

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 27.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 31, 1907.

50c. a Year.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR AND SOCIALIST CONGRESS

The BULLETIN will publish the report of Delegate Heston on the work of the Stuttgart Congress as soon as the same is available. We hope to receive it in part or entire, in time for our next issue. In the meantime we compile from the best outside reports available the following account of the proceedings in addition to those printed last week. The official report of our delegate may materially alter some of the statements contained in these accounts.

August 21st the congress took up the consideration of the third question of their agenda, the colonial question. This was done because the committee on the relationship of the party and the trades unions, which is working to draw up a resolution which will express the views of the majority of the congress, was not able to make a report.

The colonial committee proposed three resolutions, one of which proposed by Van Koll (Holland) and McDonald (England) was supported by a majority of the committee. This majority resolution recognizes that the value of the colonies for the working class is very much overestimated and exaggerated. But it does not accept the general condemnation of the colonial policy. It takes the position of the resolutions made at the International Congresses of Paris and Amsterdam, and expressly condemns the present colonial methods, which lead to the exploitation of the newly acquired lands to the increase of the burdens of the proletariat at home. Socialist members of parliament, the resolution continues, must resist the exploitation of the colonies, and should demand reforms that will limit to its duty to work to promote an international understanding between governments, and the establishment of an international code to protect the natives from brutalities and violence.

The Van Koll-Hyndman resolution reads: "Whereas the working class and their representatives, the Socialists, can only take part in the colonial enterprises of bourgeois governments by taking upon themselves a part of the responsibility of the exploitation of which the natives must inevitably become victims;

"Whereas, on the other hand, the declaration of principles of the working class makes it a duty for Socialists to oppose oppression and discrimination as to race; therefore be it resolved, That the International Socialist and Trades Union Congress, under existing circumstances, declares itself against colonial policy, and demands that all Socialist and labor members of parliament shall give their support to bills of colonial policy."

Vanderveelde defended the resolution and pointed to the colonization of the Congo Free State. If the Socialists in the Belgian Chamber, he said, had all ways followed an abstention policy, the Congo state, in spite of all the promises of the greedy King Leopold to the contrary, would have remained his own property. Although the question is not yet finally decided, he may be said to have declared Vanderveelde that the Congo State will, with the assistance of the Socialist members of the chamber, come under parliamentary control.

Ledebour, a member of the German Reichstag, also supported the resolution. He spoke of the experience Germany has with her colonies, and the colonies with Germany. Colonization under capitalism society must lead to exploitation, because it is just the possibility of exploitation that leads to expansionist policy. The supremacy-seeking white will under the capitalist system, not only exploit the "backward" negro, but will make him the butt of political oppression.

Ladshpat, the Hindoo delegate, with the cognizance of his three colleagues, presented a resolution which the English rule was declared to be disastrous to the best interests of India, and all friends of freedom are called to assist in the liberation from England of the oppressed people of India, one-fifth of the whole human race. Ladshpat delivered a sensational speech in which he was frequently interrupted by storms of applause.

"The Hindoos," he said, "are being treated by England not as humans, but as dogs. An Indiana statute of 1818 provides that in the provinces under British rule, persons may be taken into custody without judicial procedure, and may be deported into another province. Of this century-old law the present English government makes use in order to suppress every opposition among the Hindoos. The advance of capitalism has in a few industrial centers created the conditions for a trade union movement, which has developed very rapidly. Along with the economic aims they have not neglected political education; but the English government disagrees with this, and is doing all in its power to suppress the incipient of a freer life among the Hindoos. The acting governor of Punjab, Sir Benzil Ibbotson, one of the ablest and most experienced Indian officials, is for instance, of the opinion that this agitation among the natives promotes disorder, which he considers under the most serious and dangerous kind, and the imperial government has determined not to take away from the Indian provincial government any weapons

given it by the present law for the suppression of these native disorders.

"Native disorders, they call it," continued Ladshpat, "when millions of a once peaceful, quiet and contented people are literally starving, because foreign oppressors have invaded the land and taken possession of the whole country. I know that you are all representatives of the starving, needy proletarians, but our case is different. We demand independence, we demand freedom from England, and the abolition of the present barbaric system of despotism, which is unworthy of a civilized people."

Miss MacMillan, an English delegate, took up the cudgels for the British government. She maintains that the Hindoos were not ripe for self-government, and that if Britain withdrew from India, it would result in anarchy. The storm of dissent which followed showed Miss MacMillan that she stood alone in her position.

The majority resolution also referred to the Hague Peace Conference, of which it said that the government there have reached an understanding as to the cheapest method of spreading murder and exploitation over the world.

Edward Bernstein, head of the German revisionists supporting the resolution, remarked that all the earth would sooner or later be taken for colonies. For the Socialists to repudiate colonies would only be to hand over the natives to exploiters. They might as well talk of handling the United States back to the Redskins. Socialists' world's parliaments were becoming increasingly the arbiters of the casting vote. They must take the decisive attitude and recognize their responsibility.

Ledebour, a German protagonist of the minority resolution, which rejects colonization spoke next, attacking Van Koll and Bernstein. He was followed by David, a German delegate, who delivered a speech in favor of the majority resolution.

Quelch, of the English S. D. F., violently attacked the majority resolution, incidentally referring to the Hague convention as a thieves' supper. The majority resolution was arranging how to carry murder and exploitation all over the world as cheaply as possible, which evoked loud cheers and laughter.

The Wurtemberg Ministry subsequently sent a message to the congress saying that unless the expression "thieves' supper" was withdrawn it would close the congress.

Quelch refused to apologize, but gave a satisfactory explanation, which was received by the Congress with amusement.

In the anti-militarist committee, Bebel mildly answered the attack made on Monday by M. Herve, the French delegate. He repudiated the latter's accusation that the German Socialists were cowards. He said that nowhere except in Russia were the Socialists so persecuted and imprisoned as in Germany.

There were now eighteen editors in jail there and political offenders were not reprieved there as in France. They did not ask to be. Bebel said he thought that monarchies were not so black and republics not so white as they are painted. It would be difficult to choose whether the Government of England or France was the better. The next war would be the last big one the world would see.

Smart, an English delegate, also spoke against Herve's idea of the proletariat striking against war. No English government, he said, would ever make war without the consent of the enormous majority of working-men. The English Socialists would be in the minority, and would do nothing to make themselves laughed at.

Stuttgart, August 22.—At the afternoon session a resolution demanding the franchise for women and making it the duty of all Socialists to agitate for the same was offered by Clara Zetkin, Mrs. Ramsay MacDonald (England), and Mrs. Adelheid Popp (Austria). After an eloquent speech by Clara Zetkin it was adopted with only two votes against. This coming October, an International Women's Rights Congress is to be held at Frankfurt.

In the Congress the discussion on colonial policies continued, the committee offering a majority and a minority resolution. The Congress adopted the minority resolution by 127 votes against 108. The resolution adopted urges the Socialist representatives in the various parliaments to withhold their support from any scheme of colonial expansion. The result was received enthusiastically, and Ledebour, the principal spokesman for the minority report, received an ovation.

The American delegation voted with the majority.

The Committee on the Emigration and Immigration of Workers held a public session which was attended en masse and at which Hyndman (England) spoke. He said: "This question affects principally the countries to which immigration takes place. Im-

migration and emigration are part and parcel of the capitalist world's production, which is becoming more complex day by day. The various economic interests fight this development in their peculiar way. They hinder the development of an international market by tariffs, they seek to manipulate the international money market by a rate of interest policy and through the national banks and sometimes they also try to influence the labor market by immigration laws.

"The growing importance of the immigration question for the working class is simply a reflex of the development of capitalism and its tendency to the price of labor power depends primarily on the supply and demand on the labor market. The immigration of foreign labor increases the supply and presses wages downward. No matter what other agencies may influence the standard of wages, the first result of immigration is augmentation of the reserve army of unemployment, thereby increasing the hardships of the economic struggle.

"But the standard of wages is not alone determined by the number of men seeking a certain occupation but also by the degree of civilization of the laborer. The less civilized the working masses, the more they will be apt to offer their labor power at a lower price.

"As a member of the working class they have common interests and yet as competitors on the labor market they have to fight each other. This greater danger will be solved through the international solidarity of labor. We understand that the struggles of the workers of foreign nations is the same as ours. We feel we are brothers with the proletarians of all nations. The triumphs of the foreign workers are also our triumphs; their defeats are our defeats. This feeling enables us to understand our common bonds; they also teach us to undertake the mutual relations which are forced upon us by our standards of civilization and of economics.

"The importation of contract labor is becoming, for the workers of all highly developed countries, a greater and greater danger. The employers make this an important weapon in their struggle against the proletariat. This Congress of the workers of all lands should therefore organize to fight without quarter this method of organized capitalist wage reduction."

The police officials of Stuttgart today ordered Quelch, the English S. D. F. delegate, to leave Wurtemberg within ten hours, because his explanation of his reference to the meeting conference as "thieves' supper" was regarded as unsatisfactory. Not to endanger the future sessions of the Congress, he complied with the order immediately.

At the opening of the forenoon session Quelch declared that the news-stand conference, which was held on Wednesday night. He said he did not speak of "murderers and thieves at a banquet," but said that the Powers were participating at the Hague in a "thieves' jollification." The mistake he said must have been made in the translation, and he added he had nothing to retract or be sorry for. Chairman Singer declared the incident closed, but it seems Berlin had willed it otherwise, and Wurtemberg had tried to pressure the capital. Quelch was given a farewell

Lewis Fry Dead
WHEREAS, Lewis Cass Fry, our beloved comrade and fellow worker, has departed into the unknown from which there is no returning; and
WHEREAS, The deceased has, throughout all his life, fought the battle of the working class; and
WHEREAS, By his exceptional ability of interpretation of Marxian Socialism the working class has lost one of its most valuable members; therefore be it resolved, That the members of the Local No. 84, I. W. W., of which the deceased was a loyal member, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends in their sad bereavement; and be it also
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Industrial Union Bulletin.
LOCAL NO. 84, I. W. W.,
Per Wm. J. JOSEPH WAGNER,
JOSEPH SKEIDLER,
JOSEPH SKEIDLER,
Committee.

White Goods Workers' Strike
The strike against Ratner Bros. of New York, is still on and in its twelfth week. The result is anxiously awaited. The strike treasury has up to the close of last week, met pretty near all demands; but the strain becomes heavier as time goes on. I. W. W. and progressive organizations should bear this struggle in mind and contribute toward the support of the strikers. Send donations to J. Francis, 44 W. 25th street, New York City.

The last list of contributions to the strike of Tacoma millmen (now declared off) follows: L. U. 14, \$2.00; F. O. Elmgren, 50c; F. D. Heslop, 20c; G. L. Smith, 25c.

well dinner, at which many delegates from various countries attended. In a short speech Bebel expressed the regrets of the German delegation for the occurrence. As far as Wurtemberg was concerned, the incident was unusual, because hitherto more liberality was shown there. But now it seemed that black reaction wanted to keep pace with the rest of Germany. "Let us hope," Bebel closed, "that the time is not far distant when we will all meet again in a free Germany, a free Europe, when the powerful Rindland, the international proletariat has fulfilled its mission and has sent capitalism and its lackeys to the devil and put in their place the empire of the happy human family."

The most important action of the Congress came August 23, when it took up the resolution recommended by the committee on the third order of business, which was the relation of political parties to economic organizations. The resolution recommended by the committee emphasizes the fact that the objects of the unions and of the Socialist political parties are identical, and recommends that the closest possible relations be established between these two divisions of the working class movement.

Valliant took the floor and spoke against the unity of the union and the General Confederation of Labor tries to get the upper hand in the labor movement and works against the Socialist political movement. He declared as to the direct action advocated by the C. G. T. that that organization does not explain what direct action means, but leaves the meaning to be vaguely understood. He also asserted that the syndicalists had evolved a so-called revolutionary character, but that it was, as a matter of fact, reactionary.

Luigni of Italy reported about the misunderstanding that has developed in that country between the Confederation of Labor and the Italian Socialist Party. He declared that until lately the relation between the party and the unions had always been friendly and that the present disharmony has developed because the unions are making use of the political party to carry through their program. Luigni said that the party longer than eight hours per day. He said the economic organizations should be kept separate, and said that the Italian party's trouble was due to the fact that they had not been kept separate. The party, said he, can only act in unity with the unions. The Socialist program whereas the Confederation must be open to all workmen regardless of their political convictions. He said also that in matters of strikes it often happened that there was no unity of what direct standing between the two organizations. Certain strikes which were not endorsed by the Confederation were supported by the party for political reasons.

Oddini Morgari sharply replied that the reformers having noted the upper hand in the Italian party, the party through them had been made subservient not to the revolutionary but to the immediate demands of the unions.

A Russian delegate spoke about the young Russian trades union movement. He said: The Petersburg

- | Voluntary Contribution Fund | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
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| Hartford L. U. No. 69. | 2.00 |
| Jerome Miners' Union No. 102. | 25.00 |
| Water Goss, Belleville, Ill. | 1.00 |
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| Monica L. U. No. 101. | 3.00 |
| F. O. Elmgren, Minneapolis. | .25 |
| F. D. Harrison, Minneapolis. | .25 |
| C. J. Smith, Minneapolis. | .25 |
| L. U. No. 14, Minneapolis. | .25 |
| C. J. Smith, Minneapolis. | .25 |
| Previously acknowledged | 154.25 |

Latest Nevada Outrage

An Insult to Justice in Nevada.
On August 18th about two hundred men refused to continue work for the Las Vegas & Tonopah Ry. Co., because the company insisted on working the men nine hours and over, and have succeeded from time to time.

On the morning of the 14th these men still continued their demands for an eight hour day, and refused to work until arrangements could be made with the representative of the local organization of the I. W. W. No. 262 of Beatty, Nevada.

The officials of the above organization were on the ground to effect a settlement if possible without trouble, but before having an opportunity to meet the proper officials, were ordered the right of way by deputy sheriffs, who as the chief engineers of the construction department stated, were on the ground to look after his interests.

These deputies were armed with shot guns, rifles and six shooters. They succeeded in arresting fifty-one men, deported them to Rhyolite, a distance of thirty-seven miles from Beatty, where they were placed in jail, an affidavit was filed charging all with "rout".

Bond was given and all appeared for trial the following morning and were dismissed on the ground that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute cause of action. Nothing further has been done in the matter up to the present writing.

This company relies wholly upon the support of the deputies to settle their private grievances.

We as a working class and many of the business men are of the opinion that the public funds should be used for the benefit of the entire public and not for a private corporation, to the interference of the rights and liberties of the mass of the people.

We as a working class observe the peace and live as close to the letter time of the law as does the Las Vegas & Tonopah Ry., or any of its officials or their constituents.

We refuse to be driven to our work by a union which has longer than eight hours per day. The law of the state gives us these rights and we want them.

We were arrested, hand-cuffed, deported, abused and thrown in jail for no crime whatever, unless it is a crime to live on a barren desert a little too close to a mob of deputy sheriffs, who are loking after the interests of the Las Vegas & Tonopah Ry. Co.

Signed A. J. KRAFT,
Sec. I. W. W. No. 262,
AUSTIN PATTERSON,
Trustee, W. F. of M.
Beatty, Nev.

In Unity Is Strength

From the first number of "The Nevada Outrage" which reached us Monday morning, we take an account of the strike won by the Railway Brotherhood and the I. W. W. The "Workman" says:

The strike that took place on the Clark road on Wednesday, August 7th, has been won by reason of the fact that the men went about it in the right manner and with the proper spirit. The victory went to them in short order.

The strike involved all the train crews of the railroad brotherhood between Beatty and Las Vegas, and the yardmen and operators belonging to the Industrial Workers of the World local at Beatty.

The demands of the men were for an increase of wages from \$2.80, which they have been receiving in the past, to \$4.50 per day.

That portion of the employees of the railway organized in the Industrial Workers of the World, consisting mainly of men employed in the grading camps, yardmen, etc., have for some time been receiving \$4.50 per day, and it was this fact, coupled with the fact that their wages were miserably small, that determined the brotherhood train crews to demand a \$4.50 wage scale also.

"The I. W. W. is a union of an aggressive character and demands at all times the highest wages possible not only for its own members, but for labor of any kind without regard to what organization it may belong, and having seen this fact demonstrated in the past, the brotherhood men called on the I. W. W. for support. Receiving the assurance that they would be supported, the brotherhood men at once struck and the I. W. W. yardmen and operators were immediately called out.

"The engineer walked up to Casey. 'We cannot allow this,' said he. 'You will, though,' replied Casey, in a bullying tone. For answer the engineer and the rest of the crew left the train, and if Casey finally reached Rhyolite, where he intended going, he probably 'hiked'."

"A notable incident in connection with this strike, and one which it would be well for union men everywhere to remember, was the action of a committee coming from the main line on the Salt Lake Railroad. This committee consisted of representatives of the different railway brotherhoods involved in the strike; one from the engineers, one from the brakemen and conductors.

"These men seemed particularly anxious to give the strikers the worst of it. Fortunately they arrived too late to compel the men to return to work without having won their strike, but bitterly reproached them for having 'broken their contract with their employers,' after the custom of labor leaders generally, and finally left broken-hearted at not having been able to compel a miscarriage on the part of the strike."

Walters' Protest
In the meeting of the Bartenders and Waiters Union, Allemania Local 83, I. W. of the World, held in Chicago, Ill., August 13, 1907, the following declarations and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Bartender and Waiters Union, Allemania Local 83, I. W. of the World, existing nearly three years, as the pioneer union that introduced union principles and organized the Bartenders and Waiters of Chicago.

"Whereas, the then known German Bartenders and Waiters Mutual Benefit Association of Chicago, in organizing the Bartenders and Waiters of Chicago, regulated, fought and advanced conditions as to wages and time, got the sanction of and affiliated with the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago, the Culinary Alliance, and the Central Labor Union of Chicago; and whereas, the said Association and the Labor Congress of Chicago and the Chicago Federation of Labor as a Union, acknowledged by these bodies, and today is still part of the Central Labor Union of Chicago; and whereas, the said days, efforts are being made to destroy our and attacking union, unflinchingly keeping up today as in the past, advanced principles and furthering ideas.

"Whereas, All kinds of provoking methods and unjust means, even lies and calumny, are used to injure and dissolve our union, and a director of an Organ, paper of a large organization, president and members of organizations are scabbing on our legitimate trade.

"Therefore, We are forced, as a legitimate Union, to energetically protest against such actions and practices, declaring them as infringements of our just rights, rights sanctioned by all Unions existing by verbal and written understandings and agreements.

"We further declare, That we are a bona fide union under the protection of the Industrial Workers of the World who we claim, have equal right of organization as the American Federation of Labor had at the time they organized against and superceded the Knights of Labor.

"We further declare, That we will continue to stay a Union and part of the I. W. of the W. as we are of the firm and convinced opinion, that only a solid and advanced industrial organization, in concerted actions can free the working class from the chains of slavery under the capitalist system of today.

"Be it resolved, therefore, That we energetically protest against further infringements and usurpations in our just rights.

"Resolved, That we, as Bartenders and Waiters Union, Allemania Local 83, I. W. of the World, shall continue to remain as such and shall use all energy and means at our command to maintain our justified rights.

"Further resolved, That we cause the publication of these declarations and resolutions in the Working papers of Chicago.

"By order of the B. & W. U. Allemania Local 83, I. W. W."
THE COMMITTEE

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Industrial Union Bulletin

Published Weekly at 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Yearly subscription... 10 Cents... Single Copies... One Cent

Entered as second-class matter March 1, 1907, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Chicago, August 31, 1907.

GRAND CHIEF OF THE STRIKE BREAKERS

We have had the privilege of reading a "Supplement to Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers' Magazine, August, 1907," being a "Reply to Circulars issued by the Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and hearing in bold letters the injunction 'Learn the Real Truth.'"

First.—That W. S. Stone, the "grand chief" aforesaid, is a peddler of gross prevarications concerning the Brotherhood of Firemen.

Second.—That Stone exerted himself to break the strike of the firemen in the Southern Pacific route.

Third.—That the "grand chief" aforesaid is a miserable pettifogger.

Fourth.—That the "grand chief" has brought to his organization nothing but dishonor and disgrace.

Fifth.—That at a meeting at Roanoke, Va., which meeting was attended by Grand Chief Stone, General Chairman Conroy, and other members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, also by First Vice Grand Master C. A. Wilson and other members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and by officials of the Norfolk & Western Railway, the following dialogue occurred:

Mr. Cousins (B. of L. E.): "I am authorized by every division to say openly that if the firemen mean business, the Engineers will run this road."

Mr. Maher (Gen. Mng. N. & W. R.): "How is that?"

Mr. Cousins (B. of L. E.): "I am authorized by every division to say openly that if the firemen mean business, the Engineers will join hands with the Company and run this road, and if necessary, the Engineers will get down and take the spade."

Sixth.—That the authenticity of the foregoing conversation is sworn to be before C. M. Spence, a notary public of Roanoke, Va., on March 17, 1906, by the following members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen who were present and heard the conversation: C. A. Wilson, 1st V. G. M., B. of L. E.; C. E. Woodson, J. J. Smith, C. C. Smith, C. W. Staples, J. M. Mason, Theodore Cuddy, H. T. Jenkins, C. D. Maxey and F. W. Geisel.

Another chunk of truth we learn from this remarkable exposure of the real inside of the railroad "brotherhoods" is that as recently as May 18, 1907, an "arrangement" existed between O. Stewart, superintendent of motive power and equipment of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, and the "Engineers' Committee" from Mr. Stewart says "if the firemen and some of the engineers strike, the engineers remaining in the service will act as firemen, or in any other capacity, until new men can be obtained."

In the event of strike, says Mr. Stewart, "you will please, under the above arrangement, at once report for duty as engineer or fireman for trains running with Engineer... and alternating with him, firing one day and running as engineer alternate days."

In addition to the foregoing the chairman of the B. of L. E. General Board of Adjustment, in company with an officer of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company, went over the entire system endeavoring to dissuade members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen from engaging in a strike, and appealing to cleaners, machinists, brakemen, news-agents and others, offering good situations if they would take the place of the firemen, should the latter go on strike.

All of which is printed in the "Supplement" over the signature of J. J. Hannahan, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

So you see once more that Farley isn't the only boss strike breaker in the land; there's "Grand Chief" Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, more dangerous than Farley, and gets part of his compensation from an alleged labor organization.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKE ENDED

Since the last number of The Bulletin went to press the strike of the I. W. W. workmen against the American Tube and Stamping Co. at Bridgeport, Conn., has been called off on conditions satisfactory to the organization which provide that the company will take up with the employees the question of wages and come to an equitable understanding.

The company immediately instituted an inquiry into the causes that led to the strike, the result being that the foreman of the department was summarily discharged. This was the first act of the company to rectify the grievances of which the workers complained, and there is reason to believe that the entire controversy will be adjudicated on a basis satisfactory to the strikers.

The feature of greatest interest connected with the strike was the splendid command in which the Hungarian workers, members of the I. W. W., stood by their principles and, without understanding any speakers except those in their own tongue, fought out the battle

What Do You Say To This?

Editor Industrial Union Bulletin: I have read with amazement the article "What Constitutes a Worker," in the issue of August 24, 1907.

The writer, "D. N.," has displayed his learning and analytical powers, etc.; but, has he answered the question or explained to any reader, who is interested in the I. W. W. and wishes to join it, and cannot, because of the definition put upon what constitutes an eligible applicant for membership by the dishonest and deposed Sherman and some others of the organization. Now, Sherman was justly deposed, and it was absolutely necessary that he and the other traitors be ousted; if it had not been done, the I. W. W. would have been used as proof positive that Industrial Unionism was a failure by all capitalist and labor fakirs paid by the capitalist to disorganize and disrupt every labor organization founded on fundamental principles—that is, principles that are down-trodden to liberate themselves, the dispossessed, propertyless class; for that is the task of the right kind of unionism, etc.; it is a class fight and therefore must be a class fight to the finish—no traitor will be permitted to remain in the ranks after he is known. If so, the organization must fail, and the day of the liberation of laboring, the propertyless class, will be indefinitely postponed.

The writer would be permitted to join! There must be something and there is something that will prove a test. What is it? Is it a hard and fast line by which Industrialists can justify and correct their judgment as to the fitness of a man to be a laboring man—therefore eligible. I am a propertyless lawyer; therefore, according to the rule, not a suitable subject for membership, because my mode of earning an existence for myself and family is the bar of so-called justice, and my wages are known by the name of fees and not by that of wages. Does that alone disqualify me and make me a traitor to my class, the propertyless?

Will the I. U. B. open its columns to those who wish to enlighten me, or to those who have good ideas and wishes to learn. I think that I am open to conviction. And I do not want to belong to an organization that I have no community interest with; one that my material interest is all the time tempted me to betray the organization to the capitalist class interest, etc.

Now, boys, be honest to class interest and influences, material interest, and enlighten me, for I would like to be able to put it in my own words rather than sympathy or sentiment.

I assert that if a hard and fast line can be drawn, or should be drawn, that a deed to land will, and does, disqualify a man from being a worker, or that he does, will or can, no matter if his compensation in the one case is called wages, and in the other case it is called fees. Let me hear from you.

L. D. MAYES, New York City.

Hope for Full Discussion

The Industrial Bulletin: It seems to me Fellow Worker Samuel L. Brooks strikes a vital cord in his article on revolutionary unity, in your issue of Aug. 17. I hope by bringing this matter to the public that it will bring forth a full discussion. Myself, being more or less an "intellectual," meaning thereby that at present I am not entirely in a position where I experience the actual propertyless workers' instincts, but nevertheless but not a wage worker, I realize that there are no doubt others better qualified than I to enter into a discussion such as is suggested.

However I came into the revolutionary movement, not by experiencing proletarian instincts, and find my interest in the cause only increases and should a discussion not bring out my ideas, and circumstances seem to warrant it, I will attempt to write you a very little and valuable space in my efforts, but all I wanted to say at this writing is said in the first few lines.

A. G. ALLEN, Salt Lake City.

An Open Letter

To Members and Local Unions: Having received a number of communications from various sections of the country in regard to the circular sent out by certain persons claiming to represent Local No. 85 of Chicago, and not having the time to reply to them separately, I wish to state, as the former secretary of the local, that I did not approve of the circular; but believed it might be injurious to the organization and working class solidarity. The charges made against officers of the organization I know to be without foundation and should not have been circulated. My advice to I. W. W. locals is to be careful who they take in as members and know before admitting an applicant that he is a working man.

A. E. CAMPBELL, Former Secretary Local No. 85.

The Nevada Workman

The initial number of "The Nevada Workman," which is dated August 17, and reached us last Monday, is creditable to its projectors and editors. Referring to the conditions that have prevailed in Nevada, "The Workman" says:

"In its conflicts, its struggles for better conditions, and in the persecutions of its more active members, the Goldfield Miners' Union, and other progressive industrial unions of Nevada, both of the Western Federation of Miners and of the Industrial Workers of the World, have had no way of presenting their side of the case to the world for just judgment, no way of obtaining a complete and fair representation of their just cause, but have been obliged to suffer for years from the cartoons, insults and venomous vituperation of their enemies."

As to its policy the paper declares it is "an advocate of class conscious industrial unionism, believing that with the proper support of the workers, that form of organization can, by a policy of iron, unwavering advance, coupled with a sufficiently strong feeling of class solidarity, abolish the class struggle by compelling the master class to abdicate the control of industry into the hands of the workers."

"It proceeds upon the theory of Karl Marx, that the new society always appears in embryo within the womb of the old society before its death, and it believes this embryo to be an industrial union, which has so far found its high-point expression or type in the Industrial Workers of the World, and the Western Federation of Miners."

A full column of names of business men who are friendly to the organization explodes the contention of the special agents of the business interests were violently opposed to the miners and Industrial unionists.

Local 22, Metal and Machinery Workers, of Cleveland, will give an outing at Luna Park, on Saturday, Aug. 31st. Tickets, 10 cents each and 50 cents for members of the local.

Competition and Exploitation in the Railway Service

By Wm. J. Pinkerton

(These Articles are Copyrighted by the Author)

(Continued from last week)

This system of exploitation develops a few managers who are always in the lead and eagerly sought after by the great syndicate, as was reported in the case of Mr. Hayes when Mr. Harriman induced him to leave the Grand Trunk to take charge of the Southern Pacific at the enormous salary, so it is said, of \$75,000 a year, with a guarantee of five years. This gentleman not being acquainted with the physical characteristics to be contended with in the handling of the Southern Pacific property, made a failure of his administration and was requested to resign before his time expired, and Mr. Knutson called to fill his place. It can be readily seen, therefore, that as a result of competition for records one general manager is entitled to fill the first position, or is enabled through his financing ability to operate the property under his charge at a much less expense than the other manager, which obtains for him the best positions and secures for him a standing as financier and manager.

A practical exposition of this system can be deduced from the following illustration: If a prospective investor was about to invest in oil wells, gold mines, coal producing properties, or, in fact, in any kind of property where it is necessary to employ workers to operate, about the first questions asked are: "What is the floor price?" "How much gold to the ton and what is the cost of production?" "What is the size of a vein of coal and the cost of operation?" It is safe to assume that the investor would place his money in the property that could handle the largest volume of business at the least possible expense as the safest investment.

The solution is that the general manager who could not show an improvement in operating would be required to resign, and another substituted in his place who could reduce the operating expense, thereby saving the reputation and valuation of the properties concerned.

In the Harriman investigation Mr. Stubbs stated truthfully when he testified that there was competition between the managers of the different lines of railways consolidated in the Harriman group; but it is a system of competition that in wise affects the tariff in the handling of passengers and freight, but exploits the manager to make him give the best possible results at the least possible expense.

Here it may be well to bring to mind a few incidents that occurred when consolidation of properties were taking place. Shortly after the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific properties were acquired control of by Harriman, the managers of these properties were asked to meet Mr. Harriman at Omaha to audit the books. Attention was called to the high salaries and wages paid in certain localities as compared to the low rates in others, coupled with instructions that the operating expenses must be standardized as soon as possible, and as no mention was made of raising the low standard to the high, it is safe to assume that the high standard would be reduced to the lower where it was possible to do so. The following records from a Chicago daily paper will also show how every endeavor is made to increase dividends:

"Now that the Supreme Court decision gives the Hill-Morgan syndicate control of the Burlington, Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads, plans are being perfected by the steel trust for the consolidation of all agencies of the three companies. The scheme involves the bringing together of the offices of the three roads located in different parts of the country, as well as foreign offices.

"At all points where there are now maintained agencies of the Burlington, Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads, the consolidation will be effected that will eliminate two of the agencies and substitute one to have general supervision over the three roads.

It is said that this move will save the Hill line more than \$100,000 a year.

The saving in this instance was no doubt appreciated by the stockholders, the American business and their primary business, who exploit the American worker by demanding from their agents in the United States, a greater dividend with which to maintain their regal palaces, buy aristocratic titles, etc., just as the Irish landlord living abroad forces his agents to exact more rent from the half-starved tenant. And in order to assist in this exploitation these foreign counts, lords and dukes, betray and exploit their own people by encouraging the steel trust to the detriment of the English workers of actual conditions and in a great many instances not able to speak the English language, they are herded into stockades, bullpens and made to work for what the master sees fit to give them, while the American workers, as in the Hill illustration, are forced by hundreds to join the army of the unemployed, eventually to react against the injustices practiced against them in the army of the unemployed.

To the ever increasing worship of the "God of gold" might be charged the neglect of the safety of human lives. That the capitalists bring these charges against themselves it is only necessary to quote from the press news: "The railroad trust condemns the steel trust for some of its accidents, claiming that the steel trust is using an inferior grade of ore in making steel. The steel trust says that the rails ordered are not heavy enough to support the tremendous strain of the latter-day locomotives."

It is not the purpose of this article to take sides with either party in this controversy, but to show where exploitation is responsible for its share in the human sacrifices. The following illustration will accomplish that purpose: On October 25, 1907, an accident occurred at Chicago Station, a greater Argentine, Kansas, and Kansas City, Mo. The interlocking plant at this point was not perfected. The signal board was operated from a tower, while some of the switches governed by the signal were operated by hand. A switchman experienced in this kind of work had been operating these switches for some time. A raise in wages had been conceded in this department during the first of the year, and the steel trust was engaged in the lost motion in operating expenses by driving in the wedge of exploitation, abolishing positions and reducing expenses where possible to do so. The switchman was removed and a worker inexperienced in railroading substituted in this important position at \$38 per month. The change took place on the 14th of October, 1907, at 11:30 p. m. The crew refused to use the switch as usual, saying this meant that the danger point was properly protected. Several trains were allowed to pass over at reduced speed and did so in safety. This fact inspired confidence in the inexperienced worker, and the next train, a high speed passenger, instead of being slowed down, was given a signal to proceed, with the fatal result that the engine and mail car passed over the defective point in safety, but the high speed threw the "switch point" out of place, and before it could settle back the train with its load of human beings was wrecked. A switchman standing near the engine he was working with was killed and another injured. On the passenger train mail clerks had their arms broken and several passengers were injured. About \$60 per month was saved in operating expenses as a credit mark to officialdom, at the sacrifice of the traveling public on the altar of inexperience and exploitation. These facts, however, would not be allowed to go on record as such, but in fact would be charged to a defective rail, some agency of the weather, the will of God, or inferior ore used by the "steel trust," in which the railroad magnates themselves are the principal stockholders, as well as having the greatest representation on the board of directors.

Illustrations without number might be given, but the few already advanced are typical of the many and the fact established that officialdom in obeying the rules established for them by the soulless machine of a soulless aggregation become a part of the machine themselves in their endeavor to satisfy the golden tapeworm in the bowels of the "financial financiers" of the city and insurance company rule, which forbids the giving of employment to men of ripened judgment, young blood to be given preference, as it is a safer risk to insurance institutions.

When railways were controlled by individuals or small corporations, and superintendents had more freedom of action, the experienced worker was eagerly sought for; the unburdened face, the mutilated hand, the swaggar of experience caused by years of travel over rough tracks on top of swaying boxcars, was all that the old-time manager or superintendent needed for reference. The superintendent of the great financial octopus of today must employ young blood, safe risks for insurance, but not safe for the traveling public. Old blood cannot be insured, and yet this same superintendent is fully cognizant of the fact that in seasons of cessation of traffic one practical experienced man, 50 years of age, is worth more to him than 1,000 students fresh from the home-stead.

In their endeavors to move the traffic of a nation with inexperienced workers, in their efforts to find excuses for wrecks that should not have occurred if ripened judgment had been on hand, as well as supplying plausible excuses for wrecks that are and will continue to be unavoidable, also endeavoring to build for themselves a record, being continually brought face to face not only with those published for investors' aid, but also their own sworn statements, sworn to before the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, it can be truthfully said, without fear or prejudice, that officials are continually in the act of making the mistake of placing the thumb-screws which are operated from Wall Street, New York, and Lombard Street, London, in fact from all financial centers of the world, and it is through this medium that the highest official becomes the fiend incarnate, exploiting, to save himself, the "workers of the World."

We have been shown and have now in our possession a W. F. M. button made in Chicago by F. H. Noble & Co., a firm that employs no union labor in any department, but has probably furnished in large quantities to the headquarters of the W. F. M. at Denver. This button has stamped upon it the label of the I. W. W. and is therefore doubly fraudulent, since no authentic button has been given to the W. F. M. from the office to use the label. Another element of fraud probably enters into this scab button, in that it is just ordinary brass. Who are the responsible parties for this imposition on Western miners? Not Noble & Co., who have consistently opposed organized labor and are out of the picture for their miserably filthy and mean practice of placing the order with that firm? Who is responsible?

If your subscription is run out, now is the time to run in with fifty cents

I. W. W. LEAFLETS. Leaflets in English, per 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. "Slovakian... 3.00. "Croatian-Dalmatian... 4.00. "German... 4.00. Japanese, Address to Wage Earners... 10.00. Japanese must be ordered from J. S. Belmont, 20 Jones 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 or express charges paid in advance. W. E. TRAUTMANN Room 212 Bush Temple CHICAGO ILLINOIS

LEARN WHAT IT IS. To know what Industrial Unionism is you must read what is said about it by its friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. The following are recommended to workingmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is: Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c. Constitution of the I. W. W., 5c. Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c. "Industrial Unionism," 4c. "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," 5c. "Address on I. W. W. Preamble," 5c. Best 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.

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

(Continued from last week)

Table of receipts and expenditures for various industrial unions, including items like 'Cincinnati Industrial Union No. 4', 'Louisiana Industrial Union No. 34', etc., with associated dollar amounts.

Table of receipts and expenditures for various industrial unions, including items like 'Wilkesburg Industrial Union No. 116', 'Greenwater Industrial Union No. 116', etc., with associated dollar amounts.

Table of receipts and expenditures for various industrial unions, including items like 'F. W. Knocke, subscription', 'Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 106', etc., with associated dollar amounts.

Table of receipts and expenditures for various industrial unions, including items like 'Tucson Industrial Union No. 314', 'Brooklyn Industrial Union No. 106', etc., with associated dollar amounts.

There Is a Class Struggle in Society

The following letter by Percy C. Rawling, printed in the Denver Post of July 26, was addressed to Paul Thieman, editor of the latter newspaper. In reply to criticisms of the new preamble of the Western Federation of Miners:

In the editorial columns of your paper much space has recently been devoted to a discussion of the preamble to the constitution introduced at the late convention of the Western Federation of Miners. Following your lead, newspapers great and small, all over the country, have criticised or denounced that preamble.

There is a class struggle in society, Mr. Thieman—come on to the fighting line and see for yourself. What was the bull in the horn of A. Lenes? What was that law in Colorado? What was Cripple Creek, Telluride and Idaho Springs? What is Bisbee, Ariz., today? They were and are instances of the class struggle.

What of the Haymarket tragedy, Homestead strike, anthracite coal miners' strike, Chicago teamsters' strike, Penryn strike in Wales, marine strike in France, or, if you please, the revolt of the disgraced ruler, Czar Nicholas II. Can you wave the Stars and Stripes, or the emblem of the bear, or the union jack, or the tri-color of France over this conflict until you cannot discern the world-wide war between the robber and the robbed?

The greatest task of any epoch is the necessary work of preparation for that which is to come. It is the mission of capitalism to make straight the way of a wise economy of effort shall succeed our uniformed tentative attempts at economy.

Table with 2 columns: Bill No. and Description. Lists bills approved at the meeting of August 16, 1907, including bills for American Express Co., Bertelli & Rodighiero, Dallenik Ludowy, etc.

in Bridgeport, and some slight concessions had been gained, and that French will perhaps succeed in keeping the locals in line. He reported that a good lesson had been shown to the pure and simpliers, and a good fight made, especially by the Hungarians who deserve great credit for their loyalty to the organization.

Letter received from a committee of Local No. 552 of the I. W. U. in Hibbing, Minn., in which they gave notice that they decided in a mass meeting to go at once on strike in sympathy with the Western Federation of Miners, and that most of the members of that local will leave the city, but will return as soon as the strike is over and then will start a new propaganda for industrial unionism.

Our prophecies of the things to be may not be fulfilled. Not all of our dreams will come true. The social structure to be built upon the ruins of an outworn system is at present merely visual; and we see "As through a glass—darkly."

Our old adage warns the prophet to expect little honor in his own country. Radical unionists in the role of seers will not be disturbed by inhospitable receptions in Denver. But in the capacity of critics of all that you uphold, industrial unionists will be heard.

On motion of Forberg, seconded by Simpson, the general secretary in-structed the secretary to instruct Brother James Leonard, or others, to hold matters in abeyance in reference to organizing any brewery workers. We feel that if such is done it will be to the interest of all concerned.

There is a class struggle, Mr. Thieman—come on to the fighting line and see for yourself. What was the bull in the horn of A. Lenes? What was that law in Colorado? What was Cripple Creek, Telluride and Idaho Springs? What is Bisbee, Ariz., today?

Witness the attitude of William D. Haywood on the stand. He may be taken as a type of the Socialist philosophy. Does he express hatred of individuals? He does not. He is intellectually clear enough to know that men are the product of their environment.

Douglas, Ariz.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Table with 2 columns: Bill No. and Description. Lists bills approved at the meeting of August 16, 1907, including bills for American Express Co., Bertelli & Rodighiero, Dallenik Ludowy, etc.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907.—Present: Mrs. L. M. Forberg, A. Simpson, E. S. Paynter and B. Stone. Letters read from Organizer Editor and Frank Ewing, president of the Smelters' Union of Tacoma, in which they served notice that the company had granted the eight-hour workday and 15 per cent increase in wages, but all the officers and active men of the organization had been discriminated against and blacklisted and the good men would all have to leave the town, and for that reason they had decided to disband the local temporarily and send the money back to general headquarters, together with check books. Editor also supplemented a report, which was ordered to be published in THE BULLETIN. Letter received from J. O. Johnson, of Bridgeport, with clippings from papers announcing the closing of the strike

11.48. U. S. Express Co. 42c. C. Olson, charges on 12c. Mileage to Santo, speaker at S. Chicago 75c. phone 50c. 4c. coffee 50c. beer 25c. benzoin 10c. tickets for telegraphers on strike \$2.50, expense meeting bank-ers securing loan \$1.75. 29.08

A Strike-Breaking Firm Under the caption "The American Federation of Labor Breaking Firm," the Brauer Zeitung, brewing workers' journal, has the following editorial, confirming what we have said repeatedly that the A. F. of L. is a strike-breaking, scab-producing organization:

"Organizing scabs into a brewery workers' union affiliated with the A. F. of L. is the latest move of our enemies in New Orleans. Ignoring the protests of a score or more local labor bodies to the organization of an opposition union to the International Union of United Brewery Workers, General Organizer James Leonard, of the American Federation of Labor, called together about one hundred men who were to present taking the places of our striking members in the breweries and banded them into a Federal Union. The presidents of many of the local unions represented in the Central Trades and Labor Council got together and sent a petition President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to stay Organizer Leonard and prevent him effecting an organization of scabs. The telegram sent to Gompers reads:

"Dear Sir—Another—Owing to the present controversy of brewery workers and teamsters in our city, we feel our duty as representatives of the various organizations, who are part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor, to petition you to instruct Brother James Leonard, or others, to hold matters in abeyance in reference to organizing any brewery workers. We feel that if such is done it will be to the interest of all concerned. Please wire instructions if this meets with your approval."

In answer to this telegram Gompers wired the following: "Not being on the ground, I am not able to form correct judgment of the local situation. However, every true unionist should help to faithfully carry out the decisions of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the highest court in the American labor movement."

Leonard, as the official representative of the A. F. of L. went ahead and organized the scabs who had been furnished the breweries by Pinkerton detectives and by some officers of the Central Trades and Labor Council. Leonard made application for a charter for that scab union. We do not know whether the charter has been granted by the A. F. of L. or not; in any case, it is immaterial and would not alter the fact that the A. F. of L. has disavowed all union principles, organized scabs for the open purpose to prevent a legitimate labor organization from obtaining its rights.

A short time ago we said in these columns that we believed our opponent too honest and fair to attempt to form an opposing union out of possible seceders from our ranks. Today we must admit that our good opinion was a mistake. True, the A. F. of L. did not try to form a rival organization with brewery workers for members, but the highest tribunal in the American labor movement went still further; notorious Pinkerton strike-breakers were organized, and Leonard and the men behind him turned out to be capably with tools for the first time. Gompers' reply seems to say nothing. Closer observation, however, will convince anybody that the first sentence in fact leaves it to Leonard to do whatever he pleases, and the second to be capably with instructions to perform just that contemptible act which Leonard committed.

The split between the unions represented in the central body appears to be wider than before. In consequence of Leonard's action, many organizations endorse our side of the controversy, and there are now two factions bitterly arrayed against each other.

The brewery proprietors presented a new agreement to all local unions, which, among other objectionable provisions, demands of our members to leave all strike-breakers at work and take them in as members of our organization, thus locking out our members; and further, to strictly adhere to regulations and resolutions of the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L.; in other words, to turn over the beer drivers to the teamsters' organizations. Of course, these certainly ridiculous demands were rejected in a vote of the new Orleans, then called, a committee composed of James Hughes, longshoreman; Rufus Ruiz, district organizer of the A. F. of L.; Louis Kemper, brewery worker; J. Le Blanc, colored freight handler; and Jim Porter, colored longshoreman, was appointed to negotiate with the brewery proprietors, and to find ways and means to settle the differences if possible. The request of that committee to meet the proprietors in conference met with flat refusal: the following letter was received by Chairman James Hughes:

"Dear Sir—We are in receipt of your communication of the 17th inst. requesting a conference with your committee with reference to the so-called controversy between the brewery proprietors and employes, and, after conferring with the brewery proprietors, beg to say that we have accepted, in whole or in part, in accordance with the advice of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and refer you to the officers of the Council, who are advised of the standing of the brewery proprietors on this question."

The same night the Central Trades and Labor Council held its regular meeting, and the committee presented itself for admittance. Two of the committee were sent to the meeting as delegates from their respective organizations, but Hughes, Kemper and Le Blanc remained in the ante-room from 8 o'clock until 11, expecting every minute to be called in. A committee of two sent from the meeting once finally came into the ante-

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chamber and announced that Hughes and Le Blanc, as members of the American Federation of Labor organizations, would be admitted, but that Kemper could not come in, the Federation having revoked the Brewery Workers' charter. Hughes refused to enter without Kemper, and Le Blanc took the same stand. The committee retired and left the Council to its deliberations. Before the committee of two came from the meeting room the Central Trades and Labor Council had endorsed the action of Organizer Leonard, who participated in the meeting, in organizing the scabs into a federal union. That action of the central body has made the fight a bitter one to a finish. The members of our local unions are on strike or locked out in consequence of their fight for better conditions for a part of our members; the employers are trying to force lower wages and longer hours upon these members; the A. F. of L. assists the employers by allowing one of its officers to organize Pinkerton strike-breakers into a federal union; the employers refuse to negotiate and refer our members to their accomplices in the central body; but instead of there has greatly developed the trade union movement. Out of the 60,000 workers in the printing trade, 28,600 or 47 per cent are organized. Of the seven millions of industrial workers 250,000 or 3 1/2 per cent belong to the Socialist trade unions. Compared numerically with the German or English movement, it is true the number is insignificant, but it must not be forgotten that they represent the elite of the working class, who are always in the forefront at all revolutionary undertakings. They, it was, who inspired and enthused the masses.

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"Organizing scabs into a brewery workers' union affiliated with the A. F. of L. is the latest move of our enemies in New Orleans. Ignoring the protests of a score or more local labor bodies to the organization of an opposition union to the International Union of United Brewery Workers, General Organizer James Leonard, of the American Federation of Labor, called together about one hundred men who were to present taking the places of our striking members in the breweries and banded them into a Federal Union. The presidents of many of the local unions represented in the Central Trades and Labor Council got together and sent a petition President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to stay Organizer Leonard and prevent him effecting an organization of scabs. The telegram sent to Gompers reads:

"Dear Sir—Another—Owing to the present controversy of brewery workers and teamsters in our city, we feel our duty as representatives of the various organizations, who are part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor, to petition you to instruct Brother James Leonard, or others, to hold matters in abeyance in reference to organizing any brewery workers. We feel that if such is done it will be to the interest of all concerned. Please wire instructions if this meets with your approval."

In answer to this telegram Gompers wired the following: "Not being on the ground, I am not able to form correct judgment of the local situation. However, every true unionist should help to faithfully carry out the decisions of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the highest court in the American labor movement."

Leonard, as the official representative of the A. F. of L. went ahead and organized the scabs who had been furnished the breweries by Pinkerton detectives and by some officers of the Central Trades and Labor Council. Leonard made application for a charter for that scab union. We do not know whether the charter has been granted by the A. F. of L. or not; in any case, it is immaterial and would not alter the fact that the A. F. of L. has disavowed all union principles, organized scabs for the open purpose to prevent a legitimate labor organization from obtaining its rights.

A short time ago we said in these columns that we believed our opponent too honest and fair to attempt to form an opposing union out of possible seceders from our ranks. Today we must admit that our good opinion was a mistake. True, the A. F. of L. did not try to form a rival organization with brewery workers for members, but the highest tribunal in the American labor movement went still further; notorious Pinkerton strike-breakers were organized, and Leonard and the men behind him turned out to be capably with tools for the first time. Gompers' reply seems to say nothing. Closer observation, however, will convince anybody that the first sentence in fact leaves it to Leonard to do whatever he pleases, and the second to be capably with instructions to perform just that contemptible act which Leonard committed.

The split between the unions represented in the central body appears to be wider than before. In consequence of Leonard's action, many organizations endorse our side of the controversy, and there are now two factions bitterly arrayed against each other.

The brewery proprietors presented a new agreement to all local unions, which, among other objectionable provisions, demands of our members to leave all strike-breakers at work and take them in as members of our organization, thus locking out our members; and further, to strictly adhere to regulations and resolutions of the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L.; in other words, to turn over the beer drivers to the teamsters' organizations. Of course, these certainly ridiculous demands were rejected in a vote of the new Orleans, then called, a committee composed of James Hughes, longshoreman; Rufus Ruiz, district organizer of the A. F. of L.; Louis Kemper, brewery worker; J. Le Blanc, colored freight handler; and Jim Porter, colored longshoreman, was appointed to negotiate with the brewery proprietors, and to find ways and means to settle the differences if possible. The request of that committee to meet the proprietors in conference met with flat refusal: the following letter was received by Chairman James Hughes:

"Dear Sir—We are in receipt of your communication of the 17th inst. requesting a conference with your committee with reference to the so-called controversy between the brewery proprietors and employes, and, after conferring with the brewery proprietors, beg to say that we have accepted, in whole or in part, in accordance with the advice of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and refer you to the officers of the Council, who are advised of the standing of the brewery proprietors on this question."

The same night the Central Trades and Labor Council held its regular meeting, and the committee presented itself for admittance. Two of the committee were sent to the meeting as delegates from their respective organizations, but Hughes, Kemper and Le Blanc remained in the ante-room from 8 o'clock until 11, expecting every minute to be called in. A committee of two sent from the meeting once finally came into the ante-

(Concluded from page 1) Strated Council, at its last session entrusted its delegate on account of the first independent appearance of the Russian Trades Unions at the International Socialist congress, to inform the International proletariat about the Russian movement and their desire to get into closer relation with the central administrations of the trades union movements of other countries. In Russia, he explained, a closer connection has developed between the labor unions with the Social Democratic Party. They realized that in the struggle for emancipation, the political as well as the economic phase of the movement must be fostered, to aid social progress.

The Russian people followed the leadership of its vanguard with enthusiasm, sacrifice, and self-denial, and more so in the beginning of the revolutionary movement than now, as every one who is not blind or insincere must admit. There are no more general strikes, nor universal boycotts, nor battles of aggression; but instead of there has greatly developed the trade union movement. Out of the 60,000 workers in the printing trade, 28,600 or 47 per cent are organized. Of the seven millions of industrial workers 250,000 or 3 1/2 per cent belong to the Socialist trade unions. Compared numerically with the German or English movement, it is true the number is insignificant, but it must not be forgotten that they represent the elite of the working class, who are always in the forefront at all revolutionary undertakings. They, it was, who inspired and enthused the masses.

De Leon, the S. L. P. delegate, then took the floor, and in an extended speech supported the resolution introduced by Delegate Hestwood of the I. W. U. and supported by the S. L. P. delegates. The resolution condemns pure and simple trade unionism, with its craft separations and contracts, resulting in jurisdiction quarrel and mutual scabbing, etc., and its assistance thereby of the capitalist class. To obviate these evils, the resolution commends the industrial form of organization. At the close, quite an exciting incident occurred. Hyndman desired to speak in regard to the resolution of the Committee but was prevented through a motion to close the debate. He insisted upon being heard and was strongly supported by his English co-delegates. It required all the diplomacy and coolness of Singer through an appeal to the English delegates, to quiet them down. The resolution of the Committee sets forth, among other things, that only labor unions imbued with the Socialist spirit can fulfill the mission of the workers in their struggle for emancipation; but it insists also that the Socialist parties must assist the trade unions in their battles for the amelioration of the condition of the workers. The resolution was adopted with a great majority.

Canadian and foreign subscriptions to The Bulletin, One Dollar a year. 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.

There are still left a few copies of the I. W. W. report to the Stuttgart Congress, for sale at 10 cts. each.

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. The General Secretary-Treasurer will, within the next two weeks, send to each local union affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the provisions of the constitution relative to the payment of national dues. Immediately upon receipt of the said credentials local unions will proceed to choose and designate by regular election their delegates to the said convention, reporting the same to the general headquarters immediately after such choice has been made. Local unions chartered directly by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for two hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional two hundred or major fraction thereof. Two or more local unions in the same locality may jointly send their delegate to the convention, and the vote of said delegate in the convention shall be in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The expense of delegates attending the convention must be borne by their respective local organizations. The constitution provides as follows: "Proposed amendments to the constitution shall be in the hands of the General Executive Board and printed in the official publication at least two months before the assembling of the convention; no other amendment shall be considered." For additional provisions of the constitution relating to delegates and representation, see pages 11 to 14 of the Constitution. Full information for delegates regarding hotel rates, etc., will be published in a later issue of the Bulletin. Signed on behalf of the General Executive Board. WM. E. TRAUTMANN, General Secy. Treas. M. P. HAGGERTY, Assistant Secy. Treas. Industrial Workers of the World. Chicago, Ill., June 30, 1907.

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