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THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Advocate of Industrial Unionism for the Working Class

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GREATEST BATTLE EVER WAGED BETWEEN INTRENCHED CAPITAL AND ORGANIZED LABOR HAS COMMENCED IN BOISE, IDAHO

The Aroused Working Class Maintain Their Own Press Reporters For The Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Trials.

Organized Labor and Humanity Demands That Our Innocent Brothers Must Be Protected From Judicial Murder.

TRIAL BEGINS WITH THE CARDS STACKED FOR STATE — HAYWOOD TO BE TRIED BY MEN WHO ARE BIASED AGAINST HIM—CLASS INTERESTS RECOGNIZED.

The Jury—None Wage Earners.

THOMAS P. GESS, 65 years old, Democrat, lived in Boise twenty-six years; retired real estate dealer; belongs to Masonic order and Christian church. Knew former Governor Steunenberg well, and while he said, he had formed an opinion in the case, he asserted that he would be able to lay this aside if selected as a jurymen.

KINLEY McBEAN, 52 years old, rancher; born in Scotland; in this country twenty-six years; Republican; no church. McBean in reply to questions as to opinion and prejudice said that the more he read and heard about the case the less he knew.

SAMUEL D. GILMAN, 50 years old, rancher; soldier in Philippines; fifteen years in Idaho; Republican; Christian church. Has followed the plow most of his life.

DAN CLARK, 31 years old, ranchman; Odd Fellow; Democrat; no church. Clark stated that at one time he had employed the law partner of Senator Borah in the settlement of an estate in which he was interested, but

it was before the partnership with Borah was formed.

GEORGE POWELL, 58 years old; farmer; Democrat; no church. Powell is somewhat deaf, but answered all questions satisfactorily and takes a keen interest in everything.

O. V. SEBERN, 52 years old, ranchman; only two years in state; former stockman in Wyoming and sat on jury which hung outlaw Tom Horn in Cheyenne; Democrat; no church. Sebern is clean cut and prompt of speech, showing decision and action in every move. His face is strong and his eyes clear and piercing.

H. F. MESSECAR, 52 years old, farmer; Republican; no church. Messecar is afflicted with a stutter, but has read much and is generally well informed.

LEE SCHRIEVER, 60 years old, ranchman; former sheriff in Kansas; Republican; Methodist. Schriever stated in the course of his examination that he did not believe much in capital punishment.

J. A. ROBERTSON, 71 years old; builder and contractor; born in Scotland; Republican; Methodist. Quick-witted and alert, he caused more amusement in the course of his examination than any other man on the jury. He moved from Illinois to Idaho.

LEVI SMITH, 53 years old; laborer and farmer; Republican; no church.

A. F. BURNS, 52 years old; former grocer and former member of the carpenters' union; Republican; no church. He is the only member of the jury who was connected with a labor union.

SAMUEL T. RUSSELL, 68 years old; rancher; Prohibitionist; Congregational church. Russell was at one time a justice of the peace in Ada County and is evidently a man in whom the people place considerable confidence.

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.)

Boise, June 4.—Chapter two of the drama centering in the trial of William D. Haywood for the murder of ex-Governor Steun-

enberg, the consequence of fifty years of mining struggles, opened this morning.

The jury is completed, after twenty-six days of searching examinations and the calling of nearly 300 men. Attorney Hawley for the prosecution stated the charges and presented his general plan of battle.

The examination of jurymen yesterday has led to much discussion today. Partisans of the defense criticize the court for not dismissing Eoff immediately upon his statement that he believed Haywood guilty, although he qualified his statement by declaring that he could render an impartial verdict according to the evidence presented.

Use Last Challenge.

The defense was forced to resort to their last peremptory challenge to get Eoff out of the box. This left them in a position where they were forced to accept as a juror a man who voted for the conviction of a defendant during the Wyoming cattle war. This man was Juror Sebern.

Exceptions were taken to Judge Wood's ruling and in the event of a conviction a new trial will be asked upon the ground that the court erred in not discharging Eoff for bias.

(Appeal to Reason Bureau Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.)

Boise, June 4.—Promptly at 12:40 o'clock yesterday, after the last juror had been passed by the state and defense, Judge Wood ordered that the twelve men rise and be sworn as the permanent jury to hear the evidence in the Haywood case.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the indictment was read, the bailiffs were given strict instructions regarding the care of the jury, and all preliminary matters pertaining to the formal opening of the real trial were concluded.

This morning the chief prosecutor, James H. Hawley, made his statement, outlining the case and indicating what he expects to prove. Immediately thereafter the taking of evidence began.

If ever there has been a suspicion among the attorneys for the defense that Judge Wood intended to be fair and impartial in his rulings that suspicion was completely dissolved during the examination of Banker Alfred Eoff yesterday. Repeated overrulings of Richardson's challenges by the court opened the eyes of many court attendants and provoked Haywood's lawyers to many serious and unpleasant thoughts.

Attorney Darrow declared that his ideas of the rulings would not look well in print, besides their publication might subject him to possible contempt of court.

Eoff, a retired banker and millionaire, was the last man but one examined. As soon as he was called, everybody in the court room knew he could not possibly qualify. His opinions were known and his prejudice against the officers of the Western Federation of Miners was a matter of public record. But the defense had one peremptory challenge left and the prosecutor was determined that it should not be exercised in the discharge of Eoff.

The court, taking the cue from the prosecution, likewise decided that this last challenge of the defense should not be used in dismissing the juror.

When Eoff stated he had conferred with Governor Gooding about the case and had taken some of the deficiency warrants issued on account of it, he was challenged by Richardson for implied bias. The challenge was resisted by the state and denied by the court.

Questioned further, Eoff admitted that he had formed and expressed an opinion concerning the innocence or guilt of the defendant. On the strength of this admission he was again challenged by Richardson for actual bias.

Resisted by the state, the challenge was again denied by the court. Exasperated at the manifest unfairness of the rulings, Richardson settled down to a regular siege, and during the examination that followed induced the juror to admit that under no circumstances would he want to exchange places with Haywood were Haywood possessed of the same bias that possessed him.

Richardson then tried to obtain permission to renew the last challenge, but it was denied by the court. At the conclusion of the examination, in response to a last question asked by Richardson, Eoff stated distinctly that were he chosen as a juror, he would enter the case with a presumption of guilt sufficient to influence his verdict, and he did not believe that he would or could render an unbiased judgment.

Richardson again challenged him and the challenge was again overruled.

The defense then used their last peremptory challenge in excusing Eoff, and while Richardson and Darrow gnashed their teeth, Borah and Hawley looked pleasant and viewed the court with smiling countenances.

How Defense Views Jury.

Darrow and Richardson for the defense gave the following statement in regard to the jury last night:

The Haywood jury is made up of eight Republicans, three Democrats and one Prohibitionist. It consists of nine farmers, one real estate agent, one building contractor and one foreman of fence construction on a railroad.

There is no man on the jury who works for wages or who has ever belonged to a labor organization, excepting Burns, who was a member of the carpenters' union fourteen years ago, or who has ever been a student of trades unionism or the labor question.

In the 200 or odd jurors drawn not more than three trades unionists were placed in the panel, and these were excused for conscientious objections to capital punishment and fixed opinions.

The jurors drawn have been mainly farmers, interspersed with a large number of bankers and some business men.

The jurors appear to be men of honest purpose, determined to give the defendant a fair trial, but it is uniformly made up of a class to which none of the defendants has ever belonged, and who have no natural kinship to labor organizations. In addition to this, they are drawn from a small county almost wholly agricultural, and each member for a year and a half has read little about the case, except what has been contained in the Boise daily papers, and this has uniformly been hostile to the defendants.

Nearly all of them admitted that they had formed opinions and impressions from what

they read, and necessarily these must have been against the defendant.

State Is Satisfied.

Commenting on the jury, James H. Hawley, leading counsel for the state, said:

"We are thoroughly satisfied with the jury. We have twelve fair-minded men who will do even justice between the state and the defendant. They are all good citizens of Ada County and the State of Idaho. They are men, I believe, without the slightest prejudice, and we are willing to await their verdict in confidence after the evidence is all in."

LIMELIGHT FLASHES ON THE CAREER OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST "MURDERER"

A few side-lights on Harry Orchard, his career, some things he has done, and some he has left undone:

"One Murder Motive.

Denver, June 7.—Max Malich, known as the "King of Globeville," a Denver suburb, announced that he is prepared to go to Boise to give important evidence in the Haywood case, throwing light on Orchard's motive for killing Governor Steunenberg. Malich related a conversation with Orchard in the spring of 1905.

"Orchard told me he would kill Governor Steunenberg because the latter had prevented him from becoming a millionaire," said Malich, "having taken his property away from him."

According to Malich, Orchard at one time owned a sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine, probably the most valuable producer in Idaho. When federal troops were called in, Orchard sold his interest for \$500 and fled the country. The purchasers became enormously rich, while Orchard became a wanderer.

A New Lie Nailed.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 7.—Pat Moran, the Cheyenne saloon keeper mentioned in Harry Orchard's testimony as having gone to Denver to get \$500 from Pettibone for Orchard and Neville, denied that he ever saw Orchard or ever went to Denver for him or any one else on such an errand.

The Widow Forgiven.

Walla Walla, Wash., June 7.—In an interview Mrs. Steunenberg, widow of the former governor of Idaho, says she hopes Harry Orchard will be given an opportunity to lead a good and honest life.

Ran Cheese Mill.

Brighton, Ont., June 7.—Alfred Horsley, alias Harry Orchard, who confessed to having killed ex-Governor Steunenberg at Boise, left here for Vancouver in 1896. Prior to that he ran a cheese factory near here for several years, without, however, any conspicuous success.

Nothing Surprising.

Denver, June 7.—"Nothing to which Harry Orchard may testify will surprise us," said C. E. Mahoney, acting president of the Western Federation of Miners, yesterday. "He probably has committed all the crimes to which he lays claim, but neither he nor the state will be able to implicate the Western

Federation of Miners or its officers in any way as being connected with his criminal acts."

Jacob Wolfe, through whom Orchard said he communicated with Pettibone, vehemently denied that he had ever acted as an intermediate in handling mail from Orchard to Pettibone.

MINE OWNERS' PLOT EXPOSED BY "GEN." BELL

Roosevelt's Friend and Former Hireling of
Capitalists Admits All Labor Has
Said Is True—Collapse of
Conspiracy

Denver, Colo., May 27.—"General" Bell, who was in command of the state militia, and the paid assassin of the mine owners' conspiracy to "wipe out" the Western Federation of Miners, has admitted every charge the labor unions and Socialists of this country have made in the Colorado war.

He admits that he ignored the civil law, intimidated public officials, imprisoned men without trial, and that he was hired to "wipe the federation off the face of the map."

Further, he says that the Idaho trial is a farce and a deliberate plot to hang the mine leaders for crimes they never committed. This expose of "General" Bell is the last of a mass of evidence going to prove that the crimes committed in Colorado were done by the mine owners and their soldiers, and not by the mine workers, as is popularly believed.

It is a common thing in police experience to have one member of a gang "confess." Bell has confessed and the bottom appears to be dropping entirely out of the conspiracy to hang Haywood.

New York, June 7.—Morris Friedman, the author of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy," will go to Boise on the request of the attorneys for the defense to tell the workings of the "inner circle" of the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

He was for three years private secretary of McPartland, and during that time was in close connection with the men who were at work as spies within the Western Federation of Miners.

He states, that, although Harry Riddell was employed by the Pinkertons for several years and during that time was elected to official position in the Western Federation of Miners, and had the confidence of its highest officials, yet his reports constantly declared that he was unable to learn of any "inner circle" of the Western Federation of Miners, by all the officials of the state of Colorado.

A man who had seen the material which Friedman will take with him predicts that the officials and the Pinkertons will regret that the judge permitted the introduction of so wide a line of evidence, since it will enable the defense to introduce evidence showing the workings of the "inner circle" of the Mine Owners' Association and the Pinkertons.

THE BREWERY WORKERS

REFUSE TO BE BLUFFED

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Minneapolis, a

resolution was passed to the effect that if the United Brewery Workers did not discontinue organizing all classes of workers in the brewing industry by June 1, 1907, the President of the A. F. of L. was instructed to cancel their charter. The United Brewery Workers placed before their various local unions, comprising 40,000 members, the ultimatum that had been served on them, enjoining them from continuing their organization as an economic, industry organization, with the request that they take a vote on the question, instructing their officers what position they should take on the ultimatum. The referendum vote, which was closed about May 20th, showed that nearly two-thirds of their membership voted on the proposition and the result was that 95 per cent of all members voting declared themselves as opposed to the rulings of the A. F. of L. The results were so overwhelmingly against trades unionism and the tactics of the A. F. of L. that the president of that organization was compelled to cancel their charter, and today the United Brewery Workers are what is known as an independent organization, and now we are informed by the public press, pretending to give interviews from individuals representing that humanity-loving organization—the A. F. of L.—that much money is going to be spent on the working class, and every effort will be used to destroy, if possible, the usefulness of the United Brewery Workers. The fight will be watched with interest, owing to the fact that the United Brewery Workers is an old, well-established, well-financed and well-disciplined organization. In nearly every large industrial center the Brewery Workers have their sick and death benefit associations and the disruption of the Brewery Workers would mean the disruption of these associations, which would entail a great loss to the rank and file of that organization, as well as a great loss to the brewery owners.

Here is another object lesson of trades unionism. In short, the Brewery Workers were served with an ultimatum to the effect that, if they did not consent to have their old, international organization torn to shreds and their members peddled into four or five other organizations, which would naturally weaken their position, then they would be destroyed. This is trades unionism and certainly should speak well for that method of organization.

The Industrial Worker does not hesitate to say that it is very doubtful whether the executive heads of the A. F. of L. can create any great feeling against the Brewery Workers. The Brewery Workers have always stood ready and willing to assist their sister unions; they have contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the trades union movement. This has not been confined solely to the affiliation of the A. F. of L., but has many times been shown in the way of contributions to independent unions. With the Brewery Workers it has not been a question of what you are affiliated with; it was a question of whether you represented labor or not. If you did, and those whom you represented were in distress and a request was made on the Brewery Workers, you always met with some substantial returns. For that reason the Industrial Worker prophesies that, with the exception of perhaps some of the small industrial centers, it will be impossible for

the A. F. of L. to destroy the United Brewery Workers, and those who are familiar with the principles of the United Brewery Workers are free to advance their opinion that the time is not far distant when they will become a part of the Industrial Workers of the World and show to the world that they are not selfish and working wholly and solely for the uniting of the economic power of the Brewery Workers, but that they are interested in the whole working class and stand for Industrial Unionism in its entirety.

ANOTHER LIFE SACRIFICED

FOR THE SYSTEM

The press of Chicago relates the sad tale of an unfortunate woman who became a victim of the competitive system. It relates the finding of a dead body of a young woman not yet twenty-two years of age, who had taken her life deliberately and purposely, in order to relieve her mental and physical suffering.

In the note left by the unfortunate victim, she goes on to state that she was a victim of the "quick lunch." The quick lunch is a part of the system inaugurated by the employers in all of the large industrial centers. The young lady referred to is only one of the hundreds of thousands of victims who are known to exist in the large cities where the employers do not give them sufficient time to eat the noon-day meal and hold their positions, and in this case the result was that the physical system gave way under the unnatural mode of living, until she became a chronic sufferer and, to relieve this suffering, took the deadly poison and gave up the struggle for existence.

This should be an object lesson to all women who are employed in industrial centers and should be the means of organizing their economic power, as such unreasonable conditions can be changed if once the workers will organize on the industrial form and take a firm stand against the capitalistic powers, protesting against inhuman treatment. There should be a law compelling all employers to give their employes at least one hour and fifteen minutes to get the noon-day meal. If such a law cannot be enacted and enforced by the municipality, state or nation, then the workers should organize their economic power and adopt such a law and enforce the same through the rules of their organization, which they would not violate. The reason such rules exist in the various places of employment is because the employes submit to them. If they would not submit, then they could not be enforced. The market at this time is not overstocked with competent salesmen, saleswomen and mechanics of various kinds that are necessary to carry on the business of the country and, if they will organize and stand together, they are not compelled to work under conditions that will injure them physically or degrade them morally, and it is the fault of the workers themselves if such conditions exist, and we know they do exist, and the only relief we can offer to the workers is to recommend and invite them to embrace Industrial Unionism, which will place them in a position so that their economic power can be used unitedly at any one time. United, we stand; divided, we fall.

C. O. SHERMAN.

THE BUILDING TRADES OF TODAY

Those who are persistent that trades unionism is the proper form of organization for the protection of the working class, generally use for their argument the position occupied by the building trades. This argument is used because of the peculiar position the building trades are placed in. They are the strongest fortified and in the most convenient position, from an economic standpoint, to protect their position and fight their battles. The building trades are the strongest fortified, owing to the fact that when a building is to be erected it must be erected on the space the building will occupy when erected. Hence, if it becomes necessary for the building trades to make war against the master contractor, in the form of a strike, the contest is at all times centered at the place where the building is supposed to stand. In this way the building trades have an advantage over all other crafts in the skilled line and all that is necessary for the building trades to do is to picket or guard that one particular point and, if their protest is strong enough, they can succeed in gaining their demands.

Quite different with the men who prepare the material for the building. A shop may have the contract for getting out the metal material, brick or woodwork of a building. If a strike takes place in a factory where such material is being prepared and if the same cannot be adjusted or settled within a reasonable length of time, the firm who has the contract finds it no difficulty to turn over the blue prints and plans of the material to some other firm in some other city. Perhaps it may be five hundred miles from where the contract was formerly let. The strikers may remain in the street, rejoicing over the fact that the firm has a contract that must be filled, many times not aware of the fact that the contract is being filled by some other firm in some other city, as they have no way of tracing such work that is being transferred, and it also often happens that building-material men, when it comes to a crisis, with the expectation that the bosses must give in at an early date, are horrified and surprised to learn that the material was being delivered at the town where the building was to be erected, prepared and laid for the building trades. Not until then would they learn that, perhaps, the material for a building that was to be erected in Chicago had been prepared in Indianapolis or St. Louis, and at their first discovery of this fact would learn that all of their material was standing in the freight yards ready to be laid and transferred to the places of erection. This is impossible with the building trades, as their work can only be done in one place. Yet, with this great advantage, the building trades today are working under dissatisfied conditions. When taking into consideration that the majority of the building trades workmen have steady employment only six months out of the year, deducting the idle days that are necessary, owing to bad weather, in which they cannot follow their trade, their wages, when comparing the same with the shop mechanic's, does not average as much for the year as the shopman's, although the shopman is known to work nine hours for his day's pay with a great difference in remuneration for services. A build-

ing trades workman, to be paid the salary he should receive in comparison with the cost of living at this time, taking into consideration the time he is compelled to lose during the season of inactivity in the building line, should get at least \$1.00 per hour for the time employed during the working season. If this were the case, the building trades workmen as a whole could make about an even average with the shop mechanic for a year's salary. But, with the exception of one or two small cities in the west, this scale of wages by no means is paid, and in New York and Chicago the position occupied by the building trades is not as strong at this writing as it was five years ago. New York City cannot be considered as a union town from a building trades standpoint. While we will admit that there are hundreds of trades unionists in the building trades in New York, and the building trades are composed of as good a material as can be found in the trades union movement, yet those who are acquainted with the conditions in New York City, if they are honest, will admit that hundreds of buildings are being erected in the business part of New York that are not controlled by the building trades. They are known as open-shop jobs and, as long as these conditions exist in New York, it cannot be considered as a union town, from a building trades standpoint.

In the City of Chicago entire satisfaction does not prevail in the building trades. During the present season we see in the building trades anything but a united feeling and united action. The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in the City of Chicago, which was one of the founders of the Building Trades Council of Chicago, made a demand for an increase in wages this season, but was compelled to be satisfied with last year's scale of wages, regardless of the fact that the price of living has increased about fifteen per cent in the last twelve months. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is a fighting organization and is always ready to stand by its demands, but, after they had made their demands, they found that their sister organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., represented in the Building Trades Council of Chicago, were not willing to stand by them and assist them in enforcing their demands. For the lack of co-operation upon the part of the Building Trades Council in the City of Chicago, the members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers were compelled to accept a scale of wages by no means satisfactory to the rank and file.

Any individual who is acquainted with industrial unionism can realize why the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers were compelled to accept an unsatisfactory agreement. The Building Trades Council of Chicago, like all other Building Trades Councils, is made up of different trades. Each trade has its separate and distinct constitution, controlling its local unions from a national or international head. Nearly all of these constitutions are drawn up with different laws and rules governing its membership. These laws and rules conflict with the constitution of other building trades, so that when it comes to a proposition where they want to use the full economic power of the building trades

in Chicago or any other industrial center, the laws and constitutions of the various national organizations conflict in such a manner that it is impossible to get the united action.

If the same number of building employes were united into one department, known as the Building Trades Department, in the Industrial Workers of the World, they would be controlled by one constitution and that one constitution would teach them economic solidarity and would lead them to that point and that principle where it is easy to use the economic power of all, if necessary, to adjust the wrongs of one. Under such form of organization it would be one demand, and that demand would cover every building employe, whether he be working in metal, wood, or any other class of material. There would be but one agreement and that agreement would take up the various trades named, the hours of labor and the remuneration for services rendered, and when such an agreement would be signed it would cover every building trades worker and, if a grievance existed with any one trade, that grievance would be the grievance of all concerned and it would be impossible to call themselves union men or members of the same organization if they refused to carry out the laws of their industrial constitution and support an organization that would have to use force to secure conditions demanded. The building trades will continually drift downward until they reach a point where they will be compelled to do away with their old form of organization and unite on the industrial plan. When this is once done, the work of the Building Trades Councils will be easy and short and, through the economic power of the workers themselves, will be in a position to not only demand but enforce respectable living conditions for its membership.

The Industrial Worker is uncompromising on the proposition that the building trades should have a minimum national scale of wages of \$1.00 per hour, and we sincerely trust that the building trades will avail themselves of the opportunity of changing their system of organization from trades unionism to industrial unionism while their local unions are intact, and not wait until they have been destroyed through the economic struggles that will take place from time to time. The rebuilding of local unions is slow and expensive and now is the time to act for trades unions in the building trades—while their unions are active and show a fairly good membership. Let them hold a convention and form a Department of Building and affiliate with the Industrial Workers of the World and be prepared for 1908 and come out flatfooted for a universal national agreement of \$1.00 per hour for all building workmen.

The Industrial Worker of the World advocates this system. We invite the building trades workers of the world to become a part of our Building Trades Department and we sincerely trust that the time is not far distant when those who are organized will realize that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by discarding the old, worn-out form of trades unionism and embracing the new and modern system. — Industrial Unionism.

WHITE SLAVERY A PART OF THE SYSTEM

BY CHARLES O. SHERMAN.

It is only recently that the Chicago press pretends to have discovered that there is a condition existing known as White Slavery. The press is reporting the developments of a few cases where unfortunate victims have become inmates of institutions located in what is known as the Chicago "red-light district." In its endeavor to cover up the real facts in the case and the reason why white slavery exists, it pretends to offer various reasons for the existing conditions. The majority of the reasons given are used for political purposes, to injure the reputation of a certain politician who may be in power, but the Industrial Worker knows full well the reason why white slavery exists and knows, also, that white slavery has existed in the United States for the past hundred years, and it always will exist while this system exists.

It is not the politician who is responsible for white slavery and there is not a man or a woman, or set of men or women, who can change the evil and permit the system that is now in existence to continue. The department store is nothing better than an incubator of prostitution. The white slave is first introduced to the system when she is placed behind the counter and remains there eight or nine hours a day with a pittance of \$5.00 or \$6.00 a week. The woman who has no other release, excepting the sale of her labor, who does not receive for her services more than the majority of the retail clerks in the various institutions in the majority of the cities, is not in a position to maintain herself and appear in public as a servant for her master, as she is compelled to appear and do so on her meager income. The unfortunate who is compelled to go into a department store and work for less than \$15.00 per week, will, sooner or later, become a victim of suicide or be numbered with the white slaves of the "red-light district."

The Industrial Worker asks the common people how long they are going to permit these conditions to exist. The church is offering no relief; the politician, in his mad race for money, can afford no assistance; the pulpit raves and rears and condemns their fellow-man for what they claim to be hideous crimes, but never do they condemn the system that permits their fellow-man to commit the crime. They pray for the success of Rockefeller; prayers are offered up for Harriman; all of the railroad kings and trust magnates are remembered in prayers offered from the pulpits, while at the same time, when asking for success in this great struggle for wealth and control, if their prayers are answered and this class of Anarchists receives the blessing that is asked from the pulpit, it must be at the expense of the white slave, and the workingmen and women of today are nestling thousands of little sweet-faced babes in their arms, who have no other escape, but, sooner or later, will be sold in the public market in white slavery, to satisfy the lust of those who are in a position financially to make the purchase.

The Industrial Worker does not feel that any great relief is close at hand. The condi-

tion of the working class does not warrant a change. We find the workers today more divided than they ever were since the United States has been known as a free government. Every union is infested with the enemy's spy; every move upon the part of a labor organization is reported to the master class before action can be taken; thousands of workingmen stand ready and willing to condemn other workmen and destroy their usefulness in the labor movement; trades unions are fighting among themselves over small questions of jurisdiction; millions of workingmen refuse to become union men; the master class dictates in nearly every instance as to the condition under which the producer shall sell his labor. Under such conditions why should we not expect white slavery to continue, when the workers themselves are willing to stand idly by and see their daughters, sisters and mothers sold, body and soul, to the system to maintain a few lazy, unproductive, unuseful, rich individuals?

The Industrial Worker would ask the producers to stop and think whence are we drifting; what means the end? When will there come a time when such crimes will not be committed as are being committed at this time, when it is possible for those who have grown rich and powerful from the fruits of others' toil to prosecute and persecute representatives of labor, as is now the case in Boise, Idaho? Where is the great strong arm of labor at this time? Where is there any unity of action? Where is the hope of an uprising of the producers in case a judicial murder should take place? Will there ever come a time when a Savior can come who will concentrate the economic power of all the producers? - The Industrial Worker will hail that day, as it will be the day when white slavery will cease. White slavery exists because the system demands it. The system could not live without it. The people are crazy and the insanity will never be checked, and there is no cure excepting by changing the competitive system to a co-operative commonwealth. This is opposed by the millions of workers and all those who are successful in exploiting the fruits of labor's toil; hence, we must admit that the system that exists is demanded by the people. If it is wanted, then white slavery is wanted and white slavery will always exist while the system is wanted. When the workers desire a change, it can easily be had by uniting their economic power into an industrial movement, but as long as they refuse to join hands in a body and strike a blow at the system that is responsible for all crime, then they must be held responsible for the existing conditions.

The Industrial Worker blames no politician; it blames no office holder; it blames no church in particular. It blames the people as a whole for tolerating the system which permits white slavery to exist. There is but one way to make the change, and that has been mentioned in this article, but before it can be ever hoped for it is going to require the intelligence and the courage of the strongest men and women who pretend

to believe that a change of the system will right all wrongs.

The Industrial Worker feels that the labor press is neglecting its duty when it neglects to state the conditions as they really exist. Any labor paper that refuses or neglects to tell the true facts in society at this time is no better than those who are reaping the harvest of the great sacrifice that is made by humanity. They are responsible for the system and are responsible for its maintenance. Silence is consent and the labor paper which does not reveal the conditions as they really are is a party to the conspiracy to keep the workers in slavery. We challenge the labor press to prove this statement to be untrue.

QUEST.

William Mountain.

Onward, and ever towards the nameless goal!

We must not idle in this pleasing shade,
Nor sip too long the nectar of the glade,
Lest ease intoxicate and cheat the soul.

Onward and ever eager in the quest!
How little have we gone and, lo, 'tis night!
How far above and dim the destined height!

Ah, Comrades, one more effort ere we rest.

Yes, let us hasten ere it be too late,
For life is slipping fast and soon we die;
We have no time to sorrow or to sigh,
And cry protest against a hapless fate,
Nor waste our little strength in bootless hate
While aye the pregnant moments hurry by.

WE WILL SPEAK OUT

We will speak out, we will be heard,
Though all earth's systems crack;
We will not bate a single word,
Nor take a letter back.

We speak the truth and what care we
For hissing and for scorn,
While some faint gleaming we can see
Of freedom's coming morn.

Let liars fear; let cowards shrink,
Let traitors turn away;
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say.

—Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern:

I take this means to notify our membership and the public in general that there are no legal representatives nor individuals with authority to represent the Industrial Workers of the World, with or without a credential, who pretend to do so on a commission basis. We do not pay commissions to organizers or representatives.

C. O. SHERMAN,
General President, I. W. O. W.

When you abolish profit, rent and interest you also abolish poverty, misery and suffering.

The Rise of The American Proletarian.

By AUSTIN LEWIS.

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234 E. Kinzie St., CHICAGO, ILL.

But Rome furnished the best and most extensive example of slavery as an institution brought to perfection. The great wars of the later republic were undertaken largely to replenish the numbers of slaves held by the prominent Romans, under whose superintendence the division of labor was greatly extended. Slaves were largely employed for all kinds of work, the coarsest and the most refined. The slave market at Rome offered for sale, men who were capable of serving in the most intimate capacities, as scribes or private secretaries; and in the most menial, as tenders of cattle or tillers of the soil. No occupation was too high or too low for the slaves; they filled the harems of the nobility, and they ministered to culture and the arts. Upon their shoulders rested the cultivation of the latifundia, or large farms, which were the source of wealth of the nobility; they were employed not only in Italy, but also in the provinces, and large numbers of them toiled for the production of that corn supply upon which crowded Rome, with its bands of professional politicians, had to rely for very life.

Naturally, under such circumstances, the slave, with his command of a trade of some sort on other, gradually became a person of greater and greater importance, his enormous numbers threatened the stability of the State; concession after concession was made to him. Some of his labor time he obtained for himself and with the money he was able to earn in this time he was permitted to purchase his freedom. This "peculium," as it was called, was analogous to the small sums which sometimes the modern proletarian can save out of his wages, and which, when deposited in the banks, form the subject of much congratulatory satisfaction from the economists and statisticians of the class in power. This fact, coupled with the increase in liberality of legislation mentioned above, paved the way for the creation of a new kind of man—the free laborer.

(c) Succeeding slavery we get still another form of the employment of labor, which contained within itself the possibilities of a still greater extension of the division of labor. This was serfdom. Here, the personal ownership of the slave by the master disappears. It was a modified form of slavery, but was marked by a breaking down of the single farm segment. The serf formed the basis of a wider social organization, a feudal system which included and united within itself various smaller estates and formed the nucleus of the modern State. The serf performed certain duties which did not monopolize his time and which left him considerable leisure for the following of his own pursuits. It is clear that this fact would in itself make for a still further development of the division of labor than was possible under slavery. Round the cattle of

the feudal lord clustered the huts of the serfs, who each followed specific pursuits; the armorer, the blacksmith, the worker in wood and others who followed their avocations, and step by step developed the individual trade distinctions which mark the division of labor as it appears at the present time.

It must be remembered, however, that the majority of these trades were followed, though in an ever lessening degree, as merely by-employments. The workman of the early feudal times was a much less specialized individual than is the workman of today, who is gradually being reduced to an almost myopic condition by the sameness and dreariness of his daily task. But, as the development of personal skill led, on economic grounds as well as those of personal enjoyment, to a selection of a particular kind of work, the standard of work improved, and the way was gradually prepared for the development of a new and still more important system, namely, the guild system.

With the end of serfdom we find ourselves outside the narrow limits of the family system. This having begun in the prehistoric stages of family life, lasted up to a time which brings us within a comparatively short distance of our own. Savagery and barbarism had found its applications sufficient for their needs. From step to step it developed, widening the scope of the division of labor at every grade, and, like all systems, preparing itself for its own final disappearance.

In the light of our own later knowledge it appears almost incredible that men, wise men, too, should have taken the absolute and static view of human society which has been the rule up to a comparatively recent date. The examination of the family system, with its different forms of organization, shows how necessary each step was; how essential was the link that each stage furnished in the development of industry. Any pause in the development would have necessarily meant the arrest of human development; any diminution of the suffering even would have probably resulted in the staving of the wheels of progress.

It is well to bear this in mind when we are considering the horrible conditions which were an essential part of the system of chattel slavery. Repugnant as the whole idea of chattel slavery is to our minds, and incredible as would be its existence at the present time, it must be remembered that to that institution we owe much of the impetus in the direction of the division of labor of which we some day hope to reap the benefit for ourselves.

It is not by the good in a system, but by the evil in it that progress is made. Anything which tends to obscure the antithesis existing in a social organization, to hide the contradiction is an obstacle in the path of progress. Boards of arbitration and such

like efforts to reconcile reconcilable interests are really only nuisances. The antithesis is there, all soft words to the contrary notwithstanding, it must work itself out and upon this working out depends the progress and further development of the particular society. We shall now see how the antithesis existing in the feudal system declared itself, and how it finally resulted in the destruction of that social system, for, as Engels says, in a sort of paraphrase of the Hegelian dictum concerning the rationality of all existing things, the chief value of all phenomena is the certainty of their disappearance.

The next form assumed by the division of labor, the guild, was the beginning of the end of feudalism.

(To be continued.)

DEBS ARRAYS THE EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH OF NEW YORK.

Editor "Telegraph," New York:

Dear Sir—In your issue of the 5th inst. there appears an article by W. B. ("Bat") Masterson, on Moyer and Haywood, the union officials now being tried in Idaho, which has been widely copied. Let me call your attention to the fact that you failed to label this article fiction. I never read such a tissue of false statements and misinformation, and it seems unbelievable that a great metropolitan daily, such as the Telegraph, would deliberately circulate such rot as sober truth. I shall not ask for space enough to expose all these glaring untruths, but only one or two of them to show the character of the article. I could easily dispose of all the rest in the same way. The article begins with the Coeur d'Alene riots and says that the careers of Moyer and Haywood began with these riots. As a matter of fact neither Moyer nor Haywood was in these riots or had anything to do with them. Neither one of them was near there at the time. Ed. Boyce was at that time president, and James Maher, secretary, of the Western Federation of Miners. Moyer and Haywood had no official connection with the union, and had never been heard of at that time, nor for many years afterwards.

Next, the article describes the strike in Colorado and the fight on Bull Hill under the administration of Governor Waite, and says: "Moyer and Haywood were the first to make their escape. They ran like scared coyotes at the first crack of a gun and allowed about twenty of their men to be tried and convicted and sent to the penitentiary for long terms without so much as raising their hands to help them." This is pure fiction. There is not a word of truth in it. As a matter of fact Moyer and Haywood were not at Bull Hill, nor had any part in this strike, nor were in the state of Colorado at all at that time, nor for several years afterwards. These facts can be easily verified. As to the Coeur d'Alene statement, call on Governor Gooding of Idaho; and as to the Bull Hill statement, call on Governor Dugiel of Colorado. Both are deadly enemies of Moyer and Haywood, but they know the facts as I have stated them and as your article has misstated them.

The rest of the article is made up mainly of the same kind of stuff and it is this that is palmed off on the people as showing the character of Moyer and Haywood. To thus lie about men who are on trial for their lives is in itself a crime that certainly no reputable paper, even the Telegraph, should be guilty of.

The capitalist papers are now flooding the country with whole pages of such malicious falsehoods, made to order to influence public sentiment by their hiring scribbles. Their purpose is clear. Moyer and Haywood must be hanged because they could not be corrupted to betray and deliver the working class; and, to justify this monstrous crime, the capitalist press engages in the con-

spiracy to make the American people believe in advance of the trial that they are murderers, and that no mercy must be shown them.

Of course there have been crimes committed in the Rocky Mountains during the past fifteen years. No one disputes that. In the war between capital and labor it is only too true that blood has been shed, but the assumption is monstrously false that capital is wholly innocent and that labor is wholly responsible for this bloodshed. I need not say to you that capital rules today and is equal to any crime that may be necessary to perpetuate its sway. You know that. Everybody knows it. Men who will not bow to its imperious rule must be murdered. That fits the Moyer and Haywood case precisely.

Fortunately you can no longer deceive the working class and the people as you once did by such criminal mendacity. The working class now has a press of its own and this letter will be read by ten millions of people whether you publish it or not.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Have you seen Progress, the new Socialist quarterly? It only costs 10 cents a year, and every Socialist should be a subscriber. The paper is edited by Gaylord Wilshire. Send today for ten sub. cards on credit, to be paid for when sold.

PROGRESS PUBLICATION COMPANY,
200 William St., New York.

LUMBERMEN'S UNION NO. 50

St Regis, Mont., May 6, 1907

"Whereas, Alex Fairgrieve, president of the Montana Federation of Labor, has exceeded his authority, and, in spite of the federation's constitution, violates its laws and fundamental principles and righteous policies, with evil intent and vicious purpose, by arbitrarily, stupidly and maliciously ignoring it by coming into the immediate jurisdiction of the St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, and organizing a dual union in its territory, over which it has had undisputed jurisdiction for 10 years; this disreputable work is done by him under the guise of unionism and pretended authority, but which is, in reality, assumed; and

"Whereas, This unlawful work and unparalleled performance wholly discredits Fairgrieve and disgraces him in every code of union words and will dishonor the Montana Federation of Labor, if it will tolerate its influence to be used in this work of destruction or permit its chief executive officer, the president, in the future to do or perform such unwarranted acts; and

"Whereas, All this unworthy work has been done for the exclusive and positive purpose of encouraging and aiding and, finally, furnishing scabs to the millowners, and in this way break the lumber-workers' strike, who are contending for higher wages and better conditions; and

"Whereas, We believe the Montana Federation of Labor shall, must and will repudiate this outrage, perpetrated by its president, upon its good name; and

"Whereas, We consider him wholly unworthy of the confidence, consideration or respect of the working people; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the St. Regis Lumbermen's union, No. 50. That we

earnestly and vigorously condemn Alex Fairgrieve, president of the Montana Federation of Labor, for the aforesaid unmannerly and ununion acts as archtraitor to the working class; and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be given to the public press and printed in letter form and mailed to the different unions in Montana.

"THOMAS KIRK, President,
"A. F. M'DONALD, Vice-Pres.,
"WILLIAM AHERN, Secretary,
"DAVE LINDBERG,
"WILMER M'INTYRE,
"PETER MOREN,
(SEAL) Committee."

VICTORY FOR STRIKING I. W. W. LUMBERMEN IN MONTANA AFTER THREE WEEKS BATTLE.

The Lumber Workers of Missoula, Ravalli, Sanders and Granite Counties, Montana, have been out on strike since April 23, 1907, as a result of the refusal of the operators to sign the 1907 wage scale. National Organizer Thos. P. Wilburn telegraphs on May 15, that the strike is settled and our men win.

NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL I. W. W.

New York, May 15, 1907.

The meetings of the New York Industrial Council are growing more interesting weekly. At the last regular meeting a new organizing committee was appointed consisting of Brothers Geffert, of the Machinists; Goetz, of Mixed Local 18; Watson, of the Firemen; Schonberg, of the Musicians; Smith and Traynor, of the Engineers, and the writer.

Brother Smith reported on the Moyer and Haywood demonstration to the effect that it was a great success, his local with their new Industrial Workers of the World banner leading the eight divisions, the local papers giving the number in line being from 60,000 to 70,000. All locals reported a steady increase in membership. There will be five and may be seven delegates from New York to the convention in July. One of the best growing locals is the Machinists or Metal Workers. The following card was distributed at the meeting by Brother Geffert, their delegate:

KEEP THIS CARD—READ IT— THEN ACT!

Workmen in the metal and machinery industry, consider your standing, your position, and the conditions that you work under. Are they what you would like to have them, or are they, as good as less skilled workers are enjoying? Why are our conditions so poor? It is because we are unorganized. Such organization as we have had in the past has not kept pace with the developments in machinery or the concentration of the interests of capital. To illustrate: We have seen machinists of brass workers on strike and the brother union blacksmith, patternmaker, molder, etc., remain at work aiding the bosses in the fight, to the detriment of the workers' best interests.

The bosses have realized the necessity of organizing in their industry, and when you attempt to fight a boss for better conditions he has the support of all other bosses in the industry. He presents a strong, compact front, while the workers are led to him in small numbers to be defeated, one after the other.

The Industrial Workers of the World offers industry organization, which is the only chance the workers have of carrying on a successful fight against the Bosses' Association. We are building a local union of the Metal and Machinery Department, Industrial Workers of the World, in this locality, and we want you to do your duty to yourself and family, join our organization, and help better the conditions of yourself and fellow men. Send your name, address and occupation to W. Shurtleff, Eastern Organizer, 241 East 43d Street, New York City, and he will direct you to the proper course to pursue, and assures you of the strictest confidence.

We have no high initiation fee, nor high dues, to hold you back, so assert your manhood by joining the organization of your calling.

In union is strength!

The increased attendance at the council meetings again makes it necessary for them to look for a new hall. In spite of Brother Sherman not being a candidate for General President, several of the delegates reported that some of their members were voting for him.

Fraternally yours,

W. SHURTLEFF.

INSURANCE AGENTS

FORM LABOR UNION

Combining Everywhere to Resist Change in Mode of Remuneration; Boston Grows.

Malden, Mass., June 3.—Tuesday evening, May 28, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, a large and exceedingly enthusiastic meeting of the industrial insurance agents was held under the auspices of the Boston local union. At that meeting 110 men joined the union, which makes the Boston local now 150 strong; at a meeting held the night after, fifteen more joined, bringing the total to 165.

The reason for all this activity is the recent cut in their pay, which the agents of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company have had, and the recent announcement of a change in the mode of pay in the other companies.

Sunday, June 16, at Boston, Mass., will be held a convention for the purpose of launching an international union, taking in all the employes of the industrial insurance companies, with the exception of the superintendents and home-office officials. This body will be affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World as a subdivision of the public service department. The Chicago office will be located at 148 West Madison Street and will be temporarily in charge of William J. F. Hannemann, general secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World.

There are at the present time twelve bodies composing the union and applications for charters have been received from ten more cities. This will give the union a splendid start immediately and two organizers will be permanently in the field.



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, ORGANIZED AT CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE, 1908

Published monthly by the Industrial Workers of the World.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 905-906 WASHINGTON ST., JOLIET, ILL.

President
CHAS. O. SHERMAN

Secretary
WM. J. F. HANNEMANN



Editor
WM. J. F. HANNEMANN

CONTRIBUTORS:
ROGER V. DEB. EVERET, USTERMANN, W. D. HAYWOOD,
JACK LONDON, CHAS. O. SHERMAN,
A. M. SIMONS, JOHN M. O'NEIL,
WM. J. F. HANNEMANN

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Instructions for Renewal, Discontinuance or Change of Address should be sent in one week before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given. If no instruction is received to discontinue, it is assumed that the subscriber desires continuous service, and the paper will be sent until the order is revoked.

Entered as second-class matter February 6, 1906, at the post office at Joliet, Ill., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The Editor reserves the right to refuse manuscript for publication.

JOLIET, JUNE, 1907.

The report of the last so-called Second convention will be continued in the July number, omitted this month for lack of space.

GENERAL NOTICES

To All Friends and Members of the Industrial Workers of the World:

THERE IS BUT ONE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. THAT IS "THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER," PRINTED AND ENTERED IN THE POST OFFICE AT JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

Every local union directly affiliated with the general organization or with the Department of Mining, the Department of Metal and Machinery, the Department of Transportation, or Musical Unions, is urged to participate in the banner prize contest to increase the subscription list of "The Industrial Worker." See that every member is approached with a request to subscribe and set the pace for a spirited contest. Every reader secured strengthens the educational feature of the triplet guiding lights, "Education, Organization and Emancipation."

Every local union should appoint a journal agent to take subscriptions for "The Industrial Worker." Subscription to "The Industrial Worker" is 50 cents per year; agents sending in ten (10) yearly subscriptions at one time will remit at the rate of 40 cents each per year.

Erie Typographical Union No. 77 is conducting a vigorous campaign against non-union show printing concerns located at Erie, Pa. The Erie Litho. & Printing Co. and the Walker Show Print have refused to grant the eight-hour day to its employees and have declared for the open (?) shop. Union men are requested not to patronize these firms, and as several circus shows touring the country are using unfair printing done by the above named unfair firms, union men are requested to watch for them and enter your protest in a letter to the manager of the following-named shows, asking him to patronize Union Printing Houses. The circuses using unfair printing are: Cole Bros.' Shows; Sun Bros.' Circus; Hargreave's Circus; Gollmar Bros.' Circus; Campbell Bros.' Circus; John H. Shark's Shows, and Pawnee Bill's Wild West.

In the spirit of the concern of one is the concern of all, Typographical Union No. 77 requests organized labor to assist them in their campaign against these unfair concerns and help the printers triumph.

On the Fourth of July the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will be called to order in the City of Chicago. It is the duty of every local union that is in good standing with the Industrial Workers of the World to be represented in that convention, as it will be quite different from the last so-called convention, believing as we do that it will be made up of representatives from local unions who will come to Chicago for the purpose of making such changes in our constitution as will unite the workers as they have never been united before. Delegates attending this convention can do so without fear of being insulted by those who perhaps will not agree with them on minor matters. Local Unions desiring to offer resolutions in the coming convention should send a copy of the same to the General Secretary-Treasurer at as early a date as possible, so that they may be arranged in alphabetical order and printed for distribution to the delegates.

An Absconding Financial Secretary.

Ouray, Colo., Mar. 31, 1907.
C. W. Moore, thirty-three years of age, height about five feet ten and a half inches, dark complexion, is in the habit once in a while of shaving off his mustache, which grows very heavy. He has a peculiar grin on his face when attempting to laugh. Wore a dark pepper-and-salt suit bearing the firm name of M. J. Canavan & Son on the inside breast pocket. Was a delegate to the last convention W. F. M. Is supposed to have gone east from Pueblo about March 20th, or else to have gone down to either Weatherford, Jack Burr or Polo Ponto, Texas. Has defaulted for between \$200 and \$700. Any information about him should be sent to Federation headquarters in Denver, or to President Ouray Miners' Union No. 18, Ouray, Colorado.
(Seal) T. J. QUINN.

One of our most active unions is Local No. 18, Metal and Machinery, of Brooklyn, New York. Every member is a hustler and the membership was doubled this month. No. 18 has gone out with the intention of organizing all of the machinists in Brooklyn. James Geffert is one of the moving spirits in this local union, being an organizer, and he can be found every night hustling for the Industrial Workers of the World. We expect great results from Local No. 18 in the future.

The last strike of the lumber workers of Montana has forced Alexander Fairgrievies to show his hand and come out in the open, which he did, to the effect of standing with the mill owners and doing everything within his power to break the strike and defeat those who were making an effort to better their conditions in every possible way. Local No. 50, Lumber Workers, puts Fairgrievies on record in a very suitable resolution printed in another part of this paper.

To All Members of Local Unions and Friends of the Labor Movement:

This is to certify that all organizers' credentials have been called in and all credentials issued previous to January 1, 1907, are null and void and should not be considered as issued from authority. New organizers' credentials shall only be recognized when signed by the President, which are in printed form on red cardboard.

GENERAL NOTICE.

The general office of the Industrial Workers of the World is located at No. 148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. No change has been made in the address. Chas. O. Sherman is general president and Wm. J. F. Hannemann is general secretary-treasurer.

Members of the Industrial Workers of the World should recognize no membership book pretending to be a part of the Industrial Workers of the World excepting the universal membership book, the same form that has been used since the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Socialist Woman is the title of a new monthly paper to make its first appearance in the early part of June. Is edited by Josephine Conger-Kaneko and devoted to the cause of the Socialist women of the world. The subscription price is 35 cents a year. For bundle of 100 the cost is 50 cents. Address The Socialist Woman, 619 E. 55th Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Industrial Worker desires to thank the members of Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council of Butte, Montana, for its prompt action and substantial assistance rendered to the lumber workers who were on strike in Montana. The lumber workers owe a debt of gratitude to the Butte workmen and, undoubtedly, will reciprocate at the first opportunity.

Wade Shurtleff is the duly accredited National Organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World for New York City and vicinity, with headquarters at 241 E. 42d St., Room 1, New York City, N. Y.

Thomas P. Willburn is the duly accredited National Organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World for Montana and Nevada, with headquarters at 832 Cherry St., Missoula, Mont.

This issue will be printed on the old paper bought when the Industrial Worker was first issued and we are taking this opportunity to use up the paper that still remains on our hands.

On May 21st we had the pleasure of meeting Brother Frank Schmelzer, a member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, who spent the day with us at headquarters. Brother Schmelzer is on his way from Michigan to Denver and reports great progress for the Department of Mining. He informs the editor that the department has increased at least 15,000 members in the last twelve months. Brother Schmelzer has been on the road since last January, and now returns to headquarters in preparation for an Executive Board meeting which takes place in the early part of June. He reports that the principles of Industrial Unionism are getting a firmer hold everywhere and feels that the Industrial Workers of the World has a bright outlook for the future.

The Manufacturers' Association, in their annual meeting at New York City, made provisions for a \$1,500,000 fund for the purpose of fighting organized labor. In the face of this meeting many of the trades unions fail to grasp the necessity of Industrial Unionism.

The effort upon the part of the Chicago press to destroy the enthusiasm for the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone demonstration failed in its purpose when it circulated the false statement that President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, was an ex-convict.

Regardless of the fact that thousands of dollars were spent by the trades unions for the maintaining of lobbies at Springfield, Ill., during the past session of the legislature, not one bill was passed that was endorsed by organized labor, and we expect the workers will continue to vote in the same old way.

The Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone trial is now in progress. There is not so much said in the subsidized press as to the evidence that is to be produced by the prosecution as there has been in the past.

President Roosevelt has remained quiet since he has discovered that his branding our comrades in the Idaho Jail as "undesirable citizens" has been taken up by 500,000 workmen.

Montana Lumber Workers' strike a clean-cut victory for the Industrial Workers of the World.

The following appeared in a Chicago newspaper, word for word:

**CARPENTERS AT NEW CLUB
HOUSE STRIKE—UNION WAR
Object to Using Material Made by Union
Woodworkers.**

War has broken out again between the union carpenters and woodworkers. The former, their officials state, will not handle any building material made by union woodworkers. Fifty carpenters were ordered to strike yesterday on the New Illinois Athletic Club building on Michigan Avenue, because the sash and doors being installed in the building were made by union woodworkers in the employ of Von Platen & Dick, and who induced the firm to discharge a number of union carpenters and place woodworkers in their places. The fight is over which union should control the men who work in plants turning

out building materials. Three other firms have discharged union carpenters and employed woodworkers. The carpenters will retaliate, they state, by striking wherever building material from these plants is to be used.

The above report of a jurisdiction fight, which proved to be true on investigation, is only one of many that are taking place every day in the trades-union movement. Here we have two sister organizations, both chartered by the American Federation of Labor, both paying per capita tax to that body, and their greatest efforts now are to destroy one of the two organizations. The Executive Board of the A. F. of L. looks calmly on. The workers participate in the strike; the building contractors suffer. With all of these object lessons that are daily coming to the notice of the trades unionists, there remain many who cannot comprehend the principles of Industrial Unionism. With Industrial Unionism no such fights would occur as reported in this article.

Aspen, Colorado, was the scene of the dedication of the Waite monument on Memorial Day, May 30, 1907, under the auspices of Pitkin Miners' Union No. 6, one of the oldest local unions of the Western Federation of Miners, in honor to Davis H. Waite, who, as governor of Colorado, won the confidence of the working class of Colorado, "having, in the performance of his duty," as expressed in the words of John M. O'Neill, "used the soldier to uphold the majesty of the law and to preserve immaculate the constitutional rights and liberties of the citizen, whether he lived in a hovel or a "brownstone front"; "the Grand Old Man of Colorado" having sounded a bugle blast that called the National Guard of Colorado to arms, and the soldier of the state was planted between the money-bought outlaw and the miner who stood beneath the flag of organized labor to immolate his life in the cause of right and justice, during the Cripple Creek Labor War, when the hiring desperadoes, employed by the mine owners, threatened to wet the soil of the Cripple Creek district with human blood." Fully six hundred people were present during the dedication services. President McIntosh, of Pitkin Miners' Union No. 6, in a brief speech, paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of Davis H. Waite, two worthy poems were read, composed by Mr. Prisk, and an address, brimful of inspiration, was rendered by Brother John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine.

It has become a recognized fact that the capitalistic class, our oppressors, have an ally in the straw man party known as the S. L. P., with DeLeon as leader, and that their last job, assisted by W. E. Trautmann and A. S. Edwards, etc., was in trying to disrupt the Industrial Workers of the World. But they have failed in their attempt at union wrecking and have only temporarily retarded our work, by destroying the Department of Metal and Machinery and the Department of Transportation. The majority of the local unions comprising these departments have remained intact and will, in the near future, reorganize their respective departments. The S. L. P. DeLeon-Trautmann injunction outfit have been proven guilty of the charge of

brazenly serving the interests of the capitalistic class, by practicing the tactics employed by the Pinkerton Detective Spies, as shown on another page of this issue.

It is clearly shown on another page of this issue, under the caption of "Transportation Notes," that the transportation workers will soon be compelled by sheer force of the greed of combined railroad interests to organize into the Industrial Workers of the World through Industrial Unionism, the only form of organization by which the workers can successfully combat their oppressors, the capitalist railroad owners, in their fight for better conditions.

Due to the practice of the principles of Industrial Unionism and the presence of the spirit of perseverance and determination within the ranks of the Western Federation of Miners, they are forging ahead and report a splendid growth from January 1, to March 31, 1907. Fifty-two local unions report an increase of fifteen or more members, with a total of 5,383 new members, and, in addition, have, during the same period, organized twenty-four new local unions.

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World, goes into session on Monday, June 10, 1907, at Denver, Colorado. That their deliberations will, like in the past, lead to their continued good work in the service of the progressive working class and humanity, is a foregone conclusion.

**IF YOU ARE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT,
READ THIS BEFORE COMING TO
JOLIET, ILL. IT WILL BE TO
YOUR ADVANTAGE TO DO SO.**

Some months ago the Citizens' Alliance of Joliet, Ill., saw fit to publish in many of the newspapers of the surrounding country, an article stating that workmen of all trades and classes could find ready and steady employment at Joliet at a higher rate of wages than is usually paid for similar labor in other cities and towns; also that good houses could be rented for from \$8.00 per month up. Do the facts bear out such statements? We say NO, that such statements are false, for the facts are as follows:

FIRST—Ordinary six to eight-room houses, such as the average mechanic or workman would want to live in, rent from \$12 to \$20 per month, depending largely upon the location and surroundings—those centrally located averaging the larger amount; that the \$6.00 or \$8.00 houses are mere shacks or hovels, unfit for any workman to live in.

SECOND—During the cold winter months one can see walking the street good, sober, industrious men of all crafts, who are out of employment and idle. True, these same men, no doubt, obtain employment during the summer months, but it is seldom the case that there is a steady position open that they are not someone ready to take it, and at the present time there are good mechanics who have families here that are leaving Joliet and seeking temporary employment elsewhere.

THIRD—At the very time when the aforesaid article above mentioned was appearing in the various newspapers we had occasion to pass one of the factories therein mentioned, and saw at least one hundred men at the gate, and one can see every day in the week from five to fifty men standing at the mill or factory gate shivering and waiting for a situation. Men have been known to keep this up for weeks at a time and then not secure a position.

FOURTH—Men of every craft are coming to Joliet daily seeking employment in response to the aforesaid article and who, after arriving here, could not find employment, but found good men who live here and have families, walking the streets with no work in sight. Some who were fortunate enough to have the required means have gone elsewhere, while others, who were less fortunate, have appealed to the various labor organizations for aid to assist them in leaving the city in order to secure work.

FIFTH—It is not the desire or intention of the committee in any way attempt to hinder or delay, or in any way block the wheels of progress in the City of Joliet or any of its industries.

SIXTH—Every laboring man in Joliet wants to see a continuation of Joliet's progress, but we cannot understand how it is going to aid in this program to mislead the workmen of the surrounding towns and country, and cause them to return to Joliet, many of them only having enough money to get them here, and then to find that they have been chasing a rainbow for to find a pot of gold at its end, when suddenly the rainbow vanishes, and with it the pot of gold. Surely this does not benefit those who are being fooled in coming here, and to any working man who contemplates coming to Joliet, we wish to say that if he will write to Lock Box 1522, stating the trade he follows or the kind of business he wishes to engage in, we will gladly furnish all the information it is possible for us to give.

LABOR COUNCIL OF JOLIET
WILL CO. CENTRAL TRADES AMB
LABOR COUNCIL
Lock Box 1522, Joliet, Illinois.

WHO WILL BE THE WINNER?

THE PRIZE CONTEST

The Industrial Workers of the World will present as a prize a \$50.00 Banner to the Local Union securing the greatest number of subscriptions to "The Industrial Worker." The contest will start February 15th and will close July 15, 1907. Every list of subscriptions sent in by a Local Union should be endorsed by the officers and sealed by the union. Every list of subscriptions will be credited to the Local Union sending them in, and on July 15th the contest will close, when the count will take place, and the Local Union that shows the greatest number of subscriptions to their credit will be awarded a handsome Silk Parade Banner, worth \$50.00. The Local Union sending in the second largest number of subscriptions will receive fifty Gold Enameled Buttons. Now is the time for the Local Unions to hustle!

The subscription price of "The Industrial Worker" is 50 cents per year.

CHAS. O. SHERMAN,
General President, I. W. W.
WM. J. F. HANNEMANN,
General Sec'y-Treas., I. W. W.

The Wilshire Book Company is able to supply you with any Socialist book that has ever been published. Write to them today.

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TRANSPORTATION NOTES—CON—
SOLIDATION OF THE RAILROADS

"Details are being worked out rapidly for the formation of a gigantic railroad trust, beside which all the other great trusts before organized in this country will dwindle into insignificance. A dozen Eastern financiers, headed by the Standard Oil interests, with their unlimited wealth, expect to control the entire railroad system in the country and prevent competition among the various roads. The plan is to divide the railroads of the country into a few groups or systems, each one of which is to own a substantial interest in the stocks and securities of every other big group or system, and all to have representation on each other's Board of Directors."

And the railway employees, instead of combining in one Industrial Brotherhood to meet their wise combining employers who are getting together, divides into various Brotherhoods, and with their hat in their hand, beg for the crumbs that fall from their Master's tables, offering in return to assist them by remaining at work whenever wanted to crush any other branch of the service that revolts. It will not take many years before the master class combined in one trust will not need the scabbing of any of the Brotherhoods, and then the railway worker will reap the fruit of his negligence in not organizing compactly; by suffering disastrous strikes and sacrifices. It seems almost impossible that any honest worker on the railways can still advocate the dividing of the Transportation workers into separate Brotherhoods.

The Railroads and Brotherhoods.

To save twenty minutes time the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. spends \$100,000,000, a cost of \$5,000,000 a minute, which is at the rate of \$35,000 for each tick of the clock.

A half a million, for a minute of time saved, was paid by the Santa Fe for their Belen cut-off in New Mexico, and the New York Central will pay ten million a minute for the time saved in their new improvements in New York City. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Station on Manhattan Island will cost \$1,000,000,000, or one dollar and twenty-five cents for every man, woman and child in the United States. They can handle the entire population of North America in one year. The cost of this station is twice as much as the cost of the National Capitol and the Congressional Library at Washington taken together. The annual income of the Railroads of the United States is four times as great as that of the Government, and it must be a huge joke to these powerful employers to see their employes dividing into various little Brotherhoods to whip them, but whipped they can be, in spite of all their wealth, and with ease, by a united Industrial organization of all the Transportation Workers.

Money Made.

Just seven men own our railroads, is a statement made by Wm. Hill, professor of political economy in the University of Chicago. Experts say \$300,000,000 was extorted from the people last year. That is prosperity for the seven. In 1905 the records show that 715,419,000 passengers were carried by the railroads, and that was getting some money at two, three and four cents a mile. The railroads own over 215,000,000 acres of land, most of which has been given or granted them by the government. This area is as large as the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. The seven own some land. "The New York Central carries the government mails on the routes from New York to Buffalo. In 1901 the government paid the New York Central \$230,030.60 for the use of twenty-two cars. These cars cost the railroad \$3,500 apiece. In addition, the railroad company received from the government \$1,288,080.41 for transporting the mails, under the regular weight schedule, between New York and Buffalo." You can see by this that the employers' Union has a pretty good treasury for the little Brotherhoods to go up against.

Love for Old and Faithful Employes.

How the railroads love the old and faithful employes was demonstrated on the Wabash. Andy Smith, who was in their employ for forty-seven years in the capacity of car inspector, was dismissed by the foreman at Lafayette because he was not capable of doing night work. Fortunately for Smith, he had a pull with the General Superintendent, with whom he was personally acquainted, who had him reinstated.

The Coming Slave Quarters, and Marking of the Slaves.

Several roads are trying to adopt the Bertillon system of measurement of their employes. A branding system will undoubtedly be the next move.

The New York Central has bought nearly two thousand five hundred acres of land adjoining Indianapolis on the South, at a cost of \$450,000. Six hundred and fifty acres are to be used for shops which will employ thirty thousand workmen and for yards which will accommodate forty thousand cars.

A model railroad city is to be established on the remainder of the land and will be known as Beech Grove.

In a short time the Railway Kings can bring their visitors down to their white slaves' quarters, as the Miners and Textile Workers' employers are doing now.

Saving Money, and Displacement of the Skilled Railway Worker.

Gasoline will soon be used as a propelling power on the branch lines of the Union Pacific, as complete success attended the recent tests.

From a circular sent out by Geo. H. Crasby, freight traffic manager of the Burlington, Railroad rate clerks must make good from their salaries all losses to the roads occasioned by incorrectly quoting rates. The clerks, by the way, are the only line workers that have not had nerve enough to join even their simple Brotherhoods.

"More railroads are to be dispensed with. Official announcement has been made at Scranton that the Lackawanna Railroad will at an early date dispense with the service of telegraphers on the system and will control the movement of trains with the automatic block signal system and additional telephone facilities. The change will affect the entire line from Hoboken to Buffalo, as well as all the branches. Trains will be controlled under rules practiced in England, where dispatchers are unknown."

"Slowly but surely electricity is superseding steam as the railroad motive power. The sudden electrification of railroads is out of the question, because of the enormous sums that are invested in steam locomotives, but the various successful experiments tried by the great railroad companies leave little room for doubt that the discovery of Franklin must inevitably displace that of Watts in this field of endeavor."—Railway Men's Magazine.

"A machine that will hurl coal into the firebox of the locomotive at the rate of 220 shovelfuls a minute, if necessary, will dispense with the labor of firemen on many of the engines of the Chicago & Northwestern road. Thus it looks as though the jurisdiction controversy between the engineers and firemen will be settled soon by the butting in of the inventor."

A somewhat extensive suburban electrification is being projected by the Southern Pacific on its lines at Alameda, California, connecting with the ferry system at San Francisco. The scheme includes the substitution of electricity for steam.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF INTELLECT.

By William Mountain.

The true history of the world is a record of great thought. The torch of truth that has been handed down the centuries is man's noblest heritage, sanctified as it is by touch of sage and saint and the tender caress of life's sweetest heroes. That the light might not go out in a dark world, these men wrought and suffered, some in glory and some in shame, ruling on the throne or dying on the cross, but all consecrated to the light and loveliness of truth.

The commonwealth of intellect and the spheres of spirit are of no time and no country. They exist in a world that never ages, and their ideas

of life are always modern. It is this similarity of dwelling and spiritual atmosphere that makes Plato and Emerson, Plotinus and Maeterlinck, men of the same generation, of a common nationality. They are united by one passion and speak a single language—the passion of humanity and the language of love. The laws of Manu and the aphorisms of Confucius are applicable to the stock exchange of today; and were Socrates here he could speak in a modern bar-room with the same absorbing eloquence that charmed the market place of ancient Athens.

Our education has not been always along the best lines. In studying history we have too much considered only particular individuals and particular institutions, and frequently the individuals only because of the institution they represented, or the institutions only because of the individuals they explained. The education of the future will consist more of a study of tendencies and peoples, and when of individuals, of individuals whom the historian has too often neglected, strong characters who stood apart from the things of their time, pioneers who blazed a way for the things of the future. The man of tomorrow will not be educated in reverence for the glitter of the past, for the pomp of dynasties and kingdoms, and the glory of conquerors and noble persons; no, his education will be economical and spiritual rather than national and sentimental, understanding history industrially and psychologically—an education of revolt, perhaps, with obstinate protest against things as they have been, resistance to things as they are, and A PASSIONATE DEMAND FOR THINGS AS THEY SHOULD BE.

The tendency of institutions is to become fixed, and of individuals to break away. The eternal conflict is between what man HAS thought and made manifest and what man IS thinking and longs to make manifest. The thing that exists is always the most stubborn antagonist of the thing struggling to come into existence. The whole history of life is a story of conflict between the progressing thought and the resisting thing, and usually the progressing thought is represented by a single man or group of men, and the resisting thing by a dead or dying institution. These are the conflicts that make the tragedy and glory of history.

The established thing imagines it has a claim to the respect of mankind and is reluctant to give way to its natural successor, forgetting that everything that now exists was at one time non-existing, a something struggling for existence, a dream or a thought in the mind of some forward looking man—something he almost feared to utter and hardly dared to realize. Whatever now is, at one time met with fierce opposition and had to fight its way to recognition against what seemed hopeless obstacles. Whatever is old was at one time new. Whatever is established was at one time revolutionary. The conservative used to be a radical, and carries on his body the scars of early combat. The visionary becomes the material and scorns its divine parentage. Things are born from a higher into a lower world. Whatever is accomplished is started on the path of dissolution. To have fixed itself in form is the death of an idea. Before materialization it might have been anything, but electing to become a house, a law, a creed, it forfeits all rights to further glory. Established things are always dying and vainly fighting for life. Whatever is not realized may take any form, but things that are have no future. If they were harmless they might be ignored, but with the strength of desperation they oppose the advancing truth and become the implacable enemies of things that are to be.

The centuries are linked together by the ideals of its dreamers and its fighters—those children of the light who pass on the torch from age to age. Their struggles are our struggles, their hopes our hopes; what they dreamed we dream, but where they failed we are to press nearer to achievement, guided by the knowledge of their defeat. We struggle in the army of the ages, under the white banners of leaders whose thoughts reign on earth and whose power, though unseen, is not less, but more.

DANIEL DELEON—IS IT HIS PURPOSE TO SPLIT THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS?—IF SO, CAN HE SUCCEED?

(See Handout in New York Worker.)
Once more I ask, "How many angels can dance on the point of a needle?"

Again I wish to point out that any honest man who is unable to answer that and similar ques-

tions to the satisfaction of himself and others will sooner or later find it impossible to work in any organization over which DeLeon has any influence of consequence.

It seems almost incomprehensible, but it is nevertheless true, that there are still people in this world who can be fooled by DeLeon. This can only be accounted for on the basis of that well-worn, but not yet well enough known statement about those good people, at least one of whom is said to be born every minute.

DeLeon's power to fool people seems to be based on his ability to keep their ears so filled with "revolutionary" phrases that they have no eyes to watch his actions. There is just one hypothesis upon which DeLeon's actions become understandable. That is that it is his purpose to disrupt the American labor movement, both economic and political. Mind you, I do not say that such is his conscious purpose, because I cannot prove such to be the case. But I do say that his every action in the labor movement for years past has had the effect of helping the capitalist class and of injuring the working class, politically and economically. Supposing the man to be sane, it is fair to suppose that he knew that his actions were adapted to produce the effects that invariably followed them. Such being the case, reasoning compels me to come to the hypothesis stated above.

Particularly is this hypothesis reasonable in view of the man's known character as an editor? It is grossly base. For years it has been his constant and continuous practice to malign every man in the labor movement who disagreed with him in the slightest particular. No one has escaped—not even Debs. One thing every man who has read the "Daily" or "Weekly People" KNOWS about Daniel DeLeon. It is that he is a CHARACTER ASSASSIN. The man who will take from another his good name commits a base crime as human kind is capable of. The man who will assassinate another man's character will not stop at any other crime if it will serve his purpose. That crime Daniel DeLeon has committed a hundred times. Why should I not suppose that he would commit others? And judged by the results of his work, why should I not suppose that among those others was the crime of deliberately and purposely disrupting the American labor movement?

There is one way in which DeLeon's actions may be understood. That way is to consider them as the actions of a man whose purpose is to help capitalists and to injure the working class.

In the campaign of 1906 in New York state I was repeatedly interrupted and questioned by DeLeonites when speaking at Socialist party meetings. These questions were not asked for the purpose of bringing out information on the subject of Socialism. They were asked for the purpose of preventing the progress of Socialism. Generally the questions were in the form of an attack on the character of Debs, Harriman, Carey or other comrades who had been lied about in DeLeon's "People." I repeat here a report of one of those meetings as published in *The Worker* at that time. In reply to questions by DeLeonites as to why I had left the Socialist Labor party the year before, I said:

"I never left the Socialist Labor party. I left the SCAB LABOR PARTY. When the Socialist Labor party pursued tactics by which they hoped and endeavored to destroy the trade unions I left it, and not before. The convention of 1896 never intended that the Socialist Labor party nor the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should be used to fight trade unionists and wage earners. It intended that the alliance should organize unorganized trades and build up organizations of wage earners in localities where there were none. But DeLeon, the undisputed and unquestioned leader of that party, used the alliance for the express purpose of getting trade unionists to fight each other.

"Now, I want to ask you DeLeonites a few questions.

"Supposing the capitalist class had an agent and emissary in the position of leadership in the Socialist Labor party—in the position that DeLeon occupies. What would those capitalists have their agent do?

"Is it not a fact that the first thing they would have him do would be to get the trade unionists to fight each other? And is not that the very thing that DeLeon is doing? Is not his paper and are not his speeches filled with attacks on trade unions—not merely a corrupt leader, but the whole union and all unions that are not controlled by him?

"Is it possible that there can be no useful or honest organization of workmen in this world except the few S. T. and L. A. organizations under the domination of DeLeon? Do you know that these so-called pure and simple organizations cost the taxpayers of this country hundreds of millions of dollars every year?

"Again I say that if DeLeon were an agent of the capitalist class he would do exactly as he does do in trying to get the trade unionists to war with each other, instead of uniting to fight capitalism.

"The capitalist fears the trade unions, because he has to fight them here, now, this instant. Next after the trade unions the capitalist fears the Socialist movement. And just as he has tried and failed to get the trade unionists to fight each other, so DeLeon has tried and succeeded in dividing the Socialist movement in this country. He has suspended or expelled every member, every section, the country over, that did not agree with his tactics—tactics which it was impossible for men of sense and honesty and knowing all the facts to agree with.

"I decline to keep out of the working class political movement because DeLeon has made the Socialist Labor party a Scab Labor party. The Social Democratic (now the Socialist) party proposes to help the working class in every struggle that class makes either against an individual capitalist or against capitalism. And if the Social Democratic (now the Socialist) party ever allows itself to be used to fight strikers, if it ever becomes a scab party, I will leave it as I did the S. L. P."

I made those observations of DeLeon and DeLeonism in 1900. Since then I have had no cause to change my opinion of DeLeon and have had many reasons, of which the Industrial Workers of the World convention is the last, to confirm my belief that it is DeLeon's purpose at all times to disrupt the American labor movement.

For years the Western Federation of Miners has been attacked by the organized capitalists of the United States. They have had in their army and on their pay roll judges, governors, sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, thieves, thugs, intellectual prostitutes, repertorial harlots, gamblers, bad men, murderers, and perjurers. Yet such has been the sense of solidarity, such the organization and self-discipline of the W. F. of M. and its members that all attacks made against it have failed. Many times its members have been stricken; many of them have drained the cup of suffering and sorrow to the very dregs. Some of them have lost limbs, some their lives, some their health, and some their families. But no matter how many dead and wounded on the field of battle, the ARMY remained undismayed, ever ready with dauntless breast to face the foe again. In all the annals of the labor movement, in America or any other land, in this day or in any other day, there has been no body of men who have suffered more patiently or battled more efficiently in the holy cause of working class liberty than the men who compose the W. F. of M.

But more than once in the world's history the citadel that could not be conquered by enemies without, has fallen because of treachery within. A year ago DeLeon, known in the East for what he is, on the basis of a mouthful of revolutionary phrases, was taken by the hand by decent men who knew him not and conducted once more into an actual labor organization.

It is to be hoped that his course there has been run. To my mind there is not a doubt that it is, and for more than a year has been, his purpose to get the members of the Western Federation of Miners to fight each other. It would seem that in no other way can the capitalist class overpower them. All history shows how men can be brought into deadly conflict on questions of dogma and doctrine. "How many angels can dance on the point of a needle?" Lives were lost fighting over the answer to that and similar questions. Can DeLeon set the W. F. of M. by the ears over subtle distinctions in "revolutionary" phraseology?

I think not. There are too many who know him and his works. He has shown his hand too soon. If any man has confidence in DeLeon, let him look over every labor organization of which he has been a member. Wrecks, all of them.

The W. F. of M. has done several things which I did not deem wise. But the union men of America are all aware of its bona fide character, its militant spirit, and its sublime solidarity. For these reasons it is to be hoped that it will rid itself of DeLeon and DeLeonism, and that it may do so without injury to itself.

Do not judge DeLeon by what he SAYS; see what he DOES. Pay little attention to his PHRASES; closely watch his ACTIONS.

"The Industrial Republic" by Upton Sinclair, is now running serially in *Wiltshire's Magazine*. It ought to be circulated very widely. Better send today for free sample copies and ten subscription cards on credit. The price of the magazine is only 10 cents per year.

WILTSHIRE'S MAGAZINE

200 William St., New York

Russian Gapon.
P. L.

EXPOSED

S. L. P. and Pinkerton Labor Detectives Employ The Same Tactics.

That the DeLeon-Trautmann S. L. P. Union Wrecking outfit is aiming to deliberately destroy labor organizations is no longer a theory but a fact, and it is plain to the average thinking worker that they are serving the interests of the capitalist class, our oppressors, in the same manner as is employed by the Pinkerton Labor Spies; they try to create friction, dissension and discord with labor organizations by using the methods of a chartered assassin; they slander a man's character without any foundation of truth behind it and circulate the rumor until it has had its effect in creating discord and division in the ranks of labor.

The Trautmann-DeLeon Injunction Outfit have continuously, since the last so-called second annual convention, without a scintilla of truth, made statements charging Brothers C. O. Sherman, Chas. E. Mahoney, James Kirwan, John M. O'Neill, Chas. G. Kirkpatrick, John McMullen, etc., with being grafters, fakirs, etc., with the sole purpose of defaming their characters, expecting that the minds of the membership of the Industrial Workers of the World will be temporarily confused long enough to result in its destruction, as is clearly explained in the following article, taken from M. Friedman's book, "The Pinkerton Labor Spy," exposing exactly the same methods as practiced by the Pinkerton Labor Spy:

THE PINKERTONS IN CALIFORNIA CONCLUDED DESTRUCTION OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

The Pinkerton Agency did its best to break the strike of the Federation in Colorado, and met with doubtful success. It crushed the strike of the coal miners, and almost totally disrupted District No. 15 of the United Mine Workers. The Agency also signally defeated the strenuous efforts of President Mitchell to establish a local of his order at Rock Springs, Wyoming, and in addition destroyed a local union of the Federation at Keswick, California. However, we venture to assert the Agency will agree with us that its crowning achievement of the last decade was the destruction of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

The railroad brotherhoods hold a commanding position among the great labor orders of this country; but on the whole, their system of organization is rather defective. Imagine the many different departments of a great railroad system working at cross-purposes, and you will have a fair conception of the organization of the railroad men's unions, and will also understand why it was found necessary to wage a war of extermination against the United Brotherhood.

rate of employe of a railroad generally be-

longs to one or another of the following unions:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Brotherhood of Railroad Switchmen.
International Association of Machinists.
Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America.
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.
International Association of Car Workers.
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union of America.
Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers.

Each one of the above unions is an independent national organization, and cannot interfere or be interfered with in any matter by any of the other railroad brotherhoods.

This system of organization in case of a strike, may cause unlooked-for complications. For example:

In 1902 President Horace G. Burt of Harriman's Union Pacific Railroad Company informed his employes of the mechanical department that on a certain date the PIECE-WORK SYSTEM would supplant the old order of things. So very obnoxious was the proposed innovation to the machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers that they declared a strike on the Union Pacific Railroad.

President Burt insisted that the company had the right to manage their business in their own way, and that under no circumstances would he permit any union to interfere in the company's affairs.

This struggle was a veritable gold mine for the Pinkerton Agency. Superintendent J. C. Fraser of the Denver office personally conducted the strike in the interests of the railroad, and for over a year made his headquarters at the Paxton Hotel in Omaha. A corps of operatives were employed in the company's shops at Omaha, Neb.; North Platte, Neb.; Rawlins, Wyo.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Laramie, Wyo., and Denver, Colo., for the alleged purpose of preventing the union mechanics from injuring or destroying company property. These operatives reported to Superintendent Fraser at Omaha, and the latter consulted daily with President Burt. The different offices of the Agency were also busy hiring non-union mechanics for the company.

After the strike had lasted for several months, both belligerents were in sore straits, and more than likely had someone brought the contending parties together, a speedy settlement would have resulted. But a settlement would have meant a loss to the Agency. Therefore, the Agency kept on advising President Burt to hold out; that he was bound to win in the end, and that with the

help of their operatives the strike would fall of its own weight.

President Burt believed the assurances of the Agency, and would have nothing to say to his striking employes. The railroad company and the unions were losing millions SIMPLY BECAUSE THE PINKERTON AGENCY WANTED TO MAKE THOUSANDS. The reader will have a glimpse of the insatiable greed of the Agency when we state that it charged the railroad a rate of \$6 per day and expenses for the services of Superintendent Fraser's stenographer, whose regular salary was \$12 a week.

Thus the strike dragged on for many months, both sides being sick of the struggle and discouraged at the immense losses they had sustained, with Pinkerton's National Detective Agency the only obstacle in the way of a speedy and satisfactory settlement. The International Association of Machinists finally threatened to call out the mechanics of all the other Harriman railroads, if a settlement was not made.

This threat alarmed E. H. Harriman, who took the matter into his own hands, and agreed to settle the strike by arbitration, over the head of President Burt. This he did. The settlement was to the effect that no mechanic need work under the piece-work system if he did not wish to. Mr. Burt soon resigned his position as president of the railroad, and we feel safe in stating that he gave up his office because his conduct of the strike had been a failure. We further charge that had it not been for the evil counsel of the Agency, the strike would have been settled months earlier at an enormous saving to railroad and unions.

Had Mr. Harriman been as unyielding and uncompromising as President Burt, it is more than probable that the mechanics of all the Harriman lines would have been called out on a sympathetic strike. Such an event would have extended the area of disturbance over a number of States, and would have caused incalculable loss to the railroads and the mechanics.

From the preceding it can readily be seen that the weakness of the mechanics lay in the fact that they stood alone against the united and perfectly organized railroad corporation. Had all other railroad brotherhoods stood by the mechanics, President Burt would have been willing enough to arbitrate. But the other brotherhoods did not support the mechanics, and a two-year struggle was the result.

A resident of San Francisco, George Estes by name, recognized the principle that LABOR AS ORGANIZED AT THE PRESENT TIME, IS ORGANIZED AGAINST ITSELF, AND CANNOT HOPE TO COPE ON A FOOTING OR

EQUALITY WITH SOLIDLY ORGANIZED MONOPOLY. Mr. Estes contended that since capital, irrespective of the nature of its business, was always ready to combine with capital in order to present a united front to labor, so LABOR, REGARDLESS OF TRADE OCCUPATION, SHOULD UNITE AND CO-OPERATE WITH LABOR, IN ORDER TO PRESENT A SOLID AND INVINCIBLE FRONT TO CAPITAL.

Mr. Estes undertook to demonstrate the truth of his theory by calling into existence the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

This union particularly affected the Southern Pacific Railroad, one of the Harriman lines. Every employe of this road, regardless of calling, was invited to become a member, and hundreds responded to the call, so that in a short time a number of strong local unions were established in different cities of California. The order was especially strong in Sacramento, the local union in that city having a membership of over seven hundred.

The Southern Pacific regarded the new brotherhood with suspicion and fear. They realized that an organization of this kind could tie up the entire road in an hour if any demands it might make were not properly considered; and the prospect of such a thing was heart-rending to the railroad officials. They commissioned the Pinkerton Agency to do its best to disrupt and destroy this dangerous union.

The agency, nothing loth, took up the matter, and detailed a mechanist operative to work as a mechanic in the Southern Pacific shops at Sacramento. Soon the operative became a member of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and directly began to hammer away at that union.

The way the operative went about his work was peculiar, but effective. He did not attempt to belittle the power of the organization, or to insinuate that the basic principles of the newly-founded brotherhood were not good and sound. What he did do was to befool and defame the character of President Estes. He privately told a number of the members that George Estes was an adventurer who had founded the order for his own personal benefit; that he was a thief, a robber, a traitor, and God knows what not.

This talk was repeated and believed, and before long the powerful Sacramento lodge became a shadow of its former self. The members nearly all resigned, because they believed the slanderous rumors about President Estes. The decline and fall of the Sacramento lodge brought about the gradual decadence of the order, and within one year after it had been launched, the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees had ceased to be an important factor in the industrial world.

One curious phase of the work of the Agency in this case was that while they were busy fighting the different railroad orders on the Union Pacific system, they were intriguing through their operative at Sacramento to induce the members of the United Brotherhood to leave it and join the International Association of Machinists, or some other old, long-established railroad trades union.

It is unnecessary to say that the actions

of the Pinkerton operative at Sacramento were strictly in accord with the instructions given him by Division Manager James McParland and General Superintendent B. F. Kemble of the San Francisco and Los Angeles offices.

The following is taken from the Trautmann-DeLeon Bulletin, which was intended, in Pinkerton Labor Spy style, to give the authorities in Boise, Idaho, an excuse to launch a grievance against Comrade E. Untermann and discredit a prominent member of the working class and possibly bring about a crisis at the trial of our innocent brothers. Comrade E. Untermann, in his letter, also shown on this page, makes it clear that it is dangerous for any one to place any confidence in the Trautmann-DeLeon outfit.

Adams, Idaho Co., May 25, 1907.
Mr. W. E. Trautmann, Room 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Trautmann—Several friends have just called my attention to the "Industrial Union Bulletin" of May 11th, in which Comrade P. L. Lawson comments on some statements which I made in order to reassure him about the fate of the imprisoned leaders of the Western Federation of Miners.

I relied on his fraternal discretion in making this statement. It was not made for publication. In a matter like this, where success or failure depend upon mutual confidence, it is understood by all thoughtful men that private conversation is a confidential matter. I am naturally inclined to be frank and communicative to my comrades about matters of common interest, trusting to the spirit of fighting comradeship to keep such remarks among ourselves. Instead of appreciating the confidence which I placed in him, Comrade Lawson gossips about it in print and uses it as a knife with which to assassinate my character.

I am very sorry that I trusted in his comradeship and I feel that you (or whoever is responsible for the publication of his attack) have made yourself his accomplice, by publishing his article without hearing my side of this story and giving me an opportunity to explain things before you printed his attack upon me. Even after you had published it, you did not have manhood enough to send me a copy of this issue and offer me an opportunity to defend myself.

Your action is so much more unfair, as I gave you every opportunity to meet me man to man and to convince me, if you could, of the correctness of the position taken by you and your associates in the matter of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The publication of Lawson's article in your Bulletin, after the personal conversation on the Industrial Workers of the World matter, which I had with you and Edwards, shows that you rather insult me than convince me and gain my support.

So far as the words attributed to me by Comrade Lawson are concerned, I have nothing to regret or retract. I do not even feel the need of explaining what I had in mind when I made the statement, that I would be in Boise in order to see that the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners should get a square deal, and that, "if legal means don't free them, we can take some other steps." If Comrade Lawson, instead of interpreting my statement in a ridiculous manner, had taken the precaution to ask for

a specific explanation of my meaning, I could have convinced him very easily that my intention was to protect and save our imprisoned comrades, and that my statement was perfectly reconcilable with the position of scientific Socialism. But in view of the course which you and he have chosen, particularly in view of his hint that I may be a traitor to our imprisoned comrades and to the cause of the revolutionary proletariat, I decline to make further reply.

Fraternally,
ERNEST UNTERMANN.

WHEN THE DEBATE WAS OVER.

On Sunday, May 5, at the close of a debate between Arthur Morrow Lewis, a Socialist party propagandist, and the editor of the "Iconoclast," held in Garrick Theater, Chicago, it was the writer's privilege to meet Ernest Untermann.

Most of the readers of the Bulletin know Mr. Untermann, by reputation at least. He is advertised as one of the most "scientific" writers on Socialism and he it is who has published a "revised and amplified" edition of Marx's "Das Capital."

Not yet having arrived at that point (claimed to have been reached by some revolutionists) where I am absolutely free from hero worship or where I do not feel any vanity gratified by meeting prominent men, it was a perceptibly pleasurable thrill that passed over me as Untermann shook my hand. I stood ready to grasp his every word.

When he said, "I am leaving Chicago tonight for Idaho to be present at Haywood's trial," I interrupted by saying: "How I wish I could be there!" and asking him, "Is Debs going?" He replied, "Yes; Debs and quite a few of us are going to be on the ground so that if legal methods don't free them we can take some other steps."

With a violent drop, down went Untermann in my estimation, and now I consider him one of the greatest dangers to the working class movement in America.

I have listened with patience to prominent and intellectual men, high up in the Socialist party, give their preachments on the coming bloodless revolution. I have applauded, even, when I have heard them show the utility of advocating the use of swords and bombs and guns by the working class. I have wondered how the overthrow of capitalism could be brought about by a fluctuating increase in the number of votes so frantically pleaded for by Socialist party speakers. Through it all I have had a lingering hope that when a crisis really came the wordy and widely-advertised "leaders" in a class conscious movement would rise to the occasion with the necessary power.

The trial of Haywood I consider a crisis. I know that he is guiltless of the crime charged against him. I know that his long imprisonment and the effort being made to send him to the gallows is a plot on the part of the capitalist class to thwart the organization of the working class for its emancipation from wage slavery. My blood does not move so sluggishly as to fail to course more freely when I hear honest enthusiastic members of our class shout, "Haywood must not die!"

But I am ever afraid of the Gopons. I shudder to think of the working class being blindly led in front of galling guns.

Why do I now consider Untermann a danger to the working class of America?

Here are my reasons: He claims to be a Socialist. He is recognized by the Socialist party officially as one of the greatest living exponents of Socialism. He has won the confidence of thousands of good men in the rank and file of the working class. Along with his advocacy of pure and simple political action on the part of the working class he now opposes united action on the industrial field.

Now comes a crisis and Untermann and all other political dreamers can only hint at some sort of disorganized action should "legal" means fail to free Haywood.

Had the effort that has been put forth, the money that has been expended, the literature that has been published, by those circled around Untermann, been devoted towards the bringing together of the working class on the economic field, the situation might be different.

When a properly organized industrial movement attains the strength that is rapidly coming to the Industrial Workers of the World then will there be no need of dark hints on the part of intellectuals of Untermann's type.

The spirit of the men in the rank and file of the Western Federation is admirable, but it is

require incessant watchfulness to protect them from the Gaps that now infest them from within and without. Let the American people remember the fate of the **LAWSON.**

THE SPY SYSTEM.

The revelations made in the "Pinkerton Spy" explains to some of us the reasons for the breaking up of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and the fear the capitalist class has of the Railway workers united on industrial lines. It also starts us to thinking of some of the Western delegates at the last so-called convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, who was there representing so they said on their own expense the Transportation Department Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World, which was the old United Brotherhood of Railway Employees; these delegates with the S. L. P. button on their coats, boasting of being members of the S. L. P. and at the same time in Saloons amongst delegates, saying the G-d D-m Western Federation of Miners should be destroyed, stands in a poor light since the publishing of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy."

Operator P. L. Lawson of the Local Executive Board of the S. L. P. economic movement in Chicago on May 11th, done a nice little piece of work for the Moyer and Haywood prosecution, which was published on May 11th in their official organ, furnishing the mine owners the needed material evidence to cover a riot and murder of Moyer and Haywood is necessary. It was:

"I do not feel any vanity gratified by meeting prominent men, it was a perceptibly pleasurable thrill that passed over me as Untermyer shook my hand. I stood ready to grasp his every word.

"When he said, 'I am leaving Chicago tonight for Idaho to be present at Haywood's trial,' I interrupted by saying, 'How I wish I could be there!' and asking him, 'Is Debs going?' He replied, 'Yes; Debs and quite a few of us are going to be on the ground so that if legal methods don't free them we can take some other steps.'

"With a violent drop, down went Untermyer in my estimation, and now I consider him one of the greatest dangers to the working class movement in America.

"P. L. LAWSON."

Until P. L. Lawson vindicates himself, he should stand under the ban of being a Pinkerton Spy.

W. SHURTLEFF.

SPIES IN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

What is the meaning of all this talk about expected violence? Who is responsible for these rumors of some sort of an armed movement at Boise?

Where is the news bureau that is filling the capitalist press with veiled hints of some great conspiracy?

The president of the United States, the national secret service and the Chicago chief of police are a few who have thrown out dark hints of some mysterious contemplated violence, against which they are preparing.

We are told that the regular armies in the vicinity of great cities is preparing for action and that exceptionally heavy re-inforcements have recently been made to the divisions of troops located in the vicinity of Boise.

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF ALL THIS?

All these threats and hints come from the side that possesses the troops and the police and that has started all the violence that has occurred in connection with the Idaho affair.

ARE THEY CONTEMPLATING SOME NEW DEVILMENT?

There is reason to fear that the powers that have filled trade unions with spies, that have sent troops to stir up disorder and do the dirty work of mine owners' mobs, that have started all these rumors, are planning to start some sort of violence that can be charged up to the organized labor movement.

THE ONE THING MOST DESIRED BY THE CAPITALIST CLASS OF AMERICA AT THE PRESENT MOMENT IS SOME ACT OF VIOLENCE THAT COULD BE CHARGED UP TO THOSE WHO ARE SEEKING A FAIR TRIAL FOR HAYWOOD AND MOYER.

With every labor organization swarming with detectives, and capitalism in need of some overt act, IT WILL BE A WONDER IF SUCH AN ACT IS NOT COMMITTED.

The least move in this direction by a police spy in the ranks of labor would give an excuse for turning loose all the fiends of hades. It would mean the death of every man who dared to make himself conspicuous in the present fight for justice, and it would mean the immediate judicial lynching of the imprisoned men.

If any possible excuse can be found for starting a riot those prisoners will be killed under the pretense that they are attempting to escape.

There can be no other explanation of these rumors. Every Socialist and trade unionist knows that violence would be fatal to his cause and is opposing it.

THESE RUMORS HAVE ALL BEEN MANUFACTURED WITHIN THE CAMP OF CAPITALISM. VIOLENCE, IF IT COMES WILL BE PRODUCED IN THE SAME FACTORY.

Let us be on our guard. Look out for any one who talks violence. Show him the door with swift dispatch. Either ignorantly or corruptly he is doing the work of capitalism.

Be especially careful during out-door meetings and parades. It would be easy for some Pinkerton to toss a bomb out of a labor parade and give an excuse for turning loose all the powers of destruction on the workers.

WATCH OUT DURING THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

SPIES IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The secret service is a well-recognized part of every military campaign. In every war there is always a considerable body of men whose business it is to play the part of spies upon the opposing forces.

It is not, therefore, surprising that in the battle between capitalists and wage-workers the spy system should have been developed.

No army that ever marched beneath military banners ever made use of as large a body of spies as do the capitalists in the class struggle. Great concerns have arisen like the Employers' Auxiliary Company, the J.

K. Turner Company and the Pinkerton Detective Agency, each of which have small armies of men engaged in spying upon labor.

Every trade union is honeycombed with these spies. In many, many cases they have arisen to official positions, only to betray those who had trusted them.

Because of the fact that these men are all laborers, whose real interest ties them to the working-class, it is not infrequent that one of them turns the tables upon those who have paid him to betray his fellows and reveals something of the methods of this warfare. The writer of this has seen more than one report that was intended only for the eyes of the predatory class.

From these various sources a fairly good idea of the methods of work of these spies may be gained. They do not content themselves with the passive function of obtaining news concerning the plans of the unions and reporting the facts to their employers.

They have long ago discovered that the unions have no secrets that are of any value to anyone else—that no bloodthirsty plots are laid in union halls.

The next step is to manufacture news, and then follows the manufacture of "facts." If union men will not plot, then detectives will plot for them.

The instructions which are issued to these detectives and which on several occasions have fallen into the hands of the Socialists, almost invariably instruct the spies to stir up dissention to encourage factions, to talk violently, and while trying to avoid strikes as much as possible, when they have begun to urge violence and disorder.

Every trade unionist can recall men who have followed, or who are following this plan today. Not all of these are spies, but this sort of a man will always bear watching.

It is always well to keep an eye on the man who talks violence and is always leading a faction. Even if he is honest he is a nuisance, and the presumption of his being a spy, is strong.

It is plain to the reader to observe that the S. L. P., although now only existing on paper, has for its purpose to discredit Socialism and to drag the good name of the Industrial Worker of the World into questionable tactics. The following reports mentioned C. H. Duncan and Wade R. Parks, both of whom were delegates to the last so-called second annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, which convention was declared null and void by the General Executive Board, as it was carried on illegally and unconstitutionally by these same delegates—Duncan, Parks, Trautmann, DeLeon, etc., who have been expelled from the Industrial Workers of the World.

LOADED WITH GUNS, BRASS

KNUCKLES AND BIG KNIVES

Alleged Socialist Taken in Boise—Insane or a Pinkerton "Riot and Evidence Maker"

(Appeal to Reason Bureau Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.)

Boise, Idaho, May 29.—Wearing a false beard and mustache and with a .32-caliber Colt automatic, a dirk knife, brass knuckles and six skeleton keys, a man apparently 80 years old, claiming to be a Socialist from

Seattle, Wash., was received here tonight and locked in jail.

He said his name was C. H. Duncan and that he is well known over the Pacific coast as a Socialist and a member of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Besides the implements of war, there was found letters in his pockets from W. R. Parks, the Socialist writer for the New York Daily People, and Vincent St. John, now in jail in Goldfield, Nev. When arrested he talked incoherently and acted as if he were insane. W. R. Parks, who is now in Boise, identified Duncan as a delegate to the late Chicago Industrial Workers of the World convention.

Wanted a Duel.

Parks says that Duncan threatened his life in Chicago, and even challenged him to fight a duel.

He further threatened to follow Parks to Idaho and obtain satisfaction for fancied wrongs. The police authorities declare their belief that Duncan is insane. It is the opinion of local Socialists that the man is a Pinkerton detective, employed to discredit Socialism by suspicious actions, and to injure the case of Haywood.

(Appeal to Reason Bureau Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.)

Boise, Idaho, May 30.—C. H. Duncan, who was arrested here Tuesday evening, charged with carrying deadly weapons, has been completely identified by several Socialists now in Boise.

It is now learned that Duncan is a leading member of the Socialist Labor Party, with headquarters in New York City, and is well known for his radical and revolutionary tendencies. He is said to be a university graduate and obtained his working-class ideas from books written by men who evolved their principles through theoretical speculation. While Boise Socialists consider him harmless, the police are holding him pending developments.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED

D. DeLeon has made a record for being the author of many lies, as an expert liar. W. E. Trautmann seems to be competing for first place in the same practice since he has associated himself with DeLeon, and when he claims that the attorney for the Industrial Workers of the World, Seymour Stedman, had not made a proposal to his attorney, D. K. Tone, to release the amount of the Defense Fund held in the Prairie State Bank, he tells an absolute falsehood and beats DeLeon at the game of telling lies. The actual fact is that we were first in making the proposal to release the Defense Fund money long before Trautmann made his proposal to release all the money in the bank on May 22d, as is shown in the following affidavit, and the article taken from the Trautmann-DeLeon Bulletin, shown here, states that they want the balance, actually \$179.06, divided between the lawyers, plainly showing the spirit of dividing the spoils. As we have the books of the Industrial Workers of the World in the office, we found the total amount due the Defense Fund, after wading through the confusing bookkeeping arrangement conducted by W. E. Trautmann when in charge of this office, previous to October 8, 1906. The money in the bank will probably be released in a few days and the balance

of \$179.06 be paid to St. Regis Lumbermen's Union No. 50, in part payment of a loan made by them, which has been on our books since the Industrial Workers of the World was organized.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
County of Cook, }
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

St. John, et al., }
vs. }
Sherman, et al. }

SEYMOUR STEDMAN, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he is a member of the firm of Stedman & Soelke, who are the solicitors for C. O. Sherman, Wm. J. F. Hanneman and the Industrial Workers of the World, and that he represented said Industrial Workers of the World in the case of St. John, et al., vs. Sherman, et al., and that on or before the 10th day of January, 1907, this deponent proposed to D. K. Tone, Solicitor for St. John, et al., that a check should be drawn for the sum of money in the bank which had been contributed to the Moyer and Haywood defense fund, and that the money be forwarded to the proper parties, and that he has made that suggestion repeatedly since that time and is now ready and willing and desirous of having an order entered by the Court releasing the sum of money in the bank which has been contributed for said defense fund and to have the same forwarded to the Western Federation of Miners.

This deponent further says that at the time said proposal was made in opposition thereto, that it was suggested by the solicitor for St. John, et al., that they desired to close the whole case at once and would not consent to the release of these funds, the balance to remain until the further order of Court or disposition of the case.

This deponent further says that at no time has either the solicitor for the complainants or any of the complainants accepted the proposition of this deponent and that this deponent has been and is ready and anxious now to enter into an order before the Court releasing the moneys contributed for the defense fund and the payment of the same to the Western Federation of Miners.

And further this deponent admits as has been stated by said Trautmann that he was never informed nor made no inquiries as to the exact amount due for the defense fund.

SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of June, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL]

DORA SOELKE.

Notary Public.

AS TO THE SETTLEMENT.

(From the Bulletin.)

The announcement was made last week of a probable settlement by which the money tied up in the Prairie State Bank, would be drawn and paid out, \$540 going to the Defense Fund, \$500 to the Smeltermen's Union of Butte, the balance to be divided equally between Mr. Tone, representing the Industrial Workers of the World, and Sherman's lawyer. This proposition was originally submitted by Secretary Trautmann, and all contrary reports are untrue. It was made in response to the pleading of Lawyer Stedman

for a settlement and upon advice with our attorney, Secretary Trautmann has at no time declined to pay over the amounts to the Defense Fund and the Smeltermen's Union. The proposal to do so, as stated, was made by Trautmann, and neither Sherman nor his lawyer at no time has submitted any similar proposal. Any reports, therefore, made to show that Trautmann declined to accept an offer for settlement are unfounded and false. Furthermore, the settlement has been agreed to by Stedman, and probably before this paper goes to press it will be brought to a definite conclusion. The total amount in the bank is \$1,178.86. Neither Sherman nor his lawyer knew what amount was due the Defense Fund until it was printed in this paper. Consequently they could not have made the proposition they now claim to have done.

CALL FOR CONVENTION

Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1907.

In accord with the decision rendered by the rank and file through the referendum vote, the next convention will be held on July 4, 1907, and in compliance with these instructions, a convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is hereby called, to assemble at 10 a. m. Thursday, July 4, 1907, in the city of Chicago, Illinois.

Organizations proposing to be represented will furnish each delegate with the credential herein enclosed, duly signed by the officers and with the local union seal attached, and forward the duplicate credential to the office of the General Secretary-Treasurer as soon as delegates have been chosen.

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO REPRESENTATION—ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. Delegates to the annual convention shall be as hereinafter provided for. The General President, the General Secretary-Treasurer and other members of the General Executive Board shall be delegates-at-large with one vote each, but shall not be accredited delegates nor carry the vote of any union or organization.

Sec. 2. International Industrial Departments shall have one delegate for the first 4,000, or less, of its members; for more than 4,000 and up to 7,000 members they shall have two delegates; for more than 7,000 and less than 20,000 members they shall have three delegates; for more than 20,000 and less than 40,000 members they shall have four delegates; for more than 40,000 members and less than 80,000 members they shall have five delegates; for more than 80,000 and less than 160,000 members they shall have six delegates and for more than 160,000 members they shall have seven delegates.

Sec. 3. Local Unions, chartered directly by the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, shall have one delegate for 200 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200, or major fraction thereof.

Sec. 4. When two or more delegates are representing any Local Union, International Union or Industrial Department in the convention, the vote of their respective organization shall be equally divided between such delegates.

Sec. 5. Representation in the convention shall be based on the National Dues paid to the General Organization for the last six months of each fiscal year and each union and organization entitled to representation in the convention shall be entitled to one vote for the first fifty (50) of its members and one additional vote for each additional fifty (50) of its members, or major fraction thereof.

The Unions and International Industrial Departments shall properly fill out the blank credentials received from the General Secretary-Treasurer and return one copy to the General Office. The other copy shall be presented by the delegate to the committee on credentials when the convention assembles.

Sec. 6. Delegates in the convention from Local Unions must have been members in good standing of their Local Union at least six months prior to the assembling of the convention; provided, their local union has been organized that length of time.

Delegates from International Industrial Departments, to have a seat in the convention, must have been members of their local union at least six months and of their International Industrial Union at least one year, provided it has been organized that length of time.

The expense of delegates attending the convention shall be borne by their respective organizations.

Sec. 7. Two or more local unions in the same locality, with a total membership of 25,000, or less, may jointly send a delegate to the convention and the vote of said delegate shall be based on the representation heretofore provided for.

For the Information of Delegates.

Rates for rooms can be secured, where two occupy the same room, at 50 cents per day and up; where one occupies a room 75 cents per day and up. Delegates who desire to engage a room can do so by writing a request to the General Secretary-Treasurer, stating rate he will pay and date of arrival in Chicago. It is suggested that the delegates watch for announcements of railroad excursions, which, at the time the convention meets, are always numerous.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

CHAS. O. SHERMAN, Gen'l Pres.
WM. J. F. HANNEMANN, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

Tactics of the Fanatical Disturbers Exposed and Some Falsehoods Nailed

It is timely to give some information in regard to the actions of the DeLeon-Trautmann injunction outfit of union-wreckers, who have been expelled from the Industrial Workers of the World.

The aim of the Trautmann element is to ruin the organization, having found that they could not rule it. This is proven by the tactics they have pursued during the last so-called second annual convention, and since the convention they have left behind them a long track of failures. They conducted the Schenectady strike, which was a failure, and they conducted the Portland, Oregon, strike, which proved a failure. These failures are the results of the tactics pursued by these people. They are using the same methods that they used when they were known in former years as the S. T. & L. A. and their every action resulted in disruption and destruction. They claim that they have won a strike in Skowhegan, Maine, which was a bolstered-up affair.

Our aim is to do constructive work in organizing the working class along the lines of Industrial Unionism. We conducted a strike at Somers, Montana, in which our brothers in Local No. 384, lumber workers, were successful after a seven weeks' battle, and won a clean-cut victory. Our lumber workers in Missoula, Ravalli, Sanders and Granite Counties, Montana, went out on a strike to enforce the new wage scale for 1907 on April 23, and a settlement was made with the lumber and mill owners on May 15, with a clean-cut victory for our boys.

They, the Trautmann fanatics, have falsely circulated statements to the effect that sluggers were employed by us. This is untrue on the face of it. The fact is that President Sherman found it necessary to engage watchmen to protect headquarters at the time the disrupters were locked out from the office, as it was plain that the disrupters would make a desperate attempt to get control of the headquarters after they had carried on the last so-called second annual convention illegally and unconstitutionally, and, on the morning of October 4, when St. John, Ryan, Fischer, Hestwood and several others came up the stairs to headquarters, they were met by one of the watchmen at the top landing and told that the offices were locked and nobody could enter. St. John acted as spokesman and said that he intended to get into headquarters. The watchman told him that he could not. Thereupon, St. John tried to force his way past the watchman through the door and the watchman pushed him back towards the stairway and said that he had better not try to force his way in, so as to avoid any trouble, but St. John threatened to use force. Then the watchman hit St. John a rap across the neck, which I suppose gave him some pain and which made him realize that it was no use to try to use any force to enter the office, and, hence, retreated down the stairs with the others.

Now, this was the only incident which had any color of force attached to it during the whole trouble. St. John went into court and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the watchman; the watchman appeared before the judge and stated that St. John endeavored to get into offices from which he had been debarred and, as he tried to use force to enter, the watchman had found it necessary to give him a rap across the neck. The judge observed that he did not notice any mark on the body of St. John and it did not look like a serious case; hence, he would adjourn his case for ten days, and, upon the expiration of ten days, the watchman appeared in court, but no St. John or any other representative appeared against him, which shows that there was nothing serious about this affair. Yet it seems that the DeLeon, Trautmann & St. John Injunction Company will falsify facts in their efforts to mislead the rank and file, for the sole purpose of confusing their minds and trying to create dissension within our ranks and disrupt our organization. But their efforts will prove in vain, as they are too well known in the labor movement through their acts in the past.

To illustrate what individuals will do as soon as they associate themselves any length of time with D. DeLeon, who is known as the arch-character-assassin, you need but observe the actions of Mrs. L. Forber, who falsely swore to an affidavit, to the effect that President Sherman, of the Industrial Workers of the World, John M. O'Neill, Editor of the Miners' Magazine, Chas. E. Mahoney, Acting President of the W. F. M., James Kirwan, Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the W. F. M., and Victor Berger, Editor of the Social Democratic Herald, of Milwaukee, Wis., met at a conference at Denver, Colo., during the last convention of the W. F. M., and decided that the S. L. P. element should be expelled from the Industrial Workers of the World, and that Victor Berger is alleged to have stated that the Socialist Party would then endorse the Industrial Workers of the World. This affidavit is an absolute falsehood, but, as stated above, it shows to what extremes individuals will go in their effort to mislead our members, once they become associated with D. DeLeon.

The disrupters are supporting the expelled Local No. 61, Industrial Workers of the World, Garment Workers of N. Y. City, whose members had taken the places of strikers; in other words "scabbed" in a legitimate strike called by the Cloth Examiners' and Spongers' Local Union of N. Y., No. 11,680, in the shop of J. Nutley & Co., and it develops that former-Local No. 61, Industrial Workers of the World, is giving assistance to these bosses who are suing the Cloth Examiners' and Spongers' Union for \$15,000 damages. We have supplied the Cloth Examiners' and Spongers' Union with an affidavit, setting forth the fact that the now defunct Local Union No.

61, Industrial Workers of the World, has been expelled from the Industrial Workers of the World for non-payment of per capita tax and has no authority to use our name.

The handful of Trautmann's followers and disrupters in New York City had, at the last minute, appeared before the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Defense Conference in New York City and requested to be permitted to parade with the united labor organizations of New York City on May 4, and the bona fide Industrial Workers of the World locals, who are in good standing with this office, and who are represented in the New York Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Defense Conference, did not participate in the discussion that came up when the disrupters applied for the privilege to march with the monster parade, but simply stated on the floor of the Conference that we do not recognize the DeLeon element, calling themselves the Industrial Workers of the World, as members of the Industrial Workers of the World, as they have been expelled from the organization. The disrupters' cowardice is shown by their act in having made the promise to the Conference that their locals representing any calling or trade that the A. F. of L. locals represent in the parade will not carry any of their Industrial Workers of the World banners—we say that this act is not worthy of revolutionary spirited industrial workers and brands the DeLeon-Trautmann element as unworthy of representing the Industrial Workers of the World—but the Conference, after a two and one-half hours' discussion, decided to debar the DeLeon-Trautmann element from taking part in the monster parade. The parade was a magnificent success and the greatest labor parade that ever took place in New York City. Our locals, such as the Engineers, Firemen, etc., participated in the parade with their Industrial Workers of the World banners, and were accompanied by the Industrial Workers of the World musicians. The magnificent showing of solidarity of labor in New York City, in behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, is a credit to the working class and shows what can be done by the workers by united action and, of course, by debarring any element that works for dissension within the ranks of labor, such as the capitalist class desires to create, and which the DeLeon-Trautmann element are experts in accomplishing.

It should be noted that, from our standpoint of view, this trouble is—not between so-called "leaders" or individuals, but is caused by the fact that the DeLeon-Trautmann disruption element insist upon using tactics that ultimately react upon the growth and advancement of our organization and, also, by their action in trying to force these dangerous tactics upon our organization.

See our prize offer on page 10.

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BOOKS OF MARXIAN SOCIALISM

"The Socialism that inspires hopes and fears today is of the school of Marx. No one is seriously apprehensive of any other so-called Socialist movement, and no one is seriously concerned to criticize or refute the doctrines set forth by any other school of Socialists."—Prof. Thorstein Veblen in the Quarterly Journal of Economics.

- 1 Woman and the Social Problem. May Simons.
- 2 The Evolution of the Class Struggle. Hayes.
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