

"THERE WILL BE NOTHING TO MY CASE BUT AN ACQUITTAL" — Wm. D. Haywood.

The Industrial Union Bulletin

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"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

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The Defense Lifts the Lid

Special Dispatch to the Bulletin

Boise, Idaho, June 11.—The cross examination by Richardson of Orchard is a revelation to the world. His questions are more searching and results more far-reaching than Hawley's direct examination. Already the prosecution presents signs of being crestfallen. Richardson is charged with responsibility for the kidnaping in capitalistic press. Because Richardson would not admit to his house the midnight prowler who awoke him about the time Moyer and Haywood were seized, he is now charged with grave offenses against society, disloyalty to his clients. When Richardson asked the midnight prowler to tell name or business, or who had sent him, consequently Richardson told the prowler he would see him at his office at 9 o'clock next morning.

Orchard joined Western Federation at Burke about a month before the Bunker Hill explosion in 1899. He was active in escaping. Escaping, he went to Montana, thence to Utah. His story shows plainly he stood in with mine owners. He spends succeeding three years in Utah and California. During Cripple Creek strike in 1903 he went to Colorado. He confesses he was employed as a tool of mine owners' detectives before he ever met Moyer, Haywood, Simpkins, Pettibone or Adams. Such an admission backed up by detail of circumstances that prosecution cannot overthrow, is one of the most important points gained. Orchard admits being an all-around criminal, having started out giving short weights on cheese. He was a check chaser from factory at Brighton, Ont.; sold and burned the factory to cover the deed, and then collected the insurance. He married when 22, ran away with another man's wife when 28, going to Detroit, thence to Canada. He was a gambler, powder thief, murderer, men knock over clubs, and a bigamist, getting married the second time in Cripple Creek.

He was freely passed through the military lines at Cripple Creek during the stormy days following the strike in August, 1903. All union men were then being denied admission within military lines. Orchard was told by Scott, detective in the district, to act as a member in case the militia troubled him. Frequently he visited the Vindicator mine. Orchard said the Federation officials hired him to explode a carload of powder. When about to carry out the deed, which would have killed every man within the mine, he was seen by eager, he was scared away. Claims Federation officers promised him \$200 to explode the powder which would have killed at least fifty men. Notwithstanding that failure, he claims the Federation of a bomb in the Vindicator mine, which killed Manager McCormick and Shift Boss Beck.

I understand the defense is able to show that this explosion was caused by one mining company trying to injure a rival.

Moyer and Haywood each had made speeches previously in the district, counselling the union men not to gamble, drink or do any violence to property. Notwithstanding this, the Federation was claimed to be linked with Orchard in crime. They would not pay either \$300 promised on attempted explosion which would have killed fifty men, nor the \$500 which McCormick and Beck. Thereby resentment arose in Orchard's mind and consequently he informed Detective Scott of the Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs railroad, of an intended train wrecking because he had not been paid and because somebody else was given the train wrecking job. Instead of implicating Federation members in this train wrecking, some detectives were found guilty. D. C. Scott afterwards furnished Orchard with money and pass to Denver, where he first personally met Moyer and Haywood. Scott and Detective Sterling accompanied him to Denver, taking rooms separately, and directed Orchard's movements. He said Moyer asked him if he needed any money. He took \$20 from Moyer the first day. He claimed Haywood said Vindicator explosion was a fine job, but would have preferred had they killed some of those micks instead of Beck and McCormick.

Perplexed by Labels

In a recent meeting of the Central Federated Union of New York (A. F. of L.) the question of revising the constitution of that outfit was up for consideration, with the most amusing and perplexing incident was developed. One delegate, Braun a cigar-maker came in with a kick and let the cat out of the bag, much to the displeasure of his fellow delegates. "The members of this body," said Braun, "smoke scab cigars, wear scab

clothing, eat scab bread and do everything scab except breathe. What's the use of putting more rules on paper for them to break. Let's bring them up good and hard for what they break now, and that will settle the whole matter."

Then a Machinist delegate got on the job with his monkey wrench. "Yes," said he, "we've got 169 different labels, and no one can keep track of them all. When my wife goes to the store I have to throw out half the stuff she gets, because she has forgotten a measly label or two. Why not have one label, universal label, and then we would all know what to look for?"

"Rats!" butted in a delegate from the honorable order of Goldbeaters, "I went to get a pair of suspenders on the Bowery, and all the clerk did was to rip a label off a necktie and stick it on the suspenders. That's your universal label, already!"

The latest account is that it is unknown what these union consumers of scab cigars, scab clothing and scab bread will do with their scab labels.

The Orchard Story

The fact that the story Orchard is now telling on the witness stand has been "confessed" by five others in Colorado, Kansas, Nevada and elsewhere before him, each of his predecessors laying claim to have committed the same crimes that Orchard now claims to have committed, and in each instance those so "confessing" claimed, as Orchard does, that Moyer or Haywood paid him for doing the

work. One is at a loss to know who is the worst liar of the lot.

It has been stated that each detective in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association is supplied with a typewritten copy of the story Orchard is now rehearsing, and orders given them to secure somebody to "confess" it. However that may be, certain it is that five others have signed up the same story Orchard is now telling, with the exception of the Steunenberg assassination.

In each of the cases heretofore the lack of corroboration was so glaring that the prosecution dare not go into court with the story and the cases were dropped after holding the Federation officers in jail as long as possible without a trial.

Now the notorious confession has at last been brought into court, and all the powers of detective ingenuity, backed by unlimited money together with the influence of the president of the United States and the state officials of Colorado and Idaho, are being brought to bear in an effort to make a jury believe it.—Daily Unionist, Boise, Idaho.

Boise, Idaho, June 5.—The prosecution in the trial of William D. Haywood for the alleged assassination of ex-governor Steunenberg anticipated the course of chief prosecutor Hawley in asking irrelevant questions, and creating prejudicial impressions in the minds of the jury. Exception after exception have had to be noted and questions against the Court's rulings.

When Orchard was called to testify, after some minor witness' had closed behind the Haywood family in order to reach the stand. He did not seem to like the proximity of the man whose life his perjured confession has put in jeopardy, and kept his eyes cast down till well away from Haywood. Haywood's mother and sister were with the family to-day for the first time. The mother is a sweet-faced old lady, with gray hair, and wears spectacles.

When he arrived at the witness stand, Orchard took the oath. Hawley asked him "whether he were charged with any crime, to which he answered: "Yes, I am charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, and am awaiting trial." In answer to Hawley's question, he then went on to say that he was born in Northumberland County, Canada, in 1866, being now forty-one years old.

He then continued: "Harry Orchard is not my true name, I have gone by the same name for about eleven years. My true name is Alfred Horsley. I came to the United States in 1896, first to Spokane, where I remained a week. I went to Wallace, Idaho, in March or April, 1896. I first worked for Market Brothers, driving a milk wagon, and remained there until about Christmas, 1896. I

then went to a wood and coal yard in Burke, Idaho, and was engaged in that business until the spring of 1899, and on my own account for two years. In 1898 I sold a half interest in the business to a Mr. McAlpine. My business in Canada was making cheese. I sold my interest in the wood yard and went to work in the mines in March, 1899. I went to work 'mucking,' and continued at it for a month."

Orchard said he joined the Burke, Idaho, local of the Western Federation of Miners, in 1899, as soon as he went to work at mining. Hawley then began to go over in excruciating detail the early Idaho troubles, in spite of all objections of the defense.

"State what unusual occurrence there was at Burke upon the morning of April 28, 1899," he demanded of Orchard.

"We object," said Attorney Richardson for the defense. "What occurred in 1899 can have nothing to do with this defendant, who was not elected a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners until long after that."

Hawley answered that he intended to connect the defendant with the Coeur d'Alene troubles.

"The court," said Judge Wood, "can readily see how this testimony may be material, and will overrule the objection."

Orchard, proceeding, said: "On the morning of April 29, 1899, when I got through breakfast, I was told there was a special meeting of the union, and everybody was expected to be present. I went to the meeting."

Richardson here objected again, saying there was absolutely nothing connecting Haywood with this meeting, but the objection was again overruled.

Orchard went on to tell how the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mine explosions had been "planned" by the "inner circle" in open meeting of the union. The attorney for the defense

when Orchard admitted that he caused the explosion in the Vindicator mine before he had met either Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone. In this coupled with his previous admission that he had been in the employ of the mine owners' organization and had been detailed by one of their officials to get acquainted with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and to imply that in some crime, makes his confession look rather hollow.

Almost as soon as Orchard met Pettibone, if we are to believe his story, the latter told him all about several times objected, but Judge Wood said he would allow the prosecution to show general conditions in the Coeur d'Alene and Steunenberg's part in it, but would not allow the defense to go into details. The defense noted exceptions to the court's rulings.

Orchard proceeded with the explosion story. "Who set fire to the fuse?" "I lit one; I don't know who lit the others."

Four or five days after this trouble the United States troops came into the Coeur d'Alene. "Who was the Governor of the State at this time?" asked Hawley. "Governor Steunenberg."

Conspirators Star Witness Weakens

Special Dispatch to the Bulletin

Boise, Idaho, June 8.—In the Haywood "murder" trial to-day attorney for the defense Richardson continued his severe cross-examination of Harry Orchard throughout the day. The cross-examination so far fully corroborates the theory of the defense that many crimes charged to the Western Federation of Miners were concocted by the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance.

Orchard is piece by piece revealing the existence of an "inner circle" in the Mine Owners' Association. He admits that he went to Denver on a pass furnished by D. C. Scott, a Cripple Creek detective in order to entrap Moyer and Haywood. He admits being paid by and reporting daily to Scott during his confinement, another detective. He testifies that most of his Colorado accomplices are either dead or missing.

He revealed, after stiff questioning, a corporate scheme to wreck Cripple Creek trains, and testified that the guilty persons, though having confessed and being convicted, were released. He testified that he himself was immune from arrest by the military officials during the troubles of 1903, and that Scott gave him such immunity.

On the cross-examination Orchard reaffirmed his statement that in November, 1903, Moyer and Haywood both spoke in Cripple Creek counseling strongly against violence, drunkenness, saloons and gambling. This was just prior to the Vindicator mine explosion.

The explosion was caused by a bomb, Orchard said, which W. F. Davis, president of the miners' union, hired him to place on the seventh level, but which, Orchard declares, was placed on the sixth level through ignorance. Orchard was promised, he says, \$200 to explode a carload of powder to kill 50 men but failed, being scared away. Davis afterwards voluntarily agreed to pay \$500 for the explosion, when it did come off, two mine officials being killed by it.

Although military guards were incessantly patrolling the Vindicator shaft, Orchard was never molested, nor his house ever searched. All other union men in camp were searched.

At a subsequent trial of alleged train wreckers, Orchard said, he heard one of the witnesses testify that he was a detective of the Thiele agency, and at the same time a member of the union. This man was involved in the wrecking.

"Did the pickets or sentries ever stop you?" "No sir."

"You went where you pleased?" "Yes, sir."

"Was your house was never searched by the militia?" "No sir."

"But the searching of homes was very general?" "I understood so."

In the forenoon Orchard testified that he had entered the Vindicator mine through the Whiting shaft. In the afternoon he changed it to shaft 11, having been coached during the noon hour, that the Whiting shaft was blockaded at the time.

The defense gained a strong point when Orchard admitted that he caused the explosion in the Vindicator mine before he had met either Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone. In this coupled with his previous admission that he had been in the employ of the mine owners' organization and had been detailed by one of their officials to get acquainted with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and to imply that in some crime, makes his confession look rather hollow.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

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

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toolers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

(Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.)

W. R. PARKS.

where he worked until March 1902. From Arizona he went once more to Utah, returning later to Idaho. He said he reached Cripple Creek, Colo., soon after July 4, 1902. He said he had been given a withdrawal card from the Western Federation of Miners when he left Butte. Arriving at Cripple Creek he once more went into the union, joining a local of which W. F. Davis was president.

"Where were the headquarters of the Federation at this time?" "At Denver."

"Who was president and who was secretary?" "Charles H. Moyer was president and William D. Haywood was secretary."

Court took recess at 11:30 until 1:30 p. m., with Orchard on the stand. Before Orchard was called to the stand, five hotel proprietors and clerks were called to identify the signatures of Orchard and "Jack" Simpkins on hotel registers, and to testify to their having been in Nampa, Silver City, and Caldwell some time prior to Steunenberg's murder. Photographs of Orchard and Simpkins and the hotel registers were admitted in evidence.

W. R. P.

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THE DEFENSE FUND.

On Monday, June 10th, General Secretary Trautmann sent a draft for \$720.45 to Marion Mor at Denver, payable to the Western Federation of Miners, and covering all contributions to the Defense Fund received by the I. W. W. to date, with the exception of \$540 still tied up in the bank. The amounts previously sent to Denver by this organization are as follows: April 5, 1906 \$3,500.00 May 14, 1906 4,000.00 June 1, 1906 1,500.00 July 22, 1906 433.06 Total \$9,433.06 In addition to the foregoing the Arbeiter Zeitung Society of Chicago, working in conjunction with the I. W. W. a year ago, forwarded \$876.54, which was collected on I. W. W. lists. Adding this last named amount, the sum forwarded June 10th, and the \$540 still in the bank, to the \$9,433.06 sent to Denver last year, the total amount raised for the Defense by the I. W. W. (directly and indirectly) is \$11,576.05.

THE SETTLEMENT REFUSED

As announced in this paper in May and again last week, the acceptance of a proposition originating with General Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann for a settlement whereby the money (\$540) due the Defense Fund and \$500 due the Smelters' Union of Butte, would be paid from the funds of the I. W. W. in the Prairie State Bank, was expected, enabling us to make announcement of the final disposition of the funds this week. The matter was in the hands of Mr. D. K. Tone, representing the I. W. W., and the secretary of the agreement of the lawyer representing Sherman. The matter has, however, fallen through, owing to the fact that Sherman refused his consent. The money, \$1,178.80, in consequence of this refusal remains for the present in the bank, and any responsibility for withholding the money due the Defense Fund and Butte Smelters' Union rests on C. O. Sherman.

A "MIRACLE" FOR DUPES.

When the utter hypocrisy of capitalist morality and capitalist uses of religion is considered, it is not surprising that the "personal holiness" standard has been set up for Orchard, the arch-fiend and liar who, to save his own neck, has taken on such a load of religion that he is willing for a price agreed upon to swear away the life of Wm. D. Haywood and those connected with him in the present trial. A dean of the Episcopal hypocrisy in Boise says that if "ever a man had the grace of God in his heart that man is Orchard." That ought to give what remnant of religion there is left in the world its finishing blow. Could sheer hypocrisy go farther? It would seem not; and yet the special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, O. K. Hall, asks the readers of that notorious apologist for robbery to believe in a real "miracle" has been wrought by God in the person of the abominable liar and assassin who figures in the plot to hang innocent men, for crimes planned and committed by capitalists of Colorado and Idaho and their rural Pinkertons. The record of the case in court establishes the fact that Orchard's own mouth that the time he has passed in prison has been given, not to pious meditations and prayerful preparations for the "personal holiness" class, but to writing over and over again the monstrous lies that were concocted and rehearsed under the tutelage of McParland the sleuth, to enmesh the officers of the Western Federation of Miners in the coils of a conspiracy to send them to the gallows. The theory of the "grace of God in the heart" and the "miracle" that has changed the monster, self-depicted, into an angel whose "moral quality" no man but O. K. Hall can understand and appreciate, is morbid cant and idiosyncrasy—but idiosyncrasy that is expected to go with the religious prizes and hypocrites who are filled with the reactionary ideals and mortality of modern Christianity, with its barren ceremonial, reputedly true, trines, shattered creeds and vanishing influence.

UNMITIGATED AND MONUMENTAL LIAR

The following are a few of the denials made by persons named by Orchard connecting them with the unparalleled frame-up in the Haywood trial, all of them stamping the self-confessed assassin as an abominable liar. Jacob Wolfe, of Denver, through whom Orchard said he communicated

with Pettibone, vehemently denies that he had ever acted as an intermediary in handling mail from Orchard to Pettibone. Max Malich, a prominent politician and labor union man of Globeville, Colorado, says Orchard told him he would kill Gov. Steuenerberg because the latter had prevented him from becoming a millionaire.

Orchard reasoned, according to Malich, that Steuenerberg's request for troops during the Coeur d'Alene strike compelled him to leave the country and to dispose of his interest in the Hercules mine. The purchasers subsequently became millionaires and Orchard was the loser.

Malich declared that he never had anything to do with Orchard's plots, which refutes a statement credited to Orchard to the effect that Malich supplied powder for the making of several bombs.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 6.—"Harry Orchard is an unmitigated liar," heatedly declared Pat Moran, the Cheyenne saloon keeper who was mentioned in Harry Orchard's confession.

"I never saw the man in my life and I never went to Denver to get \$50 or any other sum from Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone for him or Neville."

"The man is lying when he says I did not act as agent for him or for any one else."

"I am acquainted with Pettibone and know him well. I worked for him as an agent selling wringers in Wyoming from 1895 to 1903. Our relations were always honest and above board."

"I know nothing about the Western Federation of Miners, and Pettibone never spoke of that organization to me."

If Wm. D. Haywood is to receive a "square deal" at the hands of Judge Fremont Wood, when is it to begin? If it is intended that the court in which he is being tried shall be the means whereby a fair trial shall be accorded him, at what stage in the proceedings is this to be made manifest? It is not to be made manifest until the trial has been done has distinctly precluded even the probability of such intention. The time for the court to have shown some disposition toward even-handed justice was in the selection of the jurors.

The court's rulings as shown in the examination of Banker Eoff are to prevail, the working class learns from this trial exactly where it stands when its interests come before a court of law for adjudication.

ORCHARD A PINKERTON

In spite of the skill and servility of the prosecution to the interests of the mine owners, the truth is coming out; the diabolical nature of the conspiracy against Haywood is being revealed; the lid is being lifted and Orchard's awful record is being exposed. It is really a pity that he really killed any body together with his damnable falsifications on the stand are being turned against his real employers.

That Orchard has been well schooled in the part he is playing by McParland, who got his first experience in procuring and assisting murders in the Molly Maguire days, thirty years ago, is shown by the incriminating story he has told, a story remarkable in its close narration of and memory for details except the dates connected with his narrative which, as a part of his instructions, he finds it "impossible" to fix. He can give the minutest scraps of conversation he claims to have had with Pettibone, Haywood and a score of other persons, but is unable even to approximate the month, time of the month, and in some instances even the year when these conversations took place. He was unable to fix the time of what he said was his first visit to Denver, when, as he said, he first met Haywood and Moyer.

Orchard, the Wretch, is a Pinkerton. There is little doubt that he has been associated with McParland for years and that by him he has been directed in framing up the case. In cross-examination he detected the vigilant Richardson the detective-assassin freely admitted that he was playing both sides in the strike war at Cripple Creek. It has yet to be proved that he "played" Haywood or the Federation. No man who knows Haywood believes the statements of the Wretch that connect him with Steuenerberg's murder or any other crime.

McParland's associate admitted that while he was plotting the wreck and an assassinations he reported frequently to D. C. Scott, of the Cripple Creek and Florence railroad (who was fighting the Miners' union), and that he also reported to K. C. Sterling, chief detective of the Miners' owners at Cripple Creek.

He further admitted that on the first visit to Denver, when (as he says) he went alone and introduced himself to Haywood and Moyer as the man who had blown up the Victor mine, he travelled on a pass and money supplied to him by D. C. Scott.

Again he admitted that he told Scott he would go to headquarters (of the Federation) to see what he could learn about Haywood and Moyer and report back to Scott.

Another admission which the defense considers important and tending to discredit Orchard in his statement today that he was the first man to suggest the blowing up of the Victor mine. At that time he did not know any of the men he now accuses of inspiring all the murders and violence that have left a trail of blood all through the mining region of the West.

Further evidence that Orchard is a Pinkerton and did the work of the mine owners is given by Mrs. Ida Toney Orchard, his Colorado wife. Mrs. Orchard will testify that her husband was an employe of the Pinkerton detective agency when he married her in 1902, and has continued in that capacity ever since.

She will tell how, during the big strike at Cripple Creek, the Orchard home at Altman was never searched by the militia or police authorities, although Orchard was supposed to be an active ringleader in the strike, that the homes of other strikers in the neighborhood were entered at any time and all times by the military authorities and searched.

"Colonel Berg of the state militia, who was the commanding officer, knew my husband was a Pinkerton," said Mrs. Orchard, "and that is why he treated me so nice and would not let the soldiers annoy us at home."

Still another point that Mrs. Orchard may tell about was that her husband was in the habit of making secret visits to K. C. Sterling, the mine owners' detective, during the big strike here.

A few months ago Superintendent Carey of the Pinkerton Detective Association of Denver and Floyd Thompson, then secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, went to Mrs. Orchard's house and at each visit they always carried letters from Orchard to her, which had apparently been tampered with.

In the letters Orchard asked her to call everything off and pretended to be sorry that he had committed bigamy. She became indignant at Orchard, because she thought he was treacher to her, which in connection with some of his crimes. In one of the letters Orchard said:

"You saw me pack some cans and dig a hole in the back yard and bury them. You know where they are. Show them to Carey and Thompson." Mrs. Orchard said she knew nothing of it and never had any knowledge of these cans, but the detectives produced a plat and went to the rear yard and dug up several cans. She said she did not know what they contained, but supposed they were explosives of some kind.

These detectives, one or more at a time, visited her and on each occasion some reference or intimation was made that seemed to implicate her. This made her angry, she says, and large bundles of the book "Sun and Moon" were taken from her.

She said that in some letters from Orchard he intimated he was to be released from his perilous position by the confession.

Delegate to Stuttgart

Since the announcement of nominations for delegate to the Stuttgart Labor Congress was made in The Bulletin, May 25th, the nomination of F. Veal has been received from Local 322 and that of Local 59. A large number of declinations have been received. The acceptances, with the number of Local Unions making the nomination in each case, are as follows:

- Vincent St. John—nominated by fifteen locals. E. W. Heslewood—nominated by seven locals. Eugene Fischer—nominated by four locals. Philip Veal—nominated by two locals. Paul Augustine—nominated by one local. J. P. Thompson—nominated by one local. Frank Wilke—nominated by two locals. The seven above named, having accepted, will be placed upon the ballot which will be sent out to Local Unions by the general secretary in a few days. All Local Unions are urged to take action as soon as possible receiving the ballots as possible and report without delay the result to the general office.

However the trial of Wm. D. Haywood may end, whatever the verdict of that jury may be, the class struggle is on and the final victory for the workers depends upon the economic organization on lines of Industrialism. Among all those who make attempts in behalf of the workers name are more incapable of accomplishing results than politicians holding public offices, until that time when the workers in factory, mill and mine shall understand their class interests and through their industrial organization have the power to support and enforce their political program.

Industrial Unionism in San Francisco is making the headway that is the sure result of hard and faithful work. The boys have moved into a new building at 510 Larkin street, where they have a large assembly hall reading room and committee room and are starting a library. The Bulletin extends congratulations and wishes them abundant success in all their endeavors in a field that is difficult but full of promise.

The annual convention of the W. F. M. assembled at Denver last Monday, June 10. Since the constitution prohibits the election of officers not upon the floor of the convention, and provides that officers shall hold over until their successors are chosen, it is generally understood that Moyer and Haywood will be continued as president and secretary.

Proof that the infamous story told by Orchard was written, re-written and rehearsed in his cell since his arrest was furnished by Orchard himself. He said that "The story of my life," which McParland had "read several times," was practically the same as the narrative he told on the stand.

How easy a matter it is to keep up the villainous deception practiced upon the people is shown by the reported daily receipt of threatening letters by Gooding, Peabody and others in the conspiracy written, if at all, by friends of the prosecution.

General Headquarters of the Industrial Union of the World at 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

The Union, "The Scab" and The Consumer

By Frank Reed.

The old order of labor unions make a great plea for the "closed shop," and have much to say about the "scab" when it comes to his trying to get work in the shops, but are quite willing and anxious that he shall call for "union made" goods when he wants to buy anything. If only union men bought union made goods, the union would be worth less than nothing to those who belong to such unions. And if the "scab" has a right to consume, he has an equal right to produce, and therefore the "closed shop" is contrary to reason, to expediency and to justice! It has not one leg to stand on, and its foundation is quicksand. The "closed shop" is a crime against labor as a class, and it does not and it cannot give protection even to the laborers or workers in the closed shop.

If the scale of wages is raised in all industries, to meet the demands of the "closed shop" advocates, the prices of labor as a class, and the responding height, and consequently the extra money wage paid to the workers is consumed in the extra cost of living, and, as is well known, the price of the product is always greater than the increased cost of production, and therefore a raise of wages virtually means a "cut down."

If the cost of production is 20 per cent greater, the price of the product will usually be 30 per cent greater. A forced rise in wages means increased cost of living. By force of a rise in wages I mean where men organize and force the employer to pay more for work done than he would otherwise have to pay had he the liberty to hire his men in a free labor market, where the supply is always more than equal to the demand. My union should be twenty-five and thirty years ago was that men should fight for shorter hours, and thus create more jobs, and these ideas have not changed. I believed as firmly thirty years ago as I do now that union should seek to popularize the eight-hour day, and should get the idea out of people's minds that a man should work a longer period than eight hours. And if the eight-hour day would have been to the advantage of wage workers thirty years ago, it would be more to their advantage now. The twelve-hour day is barbarous, and it so appeared to my mind a quarter of a century ago, for I could see then, as I see now, that it exhausted the vitality of men to such a degree that they have no ambition left to seek to improve their minds, and it is hard to reach them with any scheme for the improvement of their condition.

The eight-hour day will open up hundreds of thousands of new jobs, and would go far toward making the demand for workers equal to the supply and thus force a rise in wages in accord with this ever active law of supply and demand, and would lower the rate of profits in spite of the unemployed. I do not do otherwise.

But I saw then as I see now, that there were leaders of labor unions, who were traitors to the cause of labor, and who seek ever to lead them to sure defeat. So far as my knowledge goes, I do not know of a single instance where there has been a fight made for shorter hours without at the same time saddling out that demand a demand for an increase of wages, a sure guarantee that neither demand would be granted, and the leaders know it at the same time that their unions were not strong enough to force concessions to such demands! The eight-hour day could have been established twenty years ago had not the Gompers and the men clearly under the control of the workers to defeat all efforts in that direction, for they are not now the friends of labor, and they never were. They are in the employ of the capitalists, and if the laboring men will wake up they can soon discover this fact for themselves.

There are few laboring men who do not believe in some form of union, and under proper management a union can be of inestimable service to wage workers, if intelligently and properly conducted. This same union can be a real source of comfort to slaves, if improperly conducted, and the whole history of the A. F. of L. shows nothing but blind and vicious leadership. It was not organized for the purpose of benefiting wage workers, but for the purpose of working out of both organized and unorganized labor, and it has not failed of its purpose. The "closed shop" is not only a blow at laboring men as a class, but it does not benefit even the workers in such shop, only in so far as it may give them steadier employment. It does not give them better wages. To maintain wages by organized effort, in face of the law of supply and demand, means perpetual warfare, and the wage worker is defeated even in the battles where he appears to be victorious, for the capitalist class will always push the cost of living up to agree with the advance in wages, and a little extra will be added in their favor, a fact that stands revealed to every intelligent reader. We might as well seek to overcome gravity in a balloon by weighing it down with sand, as to seek to maintain high wages in a glutted labor market. It cannot be done, and when organized labor demands that the employer pay higher wages than he otherwise would have to pay, he "gets even" by at once raising the price of his product, or by putting poorer material into it, and the evidence of this fact is handed over the counter every day in the country, and every day in the year.

Take the overall as one example: The price of good overalls is twice what it was a few years ago, and while there are some "union made" overalls selling at the old price, the material is little better than calico, while the legs are so small that men who have to stoop over at their work cannot wear them. This fact can be

proven even to a Gompersite, if he has either the sense of seeing or sense of feeling (touch) left him. The "union label" is a guarantee of shoddy goods, poor workmanship, and of poor material, in the majority of cases, and therefore it is a waste of breath to try to persuade men to buy only "union made" goods, for when they make the mistake once, they promise themselves not to repeat it, and they seldom break the promise.

The "closed shop" is a crime against labor, and to undertake to raise wages and improve the condition of labor under the capitalist system, without fighting for shorter hours, will be worse than time wasted. We must recognize labor as a class, whether in our union or out of it; we must recognize the right to labor paramount to the right to consume, so long as our common enemy, the capitalist, breathes the breath of life. We cannot say to the man out of a job and needy circumstances, that he shall not work, not even if we must recognize the right to labor paramount to the right to consume, so long as our common enemy, the capitalist, breathes the breath of life. We cannot say to the man out of a job and needy circumstances, that he shall not work, not even if we must recognize the right to labor paramount to the right to consume, so long as our common enemy, the capitalist, breathes the breath of life. We cannot say to the man out of a job and needy circumstances, that he shall not work, not even if we must recognize the right to labor paramount to the right to consume, so long as our common enemy, the capitalist, breathes the breath of life.

There is little in the A. F. of L. that we can borrow from it to our profit. The "closed shop" is a fraud; its leaders, when not fakery, are foolish, and its strikes are without purpose or plan. To strike for anything other than shorter hours and improved sanitary conditions and protection against the "scab" is worse than foolish, for a strike more than makes up for a strike against shorter hours, is more of a strike against society or the masses of humanity, than it is against the employers; for as above stated, the employers will raise the price of their product, and therefore the wage cost of production does not rise, even when it appears to, and it often goes lower, even when it appears to be higher, for good A. F. of L. men do not know how to raise wages twice what they once received for the same work, they cannot make as much now as they did when working for half the wages. This is not "guess" work on my part, for I have taken the pains to ask men, and some of them are A. F. of L. men, the cost of living at this time is something appalling. It is so here on the Pacific coast, and it is reasonable to infer that it is no better in other sections of our country. Some men clearly understand the fact that they are working for less wages now than when they received but half the money for a month's pay, while others know that they have less money at the end of a year, but seem not to understand the reason for it. They look at fifty or twenty-five dollars now received for a month's work, and they say, "Well, this is twice as much as I used to get," and they do not allow themselves to see the fact that the amount of money they get for our year's work, and not the amount of money, that we must look at! The man of family who receives twice the money wages he did a few years ago, but who must pay one-third more for his clothing, he buys in the way of food and clothes, receives less food and clothes for his year's work, than he did before, or when he received but half the money wage he is now receiving.

One fight must be to increase the number of jobs, by decreasing the hours of work, and to look ever forward to the overthrow of the capitalist system, and the setting up of the Co-operative Commonwealth. We must drill our forces in the art of industrial co-operation and equitable distribution, and to look forward to the near approaching time, when we can give meaning to those words which have been used by our politicians to blind us, a phrase that has been repeated so often, that we have forgotten that it ever had a meaning. Our motto must ever be—"equal opportunities to all, with special privileges to none," and which means, if it means anything, equal wages to all. The justice of this demand may be and can be pointed out very clearly, but space will not permit here.

FRANK REED, Eureka, Cal., June 2, 1907.

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

WORKING CLASS ECONOMICS

Conducted by James P. Thompson

Lesson VIII. "C. The General Form of Value." Q. Give an example of the general form of value?

A. One coat, 10 pounds of tea, 40 pounds of coffee, 2 ounces of gold, 1/2 ton of iron; equals 20 yards of linen.

Q. Why do all commodities now express their value in an elementary form?

A. "Because in a single commodity."

Q. Why with unity?

A. "Because in one and the same commodity."

Q. This form of value is elementary and the same for all, therefore general?

A. "Yes."

Q. The forms A and B were fit only to express the value of a commodity as something distinct from—what?

A. "Its use value or material form."

Q. The first form, A, furnishes such equations as the following:—1 coat=20 yards of linen, 10 pounds of tea=1/2 ton of iron. The value of the coat is equated to linen, that of the tea to iron. But to be equated to linen, and again to iron, is to be as different as are linen and iron?

A. "Yes."

Q. When did this form occur?

A. "Practically only in the first beginning, when the products of labor were converted into commodities by accidental and occasional exchanges."

Q. The second form, B, distinguishes, in a more adequate manner than the first, the value of a commodity from its use-value?

A. "Yes."

Q. Why?

A. "Because the value of the coat is there placed in contrast under all possible shapes with the bodily form of the coat; it is equated to linen, to iron, to tea—in short, to everything else, only not to itself, the coat."

Q. On the other hand, any general expression of value common to all is directly excluded?

A. "Why?"

A. "Because, in the equation of value of each commodity, all other commodities now appear only under the form of equivalents."

Q. When did the expanded form of value come into actual existence for the first time?

A. "So soon as a particular product of labor, such as cattle, was no longer exceptionally, but habitually, exchanged for various other commodities."

Q. The third and last developed form expresses the value of the whole world of commodities in terms of—what?

A. "Of a single commodity set apart for the purpose, namely, the linen."

Q. And thus represents to us their values by means of their equality with the linen?

A. "Yes."

Q. The value of every commodity is now, by being equated to linen, not only differentiated from its own use-value, but from—what?

A. "From all other use-values generally."

Q. And is, by that very fact, expressed as—what?

A. "As that which is common to all commodities."

Q. By this form commodities are, for the first time, effectively brought into relation with one another as values, or made to appear as—what?

A. "Exchange values."

Q. How did the two earlier forms express the value of each commodity?

A. "Either in terms of a single commodity of a different kind, or in a series of many such commodities."

Q. In both cases it is, so to say, the special business of each single commodity to find—what?

A. "An expression for its value."

Q. Does it do this without the help of the other?

A. "Yes."

Q. What parts do these others play, with respect to the former?

A. "The passive parts of equivalents."

Q. What does the general form of value, C, result from?

A. "The joint action of the whole world of commodities, and from that alone."

Q. How only can a commodity acquire a general expression of its value?

A. "Only by all other commodities simultaneously with it, expressing their values in the same equivalent and every new commodity must follow suit."

Q. It thus becomes evident that, since the existence of commodities as values is purely social, this social existence can only be expressed by—what?

A. "The totality of their social relations."

Q. And consequently the form of their value must be—what?

A. "A socially recognized form."

Q. All commodities being equated to linen now appear not only as qualitatively equal as values generally, but also as values whose magnitudes are capable of comparison?

A. "Yes."

Q. By expressing the magnitudes of their values in one and the same material, the linen, are those magnitudes also compared with each other?

A. "Yes."

Note: For instance, 10 pounds of tea=20 yards of linen, and 40 pounds of coffee=20 yards of linen. Therefore, 10 pounds of tea=40 pounds of coffee. In other words, there is contained in 1 pound of coffee only one-fourth as much substance of value—labor—as is contained in 1 pound of tea."

Workers Again Betrayed by Gomerites

Again, we of the Industrial Workers of the World, with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow, are called upon to record an incident in the history of the class struggle...

The incident to be recorded is a strike, called May 1, 1907, in Humboldt County, California, by the International Union of Woodmen and Sawmill Workers, an A. F. of L. organization...

The I. B. of W. & S. M. W. was chartered under the A. F. of L. in the spring of 1905. Its most active promoters were Chas. Grambarth, a cigar-maker, and a member of the I. C. M. U.; Geo. Keeling, of the International Typographical Union; Joseph Roberts, a retail clerk; and Wm. Owens, a member of the Pacific Coast Federation of Longshoremen...

In the spring of 1905 the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. commenced recruiting its forces, and by the following spring had established some twenty-nine local organizations in Humboldt County, with an estimated membership of 1,800. Then came the San Francisco earthquake, followed by an enormously increased demand for lumber and a rise in the price of lumber...

In February, 1907, the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. held a convention at which the following demands were formulated: 1. The minimum wage shall be \$40 and board per month. 2. Those wishing to board at home or elsewhere to receive same as the company charges at the cook house...

1. The minimum wage shall be \$40 and board per month. 2. Those wishing to board at home or elsewhere to receive same as the company charges at the cook house...

Commenting on the above demands, the "Labor News," official organ of the A. F. of L. of Humboldt County, gives utterance to the following: "In framing their demands last February, the millmen and woodmen were unusually considerate of their employers and there are few even outside of the unions who are not willing to admit that what the men are asking is nothing more than reasonable and just."

The foregoing demands were not made known to the rank and file until they were published in the "Labor News" about a week before the strike. Early in March the above schedule was shown to Organizer Williams of the I. W. W. by one of the delegates to the woodmen's and millmen's convention, and in a speech that evening at one of the logging camps, Williams urged the A. F. of L. men present to work for a conference between the I. W. W. and A. F. of L. so that united action might be taken against the employers...

"Dear Sir:—In view of the fact that a conflict may take place at any time in the near future between the woodmen and millmen, Local 330, I. W. W., requests the A. F. of L. Brotherhood to meet a committee from this local, at such a time and place as may be most convenient for you, for the purpose of securing harmony and unity of action in case of trouble, should the matter of the strike be decided to have a joint meeting, our position shall be fully explained to you."

"By order of Local 330. P. S.—Please answer immediately. Eight days later a reply came as follows: "Eureka, Cal., Apr. 29, 1907. "Mr. O. Wickman, Secy."

"Dear Sir:—Laid your letter before the executive board, and as our time was very much occupied, you must excuse delay. We concluded and expected in all our plans and operations that your organization would approve and your membership take part in the conflict (if necessary) on the side of our wage-earners against our employers, as in case of victory our gain would be also your advantage. What difference does it make to what organization the men belong so long as we gain our ends?"

"So far as in regard to a conference, our executive board is of the opinion, as we are two separate bodies, working for the same purpose, the betterment of our conditions, and having full confidence in the members of your organization, we therefore deem it unnecessary at the present state of affairs. By all appearances, may the first in the date set for a walkout, where necessary."

"Yours respectfully, "Ernest G. Pape, Sec.-Treas." May 1st the demands having been previously presented to the company, and ignored by them, the men working for the Hammond Lumber Co., Pacific Lumber Co., Eel River Valley Lumber Co., Northern Redwood Lumber Co., Minor Lumber Co., Little River Lumber Co., and one or two others, about 2,500 men altogether, came out on strike.

month for common swampers (the men grant the woodmen's hours until three days after the strike was on. Another company, the Elk River Lumber Co., whose men were not called out on strike, was paying as low as \$45 a month for common swampers. The leaders offered as a bribe, leaving these companies unaffected that they were paying the union scale. When this was shown to be false by the I. W. W., the fakirs were silent, but investigation showed the real reason to be that these men were for the most part non-union men, and the A. F. of L. felt itself unable to call them out.

Two days after the strike was called, when his services should have been most required, Organizer T. E. Zant left the scene of the strike, and for several days no one could find out where he had gone. Later it developed that he had gone to San Francisco on some mission connected with the strike. Upon Zant's return, May 15th, he made known the nature of that mission, in a public meeting of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. he said he was in San Francisco for the purpose of finding a market for the lumber of the smaller companies (non-union) and securing a boycott through the Building Trades Council of San Francisco against the lumber of the larger companies. In other words, Zant and the Brotherhood were going to break up the Lumbermen's Association.

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"Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the I. W. W. strike committee this afternoon I was instructed to communicate with you as secretary of the executive committee in charge of the present strike, and to ask for joint meetings henceforth of the A. F. of L. organizations to come together and confer as to the best means of conducting the woodmen's and millmen's strike."

"Awaiting a reply immediately, I am. "Yours for the I. W. W. Strike Committee. "B. H. Williams, Secy." Pape replied as follows: "Eureka, Cal., May 15, 1907. "Mr. B. H. Williams, Secy. May the 14th instant on hand, and laid your letter before our executive board. It is beyond our power to meet with your committee jointly in conducting the strike. The proposition is to create action and to divide the different locals for a referendum vote, and at present it would be nearly an impossibility to get an expression of our members on that subject. So far as personal feelings are concerned, the matter was not especially serious at the commencing of our strike, as we have made use of some of your members, as well as ours, and found them faithful in every way. With best wishes for our success, and hoping that you will further give us your best support, I remain, "Yours fraternally, "Ernest G. Pape, Sec.-Treas."

THE NEWBERG INCIDENT. The week following this second refusal of the A. F. of L. leaders to bring about united action, an incident occurred that marked the turning point in the strike, and forced the hand of the fakirs. As far as the larger companies are concerned, the prospect of yielding to the demands were in evidence. However, one of the smaller companies, the Eel River Valley Lumber Co., with camp and mill at Newberg, was anxious to resume operations, an offer to be made to the strikers, but without recognition of the union. Twice prior to May 20th the foreman at Newberg hired a crew of A. F. of L. men, and each time the leaders kept the men from going to work, saying that their case, and their own, was not a strike, but a "definite pledge" (contract). Speaking of this matter, the "Labor News" of May 21st, says:

"Newberg is enthusiastic for the men and their cause, and they are lit for a long time to come, unless the Eel River Lumber Co. meets either a committee from the Fortuna union or the executive board and gives their employees in a body the same offer they are making individually, in which case the present difficulty can be ended in a few moments for the company offers to concede every demand the men have made. All the men ask beyond this is definite pledge that all employees shall be granted these conditions without discrimination against any men on strike, and that the offer be kept in good faith." Thus it was clear that the A. F. of L. leaders were holding out for recognition of themselves.

When the I. W. W. learned of this situation, we immediately called a special meeting of Local 330, discussed the situation in detail and sent a committee to Newberg to return next day and reported that all demands were promised by the foreman. The matter was again thoroughly discussed, and by a practically unanimous vote we decided that all members of our men truck simply to enforce the wage scale demanded by the A. F. of L. union, and that scale had been offered at Newberg, our men should go to work there, and not cause the I. W. W. to

commit suicide by holding out for recognition of the A. F. of L. executive board. So the Newberg foreman was given to understand that he could hire I. W. W. men to open his camp provided he paid the scale demanded by the A. F. of L. He was also given to understand that if he failed to keep his promise to the I. W. W. men, those men would not stay there. So Foreman Spinney started to hire a crew, and had secured about twenty I. W. W. men, when he stopped, saying to several others who applied for work that he was full-handed. We suspected that some kind of a deal was on between the Newberg Superintendent and the A. F. of L. leaders, but our men went out next day anyway. When the I. W. W. men reached town, they were told the scale could not be paid. At once our men started to roll up their blankets again, preparing to return to town. The foreman, however, told them to wait, as he would see the superintendent, and though he could adjust matters. Returning shortly, the foreman said everything was all right. The I. W. W. men made the mistake of not thoroughly investigating, and went to work, understanding that the scale was to be paid in "dearly" terms. The next day the "deal" came to light: When Foreman Spinney stopped hiring I. W. W. men on the pretext that he was full-handed, he had just received a telephone message from Supt. Seffens of the Newberg company, informing him that negotiations were on between the superintendent, and the A. F. of L. leaders. Supt. Seffens at that time met a committee from the union, the person of John Shillington, member of the executive board of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W., and after "carefully going over the demands" with the superintendent, Shillington offered to compromise as follows: The men were to receive a minimum wage of \$75 and \$70 for firsts and seconds. Shillington conceded this demand, making a cut to \$70 and \$65, the same as they were getting before the strike. Again, common swampers were to receive a minimum of \$60 per month. Shillington consented to reduce that to \$50 for green men, the same as they were getting before the strike. Finally, the Brotherhood had demanded free board, the system in vogue prior to 1904. Shillington compromised this to provide for free board only when the men work steadily and on Sundays. If the men lay off on account of a breakdown or bad weather, they pay 50 cents a day each. Again, the men were to have the same board arrangement as that prevailing at Newberg before the strike. The terms of the "deal" as above, were published in the "Labor News" of May 25.

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Shillington laid this compromise arrangement before the Fortuna union, and they refused to accept the foregoing terms at the suggestion of Shillington. This was the reason Foreman Spinney stopped hiring I. W. W. men. By this "deal" A. F. of L. men had become cheaters. The foreman, acting with full knowledge and consent of the executive board of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W., as we found out afterwards, deliberately threw down the strike of the woodmen and sawmill workers of Humboldt County, thus breaking the back of the strike. Knowing that the I. W. W. men had gone to work at Newberg, and fearing that they did not understand the "deal" between Shillington and Superintendent Seffens (none of our men had any chop or common swampers), the I. W. W. strike committee immediately sent three men to Newberg. When the situation was made clear to the I. W. W. men, with one or two exceptions, they at once rolled their blankets and came back to town, refusing to be scabbed on by the A. F. of L. in an A. F. of L. strike. It should be noted here that when the I. W. W. men were about to go to work at Newberg, A. F. of L. pickets with all powers of persuasion tried to keep them from doing so, and likewise when the I. W. W. men refused to remain at Newberg, the same pickets made strenuous efforts to keep them at work there, thus trying to make the I. W. W. a party to the deal, by the A. F. of L. leaders broke their own strike.

That night, on which the men returned from Newberg—Saturday, May 25—another special meeting of Local 330, I. W. W., was held. After again going over the situation in general and the Newberg incident in particular, the I. W. W. men decided with only one dissenting vote, on a secret ballot, that inasmuch as it was now clear that the executive board of the A. F. of L. had by their act at Newberg, thrown down the strike and the rank and file of their own organization for the sake of getting themselves recognized, the I. W. W. would be untrue to the working class if it should remain out on strike any longer. And therefore, the I. W. W. declares the strike off in Humboldt County, as far as our members are concerned, and that our men are at liberty to go to work wherever they can.

At this writing, June 3, the A. F. of L. has not yet called the strike off, although a large number of A. F. of L. men have drifted back to work, and great dissatisfaction is shown by the rest towards their leaders, who had thus betrayed them. About a thousand strikers have left the county in search of work elsewhere. On the afternoon of June 4 a meeting of the A. F. of L. union was held and when it adjourned the following notice was made public: "The interests of this county of ours, we, the executive board, after receiving the referendum vote of all the different locals, do herewith declare this strike of ours off. "This fourth day of June, 1907. "Yours respectfully, "Ernest G. Pape, Sec.-Treas. "By order of Executive Committee. B. H. Williams, A. Gillhaus. Eureka, Cal., June 3, 1907.

To Workers in the Chandelier Industry

Fellow Workers: Two years and a half have gone by since the days when we realized the grewsome fact that we were defeated after a strike of three months' duration, and that the union of which we were members was completely destroyed. Not only have the manufacturers carried their plans of establishing the "Open Shop" to successful consummation; worse than that for the workers, the organization was completely destroyed and annihilated; today the Chandelier Workers are mercilessly left to the good will and graces of the employers.

Within the last two years, resulting from this defeat, the working conditions have been made almost unbearable; and it becomes more manifest every day that the only method of curbing these tendencies of degradation lies in organizing into a compact industrial organization. A respectable number of Chandelier workers have taken the initiative, a branch union chartered by the Industrial Workers of the World has been organized. Aware of the fact that the employers will discriminate against any of us who would openly join the organization, some practical way of reaching our other fellow workers had to be found.

Only when a majority of our fellow workers in the chandelier factories have declared their intention of becoming members, we will proceed with holding open meetings, and every worker will then be invited to participate. Why is it that we organize under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World? Because the form of organization as advocated by the I. W. W. is the most simple, and the logical result of modern industrial conditions.

The trades-unions that had the field won were unable to offer effective resistance against the combined, united industrial combination of employers. These craft unions squander too much money on their officers, and when a strike is declared, no means are left to support the workers engaged in a conflict. This is, for instance, the case with the International Brotherhood of Buffers, Polishers, Platers and Brass Workers. While we all were members of that organization for over five years and paid thousands of dollars into the treasury of that international craft organization, we could not get any support whatsoever when we were commanded out on strike in bitter cold winter days, and had to stand every day on the picket line.

We appeal to all workers engaged in the industry, such as chandelier makers, lathe and machine hands, tool makers, metal spinners, buffer polishers, platers, dippers, chasers, pattern makers, molders, fitters, packers, pipe cutters and all other employees to fill out the application blank handed to you with this paper, and to mail same to the envelope which is also handed to you with the Industrial Union Bulletin, to address written on that envelope, stamped with a two cent postal stamp. The initiation fee is now \$1.00, and monthly dues 50 cents.

Don't fail to fill out the application blank properly and to mail same immediately, because the sooner the organization is perfected the quicker will our combined strength be felt. THE MEMBERS OF BRANCH I, CHANDELIER WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Call for Assistance Pateron, N. J., June 7, 1907. Fellow Worker: The Blacksmiths and Helpers and Hammermen and Helpers employed by the American Locomotive Company in this city went out on strike. The cause of this action was the appointment of one George Brown as general foreman over the wherrying and blacksmithing department. This man Brown is well known among the workers as a wage reducer and slave driver, and the evident purpose of his appointment was the cutting of wages and destruction of the organization. The men, moved by a common impulse of class solidarity, laid down their tools as soon as the notice of Brown's appointment as general foreman was posted in the shop, the blacksmiths who belong to an independent organization as well as the hammermen and their helpers, and the blacksmith helpers, who are members of Branch No. 1, Local Union 22, Locomotive Builders, I. W. W.

The strike has been conducted jointly by the union of blacksmiths and the I. W. W. Local, No. 22. In this struggle, we need the assistance of the I. W. W. The blacksmith helpers joined the I. W. W. shortly after the first convention and belonged to the metal and machinery department. They have stood loyally by the organization and gave no quarters to reactionists and disruptionists. They have helped greatly to raise the I. W. W. in Paterson to its present standing and large membership. No call for funds was left unanswered. They were always the first to contribute when they appealed to them. They are now compelled to appeal to the locals in the I. W. W. to help them carry on the struggle against a mighty corporation. One hundred and twenty I. W. W. men are involved in this strike. The whole plant of the American Locomotive Company will have to shut down this week if the trouble is not adjusted. The eyes of all workers in these parts are now turned to the I. W. W. to see how it will come out of this fight. We can win if the company be assisted financially. The company was not able to secure any scabs.

I. W. W. men and women, will you help us to win this strike! CHAS. TRAINOR, Chairman, FRANK F. YOUNG, Sec'y. All funds should be sent to Rudolph Katz, 207 Hamburg Ave., Paterson, N. J.

Prices of Meat

The Stock Yards teamsters of Chicago are awaiting the answer of the packers to their demand for an advance in wages of 15 per cent. The packers must decide today what they will do in the premises. If their answer is unfavorable, the teamsters threaten to walk out. As a result of an investigation the Teamsters' Union has ascertained that the prices for meat in the markets are 25 per cent higher than two years ago. For example, mutton chops are selling at 22 cents a pound, or 6 cents a pound higher than two years ago. The comparative prices per pound of meats to follow are:

Table with 2 columns: Price, 1905, 1907, cents. Club steaks .18 22, Porterhouse steaks .18 22, Sirloin steaks .14 20, Round steaks .12 16, Rib roast beef .14 18, Pork chops .12 14, Veal chops .12 14, Leg of mutton .10 12, Mutton chops .10 12, Bacon .18 25, Ham .14 25

I. W. W. LEAFLETS

- Leaflets in English, per 1,000— Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50, The Textile Industry, 1.50, Food Staff Industry, 1.50, Metal and Machinery Industry, 1.50, Story of a New Labor Union, 1.50. Leaflets in Italian, 3.00, Swedish, 3.00, Polish, 3.00, Finnish, 3.00, Slavonian, 3.00, Croatian-Dalmatian, 4.00, German, 4.00. Japanese, Address to Wage Earners, 10.00. Japanese must be ordered from J. Sobotta, 207 Juelich St., San Francisco, Cal.

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION

- English, (per 100) 5.00, Italian, 5.00, French, 5.00, German, 5.00.

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

W. E. TRAUTMANN Room 310 Bush Temple CHICAGO ILLINOIS

LEARN WHAT IT IS

To know what Industrial Unionism is you must read what is said about it by its friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. The following are recommended to workmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is: Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c, Constitution of the I. W. W., 5c, Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c, "Industrial Unionism," E. V. Day, 5c, "Barring Question of Trades Unionism," by B. De Loon, 5c, "Address on I. W. W. Program," by B. De Loon, 5c. Sent to any address, prepaid, for 25c.

W. E. TRAUTMANN 310 BUSH TEMPLE CHICAGO ILLINOIS

