

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 47.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 18, 1908.

50c. a Year.

AN END TO THE FARCE OF NEUTRALITY

Charles Ufert, for four years editor of the "Socialist Review" published at West Hoboken, N. J., announces his retirement from that position in the issue of the paper dated December 31. In a three-column statement of the causes which have led to his voluntary relinquishment of a position which it is generally conceded has honored—during his incumbency for the work connected with it he never received any money compensation—Comrade Ufert says:

"If we look facts squarely in the face, we must admit that the political organization is not sufficient for the realization of our goal—the Co-operative Commonwealth. What we are after is not so much political power but economic equality and the economic or labor union movement stands out prominently as the means whereby we may hope to peacefully realize our ideal.

"When I say the economic movement, I refer to the modern labor union movement known as industrial unionism, not the outworn, backward, reactionary movement of craft unionism. Craft unionism may have been all right in its time, but its time has passed. Industrial evolution has decreed that another form of unionism a form that will be able to cope with the industrial situation of the present, shall take the place of the outgrown form of organization and obedient to this demand the Industrial Workers of the World have come about.

"The Industrial Workers of the World launched their organization upon the tempestuous seas of the labor movement in May 1905, and the movement has had a steady growth since. This growth has been accomplished despite misrepresentation, despite a conspiracy of silence, despite the fact that some of the most prominent founders of the movement have seen fit to withdraw their support and despite the outbreak of factional strife within the organization.

"There are to-day two bodies claiming the title of Industrial Workers of the World. One body is known as the Trautmann faction and the other as the Sherman faction. Of the two factions it is my humble opinion that the so-called Trautmann faction is the one entitled to the confidence and support of the working class of America. The literature, the weekly publication of this body, its personnel of officers and organizers, its evident desire for complete publicity of all its official acts, all these present to me the unmistakable note of sincerity of purpose. Although the Sherman faction began its career with the possession of all official records, control of the official publication and other advantages, the Trautmann faction has, by the principle of industrial unionism and the support of several thousand earnest revolutionists as an asset, has by far outstripped its competitor and it stands before the world to-day as the honest, the only movement that can lay any claim to the proud title of Industrial Workers of the World.

"On the part of the Socialist Party press it is claimed that the political party of labor must be neutral to-

wards all economic organizations and that as Socialists we must not meddle with the quarrels and differences in the union movement.

"This claim of neutrality becomes a monstrous farce in view of facts. The most obtrusive worker should be able to see the glaring ridiculousness of the plea in view of the acts of prominent Socialists. When men, holding prominent and responsible positions in the Socialist Party, can stand up in the convention of the American Federation of Labor to second the nomination of Samuel Gompers for the presidency of that organization, when this can be done without a word of protest being raised in the columns of the party press—then where in the name of reason can a claim of 'neutrality' be raised without a blush of shame rising to the face of the claimant?

"This same man Gompers, the unanimous choice of the 'Socialist' delegates, as president of the largest body of organized workers in this country, has been re-elected vice-president of the Civic Federation, the body that peddles the infamously cruel and glaring lie that 'the interests of capital and labor are identical.'

"An 'identity of interests between capital and labor'—what a monumental, what a stupid lie, what an insult to the intelligence of the working class! It is really possible that in the English language adequate in strength to tear into shreds this damnable lie!

"Is there an identity of interests between the victims of the great mining disaster in West Virginia, a few weeks ago, and the criminal capitalist owners that neglected to put the proper ventilating appliances into the mines? Is there an identity of interests between the thousands of proletarians, their bereft families, their widowed wives and fatherless children, killed annually in the discharge of their duties, on the railroads, in the mines and mills, operated by the capitalist class, and the thousands of making dollars—no matter at what cost? Does not the blood of these proletarian victims of capitalist greed cry out against this cruel lie? Do not the tears of the widows and orphans of the working class give added testimony to the outrageous falsity of the claim?

"Yet Socialists, leading and prominent Socialists, have seconded the nomination of a man who is forever repeating this cruel lie, Socialist delegates have voted in support of this man who is fit to act as the highest official of the largest body of organized workers of this country. Is that not a sight, ay, is it not a sad sight for the Socialist movement of this country? Is it really possible that the mass of the Socialist Party members will remain quiet in view of such actions on the part of 'leading lights' in the party? I for one cannot and will not. The honest, the only movement that can lay any claim to the proud title of Industrial Workers of the World.

"On the part of the Socialist Party press it is claimed that the political party of labor must be neutral to-

No Truth in Mine Owners Reports

The Mine Owners of Goldfield are circulating reports to the effect that everything is settled here; the object of which is to swamp us with men seeking jobs. We are already feeding men from New York. **THE STRIKE IS STILL ON. Stay away from Goldfield.**

The Mine Owners have reduced wages \$1.00 per day. The card system is to be put into effect. Union men will not be permitted to work. Troops were brought in to COMPEL MEN TO WORK FOR SCRIP. Should any person offer you work in Goldfield it will be for the purpose of MAKING YOU A SCAB.

We are out to maintain a LIVING WAGE and will remain out until assured that the UNION WAGE SCALE will continue.

Official notice of settlement will be given by the Union. Until then **STAY AWAY FROM GOLDFIELD.**

R. E. VICE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHAS. H. MCKINNON,
President.

NOTICE TO ALL I. W. W. LOCALS.

Local Unions and District Councils affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World are called upon to give the greatest possible effect to the above warning from Goldfield, by resorting to all legitimate means to prevent the engagement of strike-breakers to be sent to Goldfield. I. W. W. locals were successful in this when the great strike was on at Portland, Oregon; they can now render valuable service to our fellow-workers at Goldfield by appointing Committees to have the matter in charge. Such Committees should at once send to general headquarters for a supply of leaflets now ready for free distribution among workmen.

The Commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the Goldfield situation has reported. This is what the Commission says, confirming the contention of The Bulletin, that the Mine Owners got the troops sent into the camp to enforce a reduction of the miners' wages and break up the union:

"The conditions did not support the general allegations in the governor's report for troops, nor were his specific statements established to any extent as to justifying the use of these statements for the purpose of getting federal troops. The action of the mine operators warrants the belief that they had determined upon a reduction in wages and the refusal of employment to members of the Western Federation of Miners, but that they feared to take this course of action unless they had the protection of federal troops and that they accordingly laid a plan to secure such troops and then put their program into effect.

"While the cut in wages and refusal to employ members of the Western Federation of Miners was not announced until after the arrival of the troops, every indication confirms the belief that such action was in contemplation before the arrival of the troops, was the general plan of the mine operators to establish their independence of the union, and that the coming of the troops was expected and urged by them to make such a plan feasible.

"Conditions at Goldfield," the report asserts, "did not justify calling for the troops. The single case of the unlawful use of dynamite, which failed to accomplish any damage, was surrounded by such circumstances that the report says 'to raise a reasonable doubt as to the genuineness of the charge that members of the union were responsible.'

Thus it is shown, by a government report, that the Mine Owners deliberately planned to reduce wages and blacklist the members of Union 220, and this is entirely in accord with the outrageous and law-defying actions of that crew all through the prolonged fight against the Miners' Union and the Industrial Workers of the World.

EDITOR'S REPLY TO AN EDITOR

The Salt Lake Deseret Evening News (Mormon) of January 7, printed the following report of a visit of Geo. B. Wingfield of Goldfield in search of strike-breakers, to which Organizer Joseph J. Etor replied in the subjoined open letter:

In two hours this morning George B. Wingfield, vice president of the Goldfield Consolidated Mining company, secured every man he wanted to work in the Goldfield mines, and closed his recruiting offices at room 211 Atlas block.

One hundred miners were advertised for. One hundred and twenty were accepted.

At noon a long line of workmen were still in front of the office door. To these, the representatives of Mr. Wingfield announced: "We want no more men. Those who have been accepted will report here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. We will then announce when we are going to ship."

The announcement closed a chapter that will probably assume more than local significance in the final writing of the history of the present industrial commotion at Goldfield.

With these 120 miners imported into the mines, there will be a corresponding number of organized miners, fighting under the banners of the Western Federation of Miners, and the element of an empty flour barrel will begin to figure more materially in adjudicating conditions.

"I guess the argument of an empty stomach is pretty strong," said the secretary in charge of the office, when he closed his books. "Unions are all right when there is more work than men, but when conditions are reversed I guess people prefer work to starvation, and that's what it looks like here today."

The official was shown a copy of a pink dodger circulated among the unemployed in Commercial street quarters in Salvation Army headquarters and in various employment agencies today. It is an appeal from the Industrial Workers of the World for all working men to stay away from Goldfield, and shouted in large type, "Don't Be a Traitor to Your Class. An Injury to One is an Injury to All."

"We are used to these circulars," declared the secretary. "They have come at us so frequently with them that we are not disturbed at the idea of still one more coming out. The Industrial Workers sure have made us trouble enough at Goldfield, and it is mighty fortunate that we have troops there to prevent more of it." When the organization goes to the extent of saying to these hungry men who have lined up here that they can't work where work is offered, then it's time those who care so little for their rights but who will accept the conditions, go jump in a well and get low down in the water. More interests than our own are involved in this move to allow the individual his right to work.

The dodger circulated against the Goldfield men today is signed by Joseph J. Etor, national organizer, I. W. W., and is endorsed by Charles MacKinnon, president Goldfield Miners' union 220, W. F. M.

It is dated Salt Lake City, Jan. 6, 1908, and reads:

"Fellow Workers: Know ye that there is a strike on at Goldfield, Nev.?"

"George W. Wingfield, vice president of the Goldfield Consolidated Mining company, with offices at 211 Atlas block, is hiring men to scab on the miners of Goldfield.

"Our brothers are striking against a reduction of wages of \$1 and \$2 per day. The U. S. troops are in Goldfield to intimidate the miners and you, if you go.

"Don't be a Scab."

"Stay away from Goldfield. Don't be a traitor to your class: be men worthy of the name! An injury to one is an injury to all. Signed, Joseph J. Etor, National Organizer, I. W. W., authorized by Charles MacKinnon, President Goldfield Miners' union 220, W. F. M."

Another dodger in green put out by the same source, announces a lecture on present problems by Mr. Etor. "Starvation, Why?" it asks as a headline, and then says: "The granaries are full, the lands fertile, the factories and work shops are just as good as two months ago, the working man's brain and brain as strong as ever. Why rot in idleness? Joseph J. Etor will tell you why."

I think that it tells the truth, and if you had been at the meetings the circular called attention to, you would know a little more about the question than you do now. You should read a Mormon paper, a Latter Day Saint, (Concluded on Page 2)

Missing Copies Wanted!

Sam Fisher, 516 Sixth street, New York, N. Y., is anxious to receive the following copies of THE BULLETIN to complete a file: Numbers 21, 27, 29 and 30. If you have these to spare send them direct to Fellow Worker Fisher.

A. S. A. Schiermeyer, Room 53 Douglas Block, Omaha, Neb., wants numbers 6, 7 and 16 for the same purpose.

The Socialist Movement

The Industrial Workers of the World is the Socialist Movement. All other movements past and present have been, or are, merely preliminary or auxiliary. Every effort made in any way by the enemies of Socialism to hinder or prevent it, is helping to bring it nearer. Workers on with the Socialist Movement—the I. W. W.—Sydney (Australia) People.

While coal is \$40 a ton at Goldfield

and workmen there, as in other places, are in sore need of food, United States senators are working the graft game by charging for board at the rate of \$6.00 a day while in Washington and living in their own houses. That is the latest development in the doings of members of that "dignified" body in which Borah of Idaho and Nixon of Nevada are ornaments.

THE TRUTH ABOUT GOLDFIELD MINES.

The proportion of legitimate mining operations to flim-flam, pure and simple, is not greater than about one in twenty.

All that was necessary to sell stock was to give it the stamp of Goldfield.

One of the most conservative mine operators in Goldfield, a man who mines and does not gamble, is authority for the statement that **THE FIFTY PER CENT OF DIVIDENDS EVER WILL OR CAN BE PAID ON** out of every thousand dollars invested in Goldfield mining stocks.

A few may develop into profitable mines, but **MOST OF THEM WILL REMAIN MERE HOLES INTO WHICH EASTERN MONEY HAS BEEN POURED**, inverted monuments to the credulity of the great American sucker.

According to James H. Merwin, state license and bullion tax agent, there were six dividend-paying mines in the Goldfield district when the panic struck the camp. On the Goldfield mine stock exchange there are listed 127 properties.

Notice to Canadians

A "British Postal Order" sent to this office cannot be cashed without loss, and banks will not accept them as deposits. Friends in Canada, or any British province, will please take notice and when remitting send "International Money Order" only.

Correction

An article in last week's Bulletin on "Industrial Unionism and Politics" appeared without signature. It was a distributed article by W. W. Cox. The signature, which appeared in the proof, was unintentionally dropped in making up the forms.

Omaha Workers to the President

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 26, 1907.
To the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt:

Dear Sir—As we, as members of the wage earning class are interested in the welfare of all the wage earners throughout the world, we address you in the interest of our fellow workers at Goldfield, Nev.

The combination of capitalists has forced the wage earning class to organize in the economic field for self-protection, which is perfectly right and legal according to the constitution of the United States of America. Therefore the wage earners have a more right to the protection of the military arm of the government than the wage earning class.

We believe the whole people should be protected, and not any one class. Therefore we ask that you, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, refuse to call out troops until the conditions warrant such action after an investigation.

These hasty actions to suppress the working class can end in but one thing, and that will be to solidify the workers and eventually cause them to use their economic power to resist the encroachments of organized capital and change the system of capitalism to one of the co-operative commonwealth, therefore,

Resolved, That we condemn your action in sending federal soldiers into Goldfield, Nev., at the behest of the mine owners without first investigating the conditions.

Unanimously adopted in regular session of L. O. 86, I. W. W., Dec. 24, 1907.

Local Union 86, I. W. W.
E. Committee.
A. L. A. SCHIERMEYER,
Secretary.

In the mines at DuQuoin, Ill., an I. W. W. miner was recently killed and two others badly injured while at work. All were members of the I. W. W. local at that place.

Industrial Unionists will do everything in their power to help the Mine Workers defeat the Mine Owners. Let every man do his duty.

Labor and Socialist Papers please copy.

In Defense of Mexicans

I write you these few lines to let you know what we are doing here. We have taken up the defense of the Mexicans in jail here and all the other organizations here from us. We have got information from reliable authorities that the forces that are back of the prosecution of these men are the same as were pressing the cases against Mayer, Hayward and Pettibone, and that they are to get after some of us just as soon as they get rid of this case. I think it is important that I should let you know this, so you will be prepared to act as soon as it happens. They have already arrested one of the joint conference committee, one of the Mexicans, so as to prevent their paper from being published. I also want to say that since we have taken up the matter the comrades are doing all they can to organize the Mexicans in the I. W. W. They did intend to organize before we got with them, but they had to do it from this side of the line, as the Greene Con. Copper company compelled them to flee from Canada. That is where the trouble started. All reports sent out that they were trying to organize an armed force to overthrow the political government are false, as you can see by the manifesto I sent you last week. It is a working class movement and nothing else, and it is for us who are revolutionists to help them in this fight. I also will say that the lawyers who are handling the case can never do it justice and they admit it; so we will have to try and secure some one else who can. I wish you would give this case all the publicity possible so as to have the public ready for anything which might turn up. The active members of this local are being shadowed all the time and the town is overrun by Pinkertons. The Times here brags of what they are going to do with us; so it is necessary that we be prepared for them.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Maligner Denounced

Resolution passed by Local 236, I. W. W. of Sacramento, Cal., at regular meeting held on Jan. 8, 1908:

Whereas, Certain malicious statements having been made by one E. Lewis, late of Chicago, acting as organizer for the Socialist Party, to wit: That W. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., was expelled from the International Union of United Brewery Workmen for misappropriation of funds belonging to said organization, which statement we believe and know to be false and made with the intention to poison the minds of the working class with regard to the character of one of the chief officials of the I. W. W., thus intimating that said official was not a trustworthy person, and that the I. W. W., consisting of such men, was not worthy of the encouragement and support of honest and bona-fide working men. This statement was made with the intention of creating a false impression in the minds of the workers as to the I. W. W. in general and its general secretary-treasurer in particular; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 236, I. W. W., do hereby condemn the conduct of said E. J. Lewis, and that we use all means in our power to lay the real facts before workers of this city.

There is a strike in Goldfield, Nev., you know the reason without me telling you. If you are informed at all, There are United States troops in

GEORGE H. HILL, C. F. SPROULE, J. VAN ABBEMA, Committee on Resolutions.

The Industrial Union Bulletin

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CHICAGO, JANUARY 18, 1938

To the establishment of the workers' republic, or the Co-operative Commonwealth, no consideration will be as important as the self-imposed discipline of the Industrial Union. On that day when workers are called upon to assume charge of the mills, mines, factories, railways—the means of production—and supplant the capitalist mode of production for profit by the Social mode of production for use, there will come to them the task which they alone will be competent to meet. On that day the workers will face the consummation of their ideals and the readjustment of industry in accordance with revolutionary requirements for which the Industrial organization has prepared them. Upon them will depend the one socially important task of continuing the process of production and the maintenance of the discipline in all departments which will be necessary to the most effective results.

THE FLIM-FLAMMERS OF GOLDFIELD

The main instigators of the present trouble at Goldfield, and all that preceded it, are Nixon and Wingfield, of the Consolidated Mines Company. Their purpose has all along been to disguise the fact that their properties are not what they are represented to be. They are flim-flammers who believe in the game which is played with a stage substitute in place of real money. But they have lost no chance to get hold of the real money of the unsuspecting people upon whom they have loaded their stocks. And the people who have the stock are stuck. As one of the men of Goldfield, who mines and is no gambler, says: "Not a penny of dividends ever will or can be paid on one out of every thousand dollars invested in Goldfield mining stocks." (See Chicago Record-Herald of January 12, for some truth about Goldfield mixed in with much that is not true.)

The gambling fraternity besides carrying out its schemes for getting the real money, has desired above all things to drive the union miners of Miners' Union No. 220 out of the camp. This it has so far failed to do, the last attempt to break up the union and force the miners into subjection, by compelling them to accept unsecured scrip in place of legal money and having the soldiers brought in for the express purpose of enforcing their demand, being thoroughly exposed by the Commission sent by the President to investigate. That report and the facts about the mining properties and the working of American "suckers," shows beyond any question where the Mine Owners belong. And the record also shows that the fight on the I. W. W. was made in behalf of an organized gang of law-defying "patriots" who occupy their present places through the power of money and a resort to infamous practices.

WHERE IGNORANCE BULKS LARGE

Just a few lines to show the extraordinary lack of knowledge displayed by writers in certain working class papers: "Neues Leben" a German Weekly printed in Chicago, devotes a lot of space to a lot of nonsense, written by one who is old enough to know better, on Socialism in the trade unions. The writer displays the same degree of ignorance of his subject as has been shown by most of the "leading lights" who have been fighting the I. W. W. The writer says that Socialism has been endorsed by a long list of trades unions having an aggregate membership of 350,000. Among them he includes the "United Metal Workers," an organization which has been dead more than two years, but to which he gives a membership of 22,000! He claims the Hat and Cap Workers union with 33,000 members—should be 3,000. He claims the Woodworkers union with 22,000 members—should be about 10,000. And so on down the list until he reaches the bottom, when he says "Western Unions (including W. F. M.) 100,000"—should be 40,000. And when these reductions, totaling over 120,000, are made, the remainder is not to be depended upon as supporting Socialism. Not content with trying to galvanize into life dead unions, the writer cites a list of trade union papers that "support" Socialism. Of the fourteen he names five are dead and three others are in a moribund state, with circulations less than the "Neues Leben" itself, if that be possible. Such is a fair sample of the kind of dope upon which the faith and enthusiasm of the workers in a political Socialist movement, which upholds the face of "neutrality" towards economic organizations, is attempted to be kept up.

COUNTS FOR NOTHING—NEVER WILL

You remember it was Victor Berger who in the Norfolk Convention of the A. F. of L. seconded the nomination of Gompers for president and made the latter's election unanimous. It now transpires that Berger helped Gompers to the presidency of something that was next to nothing, for this is what he says in the S. P. Herald for January 11:

"The American Federation of Labor counts for almost nothing in this country."

"In former years the big newspapers like the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Times-Herald and others used to send their representatives to the A. F. of L. conventions to report them. The Associated Press used to send a staff representative to report the proceedings. Nothing of the sort was done at the last convention."

"And why should they send anybody? Nothing ever happened that was of more than slight interest even to the local press. And they feel sure that as long as the present rulers rule nothing ever will happen."

"Even the N. Y. Sun and Pierpont Morgan were confident that nothing greater was going to happen than a raise of salary for the President and Secretary."

"And wasn't it Berger who supported a move to 'raise the salary of the president and secretary' at the New Orleans convention in 1927? And didn't he introduce the resolution proposing the raise? Well, well; now the A. F. of L. 'counts for almost nothing' and 'nothing ever will happen' as 'long as the present rulers rule!' What sort of a comedy is this that is being enacted in the name of organized labor and Socialism?"

WHERE OUR OPPONENTS STAND

We desire to present in as brief form as possible for the consideration of wage workers, regardless of their present affiliation either in political or economic organizations, a statement regarding the most remarkable situation that has ever been evolved in the labor and Socialist movement of the country. It has to do particularly with the attitude assumed on misinformation and malicious accusations against the Industrial Workers of the World. Our desire is, not to invite the readers to a review of any factional strife, but rather to point out as clearly as plain terms will permit the fundamental things for which the I. W. W. stands and is unalterably committed, and then to contrast with our position the attitude of our opponents who persistently malign us.

The I. W. W. is irrevocably committed to the principle that the working class and the employing class have no economic interest in common.

Our opponents support an organization which declares that "the interests of capital and labor are identical."

The I. W. W. is based on a recognition of the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class.

Our opponents, with professions of neutrality, support an organization which in all of its acts and utterances denies this historic fact.

Whatever is fundamental in Socialist philosophy, upon that the I. W. W. stands.

Yet our opponents cater to the support of an organization which is antagonistic to Socialism.

The I. W. W. declares that "Labor is entitled to all it produces."

But our opponents support an organization which makes agreements with employers enabling them to appropriate four-fifths of the product.

The I. W. W. is a recognized component of the International Socialist movement, to which the A. F. of L. is ineligible for reasons above enumerated.

Yet our opponents give their unanimous support to the re-election of the prince of fakirs as president of that organization.

TAFT ADMITS IT

"If the abuses of monopoly and discrimination cannot be restrained; if the concentration of power made possible by such abuses continues and increases, and it is made manifest that under the system of individualism and private property the tyranny and oppression of an oligarchy of wealth cannot be avoided, then Socialism will triumph, and the institution of private property will perish."

Can Taft Prevent It?

Editor's Reply to an Editor
(Continued from page 1)

the only ones who are following in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene. That is a joke worthy of April 1st.

The repentance of the Nazareth, the friend of the poor, the wreath of ones "with an empty flour barrel," the rebel, "who hath not a place to lay his head!" Shame on you and all your hypocrisy. Your conception of Christianity is like that of Brigham Young in bronze statue, with an outstretched hand pointing to the "Zion Saving Bank."

It is mean enough for workers who wear overalls to lower themselves to the position of slaves. But editors are brain workers, they, too, are slaves, mental prostitutes. I hope next

time you take up the pencil and write about the labor question, you will first post yourself on the question.

Remember that after all these fellows "with an empty flour barrel" who work in the mines and workshops of this nation, when like you, the "good Jewish and Christian capitalist," can make profit out of their hides, are a bit wiser, they are beginning to burn the midnight oil reading and discovering where their economic interests lay.

Much to your discomfiture, they come to the meetings of the Industrial Workers of the World by the thousands, where the new gospel is preached by men who know the struggle of the workers, because they are flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone.

The workers are organizing industrially and begin to understand that the boss is not the worker's brother. They begin to understand that "Labor produces all wealth, and labor is entitled to all it produces." The men who work begin to be inspired by the slogan, "An injury to one is an injury to all."

If the workers were now inspired by that one idea—we would see that you have an union label on your paper, or give you no paper from the paper mills. We expect a few more dirty attacks against our Goldfield comrades who are fighting for a chance to live, but whatever you do, don't worry. We are organizing and preparing ourselves to take and hold that which we produce by our labor—that is the earth and the fulness thereof. Then if you want to live, you will have to work and produce. No writings of scab articles will do. Yours sincerely,

JOSEPH J. ETOR,
National Organizer of the I. W. W.

ORGANIZATION WORK AT SEATTLE

Believing that a few lines relative to the organization work being carried on in Seattle will be of interest to the membership generally of the Industrial Workers of the World, I will jot off a few paragraphs.

Nearly two years ago the movement was progressing at a rapid pace, when the rocks of political fanaticism of "my brand" or none were struck upon the list in Seattle. The charter nearly sinking. However, she was saved by a gallant crew of revolutionists, and at present appears to be taking on the activity of a couple of years ago.

I arrived here two weeks ago, when the members had under way the organizing of a laborer's local and also an Italian branch. In the two weeks we have finished the work started, and two more local unions have been added to the list in Seattle. The charter has already arrived for the Public Service Laborers, and in a few days the work will be extended to a point where the charter for the Italian Branch will be applied for.

In the past two weeks we have held 18 meetings, taken in 298 members, organized two locals, and sold considerable literature and buttons. The receipts coming in to my hands have been over \$40. This is not counting about \$70 in cash which we have sent to headquarters by the locals during the same time. Also during the two weeks of propaganda work the mixed local has taken in sufficient funds to pay all running expenses and settle up with its creditors as well as leave a small cash balance in their treasury.

The Industrial Local Unions of this city have a hall in the proletarian part of the city, and just at this stage of "prosperity" it is no trouble to fill the same every night, and some times afternoons, to tell, and re-tell to the poor wage slave "how it all happened." Certainly he is in a mental condition to accept the most "radical" talk, and has been so tamed in the past few weeks that the men-

tion of Socialism or revolution has no horrors to his mind.

The conditions on the coast at this time are proof of the teachings of the industrial workers, and that wage slave is readily realizing the same. The A. F. of L. worker is going up against the employers' machine of "identical interests" in an amusing style. The "open shop" is being declared all over the coast. The average member of the sixty-dollar-a-day Gompers' job trust is beginning to wonder "what's the trouble," and is among the closest listeners to the speakers who are expounding the principles of the I. W. W.

The Seattle membership is also to be credited with the organization of Bellingham, as they took the initiative by supplying the men and funds to go to that city and carry on a campaign to destroy a Sherman local, and build up a bona fide labor organization. The I. W. W. at Bellingham now has a fine open headquarters, free reading room, and is coming along nicely.

The future is promising for the I. W. W. in this city at the present, and it is also promising for the organization all along the coast country. You may realize the change that is coming, when I tell you that I was invited to deliver an address before the delegates of the Sixth annual convention of the Shingle Weavers of America, and that there was not one dissenting voice or vote to go to the contrary. I delivered several comparative industrial packages tied securely with revolutionary cords, and they were as gladly received as they were delivered. I would judge that half of the delegates would vote to go to the I. W. W. at this time. The real realization how they were thrown down by the A. F. of L. last year during their fight with the employers.

Yours for the I. W. W.,
J. E. WALSH,
National Organizer.
Seattle, Wash., Jan. 6, 1938.

Call to Shoeworkers Everywhere

There are at present in North America more than 200,000 men, women and children whose happiness and standard of living depends upon the shoe industry. The chief centres for making shoes are Haverhill, Lynn, Brockton and Marlboro in Massachusetts, Brooklyn and Rochester in New York, Philadelphia, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati and Portsmouth in Ohio, Chicago, Ill., and a few establishments in Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia and Minnesota, together with a number in Canada and scattering shops in many more of our cities and towns.

A study of the conditions which prevail in each of these localities, while they may vary in some slight degree, show them to be pretty nearly all the same so far as wages and hours of labor are concerned. According to the 1906 report issued by the state of Massachusetts, we find that the average wage of the operative to be a trifle less than nine dollars per week and the hours of labor are at least nine and in most cases ten, and while there are many strong grievances and unsatisfactory conditions suffered by the shoeworkers, the foregoing statement of wages and hours of labor prove very conclusively that conditions in the shoe trade are not what they should be in order that health and happiness may prevail among those dependent upon this industry.

Now, shoeworkers, let us consider these facts for a moment and see what is being done to alleviate this condition. You will find in certain localities different independent, unaffiliated organizations that seek to better the condition in their respective branches, such as the Turn Workmen's Union in Lynn and Haverhill, the Edgemakers Union of Lynn, the K. of L. Cutters of Lynn, Mass., and Auburn and Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa. The Independent Shoe Workers of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Missouri Shoe Workers of Missouri, together with the Lasters' Union and the Lathing Machine Operators' Union of Lynn and the Lasters' Union of Brockton, the three last named having with-

drawn from the B. & S. W. U., after it impossible to get justice from their national organization and receiving almost no support or assistance in their controversies with the manufacturers.

While we recognize the spirit of revolt which animated these shoeworkers and while in many cases they have succeeded in making easier and better the conditions under which they worked, the greatest fault to be found with them is, in the fact that they sought to better their own conditions irrespective of the conditions of the other shoeworkers which in the very nature of the present method of production can only be done to a very limited extent.

The main trouble with an independent union is that their aspirations are too low because they instinctively feel their own weakness. Should they try to enforce any demand by striking, it is easily possible for an employer to fill their places in that particular part and as a consequence of that, they become very humble in their aspirations and limit their demands, in recognition of the superior force of the employers.

Now, how different all this would be if we were all organized with the other departments and should strike the entire factory to enforce satisfactory conditions. Then we could at least feel assured that the employer could not succeed in filling our places, and would know in advance that we could get a respectable hearing from the boss.

But this is not all! We should not only be organized in our respective branches locally, and then centrally organized with the other branches of our industry, in any particular district, but we must be organized nationally as well, that we may receive the support of all shoeworkers in the fact of all other workers in time of need.

Ample demonstration of the necessity of such an organization was furnished by the strike of the Independent Shoeworkers of Missouri at St. Louis in the latter part of 1927, when the shoeworkers of the city who were organized in local unions and centrally organized besides, came out on strike for more wages and a reduction of the hours of labor, and while they were out the manufacturers were having their shoes made in such shoe centres as Lynn, Brockton and Haverhill, Mass., by members of the independent bodies of those cities, who, while they realized they were virtually scabbing upon the shoeworkers of St. Louis, owing to the nature of their organizations were powerless to prevent it, and in that way defeated the purposes of their St. Louis brothers. From this, we may assume that it is not only necessary to organize all the branches in the factory from top to bottom, but it is just as essential that we be organized into a shoeworkers' national industrial union that we may have sufficient power for our mutual protection. But we cannot stop even here as we know in standing alone shoeworkers will be little availed if we do not organize into an organization with all the other workers of all the other crafts, trades, callings and industries, that will be willing to support us in case the manufacturers seek to force unsatisfactory conditions upon us. If, we were so organized, would it not be a distinct advantage to us to have the leather workers shut off the supply of raw material from our earth and the teamsters likewise refuse to handle their product, the engineers and firemen refuse to furnish the power, the freight handlers and trainmen refuse to transport their goods and military which is often used to support in every way possible any other particular industry that may have to fight for its right to live and protect themselves from the unscrupulous employer that we suffer under today.

Instances without number, are before us to teach us these facts. We can look at the late strike of the printers for the eight-hour day, where we witnessed the spectacle of the members of Typographical Union on strike and spending upwards of \$4,000,000 to attain their demands; with the Pressman's Union of the same industry having agreements with the master printers and handling the work of scab compositors, when if they had stood together the question at issue would never had occasioned a strike at all, and when the pressmen themselves sought better conditions they found the same battle had to be put up by them with the type setters and agreement with the bosses. Many more glaring inconsistencies could be enumerated such as the union clerks and salesmen in our stores handling non-union goods, such as we shoeworkers, ourselves using non-union tools and machinery in our daily labor, and then claiming that our product is a union product because it is made by union shoeworkers, when we know it may be made of scab material with scab machinery.

The reason for these glaring inconsistencies that have proved to be so immensely detrimental to the entire working class, is that we have been, in our political, impurely organized. And this brings us to the mission of the Industrial Workers of the World. This organization contends that the working class contains within itself the power, brains and muscle to produce all the wealth necessary for the maintenance of society, and with this end in view are now organizing all the workers in different industries throughout the civilized world. In it, the workers can make and administer the laws governing the production and distribution of the necessities of life, so that all who work shall partake of the benefits thereof, and poverty, hunger and want shall be entirely abolished. Not, as at present, when in spite of the fact that we have the ability to produce wealth in unlimited quantities, we find thousands upon thousands of our fellow workers who are suffering from the lack of food, clothing and shelter.

Now, shoeworkers, members of your trade have always taken leading parts in all movements seeking the upliftment and betterment of mankind, and we should not be found lacking at the present critical time when we should be among the first to join with our fellow workers in this grand movement instituted by the Industrial Workers of the World.

In sending these manifestos and calls to the shoeworkers wherever we can reach them, we ask you to give them your earnest consideration. Any body of shoeworkers organized should take up the matter; a number of shoeworkers' unions have already signified their intention to endorse the principles herein enumerated, and they will take part in a convention, to be called for the purpose of forming a National Industrial Union of Shoeworkers, Subdivision of the Department Organization of Leather Industries of the Industrial Workers of the World. Take action at once and join the others. As soon as a sufficient number of endorsements of these plans are received the date and place for such convention will be announced in the Bulletin and all parties duly notified. In such places where the shoeworkers are not as yet organized they should immediately form unions and prepare for representation at that proposed convention. Do it now, and do it right.

All communications asking for the containing information should be addressed to:

WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
General Organizer I. W. W.

Printed leaflets, containing the manifesto and call, can be obtained at the price of \$2.50 per thousand in English, French, Italian and German. Address orders as above.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN.

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000—
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W. E. TRAUTMANN
Room 212 Bush Temple
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Stuttgart Congress on I. W. W. Ground

Extracts from Resolutions adopted by the Congress on the Relation of the Economic Organization to the Political Party.

"To enfranchise the proletariat completely from the bonds of Intellectual, Political and Economic Slavery, the Political and the Economic Struggle are also necessary."

BUT
"The Unions will not fully perform their duty in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers, unless a thorough Socialist spirit inspires their policy."

ADD TO THE ABOVE

That the INDUSTRIAL UNION, the Economic Organization of the Working Class, is of primary importance and must supersede the political party, and the World Movement for Socialism in the Political and INDUSTRIAL UNIONS TRIUMPHANT.

Industrial Union HANDBOOK

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Industrial Workers of the World FOR ORGANIZATION Voluntary Contribution

To aid in maintaining the work of organizing the working class in the I. W. W. and disseminating its principles, I hereby pledge One-Half of One per cent of my wages per month for a period of 3 months beginning with

and will remit the amount to General Headquarters, 210 Bush Temple, Chicago, on or about the 1st of each succeeding month.

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Sub. Cards now ready for distribution and sale. Use blank form on page 4 when ordering—order now.

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM

How Social Institutions Came Into Existence Through Changing Methods of Production

FROM THE PAST TO THE FUTURE

BY WORD H. MILLS

CHAPTER IX.

The state differentiates itself from any other form of public administration. Instead of its members being social groups...

Prohibition of marriage in the gens, except in cases of heiresses and orphans. When a woman married she renounced the religious rite of her gens...

How the gens segments and the different gens became constituted into phratries and the phratries into tribes, and the tribes into leagues or small nations...

The account given in foregoing chapters relating to the development of contradictions in society, at this stage of human progress, due to economic causes...

First—The rule of council of chiefs. The constitution of the gens of the Greek nation, congress and legislature and has an important bearing in the history and development of mankind...

It will be remembered that the North American Indian sex organizations designated by animal names are essentially identical with the gens of the Greeks and the gens of the Romans...

The most ancient traditions of the Hellenic peoples find them already established in the Grecian peninsula. A still more ancient branch of the same stock, of which the Pelasgians preceded them in the greater part of those areas which include the eastern border of the Mediterranean...

Second—The Agora or assembly of the people. The functions of this coordinate body have already been described. In this public meeting every man had the right to express his views and the final vote was taken by a show of hands or by acclamation...

According to recognized authorities, the gens of Attic Greece were held together by bonds I shall endeavor to outline in the briefest manner: 1. Common religious rites and priests installed exclusively in honor of a common divinity...

"The inquiring reader is recommended. In this connection, to study the length the institutions as outlined in Morgan's 'Ancient Society.' For a full and complete account of the evolution of the gens, the reader is especially referred to Engel's 'Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State.' The pages from the latter work should be supplemented by a paragraph or two from the 'Industrial History.'"

THE GRAND ALLIANCE.

I behold a coming power, Freedom and stars and great— The tollers of all nations United and elate!

I behold a mighty splendor! A brotherhood sublime— A genius ruling grandly In every zone and clime!

I behold the sons of freedom! The messengers of light! The lords of earth and ocean The keepers of the right!

The tollers of all races United and elate!

COVENTRY HALL,

Whether it was so or not, the government still remained in the hands of the people. Government under the basileus, with the council and Agora as legislative and executive organs...

This period was one of constant military strife for possession of desirable areas, and for the subjugation of their inhabitants as slaves. As the Grecian tribes living in walled cities became more numerous and wealthy, the aristocratic element in society naturally increased...

CHAPTER X.

We have already in part described the economic conditions which gave rise to complexities and social contradictions that constitute the necessity for the political state...

First appears the time when Grecian society first appears in written history at the time of the first Olympiad (776 B. C.) and the legislation inaugurated by Kleisthenes (509 B. C.)...

The income measure adopted seems simple enough to us, but anterior to the invention the problem was sufficiently abstruse to tax the Greeks and Romans to the depths of their intellectual capacities...

Although this sort of arrangement appears simple enough to us after three thousand years of civilization, centuries of time and a complete revolution of pre-existing conceptions of government were required to accomplish the result...

At the beginning of the nineteenth century nearly all work was performed by hand. Today it is nearly all done by machinery. The machinery in the single state of Massachusetts is equal to doing as much as fifty nations...

moulding Grecian institutions to prepare the way for political society, of which it was the mainspring, as well as the foundation.

In society of our own day a change of equal magnitude is in its initial stages. Equally difficult are the problems involved because, like the Greeks of the heroic age, people today cannot easily be made to think apart from their preconceptions of social organization...

Thompson is Smiling

The following clipping from the Providence Evening Tribune is one of the many "straws which show the way the wind blows":

"James F. Thompson, organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, was the guest of the Textile Union last evening and delivered a lecture on 'Organized Labor' to a good-sized audience in Guild hall."

"Mr. Thompson said the Industrial Workers of the World when its organization is completed will be the foundation of a new society. He said it is a general union, not a trade union, and is a government, but the government is an organization for the capitalist, while this organization is for the workingman."

"The presence of Mr. Thompson was of more than ordinary interest because the local council had intended affiliating with the body, and while the members all approve of the idea it is the matter of assessment which has been the deep trouble."

"The meeting was presided over by Thomas Powers, secretary of the local body. After Thompson got through, and questions were called for by the chairman, a man arose from the front of the hall and informed the audience that he was an A. F. L. man and that he was on strike the last 14 months. He wanted to know if the capitalist would not enjoy, to the sight of two organizations with the same aim fighting one another. Thompson in answer made clear to all that the A. F. L. was anything but what the questioner claimed it was (3,000,000 men banded together for the purpose of fighting one another). Still, Mister Man, not satisfied, said the question was not answered. Thompson in reply showed how in Goldfield, when an I. W. W. organizer was shot full of holes, the local capitalist was the one who was the most concerned because he had not killed outright, while the best in town was none too good for the A. F. L. organizer when he came there. Next a young woman spoke up, that she was her firm built on a foundation of New I. W. W. correct organization, and that the times required that all earnest workers should enroll. As there was no more questions, the chairman, Thomas Powers, took the floor. New I. W. W. men differ to Tommy's agricultural ability, but they will all agree that he is in a class by himself in the gentle art of dishing out sarcasm when he started about the A. F. L. and its good oldlogan, 'I'll be there every day' etc. I knew what was coming and the lambasting the poor old A. F. L. got the next twenty minutes or so was a caution; the audience certainly enjoyed it and our organizer's face would have made a study for the 'Smile that won't come off' man."

F. MILLER.

Providence, R. I.

Facts in History of Labor

At the beginning of the nineteenth century nearly all work was performed by hand. Today it is nearly all done by machinery. The machinery in the single state of Massachusetts is equal to doing as much as fifty nations...

Nine hundred and fifty hands can now make as much cotton cloth with machinery as ninety-five thousand hands formerly did.

Most of the world's billion and a half of people live from hand to mouth; none would live at all without the toil of that portion which does the work.

Under the reign of Henry VIII., of England, seven thousand people were branded with a hot iron and hung for being poor.

Give a Couple of Hours to a Study of Your Class Interests!

A QUESTION IN WHICH EVERY WORKER FOR WAGES IS CONCERNED.

"Industrial Panics: Cause and Cure"

Will be discussed and explained from a Working Class Point of View, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World.

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ALL WORKINGMEN INVITED!

SILKWORKERS OF LANCASTER

A call to the members of Silkworkers' Industrial Union 3 of Lancaster, Pa.

ellow Workers:—The purpose of this call to you is to bring together again all the members of our union, so that we may be enabled to continue the struggle for better conditions as a united body.

Let us first of all take a short review of what has taken place in the Lancaster silk mill before, during and after the strike.

At the third national convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, held in the city of Chicago in September, 1900, a request came in the shape of a letter from Lancaster, asking that an organizer be sent to that city and to organize the silk workers. The convention referred this matter to the general executive board, and that body ordered one of its members to go to Lancaster and comply with the request made. Kuquopin Katz, who had been employed by the Silk Workers' Union No. 152, I. W. W. of Paterson, N. J., the Silk City, arrived in Lancaster on Oct. 9, and took up the work of organization.

You all know how we held our first meetings and organized Local Union No. 3. Over three hundred silk workers joined the organization. At these meetings the condition of the working class in general and of the textile workers in particular was discussed. Prices paid in other parts of the country were cited, price lists of Paterson silk mills were read, which showed that the firm of Stiehl A. of Lancaster paid from 60 to 100 per cent less than were paid in the Paterson (N. J.) mills. It was further shown that the Lancaster silk mill was the only mill in the land where the weavers were obliged to run four looms, two looms being all that weavers had to operate elsewhere. Besides there were other conditions, such as the fact that the silkworkers had to work, equally as bad as the four looms system; the workers were not paid by the yard, but by the "piece," each piece was supposed to contain a certain number of yards, and it required Philadelphia lawyer to figure out which was which. In other words, the superintendent paid what he felt like paying. Then there was the system of fines imposed by the superintendent, Mr. Schnabel, levied upon the men after the fact; they would put the robber knights of old and the sea pirates into the shade.

Immediately after the organization was effected and officers of our union elected, Mr. Stiehl, the head of the firm, arrived from New York and called the president of our union down into the office. He volunteered to give us a statement containing some concessions within a few days. Instead of giving the promised statement, the firm notified us that 40 of our members had been laid off for an indefinite period. We then were compelled to act or have our organization rent asunder without even putting up a fight. We therefore formulated our demands, and then presented them to the firm, together with a demand for reinstatement of all those "laid off."

The answer to this was that Mr. Schnabel started a campaign of intimidation, especially among the girls, demanding of them a promise not to uphold the demands of the union and to withdraw from it. The officers then called upon Mr. Schnabel and asked an explanation of his conduct, this gentleman was so wrought up about the change that has come over about the former timid employees, that instead of treating peacefully with the officers he only swore and shouted that he would do as he liked and run his mill alone.

A noon day shop meeting was then held and there the workers decided to "help" Mr. Schnabel run the mill, and stay out until he or the firm were willing to grant our demands.

Now the strike was on, 90 per cent of the skilled workers, regardless of craft, came out. Some of them left town immediately and found work elsewhere. The bulk of them stayed right in Lancaster and held out solidly for four weeks, there were some deserters, but only a few. In view of the fact that this was their first strike they did remarkably well. Unfortunately the financial panic hit us amid-ship. The Knickerbocker Trust Co. failed in New York shortly after the strike was declared, this company owned three silk mills in York, Pa., only 20 miles from Lancaster; these three mills were shut down after we were out on strike about ten days.

Thus, together with the fact that silk mills all over began laying off, had a very depressing effect upon our ranks and gladdened the hearts of Mr. Stiehl and his chief representative Mr. Schnabel, otherwise known among the weavers as "Yakel."

After a gaining struggle in which the girls showed more determination, courage and character than some men, the strike was declared off.

The question now confronts you all: Should our union be upheld and strengthened or should we allow it to go down? Would it not be better to stay organized and prepare for the struggle which eventually must come in order to get secret the membership in the union. But in order to keep the organization intact in spite of all the machinations of the firm, let every man and every girl member of our union write to the president of Silk Workers' Industrial Union No. 57, Wm. D. Stroble, who now works at Paterson, N. J. You will hear from him as to the future plans of the organization and all other information you may desire. You can also send him your monthly dues and order literature or our weekly paper, The Industrial Bulletin.

Hoping you will all comply with this request, I am yours for the I. W. W.

RUDELPH KATZ, Member of General Executive Board, I. W. W. Address all communications to Wm. D. STROBLE.

Send Greetings to Goldfield

To the Miners and Fellow Workers of Goldfield:

Greeting—We, the conscious members of the working class of Salt Lake, in mass meeting assembled, protest against the action of the master class in sending troops to Goldfield to wage war upon you while on strike for a just cause.

We know that the cause of the miners, in refusing to accept spurious and illegal money, is right. We uphold you for your courageous stand.

We see in your fight once more a manifestation of that inevitable class struggle that must continue until the worker, disciplined and trained, shall "take and hold" the means of life.

We realize that the mine owners of Nevada, acting in unison with all mine owners of the country, are determined if possible to break up the union which says, "An injury to one is an injury to all," and in sending to the President of the United States for troops, they were simply calling on a representative of their class, which they wanted done. We know from the experiences of working men in the Cour d'Alenes, at Homestead, Chicago and Cripple Creek, that the robber class will stop at nothing, not even murder, when they feel their profits are endangered.

They steal from the worker the product of his labor! They cut down the working man while struggling to secure merely a share of what he produces, and we hereby condemn the President of the United States, who is acting as a tool of the master class, and knowingly violating all the usages and constitutional guarantees of liberty in this country.

You miners of Goldfield are only insisting on the rights which American citizens are supposed to possess; and endeavoring to better the already horrible conditions of the working class in this country.

Realizing all these things, we pledge our entire support in the fight, and will stay with you in the fight till the capitalist class is kicked out, and every working man shall receive the "full product of his labor." With revolutionary greetings,

JOSEPH J. BITTOR, National Organizer I. W. W. WM. KNIGHT, Chairman of Meeting

The anarchistic, communitistic, socialistic, unlawful, awful preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, figures as an exhibit in the paper of the gamblers of Goldfield for a Federal injunction. But the g g future is still wondering why their pet-Goon-concocting the incendiary does not a question was not instantly granted.

AN INTERNATIONAL OUTRAGE

The charges against the Mexican workers who are confined in prison at Los Angeles, Cal., are thus enumerated in the manifesto issued by the men who appeal to the sense of justice in the American people...

left to provide for themselves as best they can. "We think that political liberty is a beautiful lie so long as it has not its basis in economic liberty and towards the conquest of that liberty our steps are directed...

Correction in Receipts In the last printed statement of receipts for November the item of \$30.00 reported from Somers, Mont., should have been credited to Kalspell lumbermen's local.

A Vision of Today

I passed the plate in church. There was a little silver; but the crisp bank notes heaped themselves up high before me; And ever as the pile grew the plate became warmer and warmer, until it fairly burned my fingers, and a smell of scorching flesh rose from it...

grabbers, and swindled from fellow-swindlers, and underneath them the workman forever spinning it out of his vitals; I saw the laboring world, thin and pale and bent and careworn and driven, pouring out this tribute from its toil and sweat into the laps of the richly dressed men and women in the pews, who only glanced at them to shrink from them in disgust...

OUR BOOK LIST Below we give a partial list of books which we are prepared to supply to readers of this paper. As will be seen the list contains many of the books with the contents of which Industrial Unionists should be familiar...

What Kind of Pipe Do You Smoke?

For the information of readers of The Bulletin we publish the following correspondence, originating, as will be seen, with Hannemann of Chicago, and appropriately ending with the indignant outburst of an honest workingman...

astray by your official organizer and yourself. The last time that I saw your organizer was when he promised to speak to me in the hall of the left town the night that he was to speak without notifying us, and we were out the price of the hall, but saved our sole leather, as we held the chairs down until a late hour waiting for him...

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. Name: Post Office: State: Street and Number: (Enclosed find cents.)

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

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

VIITORUL SOCIAL Romanian Socialist Monthly SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR AMERICA \$2.50

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.

ORDER THE Stenographic REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNION CONVENTION OF 1906 And get all the facts and the truth of that now memorable gathering. Nothing omitted and nothing garbled. Buy it Now. 620 PAGES PRICE 50c

Order for Subscription Cards WM. E. TRAUTMANN, G. S. T. Industrial Workers of the World: I am interested in extending the circulation of The Industrial Union Bulletin and wish you would send me Subscription Cards as follows: Cards for One Year: Cards for Six Months: I agree to sell the cards at 50 cents and 25 cents each, and forward to you all money received at least once a month.

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," E. V. Ross, 5c "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," by A. D. Lane, 5c "Address on I. W. W. Preamble," by A. D. Lane, 5c