

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 18.

CHICAGO, JUNE 29, 1907.

50c. a Year.

HOW STEUNENBERG WAS SCORED

Judge Admits Mass of Documentary Evidence of Miners' Cordial Dislike for Bull-Pen Governor--Prosecution Attempts to Show that it Proves Charge Against Haywood and the Federation

(Special Dispatch to the Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, June 29.—On convening court in the Haywood case this morning, Judge Fremont Wood handed down his decision in favor of the admissibility of a number of articles in the *Miners' Magazine*, as evidence against Haywood.

Judge Wood, however, resolved in favor of the defense, the doubt he had as to the admissibility of the articles written after the shooting they were supposed to be an incitement. These articles accordingly, are excluded. Judge Wood said:

"The evidence in the case on trial shows considerable difference to the case cited yesterday by counsel for the defense and generally known as the anarchists' case. In that instance the State relied upon a chain of circumstances and many of the publications there admitted were published by the defendants themselves and were admitted for the specific purpose of showing the intention of the defendants to commit the crime charged and their animus toward the police.

"In the case on trial the evidence of the State purports to come in part from one of the parties to the defense. That witness has stated that not only has he committed the crime here charged, but several others as well, and he is relied upon to show that the crimes were committed at the instance of this defendant and other defendants said to be managing officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

"The magazine offered in evidence appears to have been under the control of these officers. The court is convinced that after showing the attitude of the organization and the attitude of the managing officers, their animus and willingness toward the police, the crimes were committed or attempted, certain of the publications cited by the State are admissible. The court will admit the articles bearing on former Gov. Steunenberg, Penobdy, Judge Gilbert, and Judge Goddard, and several others. As to the articles following the commissions of any crime, the court has some doubt, and will resolve that doubt in favor of the defendant."

Richardson for the defense immediately noted an exception to the ruling. Darrow demanded an equal right for his defense, to place in evidence any article it saw fit from the *Miners' Magazine*, but the Court, instead of granting it, said the point would be settled when it came up.

Richardson insisted that whole articles and not only isolated paragraphs be read as contemplated by the prosecution. He gained his point.

The articles which Borah succeeded in getting in as evidence, by the Court's decision, are every day articles such as "Continuity of the ad," "The trade union or Socialist press, pointing out the class struggle, and calling on the working class to unite for its abolition and the overthrow of capitalism.

For instance, the first extract read, was from Vol. I, No. 1 of the *Magazine*, being the article written by Ed. Paine, then president of the Western Federation, in which he outlined the policy of the magazine as proposing to stand for the interest of the Federation and for the working masses against the predatory classes.

Another extract was from a letter from Englewood, Colo., published in the second issue. Bels greeted the magazine and paid tribute to the announcement of its policy by Boyce. In it he denounced Steunenberg and the Idaho officials, and prophesied that they should not escape the consequences of their crimes.

The articles which Borah seemed particularly anxious to drag in as evidence, was one headed "The Passing of Steunenberg." It appeared in the *Magazine* for January, 1901. As an evidence of the atrocious and never-to-be-forgotten things it says, a few extracts are transmitted. The article said:

"On the tenth day of January, 1901, Frank Steunenberg of Idaho will sink into obscurity from public view where he shall forever lie buried, damned for the outrages he committed upon the working men of the Coeur d'Alene during the past twenty months.

"Four years ago, when the president of the Western Federation of Miners helped make this monstrous Governor of Idaho, he could not have had \$20 in cash, but four years later, in 1900, he was able to spend \$4,000 to manipulate the Democratic Convention.

"When men and women will bless the name of the Governor, the model husband, the honest man imprisoned by this filthy reptile, Steunenberg's name will be uttered with loathing. Far-well, Steunenberg, once Governor of Idaho, your political career is ended. You have done everything in your power

to send the men who made you Governor to the penitentiary, and worse than all, you stand before a Congressional investigating commission. But your check has long since lost the blush of shame and your damnable deeds will never appeal to your manhood, for such you never possessed. Your sole ambition was money, which in your estimation, was superior to your reputation. You are gone, and upon your political tombstone shall be inscribed the indelible words: 'Here lies a hireling and a traitor.'"

Going back in the files, Borah also read in the issue of February, 1900, an editorial entitled "Another Outrage," dealing with the well-known circulation of a petition by Governor Steunenberg for a continuance of the Federal troops in the mining districts of Idaho. The editorial declared that Steunenberg was being well paid for persecuting the miners' union, denounced him as a Hessian and as an unscrupulous person never known to speak the truth.

Another much vaunted exhibit was a long extract from a speech delivered by Boyce on Miners' Day, at Butte, Mont., in 1900, in which Boyce vigorously and scathingly denounced the Standard Oil Company in connection with its invasion of the oil fields. Boyce referred to Governor Steunenberg as the "hireling of the oil trust."

Under the heading "Eight Hour Law," Borah read an editorial calling upon the miners of Colorado to defend Judge Goddard at the polls, for aiding in having the eight-hour law declared unconstitutional.

Still another article included a resolution adopted by the Western Federation of Miners and signed by Haywood, denouncing Governor Steunenberg for arbitrarily demanding that all persons seeking work in the Coeur d'Alene renounce affiliation with any union.

The prosecution virtually acknowledges that the class struggle is the issue in the case.

Just before court adjourned at 11:45 a. m., Borah announced that the prosecution would close its case tomorrow. F. W. Bradley, superintendent of the Banker Hill and Sullivan mine, has made for the attorneys for the defense, an affidavit which at the proper time will be used to knock spots out of Orchard's story of the attempted assassination of the mine superintendent, in order that the prosecution could make no claim that the affidavit was false or improperly obtained, it was insisted on by Bradley and the defense's attorneys, that the prosecution itself have witnesses on hand when it was taken. This was done.

The fake stories about Attorney Miller having fled town to escape the witness stand, are appearing again in the local press. The local press, as soon as he collects the evidence he is searching up for the defense in "Erison, when he comes, Hawley, Borah and McParland may wish he were away again.

WADE R. PARKS.

Keep Out of Goldfield Truth About Situation

Goldfield, Nev., June 13.—Since the settlement of the late lockout in this place, Goldfield has received much cheap advertising from the handmaid and plant tool of capitalism, the subsidized yellow journals of the country. This shallow lug has abdicated the function of journalism, which is supposed to be a vehicle of truth. It has prostituted its intellect and has for dirty gold sold its space to publish in glowing lines "the prosperity of Goldfield." It has trumpeted all over the country the richness of the mines as even exceeding the proverbial mines of Sionon; and all this richness is awaiting labor to bring it forth. They go on and state that capitalists are ready to open up those fabulous treasures if they can procure labor to give it aid. Glowing tributes are paid to the existing wages, and everything is done to sell stocks, and what concerns is now to flood the labor market. It is nothing more than a cover intended to fill Goldfield up with unemployed labor, and, perhaps, when the time is ripe, cut the wages or lock us out altogether.

Fellow workers, the true conditions of Goldfield are: The roads and trails leading to the shaft houses are trampled by weary men searching for a job day in and day out. There are three men for every job. If you are lucky to get a job you don't know what you are up against, for the most of the mines are run on hot air. Out of eight

mines that have shut down since June the first five did not pay their men. The saloons and gambling houses at night are filled with men who have no other place to sleep, and who were drawn here by the vivid pictures painted by the servile tools of capitalist brigandage.

New (the men are "undesirable citizens," as far as Goldfield is concerned. The ever vigilant eye of the law and order brigade are chasing them from pillar to post. It is not that we are selfish and trying to keep you away, but we are conferring upon you a favor by advising you of the true conditions that exist in Goldfield. What is said of the mines and miners applies also to any other work in and around Goldfield. It is in our honest belief that real suffering is greater in Goldfield than in any other mining camp in the West.

Press Committee of Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220.
RAYMOND W. THALER,
WM. HILDEBRANDT,
WM. JURENS.
Labor press please copy.

Motion to Dismiss Case Denied

The state having rested its case, Attorney Richardson, for the defense, announced that he had filed a motion with the clerk for dismissal of the charge and the case against Haywood. The full text of the motion is given below:

"Now, on this 21st day of June, A. D. 1907, before the above named defendant, William D. Haywood, by his attorneys, and moves the court to advise the jury in the above entitled case to acquit the defendant, William D. Haywood, in accordance with Section 787 of the Revised Statutes of the state of Idaho, for the following reasons and each and every one of them, to-wit:

"First—Because the only testimony which tends to connect the defendant, William D. Haywood, with the homicide charged in the indictment heretofore, is that of Harry Orchard, who testified that he was an accomplice in the commission of said offense, and

"Second—Because the testimony of the alleged accomplice in this case is uncorroborated by any other evidence which, in itself and without the aid of the testimony of the defendant, tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense charged.

"Third—Because the corroboration of the accomplice witness in this case is not sufficient, since it fails to show the commission of the offense or the circumstances thereof in any way which either connects or tends to connect this defendant therewith.

"Fourth—Because the testimony in this case is wholly insufficient to warrant the rendition of a verdict, or the pronouncement of sentence thereof, under Section 787 of the Revised Statutes of the state of Idaho.

"Fifth—Because the evidence received in the case is immaterial, irrelevant and insufficient upon which to found a verdict, or to sustain one if found.

"Sixth—Because the evidence wholly fails to disclose that the defendant is in any wise connected with or had knowledge of the perpetration of the offense charged in the indictment.

"Seventh—Because, while it is charged in the indictment that this defendant was personally present and did commit the crime therein charged upon the body of one Frank Steunenberg, on that date, to-wit, the 20th day of December, 1902, nevertheless, the evidence fails to disclose that he was present, or that he was either an aider, abettor or procurer or adviser of anyone connected with or who committed the alleged offense, or that he was present at the trial of Frank Steunenberg in this, to-wit: That the evidence which tends to connect the defendant on trial therewith is given solely and wholly by one Harry Orchard, who admits that he himself is guilty of the perpetration thereof, and without the aid of the testimony of the said Harry Orchard, the self-confessed perpetrator of the offense which in any wise tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the said offense, and the said testimony and evidence of the said Harry Orchard is wholly uncorroborated within the meaning and intent of Section 787 of the Revised Statutes of the state of Idaho.

"Wherefore the defendant, William D. Haywood, asks the court to advise the jury to return a verdict in favor of the defendant, and to dismiss the charge against him.

The motion was supported by Mr. Richardson and Mr. Darrow in long and powerful arguments. Mr. Richardson summed up the worse than paltry evidence against the defendant, and quoted the Idaho statute which provides that Haywood a guilt must be established clearly by testimony independent of Orchard's. He reviewed the testimony of every witness for the state and argued that the state had absolutely failed to connect Haywood with the murder of Steunenberg if the Orchard testimony is excluded from consideration.

Attorney Darrow, in closing the argument for the defense, declared that there was nothing in the case except

Strike Contributions Acknowledged

The following is a list of contributions to the strike fund of the workers in the Shredded Wheat factory at Niagara Falls, also items of expenditure:

Swedish Federation, Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
W. J. Berns, San Francisco	6.00
Local 43, I. W. W., Buffalo, N. Y.	11.00
Ernst Besselmann, Newport, R. I.	1.00
Frank Standt, New York City	1.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
H. Keller, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2.25
S. L. Brooks, Buffalo, N. Y.	7.00
T. Delaney, Buffalo, N. Y.	7.00
Total	\$41.75
Expended—	
For printing	\$ 7.25
For postage	34.00
Car fare and postage	.50
Total	\$41.75

Parks Sees Prisoners in Jail

Boise, Idaho, June 16, 1907.—I presume that it would not be nearly so difficult for any ordinary reporter for a capitalistic daily paper to be received by President Roosevelt as it was for me to gain permission to have an interview with William D. Haywood, in his day cell, in the Ada County jail. One morning—I think it was the day Judge Wood decided the ruling of the court on the motion for a bill of particulars, that would be the 8th of May—it was just as court adjourned in the forenoon after a brief session, that I glided within the bar and went to Darrow to again press my suit and he at once introduced me to Hawley with an explanation that I would like to "see the boys". It being then well-known that I was representing a capitalist paper, I was rather non-assuming in the presence of the chief prosecutor as he scanned me from head to foot. But he gave his consent and the sheriff was requested to allow the interview.

I met Haywood in the day cell, which is a large room about fourteen feet square with one window such as most have been given in photographs taken in the jail. The cell is under the court house. Pettibone was in the cell at the time. Moyer was having his out-of-doors exercise in the yard—only one of the boys being permitted out at a time. Haywood and Pettibone were in the shirt sleeves. An officer went in the room with me. It was the first time that I met Pettibone. Haywood recalled my presence at the first Industrial Workers' convention and remembered that it was close John O'Neil.

Presently the sheriff opened the door and handed in through the bars the morning's mail, which consisted of a large roll of papers and a number of letters. After Haywood glanced through the letters during which I took an inventory of a portion of the books on the shelf, the conversation was renewed. Pettibone got down from somewhere a book of letters, which he handed me. He said that this is one of Gibbons' finest drawings, Haywood went on to say, and he wanted to go and compare it with other noted works of art which he said he also appreciated, but not even being a novice in esthetics, I broke the artistic spell he had thrown upon me, and in which he was revealing by telling him that I did not even know of Gibbons or of any of his work, that my life of toil and effort, of labor and strife had left me no time to study many such things which he so often wished to study. I may have impressed Haywood that I had no ability to give the proper setting to the jewels and pearls of his mind that he generously displayed, but he impressed me as an eminently great man, for there was no show of selfishness even when with reluctance and modesty he referred, when asked, to the circumstances of his environment.

I stated that I took a few notes of the books I saw in the day cell and among them were the following—some I did not have time to write down. There was a well worn copy of the New Testament, I saw the complete works; Proceedings of the New Jersey Conference; Altgeld's Pardon; several books by Clarence Darrow, and several works in history among which I remember there was a set of Prescott's works including his "Conquest of Peru."

I concluded that before I should write about the boys in the jail I would see the cells in which they are confined. There were about a dozen when I left Haywood and Pettibone in the day cell with a most cordial invitation to call again. I won't attempt to recite why I have not been in to see them again, but will mention that Corradie Olive Johnson has been denied a visit. As I passed out I met Moyer in the yard where he was taking his morning exercise. Our meeting was necessarily brief, as the whistles were blowing, but I met Moyer a few days later on the lawn when I carried over to the boys the message of confidence and good cheer from Dawson city, Alaska, and had a pleasant chat with him and he expressed appreciation for the reporting I was doing. That is the last I have been allowed to see of the trio personally. It was several days before I was permitted to visit the night cells and many a question as to the why and wherefore were asked by Hawley and the corps of sheriffs whose consent I had to get. Finally when I assured them that I was not going to write any sensational fake stories, I was permitted to see the inner chamber of the Ada county bastille.

The room in which the cells are situated contains four cells, two on a side with a passage way between about five feet wide. The first cell we pass on the left going in is Moyer's; Haywood's is next on the left and across from Haywood's is that of Pettibone. The first cell that we enter as we enter the room is represented by a snake's Adams in his penitentiary stripes is being dragged behind a carriage with a

substantial hemp rope looped around his neck, and over a high board fence have crawled up the three little hooligans who scream out something as Adams trudges along behind. If I remember correctly this is burnt in to a plate and there are burnings on both sides thereof. It is only my intention to depict the life of the boys in the jail as I saw it and their modes of expressing faith, but I cannot give you a detail inventory of all that I saw there in my one brief visit.

But there is one more of the productions of Pettibone's which I must attempt to express to all adequately and the solemnity of Haywood's mind as I felt it there. The further burnt offering of Pettibone's I refer to is a reproduction of the drawing of Charles Dana Gibson entitled "Going on a Long Journey." For those who may never have seen this drawing of Gibson's I will describe it roughly. It represents a boy dealing cards to tell the fortune of his grandfather, an old blind man in his dotage who was soon to terminate his long journey, "to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns." The boy turns some cards and stops to relate to his blind grandfather the significance of the three spot or "tra." Haywood leaned over and in words that were earnest and touching, he said, "and boy reads to the old man that he is going on a long journey," they continuing, "but the boy doesn't know how true his prediction is—the boy don't realize that he is telling the truth—but the old man knows it and this strange eventful history. . . . Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans hair, sans everything!" And the Shakespearean quotation was not more eloquent than were Haywood's impressive words as he went on to express his appreciation of the drawing and recited how many realities it depicted and the idea that as strange as it is true the boy spoke to the old man wiser than he knew. "I think this is one of Gibbons' finest drawings," Haywood went on to say, and he wanted to go and compare it with other noted works of art which he said he also appreciated, but not even being a novice in esthetics, I broke the artistic spell he had thrown upon me, and in which he was revealing by telling him that I did not even know of Gibbons or of any of his work, that my life of toil and effort, of labor and strife had left me no time to study many such things which he so often wished to study. I may have impressed Haywood that I had no ability to give the proper setting to the jewels and pearls of his mind that he generously displayed, but he impressed me as an eminently great man, for there was no show of selfishness even when with reluctance and modesty he referred, when asked, to the circumstances of his environment.

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(Continued on 8th page)

The Limelight on Mine Owners Conspiracy

(Special Dispatch to the Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, June 25, 1907.—Prosecution has failed to connect Haywood in any kind of conspiracy. However, Judge Wood denied motion for acquittal last Friday. Richardson made masterly use of the evidence against the defendant. Borah answered at length. Darrow closed argument. Over three hours were consumed, of which Richardson spoke twice. Judge instantaneously and automatically gave his judgment against Haywood as expected. Court then adjourned till Monday, giving the defense time for preparation of opening statement.

Darrow made opening statement, occupying entire day. Entire history of Federation reviewed, commencing with Coeur d'Alene troubles of 1892 when Boyce, Pettibone and many other miners were brought to Boise and imprisoned in the penitentiary here, after the state organization of miners formulated in same cells occupied by Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

Darrow brought out fact that Hawley was employed as attorney to help organize the Federation. Hawley defended Pettibone in 1892 and was Federation's chief attorney for years. Darrow outlined counter conspiracy which he charges to Mine Owners' Association and Pickertons. Testimony clearly established Orchard is detective.

Mr. Redd, twenty-seven years miner from Goldfield, was carpentering twelve miles from Cripple Creek when depot dynamiting was pulled off. Was union striker. When Darrow attempted to show Redd's arrest and being carried to Victor and thrown into bull-pen next day following explosion, Hawley strenuously objected, saying defense should examine relative to matters prosecution had introduced.

WADE R. PARKS.

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

Chicago, June 29, 1907.

On the ground of the class struggle we are invincible; if we leave it we are lost, because we are no longer Socialists.

NOT FOR "DIRECT ACTION"

We take it that no extended reply is called for to the communication of T. P. Lohan, in last week's Bulletin, for the reason that the writer is cocksure that he is right, while what he says shows clearly enough that he does not grasp the conception held in general by Industrial Unionists as to the immediately important purposes of the organization and its ultimate aims.

When O'Neill, editor of the Miners Magazine, says in his report that he was charged with holding a secret conference with Victor Berger and C. O. Sherman in Denver, as set out in the Forberg affidavit, he juggles with the point just as others have done.

The "Voice of Labour," anarchist publication of London, England, is barking up the wrong tree when, in its issue for June 15th, it says, "Monkeying on the political field is a failure as evidenced by the mistakes of the Industrial Workers of the World."

For two dollars a hundred prepaid, we will fill orders during the next few days for the report of the E. Trautman to the last convention. The report is really a fine propaganda document. Wm. D. Haywood calls it one of the best propaganda documents ever read by Industrial Unionism.

The I. W. W. has no fight with the rank and file of any political party standing upon and recognizing the class struggle; but if any S. P. office holder tells you that the I. W. W. has received its "final blow" and is down the pole, you are justified by a abundance of facts in telling him that he is a liar, an enemy and not a friend of the working class.

All alleged victories of the workers that fail to bring them nearer the goal of working class escape from capitalist industry, are defeats, and a labor leader who calls defeats victories, just to hold his job, is either a conscious tool of the employing class or a fool without understanding of the labor movement.

On the shelves at general headquarters there is a pile of unsold copies of the Stenographic Report of the 1906 Convention Proceedings. We want to get them out among members, all of whom should know what the report contains. Sent 40 cents or five new subs to The Bulletin and get a copy. We "pay the freight."

The only protection against organized scabbery—one set of union men taking the job of another set and playing into the hands of employers—the I. W. W. stands primarily for organization of the workers as such. It proclaims the Industrial Commonwealth, the Workers' Republic. To attain that is the goal of Industrial Unionism. We plan and we brood. If we must fight on the threshold of the goal, then fight we will. In the meanwhile no "direct actionist" can aid the working-class cause by imitating Harry Orchard.

"Direct action" of the bomb order is more futile even than political action without support of the economic organization; "direct action" by means of the general strike is not possible with the strikers largely unorganized. So let us keep sober and push with all our energies the primarily necessary work of organization—and be prepared for what is to come.

A DISCREDITED WARNING

In the issue of this paper dated April 6th, we printed, entirely without comment, a short article under the heading "A Warning," which read as follows:

"The 'Appeal' is informed by those in a position to know that a certain individual, prominently connected with the Socialist Party, is preparing to earn the reward of perjury by defaming Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone in their unequal fight against the power of combined capital.

"Not being wholly certain in regard to this matter at this time, we might as well mention his name; but it will do no harm for every Socialist to be prepared for the Judases and Arnolds that manage to worm their way into every labor movement these days, and desert for pay.

"Enough said. Keep your eyes open."

The above was taken from the "Appeal to Reason," in which paper it originally appeared March 30. The editor of The Bulletin has since been convinced that it was an unfounded and despicable attack upon the "certain individual" then unnamed, but now understood and acknowledged by the person named in the Appeal by his information, and was "in a position to know," to be H. F. Titus, editor of the Seattle "Socialist." There is no shadow of doubt with us that it was, as Titus says, an infamous lie. No more infamous, however, than the lies printed in the "Appeal" regarding the I. W. W. convention last fall, but never retracted, and little less condemnatory than the baseless insinuations of Titus himself against the I. W. W. If all the Socialist editors in the country who have lied about the I. W. W. should get their marrow-bones and retract their falsehoods and base insinuations, what an abjectly mean and humiliating spectacle we would have!

To hold the political government responsible for all human ills is the policy of the bourgeoisie. It is the policy of Marx and Engels, is to deny historic materialism, is to separate cause and effect and throw the revolutionary movement back into the jungle of the ontological philosophy of the plumed working-class into a wilderness out of which it can never hope to find its way unless some Moses, some "master mind," like Mr. Moore, takes pity on it and out of the "darkness" leads it into the "Promised Land."

Listen! shades of Marx and Engels, listen! "The revolution began where the belief in the cause of government ceased." So says Mr. J. P. Thompson. The world of production into the machine had nothing at all to do with it! Government, only government, is the source and cause of all our ills! "Smash it!" but in doing so, don't take political action. The world of production into the machine had nothing at all to do with it!

"Go kill this thing called politics!" the slighted philosophy of the "plumed" class says, "this thing always escapes you," don't grieve, don't despair, don't grieve, don't despair.

By Organizer Thompson. I went to Quincy, according to arrangement, and found the men there in the shipyard cutting each other's throats, as it were, in bidding for work. The plan of the bosses is to map out a certain amount of work, then go among the workers and bid for it. One of the dirty tricks of the bosses is to lie to the men; for instance, when a man is asked how much he will do a certain job for, he is told that he is the lowest bid, the boss will claim he already has a bid much lower than that, and as no man knows what another man bids the men fall into the trap, much to the delight of the employer.

When I got there the president and vice-president seemed to look upon me with suspicion, evidently thinking I came there to "jump on them." I realized the situation demanded careful handling, and so went slow, taking pains to hear all sides before I said anything. At the meeting, when it came to new business, Tully made a motion to abolish the office of president and vice-president, and to elect a chairman at each meeting, saying I had told him it was against the constitution to have a president, etc.

I got up and explained that Fellow-worker Tully misunderstood me, and that the convention only advised the abolition of each local. The motion was promptly voted down. After the business was over I got the floor and after explaining to them that if the company insisted on having the work done on the contract system, they could easily beat the game by getting among themselves what the lowest bid should be, and who should make it, thus dividing the work among themselves and so arranging things that the average worker would be the loser.

General headquarters of the I. W. W., 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, is prepared to fill orders for constitution and handbooks on Industrial Unionism and the Polish language. Translation is correct and printing fine, and both are ready for delivery at \$5.00 a hundred. The "Address to Wage Workers" has also been done in Polish and is sold at \$3.00 a thousand. Polish workers are taking to the I. W. W. as a duck takes to water, and we call upon organizations and individuals to give the Polish I. W. W. literature the widest possible circulation.

Pure and Simple Enough, Surely

In The Bulletin, of May 18th, Fred B. Moore quotes Robert K. La Monte as follows: "Such talk as Sherman's remark in his report to the convention that 'the ballot is mere trash and foam' is mere trash and foam."

But the true revolutionist must be active in both fields. The political party must be a pure and simple political movement. But the day will come when the political ballot will have to be backed up by the economic strike. But that day is far in the future, while the economic organization needs the backing of the political ballot now.

This certainly is "pure and simple" nonsense, but beats this statement of Moore's: "The revolution began where the belief in the cause of government ceased. I know of no more fitting way to close than with a quotation from some monetary mastermind."

The above was taken from the "Appeal to Reason," in which paper it originally appeared March 30. The editor of The Bulletin has since been convinced that it was an unfounded and despicable attack upon the "certain individual" then unnamed, but now understood and acknowledged by the person named in the Appeal by his information, and was "in a position to know," to be H. F. Titus, editor of the Seattle "Socialist." There is no shadow of doubt with us that it was, as Titus says, an infamous lie. No more infamous, however, than the lies printed in the "Appeal" regarding the I. W. W. convention last fall, but never retracted, and little less condemnatory than the baseless insinuations of Titus himself against the I. W. W. If all the Socialist editors in the country who have lied about the I. W. W. should get their marrow-bones and retract their falsehoods and base insinuations, what an abjectly mean and humiliating spectacle we would have!

To hold the political government responsible for all human ills is the policy of the bourgeoisie. It is the policy of Marx and Engels, is to deny historic materialism, is to separate cause and effect and throw the revolutionary movement back into the jungle of the ontological philosophy of the plumed working-class into a wilderness out of which it can never hope to find its way unless some Moses, some "master mind," like Mr. Moore, takes pity on it and out of the "darkness" leads it into the "Promised Land."

Listen! shades of Marx and Engels, listen! "The revolution began where the belief in the cause of government ceased." So says Mr. J. P. Thompson. The world of production into the machine had nothing at all to do with it! Government, only government, is the source and cause of all our ills! "Smash it!" but in doing so, don't take political action. The world of production into the machine had nothing at all to do with it!

"Go kill this thing called politics!" the slighted philosophy of the "plumed" class says, "this thing always escapes you," don't grieve, don't despair, don't grieve, don't despair.

Glass Struggle Illustrated

By Organizer Thompson. I went to Quincy, according to arrangement, and found the men there in the shipyard cutting each other's throats, as it were, in bidding for work. The plan of the bosses is to map out a certain amount of work, then go among the workers and bid for it. One of the dirty tricks of the bosses is to lie to the men; for instance, when a man is asked how much he will do a certain job for, he is told that he is the lowest bid, the boss will claim he already has a bid much lower than that, and as no man knows what another man bids the men fall into the trap, much to the delight of the employer.

When I got there the president and vice-president seemed to look upon me with suspicion, evidently thinking I came there to "jump on them." I realized the situation demanded careful handling, and so went slow, taking pains to hear all sides before I said anything. At the meeting, when it came to new business, Tully made a motion to abolish the office of president and vice-president, and to elect a chairman at each meeting, saying I had told him it was against the constitution to have a president, etc.

I got up and explained that Fellow-worker Tully misunderstood me, and that the convention only advised the abolition of each local. The motion was promptly voted down. After the business was over I got the floor and after explaining to them that if the company insisted on having the work done on the contract system, they could easily beat the game by getting among themselves what the lowest bid should be, and who should make it, thus dividing the work among themselves and so arranging things that the average worker would be the loser.

General headquarters of the I. W. W., 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, is prepared to fill orders for constitution and handbooks on Industrial Unionism and the Polish language. Translation is correct and printing fine, and both are ready for delivery at \$5.00 a hundred. The "Address to Wage Workers" has also been done in Polish and is sold at \$3.00 a thousand. Polish workers are taking to the I. W. W. as a duck takes to water, and we call upon organizations and individuals to give the Polish I. W. W. literature the widest possible circulation.

It is also set out that the delegates to be elected to the Workers' convention shall be representatives who have not heretofore acted in that capacity.

The debate was conducted, so far as the Industrial Unionist delegates were concerned, on the understanding that should the W. F. of M. again become a part of the I. W. W. it would be as a revolutionary industrial organization, and this policy is in accordance with the views set forth in this paper some weeks ago. On nearly every clause in the preamble the vote stood 200 to 65.

The debate on the fifth section of the preamble ended in its adoption by a decisive vote. It reads: "We hold, finally, that an industrial and concerted political action of all wage-workers is the only method of attaining our emancipation."

The fight was over the insertion of the term "concerted political action." The above action was taken last Friday, debate on the last clause being postponed for a later session.

The reactionists were on the run almost from the moment the real fight began, and the revolutionary unionists stormed the works all along the line, carrying their proposals for repudiating contracts, prohibiting locals from making contracts, and providing for a stenographic report of the convention's proceedings.

Working Class Economics

Conducted by James P. Thompson

Lesson IX. Concluded

3. "Transition from the General Form of Value to the Money Form"

Q. Is the universal equivalent form a form of value in general?

A. "Yes."

Q. It can, therefore, be assumed by any commodity?

A. "Yes."

Q. On the other hand, if a commodity be found to have assumed the universal equivalent form (Form C), this is only because, and in so far, as it has been excluded from the rest of all other commodities as its equivalent. And that by their own act. And from the moment that this exclusion becomes finally restricted to one particular commodity, from that moment only the general form of relative valuations of the world of commodities obtains real consistency and general social validity.

Q. The particular commodity, with whose bodily form the equivalent form is socially identified, may become—what?

A. "The money commodity, or serves as money."

Q. What becomes of the special social function of the commodity, consequently its social monopoly?

A. "To play within the world of commodities the part of the universal equivalent."

Q. Among the commodities which, in Form B, figure as particular equivalents of the linen, and in Form C express in common their relative values in linen, this foremost place has been attained by one in particular, namely—what?

A. "Gold."

Q. If, then, in Form C we replace the linen by gold, what do we get?

A. "D. the money form."

Q. Give an example of the money form?

A. 20 yards of linen, 1 coat, 1 pound of tea, 40 pounds of coffee, etc., each equal 2 ounces of gold.

Note: In giving an example of the general form of value in the last lesson the word 'each' was, through some mistake, left out, and the example made to read as though all the commodities named, put together, equaled 20 yards of linen. It should be understood that there 20 yards of linen served as the equivalent instead of gold. The idea is that in Form C the general form of value and in Form D the money form, each an every commodity express their relative values in the same equivalent.

Q. In passing from Form A to Form B, and from the latter to Form C, are the changes fundamental?

A. "None, except that in the latter gold has assumed the equivalent form in the place of linen."

Q. Gold is in Form D what linen was in Form C, the universal equivalent?

A. "Yes."

Q. In what does the progress consist?

A. In this alone, that the character of direct and universal exchangeability—in other words, that the universal equivalent form—has now, by social custom, become identified with the substance gold.

Note: "Gold in now money with reference to all other commodities only because it was previously, with reference to them, a simple commodity. Like all other commodities, it was also capable of serving as an equivalent, either as simple equivalent in isolated exchanges or as particular equivalent by the side of others. Gradually it began to serve within varying limits, as universal equivalent. So soon as it monopolized this position in the expression of value for the world of commodities, and then and not till then, does Form D become distinct from Form C, and the general form of value be changed into the money form."

Q. What is the price-form of a commodity?

A. The elementary expression of the relative value of a single commodity, such as linen, in terms of

the commodity, such as gold, that plays the part of money."

Q. Give an example of the price-form of linen?

A. "20 yards of linen = 2 ounces of gold, or, if 2 ounces of gold when coined are \$2, then 20 yards of linen \$2."

NOTE: "A dollar in U. S. money is a name given to a definite quantity of gold, and this gold is worth no more after it is coined than it was before. The question for instance, whether a certain amount of gold is worth one dollar or ten dollars does not depend upon its value, but upon its weight. On the other hand, the question whether \$1 equals one yard of linen or ten yards depends entirely upon the value of the linen on the one hand and the value of the gold on the other. If an ounce of gold when coined is \$1, and the labor-time necessary for the production of an ounce of gold is 10 hours, then 10 yards of linen also has 5 hours' labor embodied in it, then 10 yards of linen = \$1, and as the expression of the value of a commodity in money is its price, the price is 10 yards of linen = \$1. It may rise or fall in the value of an ounce of gold can alter its weight, and therefore, if the labor-time necessary for the production of an ounce of gold is reduced by one half the price is 10 yards of linen = \$2, but it will still be a dollar, as, in the meantime, the value of the linen has remained constant, then 10 yards of linen would equal \$2; in other words, the price of the linen would double."

"The difficulty in forming a concept of the money-form consists in clearly comprehending the universal equivalent form, and as a necessary corollary, the general form of value. Form B, the expanded form of value, the essential component element of which, we saw, is Form A, 20 yards of linen = 1 coat. The simple commodity form is therefore the germ of the money-form."

Lesson X. next week.

"Friendly Relations" Restored

That very timid bird—the Dove of Peace—is once again fluttering around San Francisco, and the brothers—Capital and Labor—are expected will once more, for a little while at least, resume their former "friendly" relations.

Of course, it was all owing to a "misunderstanding" that the city was plunged into the throes of three industrial strikes.

Some of the workers of San Francisco were merely trying to better their conditions.

Who cannot the workers imagine that the Bosses are always concerned about the welfare of the working class?

If the working-class imagination was more fully developed in that direction, there they would see the low danger of strikes. Why cannot working men and working women at least deceive themselves into thinking—that their employers spend many sleepless nights devising ways and means to improve the conditions of the workers?

Just think of union men and women going on strike for better conditions, when some "labor" leaders state that the interest of the Bosses and the workers are identical!

As an example of how well the bosses look out for the workers' interests, take this illustration:

Some time ago the machinists, moulders, etc., went on strike for the eight-hour work day, and some of the 24 shops granted the demand. The big establishments refused. Now the union men have signed an agreement to work nine hours a day and they are promising the eight-hour day in three years' time! So the men who have been working eight hours a day now agree to work nine hours.

Class interests is a victory! But if the workers look out for the workers' interests, some "labor" leaders not wishing to be outdone by the generosity of the employers, reciprocates in turn by looking out for the Bosses' interests.

For example: The telephone girls are out on strike, and the telephone lines men to aid the girls, also went on strike. But Vice-President Sullivan of the I. U. E. told the linemen that if they did not go on strike they would get members of their organization — "Good union men" — to take their places.

Now the question—If a union man takes the place of the worker who is out on strike, is he a Union Scab?

It certainly seems that the American Federation of Labor is improving work.

San Francisco, Cal. MURPHY.

Begin to See Other Side

Boston, June 22.—Last week editorials began to appear in House and other papers indicating between the lines, as well by express language, that probably the Western Federation of Miners was not as bloody an organization as they had previously represented and the Capital News in express language in editorial titled "Where Blame Rests," stated: "Colorado people are more or less responsible for the death of ex-Governor Steiensen."

The circumstance that Borah unwittingly read yesterday as portion of the State's testimony, the Miners' Magazine article quoting speech of ex-Congressman Knowles of South Dakota, may indicate that they contemplate a wholesale kidnapping of Socialists and other public officials, if the humor of the situation could be taken seriously. The Knowles speech was published August 4, 1906. The capitalist papers do not mention this "Inflammatory magazine article, showing motive for Steiensen's MURDER."

WADE R. PARKS.

The truth according to Saints McParland and Gooding is a compound of nine parts of lie mixed with the making of an ass's head thick insurance, faked incendiary, bigamist and horse-thief who has been dipped in a bath of holy water.

WILL THE MINER ALWAYS REMAIN A SLAVE?

Months before the agreements expired, the coal operators would work all mines with full force; you would help them to store up coal along the roads, and prepare them for an impending conflict, furnishing to the mine owners the clubs by which you were always beaten back into submission.

How well did this combination work to the interests of the coal operators during the strike of the Pennsylvania Anthracite miners in 1902? Be reminded, you miners, that the spontaneous uprising, the admirable solidarity displayed by those workers was due to the fact that the anthracite miners thought that they were organizing in an organization through which the interests of all workers in the land would be protected.

At this critical moment, critical to the capitalist class, as the current of events showed how the workers throughout the land were aroused over the stubborn and defiant attitude of the coal operators, the "Interstate Agreement" the piece of paper, the sham declaration of loyalty by the responsible and slave, proved stronger once than the powerful desire for "standing together." Again a bargain was made at your expense.

You begin to blame your leaders! You are wrong. Be it J. McBride, J. Rathford or John Mitchell or Pearce, Lewis or Ryan, whomsoever you assail and hold responsible now for your miserable condition, they are consistent with themselves and the principles they advocate. They are placed in their positions to safeguard the interests of the mine owners, and will continue as long as you stand for the perpetuation of an organization that proclaims that there is harmony of interests between the exploiters and the exploited.

A NEW SPARK OF HOPE—THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Miners of America, be men! Awake from your sleep and proceed to action as in the past. You do not do then, you can do it now! Thousands of miners, scores of thousands are beginning to turn their eyes to the Industrial Workers of the World. In every mining camp the miners are talking about the organization, and wherever the principles, the aims and objects of the I. W. W. are explained, the mine workers begin to agree, they nod themselves in thorough accord with the basic principles proposed by the organization, they gain new hope, they look for better days; they know now that the mine workers will not always remain slaves, and the curses heard, and the blackmailing schemes enacted by the labor lieutenant, should prove to you conclusively that the agents of the master class are afraid that the miners of America might organize for their own protection, and cease to allow their collective strength to be divided for the profit of the capitalist class.

The mine workers again show signs that they are going to assert their manhood and refuse to be used as a merchandise in the bargains between coal operators and labor leaders. Conservatism spelled defeat and despair; rebellion is the act of men, not of women. Intelligent action of men and women whose bodies bear the lashes of merciless exploitation, and who are determined to end it, not for a few but for all who are suffering under the abominable chains of wage slavery.

For the Industrial Workers of the World show you how you can throw off the yoke without suffering too much under the inevitable change that must take place. No more lives of men shall be sacrificed in your efforts to secure redress, and against the cunningly devised plans of the capitalists and their plant tools you miners will set out intelligently to accomplish what you are all longing and waiting for: THE FORMATION OF A COMPACT ORGANIZATION UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

UNITED MINE WORKERS VS. THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

The organizations, as represented in the American Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers of America bring a part thereof, teach that the relations between capital and labor are determined by the good will on either side; therefore these organizations clamor for arbitration, and stand for the perpetuation of a system which guarantees the large share of the products of labor to a small number of capitalists who produce nothing. The Industrial Workers of the World teaches that all relations are determined by the economic might that either side in the irrepressible class conflict wields. Economic might alone, as organized in the earlier days by the workers, forced concessions from the exploiters; economic might as exercised by an organized compact Industrial Union of the working class, will finally also enforce the rule that the producer should also be the enjoyer

of the wealth created. Without the coal miner, no coal mine could be operated. They are the ones who are needed. The capitalist shareholders have nothing to do with the operation of the mines. They could quit altogether, yet you would continue to produce coal for all needs.

The I. W. W. proclaims that the working class have nothing in common in contrast to the United Mine Workers, which aids the employers by leading the workers in to the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers. The I. W. W. teaches that labor produces all wealth and is entitled to its product. It seeks not only to improve labor's condition, but to emancipate it from capitalism by laying the foundations for future society, in contradiction to the old forms of craft unionism which bind the workers in perpetual slavery to the present condition of things.

As to which form of organization is the better depends upon your point of view. If you are a business man, or if for any reason you consider that the business interests of the community are your interests, you should choose the American Federation of Labor. The Industrial Workers of the World have more respect for business interests. But if you are looking for a form of organization best calculated to paralyze a given industry in the briefest possible time, you should choose the Industrial Workers of the World.

Indeed here lies the most important difference between the United Mine Workers of America and the Industrial Workers of the World. When in the former you would demand a raise of pay, your representatives met conjointly with the mine owners in conventions and there tried to justify your modest demands by showing that the cost of living has gone up, and the coal operators would make belief that their profits were decreasing. In the United Mine Workers, which aids the employers by leading its tactics you would scorn the suggestion of an apology for any demand when you will serve notice that you must have more pay or shorter hours, or any other demand you will only present the claim that the workers are entitled to all they produce and that you are therefore not asking for half of what is rightly due you, and you will continue to shape your tactics so that you will force your demands at the most opportune time for yourselves and not allow the mine owners to choose the time and the battle field where they are best prepared to beat you and defeat your efforts.

THE PLAN OF ACTION.

Coal Mine Workers all over the country are now organizing. In all states of the union the Industrial Workers of the World have established recruiting unions. In some places the miners are beginning to march from camp to camp to spread the news and issue another call for concerted action. The hour has come when the workers, disconnected movements must be now ready for actual work, they are preparing for organization on the right lines, they believe that the days of abject slavery must cease. No threat of the coal mine owners to shut down the mines, nor the coercion by labor lieutenants should halt you. If you fail to come together for the purpose of organization or real action, you will be chained down for years and your backs into submission. Men, act when conditions are ripe! You must answer for yourselves whether the mine workers of America can organize for victory in coming days.

MONEY POWER OF NO ACCOUNT.

"Ah, what will become of the millions of dollars accumulated in the treasuries of the local unions, sub-districts and districts organizations? Will that money not be used against us by the mine workers officials? Will it not be applied to render any attempt at a change utterly abortive?" You will ask that question, mine workers, but you don't seem to consider that all the monies accumulated and exacted from you through the mining and check-off system are now used by your oppressors. \$732,000, for instance, are in the treasury of the State organization of Illinois, all that money is deposited in six banks of Springfield, invested in corporations' bonds, even in mining stock. That money of Illinois miners, as of those in other states, will be used in the future to be used in the future to keep the system of exploitation in perpetuation. But when you have a "general suspension of work" the last time, although the capitalists prepared for it, could that money be used and drawn out for the capitalist institutions to support you in your battle? You know that you could get no relief although you thought that the \$700,000 were yours, and you could not get it out of the mine workers' hands. You can only remain carefully given \$400, many refused to accept that "alm"; but the resources of the coal miners' organizations were not touched, as the money which you paid does no longer belong to you, and never will! It's good enough to keep you in bondage by supporting capitalist-owned enterprises. If that restrains you from taking action, remember these facts, and the imaginary money power of the United Mine Workers is of no account for you, but it counts as a powerful weapon against you now, and as long as you will continue to pay tribute to the United Mine Workers of America.

A subdivision of the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World will be organized in the third week of October, 1907. The city of East St. Louis, not far from the battle fields on which the coal miners of the world have carried the banner of working men's revolt, will be the place at which the DECLARATION OF INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM will be proclaimed by representatives from the thousands of coal miners who have organized in the Industrial Workers of the World, and are daily increasing the ranks of the organization.

Miners of America, be men! Rally under the banner of the organization which you will make a working class institution. Break down every obstacle that stands in the way of bringing the coal miners together with all workers in this land and the world; throw overboard all old ideas about the "harmonious relations" with the exploiters that do not exist; take away the support from the capitalist organizations, the National Civic League, and the like, which are carried on through the co-operation of your leaders. Organize to become strong; educate yourselves to become stronger yet, and when strong enough prepare yourselves for the complete emancipation from wage slavery and for the ushering in of a state of society in which you will enjoy the full product of your toil, and become economically free.

Coal miners of America! Organize on the industrial field; organize in the Industrial Workers of the World.

Write for particulars about the proposed convention to W. E. Trautmann, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago. Organizations of mine workers, wishing to be represented, and installed, will also give notice to W. E. Trautmann. As this leaflet is translated in four languages, Polish, Italian, Hungarian and Lithuanian, every mine worker should be supplied with a leaflet in the language he best understands. For leaflets and prices write as above.

Groups or organizations of mine workers wishing the service of organization which you will start the propaganda in the month of September, 1907, in preparation for that announced convention, will also write to W. E. Trautmann, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

MINUTES OF ADVISORY BOARD MEETING, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1907—PRESENT: F. LAWSON, A. SIMPSON, E. S. PAYSON, H. STONE AND EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS COLE.

In answer to a call from the General Secretary, the following members of the Local Advisory Board met on Thursday, June 12th: Payment, Stone, Simpson, Lawson and Executive Member Cole.

The General Secretary was asked if Himmer had been notified and replied "No," giving reasons which will appear hereafter, and which will be sent to all members of the General Executive Board.

After hearing the statement of the General Secretary, and the evidence, it was resolved that we proceed with the regular business. Carried.

Charter application from Bridgeport, Conn., from Organizer Fremont, was read, for a Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union. There was a total of 88 members in the application.

Letter was read from Organizer Cox, from Springfield, Ill., stating that he had a good meeting at Auburn on the evening of the 10th inst., and expected that a charter would be applied for next week as they already had twenty-one names on the application.

Letters read from Fellow Worker Vasilio, of Edwardsville, Ill., regarding the situation among the Roumanian, Macedonian and Bulgarian workers. He made a request that a Roumanian leaflet be published at once, offering the services of himself and Fellow Worker Wagner in the work. He estimated the cost of producing leaflets at \$45.00.

Moved by Payment, seconded by Stone, that the necessary amount be forwarded to Fellow Worker Vasilio. Carried.

Letters read from local No. 59, of New York City, Clothing Workers general committee endorsing the strike of members of branch No. 12, White Goods Workers, and they stated that the general committee endorsed the strike so as not only to hold their own, but by all means to extend the organization, and that the action of the committee would be submitted to the Industrial Council at its next session.

Letters read from Organizer Katz, regarding the strike of the Blacksmiths and Helpers, Hammersmen and Helpers, employed by the American Locomotive Co., in Paterson. A request was made that an appeal be sent out and that the facts of the case be published in the Bulletin.

Letters read from Fellow Worker Markley, regarding the situation in Pittsburgh, and showing that the locals there were growing in strength. He outlined how propaganda would be

Moved by Lawson, seconded by Payment, that an appeal be issued, and that the information contained in Organizer Katz' letter be published in the Bulletin. Carried.

Letter read from Organizer Hestwood from Amersham, stating that the Workers' Union No. 5, of Butte, Mont., had, before he left that city, voted \$500.00 to the Preston-Smith-St. John Defense Fund, and the amount was sent direct to Goldfield. Letter was read from Organizer Cox, stating at a meeting, in Auburn, on the 6th of June, he had secured fifteen applications, and when he returned expected that they would be at least fifteen more on their application. Organizer Cox made a suggestion that amongst the local miners it would be well to reduce the charter fee, inasmuch as they were compelled to already pay dues to the United Mine Workers and a great number of the workers were working on short time, and while \$10.00 did not seem a large amount to pay for a charter, yet under the circumstances it might be advisable to lessen the same.

Moved by Lawson, seconded by Payment, that the General Secretary instruct Organizer Cox that in mining localities where he found conditions such as he stated, to organize locals without asking them to pay the charter fee, and only charge them for the necessary outfit from headquarters. Carried.

Letters read from Fellow Worker Markley, regarding the situation in Pittsburgh, and showing that the locals there were growing in strength. He outlined how propaganda would be

extended and more effective work done.

Moved by Stone, seconded by Simpson, that the General Secretary be instructed to get in touch with the locals in Pittsburgh, and see in what way the best assistance could be given to the movement in Pittsburgh. Carried.

Letter was read from H. T. Burpee, of Ottawa, Canada, asking if any I. W. W. speakers would be coming near that city, guaranteeing the expenses of such a speaker while in Ottawa.

On motion of Stone, seconded by Lawson, the General Secretary be instructed to map out a route so that when Organizer Thompson returned from the East to Chicago, he would visit Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London.

Letter read from Organizer Thompson, in which he stated that he had some extra fine meetings at Fall River, and results in the form of applications were coming in. A challenge had been issued to Golden through the press, but no reply had been received. A meeting of Italians was held on the evening of the 5th of June, and thirty-five signed applications for a charter.

Letter read from Fellow Worker Woznak, of Buffalo, N. Y., stating that he would agree to accept a position as permanent organizer after July 2nd.

Moved by Payment, seconded by Simpson, that the General Secretary engage Fellow Worker Woznak to commence work July 3rd. Carried. Letters read from Fellow Workers Brooks and Delany, regarding the sit-

uation at the Food Product Works, at Niagara Falls.

Letters were read from various unions, enclosing circulars from Goldfield regarding a labor paper to be started there, and asking the executive board to investigate the matter, and advise what relation the paper will have towards the I. W. W., and I. W. W. locals to support that paper.

Moved by Lawson, seconded by Payment, that the General Secretary be instructed to make complete investigation regarding the paper and lay the same before the Advisory Board.

Letter was read from Organizer Etter from Seattle, stating that while in Portland he had had a large meeting. He arrived in Seattle too late to see Fellow Worker Walsh, but would move around and get acquainted with the members in that city, and hoped to be able to do good work.

Letter read from Organizer Thompson regarding his work in the East, and the information contained therein was ordered published in The Bulletin.

Letter read from Fellow Worker Clark, secretary of local No. 215, of Pittsburg, Pa., stating that the local protested against the price charged for the "Industrial Union Handbook," and was the committee of such local that the book should be distributed free.

The General Secretary reported that he had a communication showing that Sherman had refused to pay over the amount held under the injunction, which covers payments made for the Defense Fund of the Central Federation of Miners. In addition to this, Sherman had brought up a counter charge against the I. W. W. for monies which he claimed had been sent in by J. W. W. locals to 310 Bush Temple, but which had been meant for him at 148 W. Madison Street.

After approving the following bills the board adjourned:

The following bills were approved:

Table with columns: Bill No., Date, Description, Amount. Includes entries for Ida Mfg. Co., D. Ginzburg, P. Thompson, A. J. Kerwin, etc.

I. W. W. LEAFLETS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000— Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50 The Textile Industry, 1.50 Food Stuff Industry, 1.50 Metal and Machinery Industry, 1.50 Story of a New Labor Union, 1.50

Leaflets in Italian, 3.00 Swedish, 3.00 Polish, 3.00 Finnish, 3.00 Slavonian, 3.00 Croatian-Dalmatian, 4.00 German, 4.00

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners, 10.00 Japanese must be ordered from J. Sobata, 200 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.

L. 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 of 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," Address by E. V. DeLo, 5c
"Burning Question of Trades Unionism," by D. DeLo, 5c
"Address on I. W. W. Preamble," by D. DeLo, 5c

Sent to any address, prepaid, for 25c

WM. E. TRAUTMANN 310 BUSH TEMPLE CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

Table with columns: Bill No., Description, Amount. Includes entries for 9th salary, 10th salary, 11th salary, etc.

The defense now has the going at Boise, and the conspiracy is going to be shattered to such an extent that its originators wont recognize it

