

Still Going Up: Three New Charters during the Week makes a Total of Ninety-three since the Convention!

The Industrial



Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 10:

CHICAGO, MAY 4, 1907.

50c. a Year.

HAYWOOD FACES HIS ACCUSERS!

Review of Some of the Circumstances that Lead to the Persecution of the Miners' Officials--The Lawless "Mob" of Colorado--Constitutional Rights Trampled Under Foot--Justice McKenna's Memorable Protest.

When the next issue of the Bulletin goes to press, the trial of William D. Haywood at Boise, Idaho, will have begun. After fifteen months' imprisonment, during which time Haywood and his associates have repeatedly demanded trial, the celebrated cases are to be taken up. After being pronounced guilty by the political minions of the capitalist class, and declared to be "undesirable citizens" in advance of a legal investigation of the facts in the case by the one man in the country who would have dignified his office by keeping his mouth shut, the victims of the conspiracy are to be called to the bar.

It is well that we should review some of the circumstances preceding the arrests, and recall facts that have direct relation to the present prosecution, facts that were in large measure the procuring cause for this attempt of the capitalist class and republican politicians in two states to bring Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows.

Colorado is a section of the United States rich in mineral resources. Vast fortunes have been made by speculators in these resources here and abroad. The wealth of the State has contributed alike to swell the fortunes of patriots at home and aliens abroad. The practical miner has, therefore, been attracted to Colorado, for without him the mines could not be worked, nor private fortunes accumulated. Thousands of miners settled in the State and made it their home. They performed the work which only the rugged workers of their class could do. Their labor has made the State famous the world over. As their number increased and the industry of mining extended, they found association for mutual interest desirable and necessary. Their employers did the same—they combined for the protection of their interests. The State developed rapidly, its population grew and its institutions attracted the world's attention. With this development and progress the miners who were doing the work were identified. They became citizens of the State; they were an important and indispensable element in the population. To conserve their class interests, always endangered from the encroachments of the employing class, they organized the Western Federation of Miners. This organization, considered from the standpoint of numbers, the character and function of its membership in the affairs of the State, had a right to be heard and to participate as citizens in its civic activities.

After a long career through many years, during which the organization grew rapidly, it took up and earnestly advocated the enactment of an eight-hour law in Colorado. The propaganda was carried into every camp and in due course of time the general public came to its support. At last the people of the State elected a legislature that put the overwhelming sentiment in favor of an eight-hour law into effect, an unquestioned majority of the voters declaring for it at the polls. The mine owners immediately refused to obey the law, becoming at once the lawless class, and from that day to the present all the lawlessness in Colorado has been traceable to the acts of the capitalist class, backed by public officials who have been recreant to the interests of the people and of the State.

The miners repeatedly went on strike to enforce the law, a law enacted by the Sovereign people of a Sovereign State and flagrantly violated by the combined employers. The mine owners then hired lawless ruffians to involve

the miners and their organization in trouble and create public disturbance. The class of men who in America will do anything for money, from murder to burning a city or wrecking trains, were employed to become members of the organization. These thugs and scoundrels besides spying within the W. F. M. local unions, also made it their business to do whatever they were bidden by their lawless employers in creating violent outbreaks which were made to appear as the work of the miners themselves. Men were killed, buildings were burned, trains were wrecked, communities were sacked, all in the dastardly attempt and conspiracy to involve representative miners in the coils of the laws of a State whose laws they had defied.

This sort of warfare continued until, under the pretext of maintaining order, those who were responsible for the disorder succeeded in getting the State and national troops ordered out to cope with the situation they had themselves created. "Bull pens" were built and maintained in loathsome condition, into which miners arrested on trumped-up charges were thrown. Homes of workmen were entered and the contents ruthlessly destroyed or thrown into the streets; negro soldiers were used to arrest and maltreat workmen, their wives, mothers and daughters. Miners were driven at the bayonet's point from their homes and left without food or shelter in desert places. Men were chained to telegraph poles and reviled and shamefully abused by the MOB at the head of which was Bulkeley Wells—a friend of the man who now occupies the public office once dignified by Abraham Lincoln. The report of Carroll D. Wright on the Colorado outrages found that this ruffian, Bulkeley Wells, was one of the leaders of the mob that committed horrible outrages that will forever damn the mine owners and big business interests of Colorado; they hired minions and every public official in sympathy with them, however "exalted" the position they may hold.

Carroll D. Wright's report is filled with detailed accounts of the most terrible outrages perpetrated by the mine owners and their murderous minions upon perfectly innocent men, women and children, for no other reason than that they were in sympathy with the miners.

On page 200 is recited the revolting story, familiar to all who follow progress of labor events, of the seizing of five miners, at Telluride, by thugs in the employ of the mine owners and the forcing of them into a horrid cesspool to shovel its contents into an excavation. This outrageous indignity of the alleged "authorities" upon wholly unoffending men, quit sufficient to provoke murder, was expected to serve as a lesson to miners to submit without protest to the iron rule as well as to the exploitation of their masters.

One of them, Harry Maki, a union miner, refused to work in the cesspool and was handcuffed by the thugs "in the service," and, at the command of the mine owners, was chained to a telephone pole on a public street. The report says that he was thus pillar-

ied from 11:20 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.

An outrage so brutal as this would precipitate an armed revolt if workmen were not the most patient and submissive creatures on earth.

Suppose five rich mine owners were seized by union miners and forced into a public privy vault and ordered to shovel out its contents simply to outrage their manhood, and that one of them balked and was then chained to a telephone pole in a public street, what would happen? The whole country would roar with rage, the press would thunder its denunciation, the soldiers, state and federal, would rush to the scene, and, from President Roosevelt to the last governor, the powers of government would be freely used to avenge the crime and punish its perpetrators. But, the victims being merely workmen, the matter is so trifling that it does not even cause a ripple on the surface.

Carroll D. Wright repeatedly says in his report that the "law and order" capitalist, murderers and wreckers were a "MOB." It was the same MOB that ruled under Peabody's lawless administration as governor of the State. The same Bulkeley Wells who was leader of the MOB at Telluride and other places was the leader of the MOB (as adjutant-general of the State) that kidnaped Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, put them in irons and rushed them in the dead hours of night to Idaho. The conspiracy which resulted

DISSENTING OPINION OF JUSTICE MCKENNA IN THE MINERS' KIDNAPING CASE.

In the case at bar, the states, through their officers, are the offenders. They, by an illegal exertion of power, deprived the accused of a constitutional right. The distinction is important to be observed. It finds expression in *Mahon vs. Justice*. But it does not need emphasizing. Kidnaping is a crime, pure and simple. It is difficult to accomplish; hazardous at every step. All of the officers of the law are supposed to be on guard against it. All of the officers of the law may be invoked against it. But how is it when the law becomes the kidnaper? When the officers of the law, using its forms and exerting its power, become abductors? This is not a distinction without a difference—another form of the crime of kidnaping distinguished only from that committed by an individual by circumstances. If a state may say to one within her borders and upon whom her process is served, I will not inquire how you came here; I must execute my laws and remit you to proceedings against those who have wronged you, may she so plead against her own offenses? May she claim that by mere physical presence within her borders an accused person is within her jurisdiction denuded of his constitutional rights, though he has been brought there by her violence?

The accused, as soon as he could have done so, submitted his rights to the consideration of the courts. He could not have done so in Colorado. He could not have done so on the way from Colorado. At the first instant that the state of Idaho relaxed its restraining power he invoked the aid of habeas corpus successively of the supreme court of the state and of the circuit court of the United States. He should not have been dismissed from court, and the action of the circuit court in so doing should be reversed.

And now William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, conscious in his integrity of character and purpose, fearless and undaunted by the machinations of his enemies, with the full confidence of millions of workmen throughout the world, will step to the bar, there to be tried for his life, there to face the MOB, at the head of which now is Theodore Roosevelt,

The Mine Owners' and Citizens' Alliance combination at Goldfield have brought another McFarland into the case. This time his name is Claiborn. His story is that he joined the Miners' Union and discovered a plot to assassinate Silva. The same old thing over again. He testifies that Preston was the man selected to kill Silva, which, in view of all the circumstances in the case, is probably an invention of the Pinkerton mind. Claiborn no count found in the Miners' Union just what he was instructed to.

Debate in the Ghetto

For some time past a few boys have advocated the principles of the I. W. W. among the tailors in the Chicago Ghetto. There was opposition on every side, but the agitation was continued, not with frenzied enthusiasm, but persistent determination for the purpose of plowing the ground. When Mrs. L. Forberg spoke at meetings she not only found a willing ear and approval, but also gained the confidence of her audiences. Success would have been ours but for the machinations of the S. P. A story of I. W. W. actors scabbing in New York was given the widest circulation. Prominent S. P. members spoke at meetings to organize shirtmakers and other workers. After hearing that cloakmakers had joined the I. W. W. a Jewish Trades Union Council was also organized. But in spite of all this, advocates of the twentieth century labor union are always welcome among the honest rank and file. The Fourth Ward branch of the S. P. arranged for a debate. The neutral Socialist offered no opposition, confident to use a classic term of the day, "to mop the floor with us." They made all arrangements. Place of debate, a one-time Jewish synagogue (sign of the times). "Resolved that the S. P. is the only scientific Socialist party, etc." Lawyer Peter Sissmann taking the affirmative and Fellow Worker Jack Billow the negative side of the question. Although an admission of ten cents was charged the hall was filled. Mr. P. Sissmann took the floor and stated that knowing his opponent and his arguments he thought it superfluous to go into the "A. B. C." of Socialism, but come right down to the union question. Inasmuch as the labor unions can only be of momentary benefit to the worker, the socialist party does not consider the powers of government their, and not its the duty of every Socialist to join the union of his craft and agitate for Socialism, and if the present form of trades unionism was not up to date to improve on it. When the S. P. by a majority at the polls will have captured the powers of government, then, and not until then, will the workers be free. The party's policy must be neutral on the union question. Faint applause followed.

Fellow Worker Jack then took the stand and proved to the satisfaction of the audience that a party of Socialism claiming to be scientific must organize the wage slaves in the places of exploitation on true industrial lines, not only to resist the aggressions of the organized capitalists to-day, but mainly for our final aim, i. e., the industrial commonwealth. It was inconsistent on the part of his opponent to support the A. F. of L.

That the A. F. of L. does not unite the workers is proven every day to those who are open for conviction. Many strikes have been lost by one set of union men scabbing on others, and not by so-called Farley scabs. There can be no neutrality in regard to this all-absorbing question. He then proved by documentary evidence that far from being neutral the S. P. takes sides and endorses, if not in words, in actions. Unions based upon the harmony between capitalists and laborers principles, as against a union based upon the class struggle and organized in such a way as to be able to carry on production during and after the transitory period, which is sure to come before the industrial commonwealth will be in full swing.

Jack also showed that the policy of a privately owned press was not only unscientific, but harmful. Proofs were produced in abundance. State autonomy received also its dues, and last, but not least, the attitude of the party against the so-called backward races was shown to be a flagrant violation of the socialist slogan: "Workers of all countries unite." The foreigner, no matter of what color, when landing on the shores of America, brings not only a stomach but a brain and hands; he is not only a consumer, but also a producer, and as such must be allowed admission in our ranks as against the policy of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Sissmann took his turn again and said that any editor of a S. P. paper not adhering to the principles of Socialism is expelled from the party. The U. M. W. was pictured as an industrial union. The I. W. W. was launched by visionaries, contrary to the natural course of

evolution. The I. W. W. is inviting bloodshed, is advocating the throwing of bombs, in short, an anarchistic organization without the ideal of anarchism. He continued in this absurd strain, and in the wind-up stated the A. F. of L. is cementing the workers more and more.

Billow said in reply that Mr. Sissmann failed to show that a movement allowing any Tom, Dick and Harry to interpret socialism as he sees fit under the party's name works not infinite harm. The mere fact of the U. M. W. taking in all men working in and about the mines did not make it an industrial union de facto, because it makes contracts, has the check-off system and concedes to the master class the divine right to skin him and his fellow worker. The signers of the manifesto were shown to be most S. P. men prominent in party affairs, recognizing that the time was at hand to organize the workers for their historic mission. It's true, most of them have dropped out for various reasons. Nevertheless it is equally true that those who have stood loyal are either put in jail for the part of our masters or are expelled from the S. P. Far from bringing the workers closer together, as asserted by the defender of "scientific Socialism," the A. F. of L. revoked the charter of the Brewery Workers, because they refused to be split up. The S. P. in not providing for the power which would force the capitalists to abide by the decision at the ballot box is in reality inviting a civil war. The worker divorced from the workshop on the one hand and against the "butchering machines" handled by the slum proletariat on the other has no show at all. A second, but more disastrous Paris commune would be the result. The I. W. W. not only wants but will organize that force, because it is just evolution in production that points out our way, and because present day conditions have and will produce men to carry on the work. The past shows us that men made history and history pushed them to the front who stood true to their class in the most trying times. After explaining a little more the necessity of an industrial class union, he wound up by asking to read our and the S. P. literature, leaving the audience to judge for themselves. Applause broke out from all quarters of the hall.

Who eats fish gets wise, so it is said, but Mr. P. Sissmann must have missed his "gaffler" fish that Friday night. He got up and with clenched fist started to abuse us. No pretense of answering any argument Fellow Worker Billow made for the I. W. W. or defending his own position. (D. J.)

Industrial Autocracy

Check the trust, say the political Democrat, because it extinguishes the right of competition, but the trust grows on in spite of the political rights which handicap it, but cannot stop. The interest of the industrial barons is to abolish the political state, which is a barrier in the progress of concentration of wealth. And we can already see, where industrial plants have with the political institutions which formerly came under political control, but are now industrial. The company houses, company stores, the private police of corporations, the coal and iron police, the fire departments, technical schools, restaurants, in the affairs of which the political government has practically nothing to say or through bribery is made to say nothing. The Congress of the United States is gradually becoming an administrative body of the industries of the country and is slowly losing its political character. The government is no longer a political government, but everybody knows it is a trust government and all means, honorable or dishonorable, are used to make it such, and the industrial magnates are successful in spite of the howls of Teddy and other politicians. All functionaries of the political state are corrupted, and if they should set up a howl against the breaking of the political rights of the people, against the undermining of the political state, they are immediately put on the pillory exposed by the bribe-rivers. Industrialism must go on in spite of the political state which became so rotten, that it is a question of a short time and it will fall. And what then? It is up to the working class to answer whether the industrial state shall be feudalistic, whether there shall be an industrial autocracy or an industrial democracy.

No doubt the industrial lords of to-day favor the former. They may set up industrial state, the same as the feudal lords set up the political state. Each industrial lord ruling a given industry, the same as the feudal lords ruled a given territory. The caste system which comes into vogue the same as it was under political autocracy; and in this the A. F. of L. with its craft division, aristocracy of labor, classification, will aid them. You shall loose your individuality, says Gompers, and a system of society may come into existence which Herbert Spencer called "The Coming Slavery" and mistook for Socialism. There are times when extremes meet. The interest of the proletariat is also to abolish the political state.—Max Stern.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

MINUTES OF THE LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD—HELD AT BUSH TEMPLE, APRIL 20th, 1907—PRESIDENT: A. SIMPSON, P. F. LAWSON, E. S. PAYMENT, B. STONE, J. PLUMMER.

The committee on by-laws reported approving the amendments to by-laws as proposed by the Clothing Workers' Industrial Union No. 59.

A letter was read from J. Hartnett, Secretary of Local No. 322, Vancouver, B. C., stating that one of the members of that local had refused to quit work when called upon to do so, on account of the carpenter and painter in the A. F. name being out; they request that his name be made known in the Bulletin.

On motion made by Lawson, seconded by Stone, the general secretary was instructed to forward the necessary charters, and outfits.

A letter was read from a committee of the local union of Tacoma, Washington, calling upon the Smeltermen's local of the I. W. W. for financial assistance for the strike smeltermen.

A letter was read from E. J. Huxtable, of Spokane, Washington, offering to act as voluntary organizer for the I. W. W. in that city.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Yates, of New Bedford, Mass., asking at what time Organizer Thompson would be in that state and offering his full cooperation to assist in the work of organizing throughout the towns of Fall River, Lawrence, Lynn and Lowell.

The following resolution was adopted by Local No. 178, Seattle, Washington: WHEREAS, The members of the Industrial Union of the I. W. W. are at present handicapped and seriously inconvenienced in the giving and receiving of information by the lack of a public roster of locals.

Resolved, That we, Local No. 178, call for a referendum on the part of the I. W. W. on the DEMAND that a complete roster of all I. W. W. locals be published as often as once a month in our official organ.

Secretary Trautmann stated that the list of locals was now in print, and he showed the members of the Board the printed proofs of same, which would occupy about one page space in the Bulletin.

Motion made by Plummer, seconded by Lawson, that the roster of the locals be immediately published in booklet or pamphlet form, and copies of the same be furnished free to the secretaries of the local unions.

Letters were read from Vincent St. John regarding the situation in Goldfield, where he expected the trouble would be settled during the coming week. He urged the necessity of immediately procuring an Italian organizer, and made some recommendations. Moved by Lawson, seconded by Stone, that the General Secretary be instructed to immediately take this matter up with Fellow-worker St. John, and make some arrangements for an Italian organizer to be sent to the field at once.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Varcari, Secretary of Local No. 363, San Francisco, Calif., stating that in the opinion of that local, Fellow-worker Eitor (who had been suggested as General Italian organizer) was not a sufficient good speaker in the Italian language to act in that capacity. A letter was also read from Fellow-worker Eitor, stating that there were various dialects in the language that he was not familiar with.

A committee of five of the Building Employees' Union appeared before the Local Advisory Board, and asked for assistance to build up their organization, as the time was ripe. They stated that one month's support would put the organization on a good foundation. Moved by Lawson and seconded by Stone, the request for a committee of the Building Employees' Union of Chicago be accepted to, and for one month the organizer whom they recommend be employed in that industry in the city of Chicago, and to report each week at general headquarters. Moved by Plummer, seconded by Lawson, that the request be granted.

Fellow-worker Ruffina, Secretary of the Italian Federation Local, appeared before the Board, showing them a number of Italian papers which were published in the statement of the I. W. W. had made an effort to purchase the organ of the Socialist Federation, and to make payments to Bartelli and Caroli. Fellow-worker Ruffina suggested that these statements be denied from headquarters. On motion of Lawson, seconded by Stone, the General Secretary was instructed to forward such a denial to the various papers which had published the charges.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Woznak of Buffalo, New York, enclosing a number of names to whom literature should be sent and urging the great necessity of having literature in Lithuanian, Hungarian, Slavish and Russian prepared for circulation among the mine workers.

Letters were read from Organizer Heslewood, of Portland, Oregon, regarding the closing up of the strike, and enclosing also a remittance, bringing the total sent to general headquarters up to \$613.00. Fellow-worker Heslewood characterized this strike as being the first in the world's history in which the headquarters came in "ahead of the game." He recommended that the money which had been left over from the strike fund and sent to general headquarters be used in organizing the lumber industry on the Pacific coast. Motion made by Simpson, seconded by Lawson, that the money sent in from Portland be devoted to the organizing of the lumber industry and that the organizers now employed there be continued. Carried.

A letter was read from Voluntary Organizer Wright, of Saxtonville, Mass., where he was organizing a local, and asking for literature and application blanks. He also stated that the whole district of textile workers was much interested in the principles of Industrial Unionism since the outcome of the Skowhegan strike. Secretary Trautmann was instructed to communicate with the local in that district regarding the organizing work of Fellow-worker Wright and to co-operate in the expense connected with such trip.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Hagwood, of Showhegan, Me., regarding the closing up of the strike, and stating that a financial statement was being prepared. Moved by Stone and seconded by Plummer, that Organizer French be instructed to immediately prepare a complete statement of receipts and expenditures made by him during the time of the strike, and to give same to the Skowhegan local; also to forward a copy of same to general headquarters.

A letter and report were read from Organizer Forberg, now in Pittsburg, Kansas. She stated that it was necessary to place an Italian organizer in the coal fields of that state and that the miners were in constant fear of revolt against the United Mine Workers, and were strongly objecting to the check-off system.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Yanniello, of the local in Old Forge, Pa., stating that Voluntary Organizer Woznak had been there for one week, incurring the expense of the local to the amount of \$35.00.

They suggested that part of these expenses should be placed to their credit on the books of the organization. Moved by Lawson and seconded by Stone, that one-half of the amount of expenses incurred by the local be placed to the credit of said local.

A letter and report were read from Organizer Cox, in which he visited two local unions in Springfield, Ill. In reply to the resolutions passed by the Advisory Board at its last week session, he stated that he considered that it would be advisable to keep an organizer in that district; but again suggested the necessity of making more extended propaganda.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Cole, approving of the minutes of the previous meeting of the Advisory Board.

A letter was read from Fellow-worker Hall, of New Orleans, La., outlining the conditions of the I. W. W. in the south, and stating valuable suggestions regarding the propaganda work in southern Louisiana.

A letter was read from Organizer Williams, of Portland, Oregon, regarding the Portland strike and how it was conducted; also containing the request for Finnish literature to be circulated along the Pacific coast.

A letter was read from Organizer Walk, replying to communication from headquarters regarding the advisability of an organizer going to Alaska. He realized that an organizer should be sent to that country and agreed to collect all the information he could on the matter when he arrived in Seattle.

A report was read from Organizer Fox, of Cincinnati, Ohio, where a number of meetings had been held, with an increased membership reported from Mixed Local No. 257.

Organizer Thompson reported that two other locals were under way for organizing in Jamestown, New York, and at the close of the week, he will be prepared to go to the New England states, as suggested in a previous meeting of the Advisory Board. He also reported that the wood workers' local of Jamestown was taking in a large number of workers in each meeting.

A letter was read from Asst. Secretary-Treasurer Haggert, who expects to leave Butte for Chicago in the next week of April.

demands of wage earners for organizers and where the field seems to be ripe to get them into the I. W. W.

Table with columns: Date, Description, Amount. Lists various expenses for organizers and locals from April 13th to April 20th, 1907.

Strike Notice: Workmen: Stay away from Bisbee, Ariz. The members of the Western Federation of Miners in that place are on strike against the mining companies for the abolition of the blacklist and discrimination against the union men.

Local Union Announcements: Local (Mixed) Union No. 67, Jersey City, meets every first and third Thursday in the month at Freitag's, corner Beacon and Central avenue.

WORKING CLASS ECONOMICS

Conducted by James P. Thompson

Lesson III Continued

[Note—"There is, however, something else required beyond the expression of the specific character of the labor of which the value of the linen consists."] Q. Human labor-power in motion, or human labor, creates value but is it itself value? A. "No."

Q. When occupying the position of equivalent in the equation of value, the coat ranks qualitatively as the equal of the linen, as something of the same kind because it is—what? A. "Value."

Q. In this position it is a thing in which we see nothing but value, or whose palpable bodily form represents value? A. "Yes."

Q. As equivalent of the linen in the value equation, it exists under this aspect alone, and counts, therefore, as what? A. "As embodied value, as a body that is value."

[Note—"A, for instance, cannot be 'your majesty' to B, unless at the same time, in B's eyes, assumes the bodily form of A, and, what is more, with every new father of the people, changes its features, hair and many other things besides."] Q. In the value equation, in which the coat is the equivalent of the linen, the coat offends as what? A. "As the form of value."

Q. The value of the commodity linen is expressed by what? A. "By the commodity coat—the value of one by the use-value of the other."

Q. As a use-value the linen is something quite different from the coat? A. "Yes."

Q. As value it is the same as the coat and now has the appearance of a coat? A. "Yes."

Q. Thus the linen acquires a value-form different from its physical form? A. "Yes."

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.

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.]

Be Patient and Work: A great many members of the I. W. W. seem to be disheartened because they can't organize the working class in a few short months and also because the capitalist class is making such a fight against us.

News from the Organizers: New locals and additions to old ones is the result of Organizer Forberg's work in Kansas. Twenty-six new members joined at Chicopee.

Industrialists Lend a Hand: In a recent difficulty between machinists of the International Association of Machinists and the American-British Ordnance Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., the former demanded a nine-hour day.

Tacoma Smeltermen: Local Union No. 160, of Tacoma, Wash., has decided to call for financial assistance for the striking smeltermen, whose story will be found in this number of THE BULLETIN.

Industrial Union Publications: The following newspapers, printed in six languages, are supporters of the Industrial Union movement, and as such are recommended to readers of the Industrial Union Bulletin:

Daily People, 2-6 New Reade St., New York, N. Y. Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade St., New York, N. Y. Graham County (Arizona) Advocate. People's Press, 111 Blue Island Ave., Chicago.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS National Office, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago

General headquarters is prepared to supply leaflets in the Japanese language at \$8 per thousand.

Organizer Cox reports great interest in the approaching I. W. W. meetings to be addressed by Daniel De Leon in the Bellevue district of Illinois.

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