Robert Randall, then Executive Board Member, produce the

documentary evidence to prove their assertions, and in their failure to produce same through its proper channels, be it
"Resolved, That we demand that the Western Federation of Miners, its officials and local unions, proceed to force these men to produce the said documentary evidence against Vincent St. John as being a Pinkerton detective, and in their failure to do so, their retraction be made through the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners—the Miners' Magazine, and other labor papers."

Organize yourself.
Organize your friend.
Organization is power.
Organize your shop mates.
Organization is liberty.
Organization is the word.
Organization is necessary.
Organize more and get more pay.
Organizing is what you are getting paid for.
Organization is the best expression of your intelligence.
Just spread out a little and see what you can do in this line.
Organize if you want anything, and if you are organized right you will get it.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 419 I. W. W., Redlands, Cal.

To the members of Local 419, Redlands, Cal., who intend coming to Redlands this coming orange season and wish to vote on the Referendum and General Officers to be elected for the coming year, should at once put themselves in good standing with Local No. 419. Financial Secretary's address is J. C. McKeigan, P. O. Box 357, Redlands, Cal. Per H. S. Carroll.

FIGURES THAT DISPROVE FALSE CLAIMS.

The minority of the fourth annual convention are claiming that the protests filed against certain delegates were only for the purpose of controlling the convention, that the unseating of a delegate from No. 58 was not based upon good ground. Let the facts connected with the contentions of the delegates from No. 58 speak for that case. In the matter of No. 59 the convention came to no decision on the merits of the protests against that delegate for the simple reason that the delegate in question, A. J. Francis, considered himself above the majority of the convention and refused to appear before the credentials committee on the protest. Not only that, but left town with the books of the New York District Council which he was instructed by the convention to turn over to the secretary-treasurer for use of the grievance committee. Again showing that to him the mandate of the general organization was of less consequence than his own desires.

Let the figures of the roll call speak as to whether the seating or unseating of the delegates from No. 58 and No. 59 would have had any effect upon the result of the convention on any important question except that of sending the new preamble to the membership to pass upon. The following is a list of delegates who voted in the majority and the votes they cast:

Table listing delegates from various locations (Los Angeles, New York, Newark, etc.) and their respective vote counts.

Total voting with majority... 42
Delegates and votes cast who voted with minority:

Table listing delegates from various locations (Denver, Cincinnati, Louisville, etc.) and their respective vote counts.

Total vote cast by minority... 18
Vote cast with minority on some questions and majority on others:

Table listing delegates from various locations (Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, Portland, etc.) and their respective vote counts.

These figures show that if every vote and proxy was allowed to be cast regardless of the constitution the majority would have remained with the same side of the house by two votes, not counting the general secretary's, and that is giving the minority every vote that was cast by delegates now with one side of the question and now with the other. Not only that, but also allowing the casting of votes that have not paid tax on but four members for the six months provided for in the constitution. The seating of delegates who stood upon the ground that they were superior to the general organization. The seating of delegates from locals that were in debt to the general office for sums ranging from \$5.40 to \$104, and giving such locals equal voices and vote with local unions that have in every way fulfilled their financial obligations to the general organization.

Of the nine votes listed as voting with the majority and minority on different questions, eight at all times voted to enforce the constitution and authority of the general organization. Let those who raise the cry of packed convention take what satisfaction they can out of these figures. Let them back their assertions with figures to prove them and let the membership be the judge as to which figures are meritorious. Let the vote on the seating of the delegate from No. 58 speak for itself as representing the contending ideas in the convention in favor of seating the delegate.

Table listing delegates from various locations (Denver, Cincinnati, Louisville, etc.) and their respective vote counts.

Against seating the delegates:

Table listing delegates from various locations (New York, Minneapolis, St. Louis, etc.) and their respective vote counts.

Total vote fluctuating... 9

Table listing delegates from various locations (Seattle, Somers, New York City, etc.) and their respective vote counts.

Total vote against seating delegate... 40

In closing it might not be amiss as the question of St. John's weight has been brought into the question, to say that he weighs at this time 143 pounds and when in New York one year ago last August he weighed 148 pounds.

A word to the wise is sufficient!
Cold facts should appeal to you.
We must have \$5,000 within three months. If it be \$10,000 it would be still better. But we must have \$5,000. This is straight talk. You can get them, you, and you alone. Get to work, order collection lists from general headquarters, collect the sinews of war among your shopmates, every man, every woman a dollar! All together now!

SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

New York City, October 13. The situation in New York is as follows: On Thursday, October 7, the District Council met, with Solon DeLeon, a non-delegate, in the chair. In the course of its session, under correspondence, a resolution was presented by the delegate from Local 59, A. J. Francis, calling upon all I. W. W. locals to meet in a conference for the purpose of forming a temporary administration of the I. W. W.; this conference to call on all locals throughout the land to hold "a representative convention"; this convention to elect a permanent administration in the place of the "so-called St. John and Trautmann administration."

The Council took snap action. It was voted to receive and concur in this resolution. The vote was 15 to 4. Local 179 was excluded from voting in defiance of the instructions received from headquarters long before the convention. The delegates voting in favor of this resolution were as follows: Local 53, Millinery Workers, two delegates; The Misses Papelsky and Rosenberg; Local 42, Bakery Workers, two delegates, names unknown; Local 59, Clothing Workers, four delegates; A. J. Francis, other names unknown; Local 206, Mixed Local of Brooklyn, two delegates, Schwartz and Lohr; Local 58, Store and Office Workers, Chas. Chase and S. Moskowitz; Local 161, Printers, Solon DeLeon, a non-delegate; Local 95, Building Trades, S. M. Rosener.

The delegates voting against were as follows: Local 46, Bakery Workers, one delegate, Dolpin; Local 95, Building Trades, A. E. Pearson; Local 130, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Ernest Liebman; Local 161, Printers, Ernest Liebman; Local 179, Bronx Borough Mixed Local, C. C. Crawford. Under the head of reports from locals Francis of Local 59 came forward with "instructions" from his local to urge the District Council "to sever all relations from the so-called St. John and Trautmann administration."

The logical course would have been to refer this matter to unfinished or new business. But parliamentary procedure was too slow, so the matter was taken up and acted upon at once. A motion embodying the instructions of Francis was put. Some of the more timid of the delegates were in favor of awaiting action by their locals before voting for the motion. Charles H. Chase declared the locals had already been heard from and that to delay was folly, etc. The fact that the delegates had declared the contrary, or that his own local had not met to consider the matter, did not trouble the elastic conscience of Chase. The motion was adopted.

Having performed this "stroke of statesmanship," reports of delegates were continued. Liebman of the 31. Louisville, Ky. He declined to report, as he refused to recognize the body. Chase shouted, "You are in contempt of this body." Liebman retorted, "Certainly, I am." Chase fell back a step and said, "Oh!" Delegate Crawford also refused to recognize the body.

Solon DeLeon usurped Liebman's place, as he had done the chairmanship of the Council, and proceeded to report. The proceedings were particularly amusing. Chase, when the votes were called, counted them. When delegates failed to raise their hands in the affirmative he pointed at them. They obeyed the signal and voted in truly automaton style.

Delegate Pearson asked the body to restore the property of the I. W. W. to that organization. The Council refused. They deem it hideous to rob the capitalist, but it is proper to rob the proletarian. After routine business the Council adjourned.

The action of the Council is regarded with amusement by New York's I. W. W. men.

When the rank and file are ultimately heard from it will come more be in impudience of this sturdy band. Already are they up and doing immediately upon the action of the convention and council becoming known, the militant industrialists got together under the auspices of the Propaganda League. Funds were raised, \$10 being forwarded to headquarters at once. Contribution lists and Bulletins were circulated, and committees were appointed to visit I. W. W. members in order to raise loans and to give locals the necessary information upon the convention's doings.

The results so far have been very encouraging. J. EBERT, THOS. FLYNN, FRANK BOHN, GUSTAVE DELZ, A. E. PEARSON, Committee.

"NOW OR NEVER" IS THE TIME TO DIG UP.

Table listing names and amounts (R. D. Tracy, H. Traurig collection, etc.) totaling \$898.51.

Previously acknowledged... \$95.65
Total... \$898.51

PRESTON AND SMITH DEFENSE FUND.

Table listing contributions to the defense fund (H. Siegelman, Branch No. 11, Local No. 95, New York, N. Y., etc.) totaling \$25.00.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OFFICIAL NOTICES. Under this heading we will publish all notices of an official nature coming from General Headquarters as well as from Local Unions. Matter sent in for publication, such as place and time of meetings, location of headquarters, etc., must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon to assure publication in the issue of the same week.

NOTICE TO READERS OF THE BULLETIN. Any one who can spare copies of the Bulletin of Vol. 2, No. 1 to 16, 12 and 13 will confer a favor upon us by sending same to J. E. Billings, Director of the New York, New York, 425 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y.

Address all communications pertaining to the Industrial Union Bulletin to Editor, Industrial Union Bulletin, Room 212, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill. Secretaries of local unions and others in writing on matters relating to the Bulletin should use a separate piece of paper for such communication when inclosed in letters to General Secretary. This request must be complied with so the work of the General Office can be systematized. Y. ST. JOHN, General Secretary.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF OUR MEMBERS AND READERS OF THE BULLETIN. In compliance with the postal regulations governing second class mail we could not issue the Bulletin on October 3rd. Two issues having appeared in September and only two issues are allowed every month, the I. W. W. being entered as a semi-monthly publication. The next issue will be dated November 10th.

MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY ELECTED EXECUTIVE BOARD. T. J. Cole, Railroad Transportation Worker, Blue Island, Ill. Francis Miller, Textile Worker, Lymanville, E. I. Thomas Whitehead, Machinist, Seattle, Wash. Harry L. Gaines, Building Worker, St. Louis, Mo. Joseph J. Eitor, Metal Worker, San Francisco, Cal.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN GAINING IN CIRCULATION. Ten thousand copies of the issue October 16th, were run off the press. We have a few hundred left to fill some orders for extra band orders.

I. W. W. locals in Spokane, Wash., are not only able to continue the bundle order for 1,000 copies per week, but have also extended their activity towards securing regular subscribers to the Bulletin. One hundred orders for cards have been ordered as a starter. More are going to other places.

NOTICE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. All workers in the Imperial Valley are invited to contribute to the Local No. 417 I. W. W. at once. Those desiring to do so should send to H. E. Carroll, Box 417, Holtville, Cal.

ABROAD THE NATION

*(Continued from page 1.)*  
 grass and weeds near the roundhouse, with an arm for a pillow and his coat for a cover. This certainly was a night of rest, and many were the dreams of the work to be done at the Fourth Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World.

It was 9 o'clock a. m. before "our train" was ready to start. This time we are off on another long trip. Our next point is Minneapolis. As the time is getting short between now and the convening of the convention, the "bunch" has decided to make the jump to Minneapolis. This is a long trip, through a farming country, but we are off.

After many hours of fast and slow riding, with troubles of a thousand different descriptions, we have arrived in the great city of Minneapolis and are on the streets holding a meeting. The program has not gone far when a guardian of the law, in beautiful blue uniform, notices us that we are getting too large a crowd together, and that we must move down the street two blocks. We move and again proceed with our program. In a few minutes the blue coat appears again and tells the writer, who was talking, to come with him to the police station. As we start off he says: "Tell your whole bunch to come along." So, in compliance with this invitation, the "whole bunch" soon find themselves at one of the sub-stations of the police department, but the "powers that be" at this sub-station are puzzled to know what to do, and after long consultation decide to have us all taken before the chief of police.

We arrive before his royal majesty, and a number of the "bunch" are put through a slight sweating process, but the chief of police finally decides that we can talk on the streets at certain points. The place designated is just about what we want, however. We are free people again, and the news has been heralded up and down the proletarian streets. Rain in the evening prevents a meeting. However, Sunday morning, when the writer and his wife appeared on the street near a large crowd that was listening to the Starvation Army, the crowd gathered around us and the Army was left with practically no one. On this occasion again came Mr. Policeman and notified us that if we did not move on he would lock us up. We moved across the street and the whole crowd came also. Again appeared the police and said we must go down and hold our meeting where the chief said we should. We informed the police that we were not holding any meeting; that we had simply stopped on the street to read a letter received from the west by one of the boys. By this time we had all the crowd in that part of the city and we moved down a half block and started a meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World. It was a howling success. Every person there, apparently, wanted one of those song cards, as it was over the sale of these cards, which contained "The Red Flag," that the trouble hinged the day before.

By this time several of the true revolutionists showed up, and several big meetings were held. The literature sales were fair and the collections were good, while the song cards sold at a rapid rate. Minneapolis is a good field for future constructive work for the industrial movement.

After surveying the field at St. Paul, the "bunch" has decided to make the next jump to Chicago. Only a few days now remain until the convention, and it is not deemed advisable to take too many jail chances or we may be denied the pleasure of being at the Fourth Annual Convention. So we are off for Chicago. The "bunch" has split up on this trip, some going over one road and some over another. Little trouble was experienced on this trip, as the union card was generally good for a ride.

We arrived in Chicago a few days ahead of the convention, and held meetings here the same as en route, but the poverty-stricken condition of the workers here results in poor sales of literature, very small collections and limited sales of song cards.

This finishes five weeks of propaganda work, dating from the time that we left Portland until we arrived in Chicago. Very few nights were lost in travel, but, on the other hand, nearly every day was made on schedule. We left Portland with twenty in the "bunch." We lost one at the first stop. We got a new recruit at Tacoma and one at Seattle, and picked up two more at Spokane. We lost a couple between Spokane and Minneapolis. They stopped at work. Two more dropped out at Minneapolis, while the rest of the "bunch" all showed up in Chicago and were in attendance at the convention.

We were five weeks on the road. We traveled over two thousand five hundred miles. The railroad fare saved would have been about \$800. We held thirty-one meetings. The receipts of the first week from literature sales and collections were \$39.02. The second week, \$53.66. The third week, \$45.78. The fourth week, \$28.10. The fifth week, \$8.57. Total, \$173.13. These figures do not include the song sales. The song sales were approximately \$200.

**TO THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.**

Report of General Secretary-Treasurer Wm. E. Trautmann.

**Fellow-Workers:**

This convention of the Industrial Workers of the World assembles apparently under rather inauspicious aspects.

Millions are walking the streets and highways—in search of work. Millions are hungry and destitute, hundreds of thousands of them have reached that stage in which life no longer appeals to them as a benediction. From the cries of despair all over the land resounds most impressively in one accord the voice of those disinherited:

"Open the workshops so that we may toil to live!"

The workers in augmenting numbers begin to see that a system in which production for profit alone forms the motive power for the operation of the workshops and the mills is bound to collapse under the weight of misery, poverty, discontent and despair of the increasing army of jobless toilers, and correspondingly grows the number of those who comprehend that they must come together, with the object in view of controlling and managing production for use alone, in an industrial organization. They begin to see that they must organize in an organization by which the hopes and the aspirations of the wealth producers will materialize and the world be freed from the master and the slave as well.

These many hundred thousands, hundreds of thousands without exaggeration, represent the measure by which alone the progress of the Industrial Workers of the World can be measured. The cries of despondency of the jobless toilers gives the other measure why the organization could not financially respond to the imperative and impressive demands of our times.

Another counterpoise which draws heavily on the scales to outbalance the class instinct of hundreds of thousands, who long to come together on a program as presented by the Industrial Workers of the World, outweighs in its size all other measures that should appeal to this convention for mature and diligent consideration.

This question is: Shall the economic organization be permitted to outline and to pursue its course in the efforts to bring the workers together on the industrial field, the only essential, and if necessary on the political, without the interference and self-assumed guardianship of any political party and its functionaries, or shall the economic organization, the Industrial Workers of the World, be turned into a tail of a political party and its functionaries, and its officers be obedient to the commands and the whims emanating from the emissaries of such political party?

The last issue is paramount, and the convention should not hesitate to boldly declare its stand. Upon the correct definition of this vital point will it depend whether the growing sentiment for industrial unionism, as advocated by the Industrial Workers of the World, can be directed into channels which can be utilized for real productive work and propaganda, or whether the disease of political schemery, injected by the elements of disruption and fraud, will succeed in temporarily checking the advance and "spoil the hopes of thousands who expect to hear from this convention the declaration for a clear-cut program and straightforward principles.

In your hands, industrial unionists, fellow-workers, lies the future of the organization.

When the last convention adjourned the 31,000 members reported as being in the organization according to the blanks filled out, were expected to be enlisted also as dues-paying members, so that the general administration would have been enabled to continue the agitation which had to be abruptly temporarily due to the ill-conducted strike in the steel and stamping mills of Bridgeport, Conn.

Paterson, N. J., with three thousand five hundred members enrolled, and Bridgeport, where 1,400 were said to have enrolled in the Industrial Workers of the World; Portland, Ore., with over two thousand members, just emerging from one of the greatest fights ever made in the history of the American labor movement, were classed among the principal cities where it was thought the I. W. W. had gained a permanent foothold. That only 10,000 were paying dues, at a monthly average, was explained by the constant irritative strikes in which the organization was continually engaged, involving half of the membership in the course of one year. Voluntary contributions, so it was declared, were to help in procuring the necessary funds for the organization, and

enable its general officers to carry out the plans adopted at the convention. But words are shallow when not backed up by actions. The general tendency was that the organization could depend on promises, and as a result a go-easy system was established in the relations between headquarters and the various unions, as well as with the Industrial District Councils.

But when the industrial panic struck the country it was found that those who were hollering loudest for "voluntary" support of the organization, not based on the system of regular dues paid by members, were the foremost in blocking the efforts of the general secretaries to collect moneys for the sustenance of the organization.

The effects of the Bridgeport, Conn., strike, in the course of which the general organization was taxed within 12 weeks for over \$1,000 for the organizer alone conducting the strike, could not be known at the last convention, nor could it be known that the I. W. W. after a great and well-supported strike in Skowhegan, Maine, and the skirmish in Bridgeport would not only lose all of its members in those places, but also its prestige as an organization that would strictly adhere to the program enunciated and compel its emissaries to do the same. But the fact that in these strikes the organizer employed would not submit to the mandates of the economic organization by which employed, but be guided in his actions by the sole considerations for the welfare of a political party and its organ accounts more than anything for the generally prevailing impression that the I. W. W. is subservient to the orders of a political party, and must obey what in the councils of that party is decreed.

There is nothing left in Bridgeport, nothing in Skowhegan; but in the Portland district the name of the I. W. W. is cheered and gloried, because the organization having established its record there, will live in the actions of the workers, and be recognized as the fighting instrument which the working class will wield in the impending battles with the master class.

These events should have given warning. But again we witness a repetition of a wild-cat, ill-conducted call-out in Lancaster. Again we find that irresponsible persons adopt the tactics of the decaying pure and simple unions. Again we observe that the organ of the political organization gets the reports first, and the I. W. W. pays the bills.

Every strike is justified—for this the I. W. W. has gone on record. But it requires the courage of a true industrial unionist to build up under the most adverse conditions, and train the workers to wait for their chances and lie low in spite of all abuses and provocations, when it is realized that these are instituted to trap the workers and give the masters a chance to suppress all rebellious efforts against the oppressions of the capitalists. But no advice on such lines was given to the newly organized workers in Lancaster, the record of the I. W. W. was blurred by the erratic actions of the man conducting that affair, and when he no longer could escape the responsibilities of a disastrous failure he, with the support of those whose sole mission in the I. W. W. is to confuse the workers and to abuse and vilify those who disagree, saw the chance to drag in an affair which was absolutely foreign to any subject attracting the attention of this organization.

In outlining these incidents it is necessary to emphasize the objective of all these moves. They were efforts to "shield" real mischief-doers and raise dust so that the real issue could be obscured. Look for the issue which is before this convention in all its importance. All these things combined finally actuated a majority of the general executive board to check that interference with and that domination of affairs of the I. W. W. by another organization, and in return that was the cause that abuse and vituperation were poured over the heads of those who, true to their obligation given to the Industrial Workers of the World, frustrated all efforts to make the I. W. W. subservient to the whims and the notions of the functionary of the political organization and the organ of that particular party—the Socialist Labor Party.

Have and disaster would have been the result, and only due to the fact that a large proportion of the membership of the West as well as in the East had kept themselves posted on all such affairs can we credit the complete failure of the plans, and when in this convention the delegates will place the I. W. W. abreast of its age it will be able to function in reality as the economic organization of the working class, solidly planted on the recognition of the class struggle, without affiliation with or control by any political party, as the fighting instrument of the advancing

working class and as the superstructure of an industrial commonwealth in which men and women will be industrially free and liberated from the bondage of wage slavery.

Therefore, in true imitation of one of the foremost industrial unionists of the world, Emile Pouget of France, this convention, in order to re-assure the proletarians of this land and the world, should repeat his words uttered at the congress at Burges, in substance:

"The economic organization of the working class must throw open its doors to all who strive and struggle to abolish the system of wage slavery. Within the realm of the economic organization should be room for all who realize the necessity of an economic organization to displace the disorder of capitalist production and establish instead the system of production controlled and governed by the working class. In this organization should disappear the differences between the revolutionary and the so-called opportunistic socialists and the commune anarchists. All those who believe that the economic organization is the most powerful instrument for the battles of today and the final struggle for emancipation, should be given opportunity to combine their energies and the collective will of all—and then, and only then, will we see the day when the working class will achieve its complete emancipation; emancipation achieved by the working class alone."

This declaration, however, should not be construed as advising the workers that other weapons than on the industrial field could not be used and wielded by them in their skirmishes with the employing class, and the manifold agencies at their command. But the political organizations should be allowed to pursue their own course without interference on the part of the Industrial Workers of the World, and likewise should any interference by political parties in the supreme functions and essential duties of the economic organization be repudiated and rejected. It is on the rock of practical and actual experience that these declarations are based, and wise would be the convention if it would take into consideration the historic facts in the industrial union movement the world over, and profit from own experiences and those of others.

**The Present Status of the Organization.**

When the last convention closed, General Headquarters expected to collect the moneys due from various Local Unions and Industrial District Councils, but before the systematic collections of these debts could be arranged the industrial panic struck the country with all its force, and the misery following in the wake of that collapse was mostly felt in the places where the Industrial Workers of the World had established a stronghold. In December practically the revenue decreased to one-half of the previous year. The expense of getting out the stenographic reports weighed as a heavy burden upon the organization. Appeal after appeal was sent to the delinquent locals to pay off the indebtedness to Headquarters, so as to be able to continue the work of the organization. A special assessment was levied, but could hardly be collected. Only a few places paid it. The bills for printing the report and the Bulletin grew to enormous proportions. No relief was in sight. The requests for organizers could not be complied with—and the thousands of members out of employment, though many of them would have gladly contributed to the support of General Headquarters if they would have had it, more than anything indicated that relief could not be expected until the industrial depression would blow over.

The only propaganda medium that had to be saved was the Bulletin, and in order to keep it in the field as the only exponent of industrial unionism as understood by the Industrial Workers of the World, it was necessary to curtail all other expenses, hard as it was thought for the officers at General Headquarters. The complete financial report (which is submitted in print to this convention) will give you an idea how the most strenuous efforts were required to hold the organization together.

**The Bulletin.**

It may be surmised that the resignation of the editor was the result of this financial stringency. But in due justice be it said that the resignation of Editor Edwards was not caused by either that embarrassment nor by any disagreement he had with any of the general officers of the organization. The General Executive Board members were requested to fill the vacancy, but the mode of procedure not being provided for in the constitution, as the election of the former editor was virtually ratified by a referendum vote, some time lapsed and during the interim the General Secretary-Treasurer assumed the functions as editor of the paper. The financial stringency getting more and more acute, it was finally necessary to change the publication from a weekly to a semi-

monthly. However, it must be said that this change has in no way affected the circulation of the paper; on the contrary, the increase in subscriptions within the last three months was gratifying, yet it will not be possible to issue the paper again as a weekly until either provisions are made that the income of the paper is equal to the expenses of getting it issued, or the subscription price is increased, which in these days of industrial depression would be an ill-advised move.

This convention is requested to pass judgment whether the arrangement has a general approval, and whether the assumption of the General Secretary-Treasurer in performing the duties of editor was justified under the prevailing circumstances.

**National Industrial Union of Textile Workers.**

If the meeting of the General Executive Board held in December, at New York City, had not done anything else but defined the scope of a National Industrial Union, it would have been worth the money and the time to call the board together. There it was decided that a convention of representatives of textile workers' unions be held on May 1st, for the purpose of organizing a National Industrial Union, and adopt the constitution to govern the affairs of such a National Industrial Union. The convention was held and the constitution adopted there is, in the opinion of your servant, a model draft for other organizations to be formed on the same lines as soon as the required number of members are organized.

However, this arrangement may be looked upon as an assumption, on the part of the general executive board, and as it requires a thorough understanding of the subject matter before an intelligent judgment can be passed, it is to be hoped that the convention will go thoroughly into the merits of this plan, so that the incoming officers and executive board members may be guided in their future actions by your decisions and your verdict.

**THE INVITATION OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.**

It was generally known that the Western Federation of Miners, formerly the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World, in name at least, had issued its executive board to order a call for another convention, for the formation of another organization, based on the principles of industrial autonomy. As the conditions and stipulations of the call were wholly at variance with the principles and plans as adopted and adhered to by the Industrial Workers of the World, it was necessary to reply to the invitation and suggest plans by which the participation of the Industrial Workers of the World could be at least proposed to the general membership. All members of the general executive board were supplied with copies of the invitation and requested to give an immediate reply, as it was anticipated that a delay would have caused confusion among the workers throughout the country and irreparable harm would have been done in general by neglect to answer immediately. All members of the executive board replied, with exception of Wm. Yates, who, however, ratified the answer. It is regrettable in this connection that one of the members of executive board, Rud Katz, as it later developed, had his reply written by the editor of a political party paper, and from that answer two most objectionable clauses had to be stricken out. Yet in the publication of that party paper the uncensored part of that reply was published, and immediately created the impression among those who did compare that the whole answer was written by the editor of the Daily People.

This interference in affairs of the I. W. W., as reprehensible as it is, should be stopped by all means, and for this reason I incorporate in this report also the recommendations embodied in the proposition submitted to the callers of the convention above referred to:

"No general executive officer of the organization, or parts thereof, or any salaried organizer shall be permitted to accept any office in any political organization, nor shall they be allowed to accept nominations for any political office except permission is granted by a referendum vote of the membership of the entire organization."

The convention was not held, and the confusion in which its holding would have thrown the world of labor again was thus eliminated. Whatever criticism may be due for having pursued that course, the trend of events has finally justified the position of the I. W. W., because the lumber workers of Montana confronted lately with the hard facts of a struggle with their employers found out the fallacy of industrial autonomy, they found that it requires the cooperation of the entire working class to make it manifest to the capitalists that the injury to one is the injury to all.

**CONCLUSION.**

It is hardly necessary for me to make any more recommendations, since so many good propositions to amend the constitution and introduce new measures

have been proposed. For me the hope of the future lies in the awakening class instinct of the working class, we all, in spite of the adverse conditions confronting the organization just now know that we can not afford to despair just when the principles of industrial unionism are in the ascendency everywhere, we all owe a duty to the workers of this land to hold aloft the unstained banner of the Industrial Workers of the World, and generations of the future will honor those who in overalls and with intellect trained in the workshops of the land will keep on wielding the sword of knowledge to tear down the barriers of ignorance and instill in the minds of the downtrodden the hopes for the future, and organize them for the sublime, the great mission of the working class, to take and hold all what they produce with their labor.

May the deliberations of this convention help to bring us nearer to that end.

Yours for industrial freedom,  
 W. E. TRAUTMANN.

**A CORRECTION.**

In No. 24 of the Industrial Union Bulletin, date September, 19th, appeared an article on the front page with the following headlines: "Fifty Years Show Progress." Credit was given to Paul Turner because the article was taken from the Nomic Industrial Worker, in which it appeared as an editorial. Since then we have received a letter from Fellow Worker Eugene V. Debs as follows:

"On the Red Special Abroad the Nation.  
 "September 25, 1908.

"Dear Comrade Trautmann:—  
 "My attention has been called to the article in the enclosed issue of the Bulletin, credited to Paul Turner. That article is my own, every line of it, and was written by me originally for the New York Worker about a year ago. I do not remember the exact date, but I have the issue of the paper containing it in my files at home. There has been some error or you have been imposed upon. I know you would not deliberately make such a publication, and I conceive it to be my duty to set you right in the matter.

"With best wishes I am  
 "Yours fraternally,  
 "EUGENE V. DEBS."

We cheerfully make this correction and explanation.

**NOTES FROM THE FIELD, OR WHAT'S DOING.**

*(Conducted by "Enfant Terrible.")*

The Dig in and Dig up Brigade of Globe, Ariz., knowing that by digging up we can dig in better, forward you a small sum to keep the agitation going, wishing it was ten thousand times greater. However, we are  
 Doing our best to give you rest,  
 Though you are on a bed of thorns;  
 If money can create greater your rest,  
 Good Lord! We'll dig up more next month.

Dig in for principle. Dig up for the cause.

Under this head the organizer of the Brigade at present stationed in Globe sends in the total of thirty dollars (\$30) in four weeks. The last letter has the following as its headlines:

"The Industrial Workers of the World are now clear from all entangling alliances and the microscopic minutiae of twelfth-dum and twelfth-doo. It has escaped the rocks of Charybdis and the whirlpool of Scylla, and has now clear sailing to the Harbor of Economic Liberty. The Dig in and Dig up Brigade celebrated the occasion by digging up a small sum to encourage the faint, cheer the weary, and provision our ship for a successful voyage."

The "Overall Brigade" was not idle during the days of the convention. Whenever the weather permitted it, street meetings were held by them, and at all of them considerable amounts of literature were sold.

Nor has the work stopped now that the convention is over. Great interest has been aroused in this slave town of Chicago, and the propaganda has been started and will be kept up if the determination of the fellow workers is as true as their enthusiasm. What are you doing? Dig in and Dig up.

Those of you who are growing weary of the fight read this:

Since the convention the following charters have been issued:

Los Angeles, Cal., Painters' Branch Building Department, 20 signatures.  
 Globe, Ariz., Public Service Local, 100 signatures.  
 Darby, Mont., Lumber Workers' Local, 200 signatures.  
 Potomac, Mont., Lumber Workers' Local, 200 signatures.  
 St. Regis, Mont., Lumber Workers' Local, 300 signatures.

More money sent into headquarters means that organizers and agitators can be sent out and do the job that must be done if we want to reap the fruits of the three last years' work. What are you doing? How many leaflets have you distributed this week? How many subs to the Bulletin have you secured? How much does your local owe the headquarters? Do you attend the meetings of your local regularly? If not, why not? Dig in and Dig up.

Official Referendum

The Fourth Annual Convention of The I. W. W.

NOTICE.—Members wishing to vote for any amendment or resolution on this ballot will mark X opposite the word "Yes." If opposed to amendment or resolution mark X opposite the word "No."

General Secretary Treasurer VINCENT ST. JOHN
General Organizer (vote for one) E. J. FOOTE
W. E. TRAUTMANN
J. H. WALSH

Preamble will appear on ballot in regular order.

Table with 3 columns: Item number, Description of amendment/resolution, and Yes/No vote counts. Includes items 1-30 covering various articles and resolutions.

Committee on Credentials reported on the case of Fellow Worker Martin of Local Union 198 of Toronto, and recommended that the delegate be not seated.
Motion to adjourn carried by a unanimous vote.
FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 25th.
Morning Session.
Chair called convention to order at 9 o'clock a. m. Roll was called; two absentees.
Motion to adjourn carried by a unanimous vote.
Nominations for committee on resolutions were called for.
Organizer Walsh suggested that the committee on literature and press act also as committee on resolutions.
The same course was pursued on a motion to make the committee on organization act also as committee on ways and means.
Nominations for committee on report of officers were called for.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
All those who have in their possession packages of tickets for the "I. W. W. Organization Fund," initiated by a committee of the New York Industrial Council last winter, are urged to make returns on same as soon as possible.
For the benefit of all those fellow workers who speak or understand the Italian language we would call attention to the opportunity of securing the services of Fellow Worker Gildo Biagi as organizer and lecturer.
We cannot omit the opportunity of urging all the Italian fellow workers and those locals in places where there are a number of Italians to try, if possible, to make arrangements with Fellow Worker Biagi for a visit before the 26th of November next.
At a mass meeting held by citizens of San Pedro, Cal., on October 3, 1908, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:
"Whereas, Morris R. Preston and Joseph Smith are lying in the Nevada State Penitentiary as the result of a conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association, the members of which are mostly stock-jobbing gold bricks; and
"Whereas, Morris R. Preston merely defended his life against the murderous assault of a vicious restaurant proprietor who refused to pay a waitress her wages, and insulted her, and when asked by Preston, who was a union official, to pay her, pulled a revolver and threatened his life; and
"Whereas, Joseph Smith was at home at the time of the shooting, having nothing to do with it at all; and
"Whereas, These men were convicted on the perjured testimony of thugs, some of whom recently figured in a professional hold-up; and
"Whereas, The law reads, and civil and executive officers claim, that every citizen, no matter how humble, is entitled to a fair and impartial trial, therefore, be it
Resolved, That we, the citizens of San Pedro, Cal., in mass meeting assembled, hereby protest against such tyranny and demand that the President of the United States investigate this most flagrant miscarriage of justice, and according to his oath of office, see that these men are given a fair trial and a square deal."
A word to the wise is sufficient! Gold facts should appeal to you. We must have \$5,000 within three months. If it be \$10,000 it would be still better. But we must have \$5,000. This is straight talk. You can get them, you, and you alone. Let this appeal speak for itself. Get to work, order collection lists from general headquarters, collect the sinews of war among your shopmates, every man, every woman a dollar! All together now!