

This Issue Contains Another Page in "The History;" Read it and Discern Truth from Falsehood.

# The Industrial Union Bulletin



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 26.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 24, 1907.

50c. a Year.

## False and Ridiculous Claims of the Fakers Again Exposed

Addressed Especially to Western Federation Men

The fakers of West Madison street are still doing what little they are able to in keeping up the delusion that they are the I. W. W. Notwithstanding (1) that a referendum vote of the membership of the organization was practically unanimous against them; (2) that the clique was abandoned by an overwhelming majority of the local unions and the members of the unions; (3) that they have at no time since the convention of 1906 had the support, financial or moral, of any number of former members of the I. W. W. exceeding 1,500; (4) that the alleged metal and machinery department was dissolved and disbanded by the remnant of its members last May; (5) that not a single one of the clique has been legally chosen to any position he holds; (6) that Sherman still calls himself "president" to illustrate, we presume, the farcical character of all their proceedings, since they had an "election" and chose one Kraft to that position; (7) that Sherman as recently as July 22, 1907, signed communications as "president," weeks after he had "reported" to the W. F. of M. convention that he had "retired," on account of his complete failure to fill the position with credit either to himself or the organization; (8) that there is at the present time nothing doing at 128 W. Madison street, that is nothing legitimate and made necessary by the existence of a labor organization, a condition which Hayward was made acquainted during his recent visit to Chicago; (9) that the monthly publication "The Industrial Worker," has died under the "brilliant" management of Mr. J. Faker Hannemann; (10) that the convention called by the reactionary clique for July 4 was a ridiculous failure, and its only result for the working class a faked report, notwithstanding all these facts, the clique still indulges in absurd attempts to make it appear that they constitute the I. W. W.

### DECEIVING THE WORKERS

The latest of these attempts is a characteristic example of the deception that has been practiced upon the working class, and especially upon the Western Federation of Miners since the second annual convention held in Chicago last year. We get our information from a letter sent by Hannemann to Frank Koralek, of Denver, who was formerly secretary of Local Union No. 76, which was suspended for cause a year ago and has since had no affiliation with the I. W. W., but still receives "official" communication from the tool of the clique. The letter in question is dated August 6th. It is a mixture of deceit and deliberate lies. It stamps the person who wrote it and those who sanction its circulation as entirely worthy of the confidence and support of every trimmer, faker and self-seeker in the labor and socialist movement.

The letter starts out with the statement that "It is now plain to the membership of the Industrial Workers of the World that the position taken by this office in the recent troubles with our organization was correct." No attempt is made to explain away the fact that the "position" was condemned absolutely by an almost unanimous vote of the members of the organization. Such an attempt the clique was discreet enough not to undertake. They have at no time put their reliance on truth and facts; facts and truth they have studiously evaded; not to clear up the issue; but to obscure it in a maze of falsification, has been their policy. Knowing as well as we do that their "position" by a referendum in which all who had a right to take part did so, was condemned and the work of the 1906 convention approved; knowing further that they have never had an organization to appeal to,

from the close of that convention to the present hour, they still have the impudence to claim that the "organization" has endorsed them. Knowing, as we know, that today in all the world there are not 1,500 real wage workers so entirely bereft of reason and smitten with the virus of pure-and-simple compromise, as to give support to a bunch of traders in working class interests, they have the effrontery to declare themselves exonerated from all blame, chuckling at the prospect that they will thereby get into their meshes a few more of the "suckers." But the membership of the Industrial Workers of the World have not so declared them. By the members they have been denounced and repudiated. This is a matter of record and capable of proof. Our records show it and their records would prove it. But it is proven beyond the shadow of a doubt to those who know the inside facts. The public evidence of their rout, evidences of the deceit they practice on the working class and the falsehoods they coin to "keep up appearances," are so numerous as scarcely to need mentioning.

### NOTHING DOING AT "148"

If it is "plain to the membership" that the "position" of the clique was "correct," it is up to somebody to explain why the same membership is not paying dues to, Sherman's secretary; why that same membership allowed "The Industrial Worker" to die; why it has been impossible for the clique to maintain any organizing staff in the field; why the office force has been cut down to "Hannemann from New York" and an office girl; why the office girl and "Hannemann from New York" have "nothing to do"; why the recent "convention" (!) was such a frost as to wither the hopes of its "promoters" and paralyze all their efforts except the propensity for lying.

Without understanding the terms he used in the letter, the writer proceeds: "The Trautmann-De Leon element were entirely in the wrong in verbally charging individuals with wrong doing without any foundation or proof." Probably this is Hannemann's humor; it certainly is not true. Every charge made against members of the clique is a matter of record in cold type (see the proceedings of the Second Annual Convention and the files of the *Industrial Union Bulletin*.) The proof of the charges is as abundant as the charges themselves are numerous. Not one of the charges has been refuted. Aside from the stenographic report of the last I. W. W. convention, we have published affidavits and other documentary proof which has carried conviction to the minds of thousands.

In an effort to bolster up a losing game and discredit the 114 delegates to the W. F. of M. convention who favored the regular and bona fide I. W. W., the letter says: "A number of delegates who voted in favor of affiliating with the Trautmann element stated that they voted that way because they were instructed to do so by their local union, and having heard the true facts their local unions will in turn repudiate the Trautmann-De Leon outfit." This statement is an insult to the intelligence of the nearly 12,000 members of the W. F. of M. who were represented by the 114 delegates. That element of nearly 12,000 included the men in the W. F. of M. of whom St. John, Ryan, Heslewood, Rawlings and others we might name are types. They are revolutionary unionists; they are men who are always at it for the cause that has no worse enemies than those who seek to use it for pecuniary purposes or to aggrandize their own importance.

### TRICK OF AN IMPOSTOR

But it is when the scribbler for the defeated clique comes to clinch

his "appeal" that the honest reader stands amazed at the audacity of this impostor from New York. We quote this portion of the letter in full:

"The Mining Department of the I. W. W.—the W. F. of M.—have in their 15th annual convention initiated the calling of a convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., on October 1, 1907, and, due to the facts that the Trautmann-De Leon outfit has been repudiated by the Mining Department and that we have expelled them from the I. W. W. and that the courts have given us the right to use the name, seal and label of the I. W. W. and that we are in possession of all the books, records, seal and complete office outfit, it is clearly demonstrated that the Trautmann-De Leon outfit will not be admitted to the October 1st convention; on the other hand, we will be represented in the October 1st convention. (sic)"

From the above it will be seen that the fakers deliberately try to deceive the workers to whom the letter is addressed by representing that the W. F. of M. is the mining department of the reactionary clique calling itself the I. W. W. This is the way the bunch has of investigating the "recent troubles" for those who do not investigate for themselves; then after its investigation it proceeds to report upon its own findings, all of which are at variance with the facts in the case. The letter is not written for members of the W. F. of M., but for gadgets whom they hope to catch as dues payers.

The facts in relation to the W. F. of M. are these: The former mining department of the I. W. W. suspended itself, or was suspended by the action of its executive board in December, 1906, since which time it has not been in any sense a part of the organization, because that action necessarily involved the repudiation of the authority of the general executive board of the I. W. W. and deprived the organization of the moral and financial support of the former mining department. We of the I. W. W. have made no claims that the W. F. of M. was a part of the organization since the act of last December. The fakers of Madison street have always claimed it, or at least attempted to attach the W. F. of M. as tail-feathers to their lean and emaciated body. No medicine the poor thing has had to take has been as bitter as the failure of the W. F. of M. convention to endorse "the position taken by this office in the recent troubles." The invalid counted not only on such endorsement, but also on a big check to pay its debts. But the convention would endorse nothing emanating from Madison street, despite the ardent longings of Mr. Mahoney that it would do so, and there has been wailing and lamentation ever since. True, that convention did not, as a whole, favor the regular I. W. W. No communication went from this office asking for an endorsement. We knew from the beginning of the "recent troubles" that the revolutionary union element in the W. F. of M. was always with us. It was quite unnecessary for that element to adopt resolutions at Denver to convince us. But even now the Madison street clique is frantically trying to hold on to the tail-feathers. It isn't even cognizant of its defeat, but expects to have its plumage fully restored at a conference here in Chicago next October.

### PRATTLE OF A FAKER

The claim that "we have expelled them (meaning us) from the I. W. W." is the harmless prattle of a faker who does not want his readers to know that the court denied their right to expel anybody and found specifically that Wm. E. Trautmann was the regular, legal and acting secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W.

The court also gave us the "right to use the name, seal and label of the I. W. W.," but aside from that we have a right derived from an overwhelming majority of the members of the organization—and we are using them in the interest of revolutionary unionism and the working class.

It is true that the reactionary clique is in possession of the books, records and office outfit, but they got possession by forcible seizure and the employment of hired slugs. It is also true that we are in possession of books, records, seal and office outfit, made possible by the loyalty and sacrifice of thousands of workers throughout the land. Further, it is true that the books, records and office outfit of Madison street is a closed record and dead stock, the evidences of a corpse, while the books and records in Rush Temple bristle with the evidences of a living, active, resourceful organization. We may have been "repudiated" by a bunch of "labor leaders" of the Sherman-Mahoney stripe, but we have, on the other hand, been vindicated by the workers themselves, which is to us of far greater importance. The old "Industrial Worker" is dead, killed by the clique, but the new *Industrial Union Bulletin* lives, with a circulation of 7,000 per week, or three times that of the old monthly. We have not the support, as we ought to have, of the W. F. of M., but we have that of nearly 30,000 Industrial Unionists who are for the unity of the working class but will, if necessary, stand alone for a principle.

### OUR RIGHT DERIVED FROM MEMBERS

The fact that the fakers have possession of a seal and an office outfit (or what is left of it) may be a "demonstration" that they will be "admitted" to the October 1st convention, and we admit that if that convention is to be manipulated in the interest of anti-revolutionary unionism and fakery in the labor movement, they clearly belong there.

But as to whether the I. W. W. will be represented in the October convention, the decision rests not with the Madison street clique but with the convention of the I. W. W. There will positively be no compromise on our part. If we go in, which we shall probably not do, it will be only on the express condition that we are recognized as the Industrial Workers of the World. If we go in it will be on the further condition that the Madison street clique be excluded. We will never sit in conference with a bunch of reactionaries whose conception of working class interests and the labor movement is so thoroughly debased and commercialized. Not for one single moment have we been in doubt as to our position since last year's convention. Not for a moment have we wavered in contemplating the probable attitude of the W. F. of M. at any point. If the W. F. of M. can by a few acting officers be swung against the revolutionary working class movement, that is a misfortune; but we shall not swing backward, though the miners were ten thousand times ten thousand strong. We stand for the principles enunciated by the founders of the movement—the signers of the Manifesto.

### LOYALTY TO MANIFESTO

We write in no spirit of defiance; we are making no threats; but the part we had in the "recent troubles" and our loyalty to the movement which others attempted to destroy, gives us a right to be heard. That right we shall exercise in the interest first of the movement, and to that all other interests shall be subservient. We are loyal to the spirit and letter of the Manifesto which called us into being, and to the two conventions that followed it. But over and above all conventions and

constitutions we are loyal to the workers who listened to the call for revolutionary unity on the industrial field and who have made unmeasured sacrifices in order that the Industrial Workers of the World might blaze the way to emancipation from the slavery of capitalist industry. Their efforts and their sacrifices were made in the face of the bitterest opposition of the master class, and they have been confronted with the persistent and insolent antagonism of those who should have been friends but whose sublime gall and effrontery must have won the applause of all the devils in the warmest sections of hell.

As men and revolutionists, let us be frank: What, may we ask, are the proletarian revolutionists of America to think when they find that they are not only grossly lied about and maligned in an official report of the Socialist party to the Congress now in session at Stuttgart, but that prominent members of that party who were also of the number who signed Manifesto, now find it necessary for some unfathomable reason—unless it be a political one—to seal their lips and for nearly a whole year remain deaf, dumb and blind to the organization and movement which they were in part instrumental in promoting and to which they gave enthusiastic support.

### WHAT ARE WE TO UNDERSTAND

We challenge them to speak as men and revolutionists. To do so it is not necessary to wait for a conference or convention. The occasion to speak is not next year or next month; it is here and now, and the opportunity is presented in the columns of this paper. We throw our space wide open to them. Let them at least explain their silence in the paper established by the revolutionary industrial unionists of America. The writer of these lines may know, in part, why certain of the signers of the Manifesto are silent and non-committal. But what do the thousands of revolutionary industrial unionists, in the W. F. of M. and I. W. W. local unions, know of the causes for the paralysis of activity which is to them so apparent? Why should the workers be left to conjecture and false conclusions, if there is any information or argument to dispel their doubts and misgivings? Do the former advocates of revolutionary unionism propose to leave the workers to arrive at false conclusions? Are they indifferent to the consequences of continued silence? Do they seriously propose to let the workers conclude that they accept the malicious falsifications of the Madison street clique and the Socialist party clique and endorse the unscrupulous and

dishonest methods of both, in the entirely fatuous belief that "harmony" and "unity" will thereby be promoted?

Are they willing that their silence shall be construed by the proletarian revolutionists of America as their individual condemnation of the I. W. W.? We are nearly 30,000 strong, do you, the signers of the Manifesto, want to have it understood by your silence that loyalty to revolutionary principles and a revolutionary organization is a crime, that fakery and denial of revolutionary principles are virtues? Are we to understand that a revolutionary vision obscured by personal likes or dislikes, individual loves or hatreds, is the correct sight for a revolutionist? Is this that we call "revolution" merely a pastime, or is it real working class business?

This issue can't be settled by evasion. The issue now is this:

Where do you stand as men and revolutionists? It is upon this point that we Industrial Unionists of the I. W. W., denying all connection with any others claiming the name, it is upon this that we want information. With no desire to put any man in a false position, we are, nevertheless, making history. To get it straight, to be sure that the record reflects truly the events, as well as the attitudes of individuals, this is our desire.

### LET THE DUMB SPEAK

Where do you stand as man and revolutionists?

To the members of the Western Federation of Miners a few words, then we are through: Those of you who have followed closely the reports from the I. W. W. on the one side and the Madison street clique on the other, are aware of the despicable methods adopted by the latter and every one of their defenders; you know that whatever charges have been made against members of that clique, have not been mere verbal statements, but supported in every instance by documentary proof; you know that the W. F. of M. is not now a part of the I. W. W., or an auxiliary of the Madison street clique; you know that the clique has no following to speak of, outside a few reactionary members of the W. F. of M.; you know that the "recent troubles" could not have arisen without adequate cause; you know that the cause that procured the "troubles" was adequate and we leave with you, and with all enlightened and progressive workers in the country, the final adjudication of the case, with this assurance, that whatever path you may follow the Industrial Workers of the World will stick to its revolutionary program and purpose, and that we will "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

### Voluntary Fund

J. Hanton, Schenectady, N. Y.	5.00
R. J. Smith, Minneapolis	5.00
Brewery Workers' Union 125, Lawrence, Mass.	5.00
J. H. Sanderson, Victorville, Cal.	5.00
Br. 4, L. U. No. 95	1.35
L. Ballhaus	1.00
Brewery Workers' Union, Lawrence, Mass.	5.00
L. U. No. 1, Schenectady, N. Y.	50.00
Miners' Union, Burke, Idaho	25.00
C. Sewell	1.00
L. U. No. 222, Spokane, Wash.	5.00
C. H. Miller	1.00
A. Simpson	1.00
Ed. Conway	10.00
L. U. No. 125, Denver	5.00
F. Koch	.75
G. Franklin	1.00
E. Williams	2.00
W. Weiss	6.00
M. Postlewait	.50
L. U. 250, Canton, O.	1.00
R. Richardson	5.00
L. U. 307, St. Paul	2.75
P. Colditz	1.50
L. U. 328, London, Ont.	1.00
A. Simpson	1.00
Ed. Conway	10.00

### Slander Snake Scotched

Portland, Ore., Aug. 10, 1907.  
We have been informed by Fellow-worker Herbert F. Shaw, of Tonopah, Nevada, that the report was being circulated in Tonopah that Fellow-worker Fred Heslewood left Portland with \$500.00 of the strike funds.  
We, Local 98, I. W. W., of the City of Portland, denounce the above report as false from beginning to end. Neither did Heslewood leave Portland until the strike was over, nor did he steal any funds when he did go.

We also denounce the originators and the circulation of said report as character assassins and low, cheap capitalist flunkies.  
We further assert to whom it may concern, that we have the utmost confidence in the integrity of Fellow-worker Heslewood and we believe that he is utterly incapable of betraying the working class in any way.

(Signed)

J. D. SMITH, Secretary.  
EUGENE KRAUSS,  
D. W. ROBINSON,  
Committee.

Branch No. 1 of Local 113, Bridgeport, Conn., has expelled from membership James Hill, charged with acting as a strike breaker while his fellow workers were out on strike at the A. T. & S. Co.'s works.

The strike of clothes pressers at St. Louis, announced in The Bulletin last week, has been won and the strikers return to work on terms entirely satisfactory to them.

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Chicago, August 24, 1907.

From an Illinois miner, member of the U. M., which employs the mine owners to collect its membership dues, we have received a check-off ticket which illustrates the methods approved by John Mitchell for robbing the miners of this state. The items appearing on this ticket are as follows:

45 tons coal ..... \$22.95  
11 feet yardage ..... 6.82  
Earnings ..... \$90.77  
Deductions ..... 7.77  
Net amt. due ..... \$22.00

Smithing ..... \$0.77  
Powder ..... 5.25  
1 per cent ..... 20  
Shot firing ..... 1.05  
Dues collected ..... .50  
\$7.77

A press dispatch from Telluride, Colo., says: "The Smuggler-Union Mining Company, General Bulkeley Wells of Denver, general superintendent, one of the largest mining corporations in this district, has abolished the card system that has been in vogue at the mine and mills of that company since the big strike of 1903. The announcement that the Smuggler-Union has decided to abolish the card system was made by General Wells himself, and it came like a thunderclap from a clear sky. General Wells has been a most bitter foe of union mine labor and of the Western Federation of Miners in the West."

President Wilmut, of the American Tube and Stamping Co., Bridgeport, Conn., has made an offer to settle the strike with the I. W. W. employees at the big works in that city. He was willing to concede all demands made, except an increase of wages. The strikers, most of them Hungarians, declined the offer and are determined to win better pay as well as improved conditions in other respects. They voted overwhelmingly to stay out for the increase.

We have received from Butte, Mont., a report that Butte Miners' Union No. 1 has voted against the proposition of the W. F. M. convention to hold a sort of peace conference at Chicago. October 12 is perhaps just as well that the miners make it unanimous; obviously there will be as many revolutionists in the country the day after as the day before it is called to meet. So why meet at all?

The reports from the Stuttgart Congress printed elsewhere in this paper are taken from the Chicago Tribune. They are not reliable as to every detail, but are the best procurable until we can hear from our own delegate. The Daily Socialist of Chicago printed the first of these cables, with the name of Morris Hillquist cut out of the "prominent delegates."

The exact date is not yet known, but some time in September the motion for a new trial for Preston and Smith, at Goldfield, Nevada, will be argued and the grounds of appeal against Vincent will also then be disposed of. The case of Preston and Smith will undoubtedly result favorably to the accused when it is reoperead.

The story put in circulation by Petriella in the Minnesota mining district that the I. W. W. is the S. L. P. and that "both" are attempting to break up the miners' unions, is false. We can't devote space to a thing like Petriella, but the story has not a shred of truth in it.

Progress in England

E. J. B. Allen writes us from London, England, as follows:  
"A conference was held in Birmingham on the 3d and 4th of this month (August) to consider ways and means of forming a national organization of the various local bodies of Advocabale. A most successful conference was held, at which delegates were present representing Birmingham, Bradford, Edinburgh, Dundee, Falkirk, Glasgow, Leith, Reading, London, Woolwich, North Kent, Sheffield, etc. Everything points to a rapid spread of I. U. principles, and one of the chief things decided by conference was, on the national organization being fairly established, to publish a paper to advocate our views, to be called 'The Industrial Unionist.'"

Socialist and Labor Congress

(Cable Report to Chicago Tribune.)  
Stuttgart, Aug. 18.—For the first time a great international socialist congress is meeting on German soil. The visiting delegates were given a great reception in a special room in the railway station, draped with red and adorned with evergreens. The streets from the station to the meeting hall were decorated with flags, red being the predominant color.  
There assembled 886 delegates. Germany sent 300, England 130, France 90, Australia 80, and Russia, Switzerland, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria,

Roumania, Sweden, Holland, the United States, Argentina, South Africa, Australia, and Japan sent smaller numbers. The most important delegates are considered to be Hyndman of England, Bebel and Singer of Germany, Dr. Adler of Austria, Ferris of Italy, Jaures and Vaillant of France, Greulich of Switzerland, Axelrod and Plechanoff of Russia, Auselade and Van der Velde of Belgium, Van Kol and Troelstra of Holland, Branting of Sweden, and Hillquist of America.  
The congress, which will sit for a week, will consider questions of international conflicts, the relations between political parties and INDUSTRIAL WORKERS and emigration. Journalists are admitted to the meetings.

One of the questions which the congress leaders consider the most important is immigration and emigration of workers. The Amsterdam congress considered two resolutions dealing with this, one rejecting all legislative measures tending to hinder the entrance of alien workmen, but opposing the importation of workmen for sweating purposes, and the other presented by the Dutch, American, and Australian delegates, enjoining on the party opposition the importation of negroes and Chinamen. The Amsterdam congress reached no decision and referred the whole matter to the next congress for further examination.

The chief event today was Bebel's speech. He said that the men enrolled in socialist syndicates in 1907 numbered 1,800,000. Herr Bebel then referred to the strong representation of the socialist party in the United States and in congress. He mentioned the "scandalous" prosecution of Haywood in Idaho, where, he said, the capitalist classes had done everything possible to convict him, but after all he had been brilliantly acquitted. In conclusion Herr Bebel expressed the hope that this conference would do better than the one still sitting at The Hague, which would bring forth a most ridiculous mouse, which would probably be still born.

This afternoon there was a gigantic mass-meeting in the fields at Cronstadt, a suburb of Stuttgart, 10,000 socialists being present. The meeting was unparalleled in the history of social democracy. The dense, orderly crowd gathered around six draped platforms, whence they were addressed by their leaders. In a never ending stream came orderly processions of different trade unions and guilds with bands playing and with banners bearing inscriptions reading:

"Eight hours' work, eight hours' play, eight hours' rest," and "Long live international solidarity."  
Stuttgart, August 19.—In the international socialist congress today a resolution was submitted by Herr Bebel and some of the French delegates against militarism. It proposes to resist all armaments, but should war be inevitable, the socialist shall exert all their efforts to the bringing about of a speedy end to the war. A French amendment to the resolution insists that general strikes and even revolution shall be resorted to in order to prevent war.

Universal brotherhood had a setback almost from the start, when M. Herve crossed swords with Herr Bebel. The French delegate's resolution advocating desertion and revolt by soldiers to prevent war was discussed by Bebel. He called the anti-militarist propaganda in France would, if successful, endanger peace. German military men, he said, were watching it with close interest, and a disorganized army in France would inevitably attract a strong opponent.

M. Herve's position amounted to the view that it was all one whether France conquered Germany or Germany France. "If you took that position, Monsieur," said Bebel, addressing Herve, "your own people would trample you under foot."  
He added that the German social democrats were all opposed to militarism and always combated it in the reichstag. They wanted military armament only as far as it was necessary, and in the most democratic form, but they would not be driven into a course which would endanger the life of the whole party.

Herve taunted Bebel with vaunting the value of the 3,000,000 German socialist votes. What, he asked, would the German social democrats do if Prussian bayonets were turned against the Russian revolutionists? He supposed they would talk of the moral effect of their 3,000,000 votes. What would they do about the Morocco affair?  
Herve declared that he had never heard anything worth hearing from Bebel, Herve said:  
"The fatherland is a milch cow for capitalists and a sumpstomper for the proletarians, for which they really have no need to get their heads broken."  
Other speakers than Herve declared that the German social democratic party was merely a benevolent institution, a systematic "aying machine, which wanted to conquer the world with balloons."  
"What will you do when German soldiers are sent to bolster up the czar's throne?" he asked, "or when Prussia invades France? What will you do?" he repeated, turning to Bebel, emphasizing the "you." He reminded Bebel that the latter was imprisoned in a fortress in 1871, but had become a bourgeois and was now afraid of the German government.

Herr Bebel angrily shouted: "We can stand ten years more imprisonment than the French anti-militarists!"

Tacoma Strike Ended

The end has come at last, as the strike was voted off August 12. There has been a gang of weak-kneed boys trying to put this strike on the bum for the last three months; but they did not expect until most all the good "union men" had left town. Last night, August 12, they forced the motion to call the strike off, and won.  
After the strike was called off, what the men that remained true to the last, "S," supported a motion to disband and send everything to headquarters, as we believed that the money which we have received from the locals of the United States would be handed without "doses" by the same boys which would be left here. I am satisfied that it was members of W. O. W. and the I. O. O. F. that done the dirty work.  
I tried to telegraph this morning, but the girl asked me what kind of a union

man I was to want to send a message over a *dead wire*. I had to take the road and be satisfied to send the news by mail. I never thought of the telegraphers' strike; was busy with our own troubles.  
For the last three months the gang here has had no interest; they would not take an active part in the affairs of the union. It was almost impossible to get any of them to hold any of the offices.

I consider this strike a failure, as the company does not recognize the I. W. W., but they will always remember that there is such an organization in existence.  
The company has raised wages 15 cents an eight hour night hours but the officers are all blacklisted. "A damn good thing."  
Me for a boxcar just as soon as we get things in shape. We will send money and charter and books just as soon as possible.  
The last of donations received by No. 545:  
No. 206, I. W. W., Brooklyn, N. Y. \$2.00  
No. 179, W. F. of M., Olinthouse, Nev. .... 10.00  
No. 195, I. W. W., Youngstown, .. 5.00  
C. D. Robinsons' council of 106 .. . 5.00  
Mixed, Tacoma ..... .50  
FRANK EWING.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD

MINUTES OF THE LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD, AUGUST 16, 1907. PRESENT: P. H. LAW, S. J. FORBERG, H. STONE, A. SIMPSON.

Charter application was received from Store Workers of Detroit, Michigan. A letter was read from Secy Glanz of Industrial Council of Paterson, N. J., stating that during the recent strike of the locomotive builders the Industrial Council of Paterson had advanced \$100 to the strikers. As result of the numerous strikes in Paterson during the past six months, the council was of the opinion that they should be credited by headquarters for \$100, the amount which they had given to the locomotive builders. The general secretary was instructed to write particulars about the strike and award the Paterson locals with general headquarters, and explain why the demand can only be complied with under certain conditions.

A letter was read from Secretary Yates of Local 157 of New Bedford, Mass., asking in behalf of the local that C. L. Weibert, a Polish fellow-worker, be given a voluntary organizer's credential, as they wish to send Fellow-worker Weibert to Chicopee, Mass., to work as organizer among the Polish members of the local. The general secretary was instructed to forward the necessary credentials. A letter was read from J. Kreider of Collinsville, Ill., asking if St. John or some other speaker on industrial unionism could be sent to Chicago on Labor Day in that town. The general secretary stated that he wrote to Fellow-worker Kreider stating that it would be impossible for St. John to be there on that date and suggested that they take Organizer Forberg as speaker on the subject.

A letter was read from J. D. Smith, secretary of Local 92 of Portland, Ore., stating that he was instructed by the Local to write that they did not consider Organizer Ertor a member of the local necessary qualifications as national organizer, and also giving the opinion that an expression should be had from the membership where a fellow-worker has labored before he is given credentials as national organizer.

The general secretary was instructed to inform Local 92 that the Local Advisory Board held the same opinion as they did themselves; that is, that no organizer should be appointed without knowing the membership where he belongs. In Organizer Ertor's case, he had been highly recommended in San Francisco, and in that city and other places had done excellent work for the I. W. W. The protest against his appointment was very indefinite, but if more explicit charges should be made they would be fully considered.

Reports and letters were received from Organizer Ertor from Vancouver, B. C., in which he showed the sale of German social democratic papers for \$30.00, and expense account for the week was \$13.45, and forwarded the balance to headquarters. He expressed the opinion that in a short time he will be able to do a great deal to help the organization financially.

A letter was read from Organizer Walsh from Nome, Alaska, dated July 31st. He stated that he was leaving Nome the following day and expected to be back in September 1st. He stated that he had secured enough names for a mixed local and would organize them before leaving.  
A letter was read from W. H. Thomas of Buena Vista, Pa., including a bill as expenses for organizing meetings last May amounting to \$5.50. As the matter had been before the board before and favorably passed, the general secretary was instructed to pay the same amount.  
A letter was read from E. R. Markley from Youngstown, Ohio, regarding the Labor Day celebration to be held in that city and urging that the I. W. W. do everything possible to have St. John and Haywood present as speakers. Local 195 was taking an active interest in the matter, and if the speakers could be obtained, the affair would be one of the greatest gatherings ever held in that State.

The general secretary read a circular which he had prepared and sent to the various locals regarding finances and taking up subscriptions for the daily stenographic reports of the proceedings of the third convention. Circular was approved.

Handbook in Italian

The "Handbook and Analysis of the Preamble" has been printed in Italian and will be sent at about cost price to any address—8 cents per copy.  
Also in Italian we have the "Address to Miners," a sixteen-page pamphlet, at cost price, \$1.25 per hundred; single copy, 3 cents.  
Canadian and foreign subscriptions to The Bulletin, One Dollar a year.

Competition and Exploitation in the Railway Service

BY WM. J. PINKERTON

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A careful consideration given to the use of the two simple words, "competition" and "exploitation," is all that should be necessary for the average thinking worker to trace the causes of the oppression of his fellow-worker. The president of one of the modern concerns commonly known as trusts or consolidation of interests might be a "whole-souled" good fellow to find him at his home in the evening, smoking his pipe or cigar; the back door of his domicile might border on the back yard of one of the employes of the corporation whose interests he represents. They might meet in the evening as Tom and Bill to chat over old times and new conditions, as frequently occurs where promotion is rapid, especially on railways. Their wives may lean on the gate post exchanging ideas in the culinary department, while the husbands chat about the philanthropy of certain institutions, prospective and otherwise, in process of formation by the so-called philanthropic departments of the trusts in railway combination, giving little or no consideration to the facts that the establishment of these so-called philanthropies are the first steps in the interest of industrial slavery as proposed by the industrial lords who have already erected bars in the form of age limits, physical examinations, etc. to prevent the worker from quitting his position and from securing a position in which he can rest on his laurels. The worker in the morning presents a new scene; the worker with his overalls and dinner pail leaves his home, his face turned toward the railroad yards, where he goes to perform some duty that keeps the wheels of progress revolving; perhaps he may be a yard clerk, switch tender, switchman or engineman. If one of these, he is only a cog in a wheel that keeps on making the traffic of a nation. He knows no cessation from toil on account of the inclemencies of the season. He knows no regular hours for rest or food. In storm and sunshine, night and day, every minute risking life and limb, he can be found at his post, performing his part in the functions that relieve the great marts of commerce of the traffic gathered there, sending it pulsating across the continent through the various arteries known as trunk or main lines.

The president leaves his home, his face turned toward one of the modern sky-scrapers lighted by electricity, heated by steam. He had been a worker and was promoted. He had been faithful to the corporation interests. He had a pull. He had rendered a good account of his stewardship in all minor details from yard clerk to president. He had learned the art of securing for the corporation that employed him the greatest possible returns at the least possible expense. When wages were increased in any department he had a knack of reducing the operating expenses as a whole, with the one result that his services were eagerly sought after by the great financiers as a capable manager. He is now surrounded by a new atmosphere. The fire of exploitation is tingling through his veins. In his steam-heated office he no longer reflects his own will, but that of the corporation. At 8 a. m. he ceased to be the friend of his former fellow-worker and became the soulless representative of a soulless aggregation, and through his grinding of the worker, as will be demonstrated, he becomes a fiend incarnate, driving thousands of workers to destitution, prostitution and suicide.

This oppression of officialdom against labor is brought about through a comparison of records and a publication of the same, with the one natural result that every man from the railway president to the section boss is put into a state of rivalry or competition against some other individual holding similar positions; as a result many high wage positions are abolished for the purpose of reducing operating expenses and the experienced worker's place is filled by a cheaper grade, who, through inexperience, is the cause, in a great many instances, of the sacrifice of human lives. What does "high finance" care about human life, so long as the dividends are increased?

Years ago railway managers were of a different grade from what they are today. Their main object was to increase traffic and reduce wages, appropriating everything that they possibly could to their own use, as in the case of Schultz and Oaks of the Northern Pacific, when millions of dollars were reported stolen. The facts were at that time that any official who could not carry his quota of "dead men" was not considered by his fellow-officialdom as worthy of consideration. The result was that progress was delayed and interrupted by enforced strikes and lockouts, a state of affairs which would not be countenanced by the great combines on the part of their managers of the present time. The workers are now dealt with diplomatically, the up-to-date manager meeting and treating with him as a supposed equal, granting an individual increase, at the same time leaving loopholes whereby the earning capacity of a given worker is increased, reducing the profit here and there, thereby reducing the operating expenses as a whole.

A knowledge of the foregoing facts brought to the forefront such men as the Hills, Morgans, Harrimans, etc. These financiers, through taking a personal interest in their respective properties, perfected a system that exploits every man from the general manager to the lowest worker, by bringing each into competition not only with others in the same capacity, but also against himself. The general result being this: exploitation of the worker depending on good results, aided in abolishing positions subordinate to his and in bringing all officials under him into competition against themselves through making a comparison of monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and yearly reports, it being constantly quoted for them by those higher in authority that the hours consumed in handling a given amount of traffic for a stated month or a given year is higher than the corresponding month of the year past. The result is that every avenue of expense, no matter how infinitesimal it may appear or what the prospective cost may be in human life, the word goes forth, as shown in the following "bulletin," that operating expenses must be reduced:

"To all Train Masters and Yard Masters:  
"Gentlemen:—The management is again severely criticizing the large amount of overhauling the engines of the Chicago Terminal in yard supervision, and the general manager feels satisfied that sufficient attention is not being paid to the Chicago Terminal through the lack of proper service of our train masters and yard masters.  
"The question of getting all the engines possible on the pit, avoiding the dinner hour, going away with the immense amount of overtime that is accruing on the Chicago Terminal, is something that will have to be taken hold of promptly and given attention until a permanent improvement is made.  
"Let the matter have your personal attention; do not lose sight of it at any time, and let us see just what we can do in this direction.  
"Yours truly,  
"General Manager."

To illustrate: If a yard master on a line of railway is working a larger quota of engines to handle traffic than that of a similar worker at another point, it is speedily brought to his attention and an explanation asked for, with instructions that he must reduce the operating expenses. The pressure, with instructions that his own expenses is also brought to bear on the general superintendent of motive power, and by him in turn on his master mechanics, both general and division. A curtailment in the uses of fuel, oil, waste was demanded, and resulted in engines being brought into competition against themselves, the amount of oil, waste and fuel being credited to them monthly according to the number of miles made by the engine in their charge. Not according to the number of miles made, but by the engine in their charge. This was a system of exploitation that was just emerging from its embryonic state to full maturity, a great many engineers, in order to make a record for themselves, would obtain fat and reduce it for lubricating purposes, thereby destroying the actual benefits that it was hoped to derive from such tests. But the abuse of valve oil for cleansing purposes ceased and a great saving resulted in the use of engine oil and coal, the fireman making a record for himself by studying combustion.

The result is that after a number of years of exploitation engineers are allowed a stated number of pints of oil to a given number of miles, any amount used in excess of regular allowance to be accounted for. This system, so far as it relates to the saving of material, is creditable, although it sometimes results in injury to the machine; the worker competing against himself, which results in the cutting of valves, pins, etc., sometimes loss of property and lives. So it can be safely said that "competition and exploitation" exercised by the highest authority of the great consolidation of interests is no respecter of persons, from as already stated, "president to the lowest worker." And while the worker shoulders without a protest his ever increasing burdens, accepting as balm for his wounds a few cents in increased wages, he does not realize the great mental strain that this comparison of reports is exacting from officials who are the financiers of the great concerns.

A complete display of their financial abilities is rendered in the various investors' guides issued in Wall street, New York, and Lombard street, London. One of these guides is known as "Poor's Manual." These guides are created for the benefit of prospective investors in railway property. They need not the amount of business handled as well as the operating expenses of the property concerned and the actual cost of the handling of freight per ton and of passengers per mile, describing minutely where a reduction in operating is made, even to the giving of an illustration, in "Poor's Manual," as to where a saving had been made by the abolition of a brakeman on passenger train, substituting in his place a negro porter at a smaller salary.

To have competition there must be more than one manager, and one of these managers must be the most extravagant, and upon him pressure is brought to bear to remind him that he must show an improvement. Which means a reduction in operating expenses. Wages must be clipped here, salaries reduced there, hours cut off where workers are paid on the hourly basis and the same amount of work performed in the reduced hours; all of which the manager strains every nerve to accomplish, knowing that if successful he will have placed a feather in his cap as a financier and established his record as a manager.

(Continued Next Week.)

I. W. W. LEAFLETS

Leaflets in English, p. r. 1,000—  
Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50  
The Textile Industry ..... 1.50  
Food Stuff Industry ..... 1.50  
Metal and Machinery Industry ..... 1.50  
Story of a New Labor Union 1.50

Leaflets in Italian ..... 3.00  
" " Swedish ..... 3.00  
" " Polish ..... 3.00  
" " Finnish ..... 3.00  
" " Slavonian ..... 3.00  
" " Croatian-Dalmatian 4.00  
" " German ..... 4.00

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners... 10.00  
Japanese must be ordered from J. S. Bates, 200 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION  
English, (per 100) ... 5.00  
Italian, " ..... 5.00  
French, " ..... 5.00  
German, " ..... 5.00

NOTE.—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office have the postage of express charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN  
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LEARN WHAT IT IS

To know what Industrial Unionism is you must read what it really means to your friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. The following are recommended to workmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is:

Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c  
Constitution of the I. W. W., 5c  
Report of Secretary Trautmenn, 5c  
"Industrial Unionism," 2c, 5c,  
"Darwing Question of Trades Unionism," by R. De Lora, 5c  
"Address on I. W. W. Preamble," by R. De Lora, 5c  
Sent to any address, prepaid, for 25c

WM. E. TRAUTMANN  
212 BUSH TEMPLE  
CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

Industrial Union HANDBOOK

Gives an outline of the Structure of Industrial Unionism and Analysis of the Preamble. Very useful in arriving at an understanding of the form of organization of the

Industrial Workers of the World

Price, postpaid, 10 cts. Special rates on large orders.

The Industrial Workers of the World has but one general office in Chicago, located in the Bush Temple, North Clark Street; it has no connection with any claimants to the name and repudiates any and all claims made by them.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

General Headquarters

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

I submit herewith Financial Statement for the months of February, March, April, May, June, July and August, 1907, to be continued weekly until completed. The report covers the regular revenues of the office, donations, etc. Any errors found herein should be promptly reported to the undersigned, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen. Sec. Treas. I. W.

FEBRUARY RECEIPTS.

Table listing February receipts from various industrial unions and individuals, including amounts and descriptions.

Table listing receipts from various industrial unions and individuals, including amounts and descriptions.

Table listing receipts from various industrial unions and individuals, including amounts and descriptions.

Continued on page 4

Financial Statement—Continued

Table with multiple columns listing financial transactions, including subscriptions, contributions, and organizational costs for various industrial unions.

Table listing 'APRIL RECEIPTS' from various industrial unions, detailing the amount received from each.

WORKING CLASS ECONOMICS
Conducted by James P. Thompson

LESSON IX (CONTINUED).
Q. Does the direct barter of products attain the elementary form of the relative expression of value?
A. "It does in one respect, but not in another."

their own commodities to those of others, and exchange them on a large scale, without different kinds of commodities belonging to different owners being exchangeable for, and equated as values to, one and the same special article?

Shall The Miners Always Be Slaves?
Eight Pages in English \$4.00 Per 1,000
Twelve Pages in Italian \$8.00 Per 1,000
SEND FOR IT

CALL FOR THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION.

In pursuance of constitutional provisions, and in accordance with the decision of the convention of 1906, the Third Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will be held in the City of Chicago, beginning Monday, September 16th.
The hall in which the convention will assemble will be announced hereafter.

50 Cents a Year; 25 Cents for Six Months
Send your subscription for THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN to WM. E. TRAUTMANN, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and fill out this blank.