wood grades, White pine grades, Yellow Pine grades, Fir grades, etc. Each one Universal.

The theory of direct action embodies wonderful possibilities when applied. For instance, at present logs are being driven by streams, rafted and towed by tug-boats and railroad past one or more, sometimes a dozen mills, in order to deliver to the proper master. That would be ridiculous under Worker's Control or Industrial Communism.

Many, many problems will present themselves for readjustment. They will not be difficult of arrangement. Most of them will be adjusted very readily, by reason of the new conception of Industrial procedure.

The subject of distribution to the consumer, is a broad problem and should be discussed at length under another head. The present retail yards and sheds will no doubt be known as Service Stations. The workers in them will take control of them as such.

Referring to standing timber, the present system requires elaborate file or records and descriptions. That is another of those intricate and cumbersome elements which revolve themselves to a point of simplicity, under Workers Control. Sure, we own it all and cut where common sense dictates!

From the viewpoint of the necessity to re-forest, present methods are, in some districts, totally destructive to the young growth, which is really a crime. Workers will not do that. They would demand to know some means of avoiding destruction, always.

Generalities.

The difference in timber, conditions peculiar to locations and natural environment compels the writer to state that it seems impossible to organize the industry properly, except by Districts.

Logging, milling, plaining and the proper care—proper care is important—is far different between the three districts of Seattle, Superior and Spokane. The workers in any district know these things, at least a majority, thoroughly; which is a sufficient guarantee along those lines.

In the event of Workers Control, at least 50 per cent of the skilled workers such as engineers, millwrights, planermen, graders, sawyers, and filers will at once and whole-heartedly join in the Workers dictatorship. That will be sufficient to stabilize production and form the base of the new administrative structure.

A deep seated human trait must be kept in mind and guarded against. It is a fact, peculiar to all humanity, that situations or operations with which we have had no contact or experience appeals to us as something big, or hard to understand. This is in a measure true, but not to such an extent as we are prone to imagine.

Now then, in order not to falter or become hesitant when the responsibility falls upon us, let us remember; When the lumber industry and other industries are stripped of the machinery necessary to profits, there is nothing left which the workers do not thoroughly understand. There is nothing necessary then, but the administration of production for use. What more does the world need? What more de we need? The workers have been for centuries producing commodities—lifes necessities—for the exploiters.

Now we shall produce them for use and thereby raise the standard of living, knowledge and the contentment of all.

Job Talks

By D. S. DIETZ

We are all agreed that the I. W. W. is handicapped by the insufficiency of numbers of capable office men and bookkeepers. That difficulty will adjust itself eventually by an influx of bookkeeper-members, presumably. There is, it seems, a more important matter that will bear immediate discussion.

One who has had experience organizing the job for the masters will naturally look into the future and ask this question: Are we developing organizing ability in proportion to our increasing numbers?

The ease and freedom from chaos with which the final transition takes place will be in proportion to, not how many of the working class are members of our organization, but how many of our members in every locality, in all the industries, have true I. W. W. concepts, coupled with the ability to organize the application of them to the job.

Experience and observation leads the writer to believe that a member whose concept of the I. W. W. aims and purposes is not developed in proportion to his enthusiasm often becomes a hindrance, although he may be honest and sincere. His or her policies, tactics ways and mental attitudes will disrupt rather than construct. Such an individual member is quite apt to be, at the present stage, elected to one of the administrative positions, then unconsciously becomes detrimental to orderly procedure. The forming of the new structure must be to order, to rule, orderly, in order.

It is reported that Vanderveer once uttered the statement that the organization had too damn many philosophers and not enough organizers. I take the position that the statement itself is a fact. It seems that the philosophical mind is at that stage of development just preceding the analytical state of mind. According to our press, Lenin said to the workers and peasants of Russia: "You are born out of capitalism; therefore, there is an afterbirth which must be gotten rid of," or words to that effect. That involves the same point as the statement credited to Vanderveer.

To understand why that is true we must give the term "organizer" a revolutionary interpretation. The term "organizer" implies action. Action is the result of thought; therefore, the individual will not function revolutionarily until he first learns to think revolutionarily. That being true, it is plain that we

must start at the beginning and develop the proper concepts, first.

A concept, is nothing more or less than having the blueprint implanted within the intellect so well, that we function or act truly without referring to a blueprint of the principles.

In order that we may more thoroughly understand the subject of concepts, let us state here some which are in harmony with the principles, aims and purports of the I. W. W., and, at the same time contrary to, or the opposite of, bourgeois concepts; therefore, revolutionary.

An individual should not, either consciously or unconsciously, assume the manner of speech and attitude of forcing his will upon the membership. We should express our ideas, then seek the opinion of the members. That will tend to create harmony and bring better results at our Job meetings.

An official is not amenable or responsible to any other individual. He cannot be commanded or instructed except by the committee or body who elected him. This does not mean to discourage legitimate councelling between officials and members as to ways and means of procedure, when not previously instructed; yet, the individual always has the right to use his own judgement in all cases of personal advice. In other words, individualism is limited to individual acts, which is the opposite of bourgeois individualism.

In the bourgeois world, the tail—Individualism—wags the dog; hence there is competition, strife, wars and more wars with the result of toppling governments.

In the society we contemplate, and should practice within our organization, individualism is eliminated from the administrative forces, which is modern science and in harmony with natural philosophy. We make the dog master of his tail. That is, our officials are, in reality, servants of the body.

It should be remembered in this connection, that an individual of the body, is not the body; and, an individual of the administrative forces is not the whole thing, either.

Everything that is merely on paper, is a "scrap". The New Society will not be formed any more rapidly, more scientifically and truly than TO THE EXTENT ITS PRINCIPLES ARE APPLIED TO THE JOB. The Workers, the working force, is the only force that can actually build the New Society. The only force which can supercede selfishness.

Principle is the incentive of the New Order; not Swag.

In line of educational work the closer we can confine ourselves to a basic truth, the easier it will be to arrive at a common understanding, which is the object of discussion. In our debates in meetings we should ignore promptings coming from any of the elements represented by the following group of words suspicion, conjectures, supposition, allegations personal glory, vanity and many others that are kindred. By concentrating our thought on such words as: facts, basic, fundamental, primary, economics, labor power, environment, our efforts will then be more availing.

The appearance or aspect of every hog is a reflex of its wallow—environment. We have all seen hogs covered with dried mud from their wallow. The reformist would say: "The horrid hogs! We must reform them." They would then get the hose and "clean up." By that process they would "reform" the hogs morning, noon and night. With all the wear and tear, energy spent, still, hogs would be hogs. Reformers get nowhere.

The job scientist would say: "We must change the wallow. We will build a concrete wallow with running water." Not only then would the appearance of the hogs improve 100 per cent and their natural needs be provided for, but the locality would be relieved of a possible disease breeding cesspool and the landscape improved. Thus we see the difference between progress and reform.

The hogs of Wall Street and the Chamber of Commerce cannot be reformed any more than the four legged hogs. The primary thing for the workers to do is to organize for the purpose of making a basic, fundamental, or in other words, a revolutionary change in the mode of production and distribution. At the same time, as we increase our organized strength, we can improve our own wallow — environment — from time to time as we move on towards the event of the big change. Join the One Big Union of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The human being is just as amenable to the law of environment as any other creature of the animal kingdom.

When we read editorials of the kept press wherein the effort is to divert thought from logical channels, or, falsely mould public sentiment, we are appalled at the horrible reflex of lying, hypocritical fervor of the editors.

Also, when we note a worker—a job slave— figuratively, if not literally, cast his fellow worker down and use his dead body as a stepping stone to a better job, we are again astonished at the display of intellectual depravity.

In each instance the display of criminal selfishness is the result of the competitive system of handling the means of life. One is forced to fight to keep it all while the other is forced to fight to get enough to eat.

There are to be found the shallow brained, some of whom have graduated from the Universities—(the writer graduated from a lumber camp)—who persist in telling people "It is human nature."

If that were true, the human family would be incapable of rising superior to the swine family.

Because of hundreds of years of the terrible environment of the system (which system is class created, not natural nor democratic) the great mass of slaves cannot live better than the swine. They fight over the swill that is doled out to them while the masters, themselves, must of necessity maintain a swine standard of intellectuality.

These deplorable facts can only be rectified by a complete change of environment.

The I. W. W. begins at the base, the conditions, which is environment; therefore, starting scientifically. In other words, organize on the job and there methodically install the corrective (not reform) measures. Only the working class can or will initiate the change. They are on the job, the point to begin.

"War is hell," peace is hell 'en damnation.

Join the I. W. W .

Some Observations

By Delegate E 369

LAWLESSNESS

Recently I found big headlines of an explosion of dynamite which was being transported on the same train with a gang of miners. The paper goes on to say that transporting dynamite on the same train with laborers is contrary to law.

Though the master class has laws they do not observe them if it is inconvenient for them.

They'd sooner risk the lives of hundreds of workingmen than abide by their own laws, and at the same time they holler their fat heads off about the lawlessness of organized labor as represented by the I. W. W. It is the likes of these people who are the criminals and they should occupy the cells that are now occupied by the champion of right.

The Meeting on the job.

It has been my experience in camps throughout the country, which have a reputation of being well organized, that the meeting is often sadly neglected. How can we even hope to take control of industry, without chaos and destruction if we do not learn to govern ourselves and to prepare ourselves for the New Society.

Fellow Workers, I contend that the job meeting is as necessary as any of our tactics. In fact it is to the I. W. W. and the American Wage slave what the Soviets are to Red Russia. Do not forget that we aim to form the New Society within the shell of the old, and the job meeting is part of the New Society.

The cooks and the flunkies.

I have been working in different camps throughout the country, and everywhere I go I observe the same conditions. The men in camps work 8 hours a day, while the cooks and flunkies work all the way from 14 to 18 hours. Some of the cooks and flunkies, being members of our organization, wonder why it is that they should have to work so much longer than the rest of the men. Before I go any further let me state that I am neither a cook nor a flunkie.

I have also observed that in a case of a strike or walkout the kitchen workers usually stay on the job. Most of the strikes or walkouts are ineffective on that account.

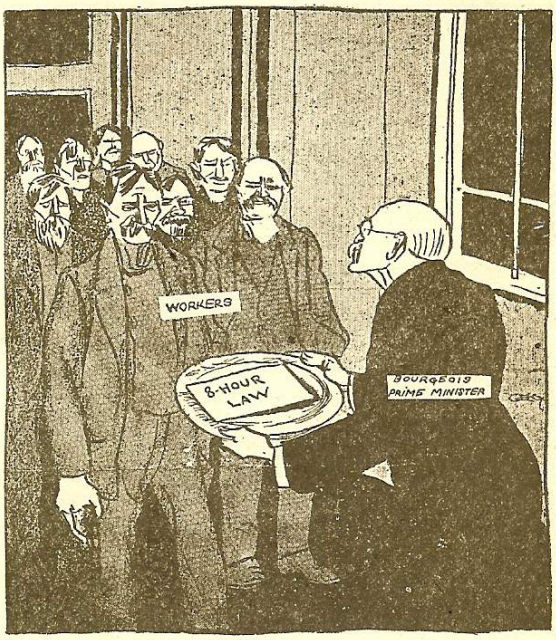
Now fellow workers it is up to us to see that the cooks and waiters are with us.

In order to do this we must stand by the cooks if they will stand by us, which means that we will have to strike or walkout if the boss refuses to put on a double shift of cooks and waiters. By having two shifts of cooks and waiters we will naturally get better cooked food and the dishwashers will have time to wash his dishes clean and thoroughly. A cook who is overworked can not be expected to put up a first class meal.

This is of great importance from the viewpoint of bettering our conditions and should be brought up in business meetings, and given wide publicity. Let our slogan be 8 hours for the cooks and flunkies and dishwashers, and watch them fall in line with us.

The General Strike.

The general strike is fast approaching and it is well for us to give it a thought beforehand. In my opinion to make the strike most effective, every member should see to it that he is on some job when the time to strike comes. It is also of importance that we stay on the job right up to the time set for the strike. If some of the men go out a few days before the set date, the strike loses its effectiveness. There is no sense in everybody rushing to the city and paying exorbitant prices for rooms and food, in competition with each other. The thing to do is to stay right where you are and stick there till the prison doors swing open to set our fellow workers free.



Prime minister: I have the pleasure to present you with the 8 hour law.

Workers: Thanks. But that is too late. We have already taken that.

Conditions in the Restaurant Industry

A PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH AN EMPLOYEE.

By Charles Mundell.

Why did the Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers of Chicago recently attempt to organize themselves into a union, and why did the employees of the downtown lunch rooms recently attempt to pull a strike? What have these workers got to complain of? Do they not receive fair wages, to say nothing of the fact that they always get their three square meals each day?

These were the questions which I put to Mrs. ——, one of the active workers in the organization of this union and who was arrested and kept in jail three days. This fellow worker has been working in hotels and restaurants off and on for nearly three years. She knows whereof she speaks, having actually seen the conditions which she describes.

Fellow Worker ———— first entered the employ of Mr. Weeghman, in one of the downtown lunch rooms. She describes the conditions which prevailed there at that time as positively heartbreaking. The wage received at that time varied from $8 to $9 and $10 per week for eleven, twelve and thirteen hours' work per day seven days per week.

The conditions imposed upon the female help were especially revolting, she says. These girls were driven like slaves and worked for every ounce of energy in their bodies. Many times, she says, these girls would burst into fits of hysterical weeping because of the severe trials which they were compelled to undergo.

Not only were they expected to work like dogs, but they were given absolutely no protection against the liberties taken with their persons by their fellow employees. They were supposed to take as a matter of course the insults, the suggestions, and the vulgarity used by the men who worked alongside them. When they complained they were told that if they did not like it they could go. When asked by Fellow Worker ———— why they submitted to these intolerable conditions they would reply: "What can we do? It is the same everywhere. In every restaurant and hotel the girls are looked upon as common prostitutes and are treated as such."

The fellow worker says that while working in this restaurant she resented an insult hurled at her by the chef, and for it she received a severe beating, was dragged down into the basement and locked up in one of the rooms and made so ill by such treatment that it was necessary to call a physician. Later she was taken home in a closed automobile.

She was also employed a few months ago in the Morrison Hotel, where she saw conditions equally as bad, if not worse. Here, she says, the kitchen and pantry help were compelled to slave fourteen and sixteen hours a day. The cooks and waiters were organized, but the "common" help was not. She asked these cooks and waiters why they did not attempt to organize the kitchen and pantry help. They replied that they had nothing whatever to do with the kitchen and pantry workers; that if these girls and men did not like their conditions, let them organize; that it was no concern of the cooks and waiters. This attitude is characteristic of craft unionism. "To hell with our less fortunate fellow workers—just so WE get what is coming to us!" Under such circumstances who is to be blamed when these workers stay right on the job after the cooks and waiters have gone out on strike?

Fellow Worker ———— says that the food served to the workers in the big hotels is positively as poor as can be imagined; that the girls are constantly complaining of being ill and sick at the stomach from eating such unwholesome food.

The hours are never regular. Sometimes the workers were compelled to work during the hours of rush and are then sent to the basement to "rest" and to be "off" for a few hours, during which time, of course, they were not paid. And then they had to report again for the next rush. And so, while they actually worked for ten to twelve hours, they were kept on the job for fourteen and sixteen hours.

They were compelled to come some days at 12 o'clock, get off at 3, back at 6, and off again at 1. Other days they came early in the morning and worked all day. Can such outrageous conditions be imagined in this twentieth century and in "free" America?

During the weeks prior to the strike the workers were slaving on an average of ten, eleven and twelve hours per day, seven days a week, for from $10 to $15 per week.

While Fellow Worker ———— was being kept in jail by the benevolent authorities for the crime of attempting to call the workers out of the downtown lunchrooms she met some sixty or seventy girls and women who had been arrested as "immoral" women. She found that, with hardly an exception, these girls and women were workers in hotels and restaurants. Asked why they came to take up such lives, they replied: "There seemed to be no other way out. We did not receive sufficient wages in return for our eleven and twelve hours work in the eating houses to pay our room rent, laundry and other personal expenses, to buy clothing, shoes, etc., or to take in a show once in a while, so we were compelled to find other means of supplementing our incomes."

Fellow workers, is it any wonder these much-to-be pitied workers became interested in organizing a union? Is it any wonder they turned to the I. W. W. for help, after they were turned down by the American Federation of Labor?

And yet, when they held meetings, voted unanimously to enter the I. W. W., and decided to strike for eight hours, a minimum of $20 per week and a six day week, they were met at the lunch room doors by hired sluggers, gunmen and police.

Women!!

If the workingmen of the world are to be fully successful in their fight for better conditions, their mothers, wives and daughters must learn how to help in their struggles.

How can the women assist in the class struggle?

First step: She must understand that when father, son or brother joins the union, he is attempting to get more of the good things of life for his family or for those depended upon him.

Understanding his motive, she should give him encouragement to keep up his dues, in spite of the fact that she may have to darn Mary's stockings again or patch Johnnie's waist.

Second step: She should try to acquaint herself with the best plan of organization for the working class today, because hers is the worry and the work of making the wage-earner's pay meet the bills, and in spite of her numerous duties, she still has more time to read and study than the boy on the job.

Third step: There are two plans of organization held out to the workers today. The old plans organize the workers into groups or crafts, each group or craft signed up with contracts ending at different times. Thus when one group or craft is forced into a strike or is locked out, the other groups cannot strike with them because their contracts are unexpired. This causes long drawn out strikes during which you and the kiddies have to suffer and starve. Those most favorable to this plan of organization are the rich masters of industry and powerful officials at the head of the organization and who draw big pay and want to keep their jobs at any cost.

The new plan of organization has a star of hope for the future! It organizes all the workers in any one industry into one union and all of the industries into One Big Union. This form of organization is successful in fighting the daily battles because all of the workers go out when any part of the industry is affected with strike or lockout. Thus, the strike is made short and decisive.

In addition the new plan is building the structure of the new society within the shell of the old so that when capitalism crumbles and falls, the workers may take over and operate the industries for the benefit of all, instead of for the profit of the few. Thus the new unionism plans constructively to gain the whole world and all the wealth therein—for the workers, who shall receive the full product of their toil in reward for their labor instead of only a small part. This is the star of hope for the future.

Fourth step: Get into the One Big Union right with husband, father and brother, so as to be in an organized fight to make the world a decent place for the working class to live in. Your union is No. 1100—Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers Industrial Union No. 1100 to which working men's wives are admitted. Initiation fee $2.00, dues 50 cents a month. This is the surest and only way for you to get those things you need which you haven't got nor can't get now.

"Join the union, fellow-worker,
Men and women side by side."

For further information in regard to your union, No. 1100, write to

Ernest Holmen,
1001 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

The Curse of Piece Work

By FREDERICK A. BLOSSOM.

The advantage of time work over piece work is not apparent to all workers at first glance. The pleasant surprise of an occasional "big pay" deceives many of us to the harmfulness of the piece-work system. If we will study the question, however we will come to see that piece work is one of the worst slave driving devices and that it has all the evil features of such discarded profit-making schemes as the four-loom system, besides many special disadvantages of its own.

Piece work forces the worker to labor at top speed, exhausting himself each day. At the end of the day, he is "all in", as the expression goes, which means that all his life energy has gone into the boss's bank account. Piece work also encourages rivalry and jealousies in the shop, preventing strong organization and thus playing into the boss's hands again. It leaves the worker in doubt as to how much money he will get in his next pay, thus keeping him chained to his job by the precariousness of his existence.

Piece work keeps the wage scale down, by allowing the luckier or more skilful workers to earn more than the others and furnishes fictitious figures for use in the newspapers, before arbitration boards and as a will-o'-the-wisp lure to the other workers, who, instead of demanding decent wages, strain themselves trying to equal the earnings of the "pace makers."

Piece work makes the worker stand the chief loss from accidents, unfavorable weather conditions, defective machinery, poor materials, bad shop organization or other conditions for which he is in no way to blame and over which he has no control. Worst of all, piece work stimulates over-production and thereby hastens the day of unemployment.

In spite of its superficial attractions piece work has no advantages for the workers. It is a trick of the bosses to speed up the workers, keep down wages and increase profits. The intelligent workers in every industry are opposed to it. They realize that a wage scale based on the hour week, or day tends to unite the workers more solidly, stabilizes their income, lessens the pressure under which they work and, by placing the loss from interruption on the employer, forces him to organize his plant so as to give steady employment.

Time work also, like the abolition of over-time, reduces over-production and thereby postpones the periods of unemployment inevitable under the capitalist system. With time-work, the "slow down" system becomes possible in cases where it is needed to bring the boss to his senses.

As intelligent fighters in the class struggle, I. W. W.s everywhere should work unceasingly for the abolition of piece work as a hindrance to effective organization and action.

Asia Throttled

By SURENDRA KARR,
of Friends of Freedom for India.

Every little trouble in Europe throws the entire world into uproarious excitement; but the strangling of Asia, which is being carried on persistently and systematically, does not disturb in the least the minds of those who advocate freedom for all nations.

If a map is consulted it will be clearly seen who owns Asia.

Great Britain controls, rules, and exerts spheres of influence over the following territories in Asia and near Asia:

(a) Union of South Africa, German East Africa, Egypt. Consummation of the idea of Cape to Cairo, and Cairo to Calcutta Railroad becomes a possibility.

(b) Hedjaz, a newly created independent kingdom, under the mandate of Great Britain. This includes most of the French zone given by the Sykes-Picot treaty, 1916.

(c) Mesopotamia; (d) Persia; Soviet Russia has long since renounced its interest in Northern Persia.

(e) Baluchistan; (f) India; (g) Thibet; (h) Burma; (i) Malay Peninsula; (j) The Szechenen and Yunan Provinces, and the Kwantung region forming the littoral of Canton, China; (k) Hongkong.

To safeguard the interests of those territories, Britain maintains strong strategic positions which encircle the globe.

The Southern, or Cape Route to the East, is well fortified. Here are the stations of Cape Town, Sierre Leone, St. Helena, and Mauritius. All along the principal route of the Far East by way of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, there are heavily fortified stations: Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Trinoomabe, Singapore, Hongkong and Wei-Hai-Wei. In Oceana there are also fortifications, at King George's Sound, Thursday Island, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Hobart, Adelaide, Wellington and other places.

Thence eastward across the Pacific are more stations—Vancouver, and Esquimalt in the North Pacific. Crossing the American continent there is Halifax on the North Atlantic, and southward the Bermudas and St. Lucia, Jamaica and other stations in the West Indies. In the Southwestern Atlantic, the Falkland Islands are held by British.

The Indian Ocean is a point of strategy for naval action in the Western Pacific, in South Atlantic, and the Mediterranean. It thus has a direct influence over the defense of Canada, Australia and South Africa. South Africa, India, and Australia are at the three corners of the triangular Indian Ocean and India is at the vertex.

India is the connecting link of all these fortresses. Without India, England might be only the United Kingdom with some colonies in the Americas. India **has been forced to create the British Empire with men and money.** . .

In accordance with the Census of India, of 1911, (Vol. 1, Part II, page 44), men of fighting age between 18—51 in India number 73,818,558. The people of the world must recognize the fact that, with this huge manpower, the British can dominate any part of the world, as she has been doing in the past.

Arthur Ponsonby, ex-M.P. British Parliament, has pointed out that England added to her accumulated territories nearly 1,418,029 square miles in the last war. The world should also remember that the British House of Commons, by a vote of 195 to 58, gives the Government power by an Order-in-Council, to treat all territories which Britain is to administer under the League of Nations, as part of the British Empire.

There has been much talk about Shantung. Let us pause for a moment and look again at the map of Asia. Two-thirds of entire Asia is under the control of England. England controls 27.8 percent of China, while Japan not more than one percent.

Freedom of India frees Asia, and breaks the backbone of British imperialism. It is, then, not the duty of every lover of humanity, justice and liberty, to see that such menace as that of imperialism is forever crushed to make the world safe for democracy?

Our Minimum Demands

By FREDERICK A. BLOSSOM

"The times are out of joint," as poor Hamlet moaned. Strikes and lockouts abound on every hand. There is hardly an industry in which some group of workers is not striving for more wages or shorter hours.

In the midst of all this turmoil, we of the I. W. W. must keep our heads cool. We must not lose sight of the real goal. We must not be blinded by the dust of the battles going on around us and forget our final objective. We must remind the workers that these skirmishes, bitter though they may be, are mere incidents in the larger campaign, that "more money and shorter hours" is not a solution to the deeper conflict, and that only the complete surrender of the capitalist class can bring industrial peace.

It is on this point that the I. W. W. differs most widely from the other labor unions. The A. F. of L. seeks openly to maintain the present system. Its last convention is declared by a specialist in economics to have been marked by "caution, conservatism and prudence," and to have shown that "the A. F. of L. is linked with the employers to continue conservatism in American society." The president of the New York State Federation of Labor states openly that, while the radicals "have been preaching for years that the workers should have all he produces," the A. F. of L. "believes in a fair day's pay for a fair day's work."

The intelligent worker is waking to the fact that the old A. F. of L. formula will never solve the labor problem. He sees that, no matter what raise in wages he may get, the cost of a decent living always keeps just beyond his reach. He sees that each increase in

wages, usually before it is granted, is used as a pretext to boost prices out of all proportion.

He remembers, for example, how the mine owners in 1904 took advantage of a 5-cent increase in wages to raise the price of coal 25 cents a ton. He saw the Chicago street railways the other day, under the plea of increased wages, get a raise in fare amounting to $14,000,000 a year, of which only $6,000,000 will go to the employees, while $8,000,000 goes to the stockholders. He knows that, if the milk drivers get the increase they are demanding, it is the other workers who will pay it, while the boss will find a way to make more money than ever.

The worker is beginning to see that the process of demanding more wages is like chasing your tail around a stump. The faster you run, the faster you have to run in order to keep up with yourself. He is waking to the fact that only the abolition of private profit will settle the question and give the worker his share of the good things of life.

The "radical" politician, living off the labor movement, admits that all this is true, but he tries to keep the workers down with the time-worn politician's argument that "the time has not yet come." He is always seeking to put off the day when the workers will take control of affairs and dispense with his valuable (?) services. Like the capitalist, or the A. F. of L. official, his desire is to maintain the present order, although he is not honest enough to say so openly.

To all these exploiters, misleaders and parasites of labor, the I. W. W. replies that the time to act is here and now and always, that the workers will never cease their efforts or compromise their demands until they gain control of industry and abolish private profit and wage slavery forever. Industrial freedom is their minimum demand. They will not rest until they have won it.

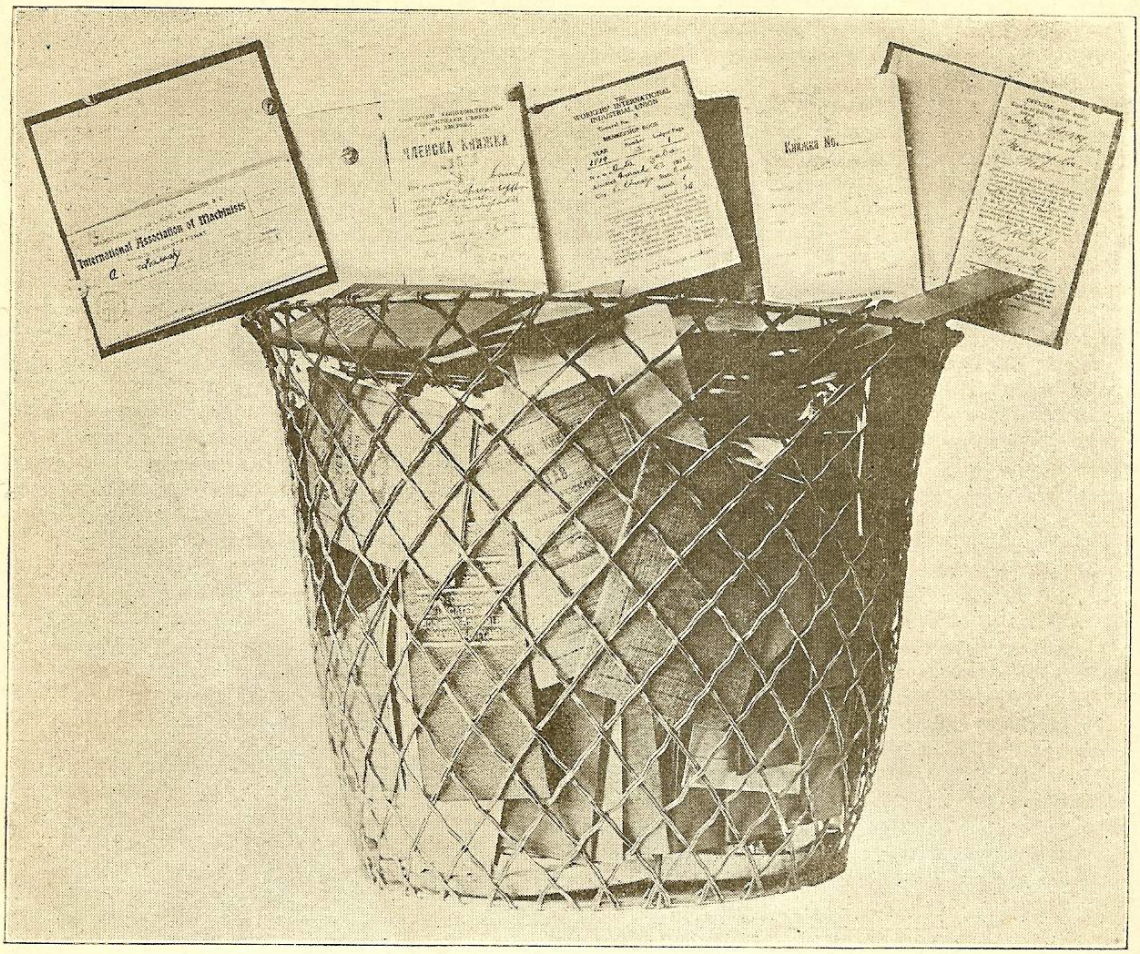
Ox and Man

Only a few years ayo I remember seeing, in the eastern part of Kentucky, ox drivers, routing their teams through mountain trails, winding their irregular formation between rocks and trees. As youth never forgets neither will I forget the lofty and authentic manner in which the driver gave his commands. I can see yet the team of six or eight oxen dragging a log, sagging along in their indifferent manner, not being much concerned whether they reached their destination at all. Then I can see the boisterous drivers, armed with a long heavy whip, fastened to a leaded handle. (Clothed with authority.) I have sometimes marvelled at the spirit of the driver and wondered at his ability. I shall never forget the little dialogue of the driver: at intervals, which were usually about as often as his arm would work, the driver would "crack" his whip, which foretold of coming brutality. Then there came a thundering voice: Ha— a-a—o— O — O O! Bal—l— l — dea — E — E! —— You'd better come o' it! —An endless chain of curses. A crack of a whip!—— Char — r — r — r — le —e —e —e! ——Damn—m—m—m— your hide. I'll wake you up in a minute! A crash of the whip and a stream of curses! Ha— a—a— —o —o —o! You'd better come out of it! Brin—n —n d—l—e! Ha — a — a — O —o—o! now? —A crash of a whip! More Curses. — S —p — o —o o—o t!! — You 'onery cuss you'd better be gittin' right!! — — Ha — a —a a — O o — o o! —Ha ——a—a O—o—o! Bang!! — Bang!!! A cloudburst of vigorous curses — Char — r— r— r—l—e—e—e! ——— What the — — Brin—n—n—ndl —e —e— e! Dam—m you! — What the —! — — Cha———!! Bang!! Crash!!! Whoa! (quietly-. The log is landed and the oxen seem to be little the worse for the encounter and less worried. Many times I have pondered sympathetically for the ox but hated him for his docility. I hated the driver for his brutality and many times I have fancied were I an ox I would chase the driver out of the woods. I would refuse to work. And many things. I had thought much, of the obedient cattle and I wondered if men were so docile. No! Men refuse. I was thinking all day of the terrible event. That night I had a shocking dream. I dreamed I was an ox and working in a great team. I don't know what we were doing nor why, but there were many of us, and many drivers. Early in the morning I was awakened by some notes of music, te— ta— te—e—e— was about all I heard, and a thundering voice like the ox driver's command: rol—l —l out! For a few minutes there was a hurry and a schuffle, (a rattle bows) while we were preparing for the manger. — Two sharp blasts of a whistle and we were lined up alongside a table where the scoured boards were more attractive than was any thing that was placed upon them — Two sharp blasts of a whistle! ROL' OUT! RIFLES and BAYONETTS! Shake a leg there — YOU! I mean you! You're not on a farm now! What's the matter with that button! Fall —l in! Com—m—m—pan —e —e —e! A' ten —n —n —n —shun— n—n —n! Rotten!! — — As you were! Now let's see you get a little snap in you! Somebody's goin' t'get double timed about four miles! — — — In—n—n—n speck— shun—n—n—n—n! —a —Arms—s—s—s! — Right — ——Shoul— l— l—der r—r! ———Arms—s—s—s! —— For—r—r—r —war—r—r—d! Mar—r—rch! Squa—a—a—a—d ——s——Lef—f—ft! ——o—o —o—1—2—3—4—o—o—1—2—3—4 —1—2—3—4 —— 1—2—3—4 No. 4! In the rear rank!! Pick up the step! —1—2—3—4—o—o— 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 ——— 1 — 2— 3—4—o—o—1—2—3—4! No. 2! In the rear rank straighten up that piece! —1—2—3—4——Com—m—n —pan—e—e—E! ——— ——— h—h—Ha—l—t!

I, The Kept Press

By Covington Ami.

I am the Kept Press —
Belial, God of lust and degeneracy,
Was my father —
A crocodile without tears,
Was my mother —
I am a human ghoul ravaging an earth-wide Golgotha
The putrid ghost of Plutocracy raving thru a
wilderness of graves —
An intellectual hireling —
Without honor, shame or conscience —
And proud of it! —
Woe to the Truth Speakers! —
Death to the Light Bearers!—
Long live the Liberticides!



What's in the Basket

This is a basket full of membership cards in the A. F. of L., the Socialist Party, the Socialist Labor Party and various foreign language federations, photographed before dumping them in the garbage can.

The I. W. W. is daily receiving such cards from workers who have lost faith in all movements except the One Big Union movement. Fully paid up cards in bona fide economic labor organizations are accepted in place of initiation fees in the I. W. W., if the new member so desires. But most workers gladly pay the new initiation fee of $2 in order to strengthen our finances.

All the socialist organizations of this country of any importance have now openly and avowedly come out for industrial unionism. Now is the right time to change your card if you approve of our principles.

The right way to be a bona fide industrial unionist is to proceed from words and declarations to action. Look up your nearest I. W. W. headquarters or try to find one of our delegates, and they will take up your old card and issue an I. W. W. card that places you in the proper industrial union and puts you in touch with the workers in the same industry. We have a universal delegate system which empowers any delegate to take you in as member of any union of the I. W. W. After that you will find your own way to your proper place, where you will be able to strike telling blows for the One Big Union and help build up the new society which is our goal.

The next thing for you to do is to pitch in and help spread our ideas by word of mouth or by spreading our literature, and to take out credentials as a delegate yourself and line up new members, putting them in touch with the proper fellows.

Thus we shall gradually work our way to shop control in one establishment after another and make the world safe for industrial communism and industrial democracy.

The General Executive Board Meets

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 25, 1919.

Fellow Workers:

The newly installed General Executive Board sends greetings to all the membership, both in and out of jails, and to the working class in general.

As to the general condition of the organization, we are pleased to report that despite the persecution of our members by the hirelings of the plutocracy, we are growing at a most encouraging rate. The workers are awakening to the menace of the dangers that lie ahead and are turning to Industrial Unionism as a solution of all economic and social ills and inequalities.

The reorganized Marine and Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 8 is experiencing a splendid increase in membership both on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and along the Great Lakes, and is in active and sympathetic touch with the Transport Workers of the other maritime nations of the world.

Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union No. 400 is in the midst of an enormous drive for membership. With hundreds of delegates in the field, they are making good on their slogan, "Come on, 400!" and confidently expect an increase of 10,000 by September 1.

Construction Workers' Industrial Union No. 573 is growing steadily in all parts of the country and will commence a concentrated drive in the Middle States in September. From now on a printed bulletin will be issued by this Union every week which is expected to be a model in every way.

Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union No. 300 is having better success than was anticipated, and conditions are now so shaping themselves that the prospects of this union are more than encouraging. It should have a vast increase in membership during the coming fall and winter.

Railroad Workers' Industrial Union No. 600 is increasing steadily. One great sign of increasing interest among the railroad workers is the fact that on many roads only the migratory worker with a Wobbly card is able to get by.

Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers' Industrial Union No. 1100 forges steadily ahead, preparing the way for dignifying a service that even the workers have heretofore regarded as menial. Every worker can help strengthen this union by demanding that the waiters and others wear the H. R. & D. W. I. U. buttons.

In the lumber and mining industries of the Northwest we find the L. W. I. U. No. 500 and M. M. W. I. U. No. 800 going strong. This is very encouraging when we consider that this section has been under the Iron Heel more than any other. Other sections are stirring also, and both Lumber Workers and the Metal Miners have more calls for organizers than they are able to supply.

The Textile Workers Industrial Union No. 1000 is progressing and recently began publishing the Textile Worker at Paterson, N. J.

The other unions are growing according to the vigor of their membership and the spread of knowledge among the workers in their industries.

Now, Fellow Workers, our present growth is a positive demonstration that we cannot be destroyed as an organization. We may receive setbacks, but the principle of Industrial Unionism are immortal. The working world is now awakening to class consciousness and we have the opportunity to demonstrate that the Industrial Unions can take over the industries and save a civilization that has been wrecked by the greed and corruption of its plutocratic overlords. We have been accused of attempting to wreck the social structure when we pointed out its inherent rottenness, and warned the world of the impending disaster. Our function is to save the good there is in life and restore the world to sanity.

A hundred forceful and determined men could now overthrow capitalism, but in the present disorganized state of the working class, only chaos could result from such an act—a disaster that would be irretrievable. Our duty is to organize the workers, not so much to overthrow capitalism, for it dissolves before our very eyes, as to carry on production and guarantee the needs of life, and create social stability when the old system goes upon the rocks. This is the task of the working class—the task for which we must prepare.

Remember, also, that we have hundreds of faithful fellow workers languishing in the unspeakable jails, to whom we must give an adequate defense. Our best defense, of course, is organization, an overwhelming increase in numbers, but while we build the unions as the final fortress of defense, let us also contribute largely to the immediate battle and the propaganda through the courts.

New I. W. W. Papers

The Reader's attention is called to the fact that two new I. W. W. papers have recently been started, one in German and one in Croatian (South Slavic). The Fellow Workers should, regardless of the language they themselves speak, do their utmost to give these papers a good start in working up a circulation. Get in touch with those who can read them, get their subscription and order bundles for sale or distribution. The only way to get these workers properly lined up with us is to give them the opportunity to read I. W. W. papers in the language they understand.

The name of the German paper is DER KLASSENKAMPF (The Class Struggle). Issued twice a month to start with. $2.00 per year. $1.00 for six months. 5 cents per copy. Bundle orders 3 cents per copy. Send all remittances to **Der Klassenkampf,** 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

The name of the South Slavik paper is GLAS RADNIKA, (The Voice of the Worker). Weekly. $2.00 per year, $1.00 for 6 months. Single copies 5 cents. Bundle orders 3 cents per copy. Make all remittances to **"Glas Radnika" or "The Voice of the Worker,"** 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

THE I. W. W. TO-DATE

The I. W. W. has at present 20 Industrial Unions in Working order besides the General Recruiting Union, which latter comprises a large number of branches. Outside of these general bodies there are a considerable number of isolated unions in industries in which we have not yet a sufficient membership to form an Industrial Union. Some of the Industrial Unions are as yet small, and are to be considered merely as a starter.

Charters have been issued to the following Industrial Unions:

Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 8.

Bakery Workers' Industrial Union No. 46.

Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union No. 300.

Shipbuilders' Industrial Union No. 325.

Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union No. 400.

Fishermen's Industrial Union No. 448.

Furniture Workers' Industrial Union No. 480.

Oil Workers' Industrial Union No. 450.

Rubber Workers' Industrial Union 470.

Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 500.

Construction Workers' Industrial Union No. 573.

Railroad Workers' Industrial Union No. 600.

Shoe Workers' Industrial Union No. 620.

Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union No. 800.

Coal Miners' Industrial Union No. 900.

Textile Workers' Industrial Union No. 1000.

Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers' Industrial Union No. 1100.

Printing and Publishing Workers' Industrial Union No. 1200.

General Distribution Workers' Industrial Union No. 1300.

Foodstuff Workers' Industrial Union No. 1500.

As far as the membership is concerned our records have been sadly upset in the past few years thru the numerous raids and confiscations, but for the last year we have a rather complete record for the important unions.

The increase in some of the unions for the time from Sept. 1, 1918, that is the time our fellow workers were sent to Leavenworth from Chicago, up to Sept. 1, 1919, is as follows:

No. 300, 2,243 new members.
No. 400, 5,815 new members.
No. 500, 8,800 new members.
No. 573, 3,334 new members.
No. 600, 597 new members.
No. 800, 6,592 new members.
No. 1100, 556 new members.

This increase in the face of the most severe persecution that a labor organization has ever suffered is proof enough that the One Big Union idea has a vitality that capitalism will never be able to crush.

UNMAILABLE NIXIES, I, W W Literature From Canal Sta. Chi Ill

The above cut is an enlarged copy of a stamp being used in the Chicago Post office. This explains in part why some copies of the One Big Union Monthly and other I. W. W. publications have not reached you regularly.

It is almost unnecessary to state that this interference with our mail is entirely arbitrary and illegal, and it is being practiced more or less "on the sly" without official recognition. There is absolutely no legal justification for labeling our literature as unmailable. The civic liberties of the people are being circumscribed, partly by official action and partly by private "patriotic" buccaneering, which is officially tolerated. The interests hostile to the workers are using every insiduous means of blocking our progress. The same power that is driving hundreds of our members into jail for no crime except that they are obnoxious to the capitalist class, the same power is thru its tools tampering with the machinery of mail distribution. We have an unlimited supply of evidence. Some day the American people are going to put a stop to this and round up the gang of spurious patriots who are traitors to the people.

I. W. W. OPENS TWO NEW HALLS IN CHICAGO.

Metal and Machinary Workers I. W. W. No. 300 have opened a new hall at 1019 N. Ashland ave., Chicago.

Another hall has jointly been opened by No. 573, No. 300 and No. 1100. This is called The Forum Hall and is located at 1239 N. Clark st., Chicago. There will be lectures in this hall every Sunday night and open forum every Thursday night all winter.

The Construction Workers No. 573 are doing a great business at their old stand at 951 West Madison St., while at 119 So. Throop St. there is a never ending chain of public meetings, lecturers and business meetings. Open meeting on the North Side, every Sunday and Thursday night at Vardandi Hall, 5015 North Clark Street. Lectures and entertainments.

Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union No. 800, I. W. W.

Financial Statement for the month of August, 1919

RECEIPTS:

841 initiations	$1,682.00
5,788 due stamps	2,894.00
General defense stamps	48.00
Relief stamps	58.00
Organization stamps	36.00
Six-hour stamps	70.00
Buttons, pins and brooches	89.50
Literature, duplicate cards and banners	489.96
Card cases	37.00
Credits on branch secretaries and delegates accts.	2,587.42
Contributions for press fund	67.14
Contributions for general defense	1,127.77
Contribution for bail funds	131.09
Contribution for Croatian paper	20.75
Personal deposits	11.15
Miscellaneous receipts	7.70
Total	$9,357.48

EXPENDITURES:

General Headquarters, 1 Charter	$ 10.00
Literature, Bulletins and papers	922.27
Subscriptions	3.85
Wages—branch secretaries and delegates	2,538.68
Mileage	350.23
Charges on branch secretaries and delegates accts.	2,011.59
Main office salaries	665.00
Rent, heat, light	176.43
Stationery and fixtures	77.76
Postage, express and wires	396.33
General defense account	1,585.70
Bail funds forwarded	131.09
Bank exchange	4.80
81 Craft Union cards allow	162.00
E. Holmen, acct. R. Brunner meeting	14.20
Miscellaneous expenses	37.31
Total	$9,087.24

RECAPITULATION:

Total receipts for August, 1919	$9,357.48
Cash balance, August 1, 1919	398.80
Grand Total	$9,756.28
Total expenditures for August, 1919	9,087.24
Cash balance, August 31, 1919	$ 669.04

RECAPITULATION:

Cash on Hand, August 1, 1919	$ 7728.16
Receipts for August, 1919	23,625.01
	$31,353.17
Disbursements for August, 1919	23,967.04
Cash balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1919	$,7386.13

Metal and Machinery Workers Industrial Union No. 300, I. W. W.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL REPORT FOR AUG. 1919

Total Receipts

Initiations, 283	$566.00
Dues, 1,710	859.90
Buttons	4.25
Literature	159.24
Cr. Br. Secy.'s and Dr. Del.	427.95
Donations	47.48
Assessment stamps, No. 300	44.50
Hall rent	6.85
Cleveland relief	327.89
Jail buttons	10.00
Charter fees	20.00
O. B. U. Monthly sub.	1.50
Collection, North Side hall	87.11
A. Felszbadulas	220.00
Record book sale	.50
Duplicate cards	.75
Bail for Rumbaugh	25.00
Total	$2,828.52

Total Expenditures

On account supplies	$72.75
Literature	54.15
Subscriptions	14.30
Wages, organizers and Br. Sec.	648.33
A. Felsbbadulas	270.00
Mileage	116.99
Held on hand by Br. Secretaries	292.64
Advertising	10.00
Main office, wages	213.00
Rent	269.34
Stationery and fixtures	60.97
Office expenses	47.96
Printing	81.50
Relief	120.00
Entertainment	15.50
Refund, A. Grabosky	3.00
Refund, John Edenstrom	2.50
Picnic, advance	5.30
To No. 400	5.00
Thos. Whitehead, general defense	10.00
On account, Salidarity	20.00
Moving	3.00
Thos. Whitehead, Cleveland defense don.	136.80
Total	$2,474.83

Recapitulation

Total cash receipts	$2,828.52
Total cash expenditures	2,474.83
Balance	$353.69
Bro't for'd, Aug. 1, 1919	105.22
Total on hand	$458.91

Agricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 400, I. W. W.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR AUGUST, 1919

Receipts

Person deposits	$90.00
3,039 initiations	6,078.00
10,358 due stamps	5,229.00
Relief stamps	643.00
Organization stamps	458.00
General defense stamps	1,047.00
A. W. I. U. assessment stamps	472.50
General defense donations	169.12
Buttons, pins, etc.	75.75
Literature, card cases, dup. cards, etc.	461.05
O. B. U. Subs.	1.50
Monies paid on acct. supplies	29.50
Monies paid on acct. by delegates	1,207.65
Freedom certificate	5.00
H. L. Varney, joint ofs. exps., July	35.40
C. N. Ogden, joint ofs. exps., July	35.40

E. Holman, joint ofs. exps., July	35.40
Bert Lewis, joint ofs. exps., July	50.00
Misc. receipts	1.25
Dues and initiations for other unions:	
24 dues, G. R. U.	12.00
17 dues, 1 initiation, No. 300	10.50
13 dues, 1 initiation, No. 450	8.50
31 dues, 1 initiation, No. 500	17.50
281 dues, 35 initiations, No. 573	210.50
49 dues, 1 initiation, No. 600	26.50
44 dues, 1 initiation, No. 800	22.00
1 dues, No. 1100	.50
5 R. R. W. I. U. assessment stamps	2.50
Total receipts	$16,435.02

Disbursements

Personal deposits	$13.00
Per capita, General Hdqtrs.	1,000.00
Acct. supplies, General Hdqtrs.	2,325.00
Literature	524.99
Commission literature	27.29
Dels. wages and commissions	2,374.01
Mileage	139.45
Monies held on. acct. by dels. and sectys.	1,986.87
General defense and relief	294.15
Main office salaries	559.00
Rent, light, heat, etc.	88.30
Stationary and fixtures	16.47
Postage, express, wires	211.80
Acct. supplies for other unions	242.75
D. N. Simpson, 1 trunk and rope	12.40
M. K. Fox, 1 suitcase for Yakima	4.25
Joint ofs. exps. for month of August	154.40
Acct. trips with supplies	140.73
Stamps allowed for jails	15.75
C. E. Payne, Solidarity acct., Seattle	3.80
On acct. 2 A. F. L. cards	4.00
Total disbursements	$10,138.41

Recapitulation

Total receipts	$16,435.02
On hand Aug. 1, 1919	5,914.74
Grand total	$22,349.76
Total disbursements	10,138.41
Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1919	$12,211.35

MAT K. FOX,
Secretary-Treasurer A. W. I. U. No. 400.

CASH DISBURSEMENTS, MAIN OFFICE, FOR AUGUST, 1919

Aug. 1	
Paul Mash, railroad fare and exps. to Soo City	$24.80
Aug. 2	
Russian papers and magazines	12.35
Int. Ptg. Co., assessment stamps	12.15
C. E. Payne, Solidarity, Issue No. 37	62.75
Eva Serviss, wages	15.00
D. N. Simpson, wages	28.00
M. K. Fox, wages	28.00
B. Lewis, No. 573, bal. for July reports	90.00
C. N. Ogden, No. 600, bal. for July repts.	33.75
A. S. Embree, No. 800, bal. for July repts.	11.50
E. Holman, No. 1000, bal. for July repts.	2.25
H. L. Varney, No. 300, bal. for July repts.	8.00
Aug. 5	
Thos. Whitehead, acct. supplies	1,000.00
J. Higgins, relief at Wichita	10.00
G. Tyson, acct. trip with supplies	28.00
O. B. U. Monthly acct. B. O. to date	182.00
Aug. 6	
B. Lewis, acct. dup. cards	3.50
Aug. 7	
M. K. Fox, acct. J. Rogers-T. dele.	30.00
Hungarian B. O. to date	1.45
Aug. 8	
Thos. Whitehead, misc. def, recpts. July	252.85
Thos. Whitehead, on acct. supplies	1,325.00
Aug. 9	
D. N. Simpson, postage stamps	100.00
D. N. Simpson, wages	28.00
M. K. Fox, wages	28.00
J. Wosczynski, wages	24.00
L. Church, wages	24.00
E. Serviss, wages	15.00
O. Baker, wages	24.00
Aug. 13	
D. N. Simpson, acct. A. Bare	50.00
D. N. Simpson, acct. J. Kelly	30.00
Aug. 14	
J. Anderson, trip with supplies	22.00
Aug. 16	
D. N. Simpson, wages	28.00
M. K. Fox, wages	28.00
L. Church, wages	24.00
J. Wosczynski, wages	24.00
E. Serviss, wages	15.00
G. Allridge, acct. collection taken up	6.50
C. E. Payne, Solidarity acct.	3.80
Aug. 21	
G. Deschamps, trip with supplies	14.00
Aug. 22	
J. Gravel, acct. relief	3.00
Aug. 23	
M. K. Fox, wages	28.00
L. Tyson, wages	21.00
L. Church, wages	24.00
D. N. Simpson, wages	28.00
Aug. 25	
Int. Ptg. Co., ballots and by-laws	56.55
J. Higgins, relief	10.00
W. Eggleston, wages and fare with supplies	28.00
Aug. 26	
Thos. Whitehead, per capita tax	1,000.00
Aug. 27	
D. N. Simpson, on acct.	16.40
O. B. U. Monthly, Sept. issue	125.50
Aug. 28	
Swedish paper	6.30

Aug. 29	
Russian paper	16.85
Aug. 30	
M. K. Fox, wages	28.00
L. Church, wages	24.00
L. Tyssen, wages	21.00
J. Wosczynski, wages	24.00
D. N. Simpson, wages	28.00
M. K. Fox, postage stamps rec'd in Aug.	6.43
Joint office expenses for Aug	154.40
Total cash disbursements	$ 5,299.08

Recapitulation

Total cash receipts	$11,595.69
On hand Aug. 1, 1919	5,914.74
Grand total	$17,510.43
Cash disbursements	5,299.08
Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1919	$12,211.35

MAT K. FOX,

Secretary-Treasurer A. W. I. U. No. 400.

Metal Mine Workers I. U. No. 800, I. W. W. Superior District

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1919

Receipts

301 initiations	$602.00
2,202 due stamps	1,101.00
17 six-hour assessment stamps	8.50
12 general organization assmt. stamps	12.00
10 class war prisoners' relief asst. stamps	10.00
Buttons and pins	39.25
Literature and papers	56.85
Card cases	24.00
Banners	3.75
Duplicate cards	1.00
War class prisoners' relief and def. fund	361.89
M. M. W. I. U. No. 800 press fund	67.14
Personal deposits	15.79
Credit on branches and delegates' accts.	322.85

Miscellaneous

A. L. Vecellio on account	70.00
J. Toivar, mileage advanced	20.00
G. Henricson, on account	20.00
N. Ranta, advertising	7.25
G. H. Ricker, J. Toivar, wages from No. 500 account	12.00
Total receipts	$ 2,755.27

Expenditures for Superior District Office

Wages	$222.00
Mileage	5.55
Rent, heat and light	22.00
Stationary and fixtures	12.10
Postage, expressage and wires	59.23
Literature and papers	6.75
Refund on personal deposits	.86
Relief to Mrs. Masanovich	200.00
Remitted to M. M. W. I. U. No. 800 headquarters	600.00

Miscellaneous

Artcraft Print	91.00
J. Korpi, loan	20.00
H. Toivar, on acct. of J. Toivar's wages	30.00
T. Kezich, on account	50.95
I. Lampi, on account	13.51
G. Henricson, on acct.	34.45
L. Borzich, on acct.	36.54
First Nat. Bank, exch. on Can. cur.	4.80
L. Mammi, deficit report	21.89

Branches and Delegates Expenses

Wages for br. secretaries and comm. to delegates	772.51
Mileage	169.94
Rent, heat and light	13.25
Stationery and fixtures	3.61
Postage, expressage and mileage	21.99
Literature and papers	7.90
Winton Br. 800 relief to J. Mohorch	6.00
Gen. Hdgtrs. for charter	10.00
Charges on Bchs. and Del. accts.	73.14

Miscellaneous

Winton Br. 800, M. Lukkarinen, funeral expenses	139.80
N. Kudin, on acct. with A. L. Vecellio	45.00
L. Mammi on acct. with L. Borzich	49.64
L. Borzich, adv. meeting at New Duluth	4.17
Total expenditures	$ 2,748.58

Recapitulation

Total receipts during August, 1919	$ 2,755.27
Cash balance, Aug. 1, 1919	233.28
Grand total	$ 2,988.55
Total expenditures during August, 1919	2,748.58
Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1919	$ 239.97

Peter Petaja,

Superior District Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union No. 800, I. W. W.

Railroad Workers Industrial Union No. 600 I. W. W.

Bulletin No. 19.

1001 West Madison Street
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10, 1919.

Fellow Workers:—

One hundred and forty-two new members in August. Over fifty new delegates put in the field in August. The sentiment in all parts of the country is steadily growing for the O. B. U. We are badly in need of job delegates to handle the business. Each and every member should call or write for credentials and supplies at once and help build up the O. B. U. in his vicinity. Remember, fellow workers, if you want better conditions, the only way to get them is to become an organizer and line up those working alongside of you. The boss will not give you anything. If you want anything better in this life, then organize and take it.

BOOST FOR 500 NEW MEMBERS AND 499 NEW JOB DELEGATES FOR SEPTEMBER!

Message from Bloomington, Ill.: "We have just finished with first night with Richarson's Organ-

ization, which proved a great success for the O. B. U. They held a mass meeting with one of their G. L. officers as the leading speaker. We went up to listen to it. It took him about two hours to relieve himself of what he called the O. B. U. idea. We listened patiently, at last he stopped and thanked us for our kind attention and told us we could join and ask questions. I managed to get a chance to talk for 15 minutes and evidently the G. L. officer thought the audience was giving me more attention than they had given him, for he jumped up and yelled, "Stop, stop! We will have no I. W. W. talk in this hall!" But we rented it and therefore we told him that we had heard him make the remark that he was a democrat and had a democratic organization several times during his speech, and that if it was true he should put it up to the audience to decide whether I should be allowed to finish my talk or not. I only asked for 10 minutes more. He yelled, "No, no!" The audience supported me with cries of "Yes, yes, yes!" I tried to finish my talk but he kept yelling at me so that I could not make myself heard. So some of the workers got up and shouted, "Come on you I. W. W.'s, this is no place for a working man." I told them that it was clear that this was not a democratic organization, so I said that I would leave. About three-fourths of the audience followed me and about ten minutes later the rest of the crowd followed us. We sold our stock of literature, mostly to members of their organization. Rush more literature to us at once.—Yours Del. X44."

The members working on the railroads in the Twin cities have decided to get together and form a branch, also an organization committe to get better results in the Twin cities. They expect to have a good live branch there in a few days. Watch them grow.

Over fifty members lined up in Missoula, Mont., in the last two weeks. This is a good field for live delegates. Members in this part of the country should write for credentials and supplies.

Sentiment in Miles City, Mont., is strong for the O. B. U. Many request to send organizers there. Any member going in that direction should get credentials and pay them a visit.

The railroad workers in California went back to work by orders from the BIG Four Officials. This is another step in the education of the craft unionists. Such action as that should open their eyes.

We have a traveling organizer, working in the Seattle District. If you want him to stop and see you, write to A. L. Emerson, who will forward mail to him. Members can get credentials and supplies from him or by writing to this office.

CALL OR WRITE FOR CREDENTIALS AND SUPPLIES TODAY.

ALL ABOARD FOR THAT 500 NEW MEMBERS AND 499 NEW JOB DELEGATES.

With best wishes,

Yours for the One Big Union,
GEO. APT,
Chairman, G. O. C. No. 600.
C N. OGDEN,
Secretary-Treasurer, R. R. I. U. No. 600

RAILROAD WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION No. 600

Summary Receipts for August

142 initiations	$284.00
597 dues	298.50
Relief stamps	5.00
Organization stamps	15.00
Defense stamps	10.00
R. R. Mag. stamps	85.00
Buttons, pins and dup. cards	25.75
Literature	14.37
Papers and magazines, B. O.	29.46
Refund from I. U. No. 500	7.50
Collection org. purposes, R. R.	4.00
Credit, Br. delegates' accts.	69.87
Account G. R. U. dues	3.00
Account No. 480, dues	1.00
Account No. 400, initiations	44.00
Account No. 400, dues	44.00
Account No. 500, initiations	8.00
Account No. 500, dues	5.50
Account No. 573, dues	10.00
Account No. 1100, initiations	4.00
Account No. 1100, dues	3.00
Total receipts	$970.95

Summary Expenditures

A. F. of L. cards exchanged	$8.00
B. O. literature and papers	72.06
Wages and com. del. and branches	168.21
Mileage	28.55
Main office, wages	170.00
Rent, heat and light	33.17
Stationery and fixtures	5.40
Postage, express and wires	36.71
Drawing cartoons	5.00
Printing	45.95
Charge acct., branches and delegates	125.50
Charge acct., Ind. unions	5.75
Allowance on supplies, Ind. unions	59.50
Total expenses	$763.80

Recapitulation

Total receipts for August, 1919	$970.95
Balance cash on hand Aug. 1	251.50
Total	$1,222.45
Total expenses	763.80
Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1919	$458.65

C. N. Ogden,
Secretary-Treasurer R. R. W. I. I. No. 600, I. W. W.

Bundle order agents who have unsold copies of The One Big Union Monthly on hand will do us a favor by notifying us how many they could return to us of the various issues, as we need them to fill orders for back copies.

Construction Workers Industrial Union No. 573 I. W. W.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

August, 1919

SUMMARY RECEIPTS:

Initiations	$1,098.00
Dues	2,192.00
Assessments org. stamps	258.00
" C. W. P. stamps	297.00
" defense stamps	389.00
Calif. defense list No. 348	22.25
Seattle hall list	24.25
Seattle hall list	36.28
Seattle hall list	71.65
Calif. def. list Seattle	45.78
Frank Ferris, donation	.50
Day pay, M. Brady	3.50
Buttons	55.50
Literature	386.75
Card cases	70.50
Remit. acct. Dist. Br. Sec. G. O. C. and Del.	734.60
Rent refund, Detroit	3.00
Rent refund by I. U. No. 300, North side hall	50.00
Rent refund by I. U. No. 1,100, North Side hall	50.00
Refund by Seattle Pub. Com.	16.60
Refund, Wm. Ford	10.00
L. Van Wingerden	4.20
Mileage refund. by G. E. B. per Whitehead	100.00
Duplicate cards	17.50
Pennants	2.00
Collection, Boston branch	7.00
C. W. P. donation	.25
I. U. No. 300 press assmts	1.00
I. U. No. 600 mag. assmts.	2.00
Lost supplies Del. E360	4.50
Refund by I. U. No. 500	2.50
Strike victims' defense	1.00
Don. to Indus. Worker	.50
Business for other unions:	
No. 8, dues	4.50
No. 300, init. $6, dues $6	12.00
No. 325, dues $6	6.00
No. 400, init. $30, dues $41	71.00
No. 500, init. $6, dues $56	62.00
No. 600, init. $4, dues $5.50	9.50
No. 800, dues $7.50	7.50
No. 1000, dues $13	13.00
No. 1100, init. $8, dues $6	14.00
No. 1200, dues $6	6.00
Grand total	$6,163.11

SUMMARY DISBURSEMENTS

Headquarters, supplies	$ 310.00
" defense assmts.	307.00
" C. W. P. assmts.	628.00
" Org. assmts.	755.00
Literature	426.29
Wages, includ. G. O. C. Sec'y. and Del.	1,644.65
Mileage	106.26
Acct. supplies other I. U.	128.25
Charge other I. U. Br. Sec'ys. Del. G. O. C., cash balance	818.14
By Seattle Dist. remit. for def. C. W. P. & Cal. def.	477.71
Main offs. wages, includ. chairman G. O. C.	448.00
Rent, light, heat, etc.	473.50
Stationery and fixtures	56.86
Postage, wires and exp.	240.27
Stickerettes	39.10
Leaflets	45.95
Adv. to Indus. Worker	75.00
Advance, Seattle D. O. C.	45.00
Advance, Seattle C. P. Com.	50.00
Advance, Seattle Hall Com.	100.00
Jail stamps	5.00
Refund, Del. E178	1.00
Gen. D. List 126,937	17.50
Adv. Indust. Worker	150.00
Adv. memb. G. E. B.	100.00
Adv. Seat. B. & B. Com.	50.00
Gen. S. Victims, Def.	1.00
Duplicates to No. 700	1.00
L. Gross, Seat. D. O. C.	15.00
Calif. Def. List No. 348	22.25
Back bills Industrialisti	36.00
Adv. J. Sigal by J. Ward	25.00
75,000 stickerettes	96.70
Adv. Seat. Hall Com.	50.00
D. Wallen cartoon	5.00
Bulletins	16.50
Bank exchange	.55
Total expenditures	$7,767.47

RECAPITULATION:

Cash an hand Aug. 1	$4,212.10
August receipts	6,163.11
Grand Total	$10,375.21
August expeditures	7,767.47
Cash on hand Sept. 1	$ 2,607.74

Shipbuilding Workers Industrial Union No. 325 I. W. W.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Aug. 1—Sept. 1

GROSS RECEIPTS:

122	Init. (3 A. F. of L. cards)	$ 238.00
950	Due Stamps	475.00
101	Gen. Def. Stamps	101.00
48	General Org. Stamps	48.00
59	Class W. P. Relief	59.00
	Gen. Strike V. Stamps	6.50
	Buttons	71.00
	Card Cases	3.00
	Duplicate Cards	1.25
	On acc't cash bal.	44.25
	Picnic Tickets	18.75
	From L. W. I. U. No. 500	50.00
	G. R. U., Pro-rata Expense	109.80
	Total	$1,225.55

RECAPITULATION:

Total Receipts	$1,225.55
Brought Forward	84.26
Total Gross Receipts	$1,309.81
Total Gross Expenses	1,268.21
On hand, Sept. 1, 1919	$ 41.60

GROSS EXPENDITURES:

Delegates' Commission	$ 33.00
Stationary Del., Wages	140.00
Office Wages	232.00
Stationary and Fixtures	19.35
Rent, meeting room	3.50
Rent of Office	20.00
Postage and Express	30.20
Subscriptions	23.75
Literature	2.12
Headquarters for Supplies	140.70
On acc't cash balance	67.75
District Defense	107.50
M. M. W. I. U., No. 800	3.60
Leaflets, printing	29.00
Advanced Detroit Branch	100.00
M. T. W. I. U. No. 8	2.75
Stickers and Bulletins	92.75
Pro-rata hall expenses	9.34
Getting out Bulletin	6.00
Leaflets, printing	33.50
Donation to Industrial Worker	100.00
Typewriter rent	5.00
Advanced C. P. C.	25.00
On acc't supplies	40.50
Total	$1,268.21

THOS. McKINLEY,
Sec'y-Treas. S. B. I. U. No. 325
Box 365, Seattle, Wash.

Hotel Restaurant and Domestic Workers Industrial No. 1100. I. W. W.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4th, 1919

Fellow Workers:—

The month of August is always the worst month of the year for No. 1100. Owing to the present conditions in this industry, very few reports reach this office at present, but we are still making some headway. The coming months, without doubt, will show more activity.

Reports from all parts of the country are very encouraging. There seems to be an urgent need for organizers, and as soon as possible we will comply with the request and send an organizer out in the field. Your co-operation is asked to make this trip a success.

Job delegates are badly needed in St. Louis, Mo. and Denver, Colo. With a few active delegates on the job, the prospects there are good for No.1100.

The strike of the lunch-room workers in Chicago is still going on. The Lunch-room owners have employed gunman and sluggers to keep our members away, but quite a few have lined up and with little more propaganda and activity on the part of the members, we will get them organized. All the members arrested in connection with this strike are released on bonds, and their trial is set for Sept. 29th. There is no evidence against them and we believe they will be acquitted.

The Denver branch have opened their own Hall, and the Los Angeles branch have decided to do the same. Together with No. 800 and No. 573 we have opened a new Hall on the North Side in Chicago.

The General Executive Board has passed the following resolutiones of interest to every member of No. 1100.

That Housewives who are the wives of workingmen shall be admitted to membership in H. R. and D. W. I. U. No. 1100.

Note:
We take this action because we deem it necessary to keep in touch with Housewives as they have a tremendous effect on the men in time of strikes. and this is the proper union in which to have them. if we are going to get them with us and educate them to their class position.

That M. M. W. I. U. No. 800 or one of its Organization Committeemen has not acted in fairness to H. R. and D. W. I. U. No. 1100, in keeping Roberta Bruner, who was making a tour for No. 1100 in Colorado, thereby breaking her tour for No. 1100 and causing No. 1100 to suffer a considerable loss in finances expended to advertise and make the tour a success. Be it further resolved:

That we condemn any action that tends to build up one Industrial Union at the expenses of another, and we further believe, that M. M. W. I. U. No. 800 should pay the loss sustained by No. 1100.

The result of the referendum is as follows:
Secretary Treasurer: Ernest Holmen.
Organization Committee:
Jack Fisher, Minneapolis, Lizzie Tyssen, Chicago. Hilma Pulska, Detroit, Betty Suoja, New York. Anna Pancner, Detroit.

Alternates: Geo Wheeler, Los Angeles, Hilda Silverberg, Chicago, Alfred Holmberg, Los Angeles, Anna Saima, Detroit.

The Organization Committe will meet as soon as possible. All the members are asked to communicate with this office in regard to suggestions and questions to be brought up at this meeting.

A very attractive sticker is just off the press. Send in your order and help us to spread the propaganda If possible remit $3,00 a thousand to help pay for the printing.

More delegates are needed. Every member in good standing should take out credentials. Write this office today.

With the best wishes, I remain

Yours for One Big Union

ERNEST HOLMEN, Sec'y Treas. H. R. and D. W. I. U. No. 1100.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of Hotel, Restaurant and Domestic Workers Industrial Union. No 1100. Month of August, 1919.

Receipts:

Initiation (4 $ 1,00)	$151,00
Due Stamps	259,00
Duplicate Card	0,50
Defense Stamps	7,50
Organization Stamps	27,00
Buttons	1,00
Literature	11,70
Credit acct. of Cash Balance	44,28
Reimbursement from No 800	14,20
Total	$516,18

Expenditures:

Pen Defense Fund	9,40
Literature	7,45
Subscriptions	1,67
Printing	54,35
Wages and Com., Branch Sec., Organizers and Bail Money	50,00
Delegates	116,35
On hand of Branches and Delegates	26,72
Rent, Light, Heat	106,20
Stationary and Fixtures	40,45
Postage, Express and Wires	46,11
Main Office, Salaries	85,00
Business done by other Unions, Allowance	25,25
Total	$568,95

Summary:

Total Receipts from Aug. 1st to 31st	516,18
Brought forward from July 31st	248,90
	-765,08
Total Expenditures from Aug 1st to 31st	568,95
Cash on hand Aug 31st	196,13
	-765,08

Industrial Workers of the World General Office

Financial Report for August, 1919

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

Due Stamps		$ 1,679.85
Organization Supplies		2,450.65
Assessement Stamps:		
Organization		1,708.00
Class War		1,708.00
Gen. Defense		763.75
Literature		165.75
Receipts from Publications		4,706.06
Office Rent by Ind. Unions		100.00
Press Fund		10.00
Refund on Express and Telephone		12.86
Cash Discounts		5.60
Contributions:		
Organization		6.65
General Defense		5,971.87
Relief		538.09
Deposits:		
General Recruiting Union		782.40
Joint Sec'y Workers' Hall		111.24
Industrial Unions		232.75
Personal Acc'ts		1,173.82
Bail Fund-Loans		1,535.09
Total Receipts		$23,662.43
Bundle orders	73.60	
Advance of cash	23.00	
		$ 468.75

Organization Expense:

Wages of G. E. B. and organizers	$ 669.87	
Mileage of G. E. B. and organizers	352.19	
Cablegram to Amsterdam International Convention	9.01	
Money order fees on remittance	.12	
Bundle orders	1.50	
Cartoonist for all kinds of work	120.00	
		$ 1,152.69

General Defense:

Wages	$ 317.00	
Printing	473.06	
Postage and telegrams	224.79	
T. W. Stencils for mailing machine	120.00	
Adjusting dictaphone	.90	
Balance for Appeal expense (printing)	2,300.00	
Mileage and expense of meetings	164.52	
K. Fedchenko, reimbursement for defense expense incurred	25.00	
Counsel fees and expense	779.23	
		$ 4,404.50
Relief Disbursements		1,171.13
To Unions on account Deposits		12.75
Check to E. Riebe for check-payment stopped		110.00
On personal accounts		873.24
Advance to attorneys, not yet charged to Defense		500.00
Loan to Int. Ptg. & Type. Co		500.00
Advance on order for Gold Buttons		275.00
Advance on Goss Press		1,000.00
Refund on Bail Loan		100.00
Checks from D. Kuokka for Defense, dishonered by bank		251.50
		$24,004.46

Expenditures:

Wages	$ 140.00	
Printing	304.34	
Office Supplies	1.75	
Cuts	5.58	
		451.67
Credit Balance, Sept. 1, 1919		$ 448.03

Jewish Paper

Credit Balance, Aug. 1, 1919		$ 68.03
Receipts for August, 1919		137.00
	$ 205.03	
Expenditures:		
Printing	$ 104.55	
Cuts	5.67	
		110.22
Credit Balance, Sept. 1, 1919		$ 94.81

Russian Paper and Magazine

Credit Balance, Aug. 1, 1919		$ 596.56
Receipts for Aug. 1, 1919		1,113.20
		$1,709.76
Expenditures:		
Wages	$ 265.00	
Printing	606.35	
Cuts, literature, B. O.s	12.72	
Supplies and Staty.	5.25	
Refund. of Advance to start magazine	120.00	
		1,009.32
Credit Balance, Sept. 1, 1919		$ 700.44

Croatian Paper

Credit Balance, August 1, 1919 (Donations)		$ 402.70
Wages for August	$ 31.50	
Credit Balance, Sept. 1, 1919		$ 371.20

Polish Paper

Debit balance, Aug. 1, 1919	$ 83.62	
Printing and Expressage	68.41	
Debit Balance Sept. 1, 1919	$ 152.03	

German Paper

Receipts for August, 1919	$ 123.65	
Cuts	4.39	
Credit Balance, Sept. 1, 1919		$ 119.26

Swedish Paper

Deficit on Aug. 1, 1919		$1,170.80
Expenditures:		
Wages	$ 160.00	
Printing	353.87	
Linotype work by Scand.		
Workers Pub. Co.	49.72	
		563.59
		$1,734.39
Receipts for August, 1919		352.00
Deficit, Sept. 1, 1919		$1,382.39

Spanish Paper

Deficit on Aug. 1, 1919		$1,321.59
Expenditures:		
Wages	$ 105.00	
Printing	132.15	
		237.15
		$1,558.74
Receipts for Aug. 1919		160.88
Deficit, Sept. 1, 1919		$1,397.86

Hungarian Paper

Credit Balance, Aug. 1, 1919		$ 19.22
Literature	$ 5.00	
Cuts	7.55	
		12.55
Credit Balance Sept. 1, 1919		$ 6.67

Bulgarian Paper

Credit Balance Aug. 1, 1919	$ 532.24
Receipts for August, 1919	$ 367.46
	$ 899.70

New Solidarity

Deficit on Aug. 1, 1919		$2,334.63
Expenditures:		
Wages	$ 260.00	
Printing	608.87	
Cuts and cartoon work	60.72	
Express and Postage	73.88	
Office Supplies	12.60	
		1,016.07
		$3,350.70
Receipts for August, 1919		$ 741.30
Deficit Sept. 1, 1919		$2,609.40

One Big Union Monthly

Deficit on Aug. 1, 1919		$ 851.23
Expenditures:		
Wages	$ 220.00	
Printing	587.84	
Cuts	25.53	
Staty. and Supplies	32.00	
Express and postage	223.41	
		1,088.78
Total Debits		$1,940.01
Receipts for August, 1919		$1,503.06
Deficit, Sept. 1, 1919		$ 436.95

Italian Paper

Deficit on Aug. 1, 1919		$1,636.59
Expenditures:		
Wages	$ 140.00	
Printing	511.92	
Office supplies	3.50	
		655.42
		$2,292.01
Receipts for August, 1919		278.35
Deficit, Sept. 1, 1919		$2,013.66

Thomas Whitehead, Gen. Secy.-Treas.

New Publications

The following is a list of new books published by the General Defense Committee:

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A clear, concise statement of Everett's Bloody Sunday and its aftermath. Cloth bound. **Price Postpaid $1.00**

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THE ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year; 15 cents per copy; bundle orders 10 cents per copy.

THE NEW SOLIDARITY 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year, six months, 75 cents.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNIONIST Box 1873, Seattle, Wash. $2.00 per year; six months, $1.00.

THE REBEL WORKER 27 East 4th Street, New York, N. Y. $1.20 per year; six months, 75 cents.

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DER INDUSTRIALER ARBEITER (The Industrial Worker), 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year; six month 75 cents.

JEWISH

KLASSEN-KAMPF (Class struggle) 27 E. 4th Street, New York, N. Y. — $1.50 per year. Six months 75 cents.

LITHUANIAN

PROLETARAS (The Proletaire) Monthly 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

POLISH

SOLIDARNOSC (Solidarity). Monthly. 48 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J.

Published by Stock Companies: Industrial Union Papers

FINNISH

INDUSTRIALISTI (The Industrialist) Box 464, Duluth, Minn. Daily.

TIE VAPAUTEEN (Road to Freedom.) Finnish Monthly. 1927 Madison Ave., New York City. Single copies 25 cts. One year $2.00. Bundle orders over 10 copies, 20 per cent allowed.

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