

I. W. W. Men Everywhere, Resist the Onslaught that is to be Made on your Organization. Square Your Local Union Account at Headquarters at Once. Get Busy All Along the Line to Preserve and Extend the I. W. W.

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 20.

CHICAGO, JULY 13, 1907.

50c. a Year.

Reactionary Peace Proposal And the Attitude of the Industrial Workers of the World

The Western Federation of Miners' convention got through with the program of its acting officers against the I. W. W., transacted some really important and progressive business initiated by the I. W. W. delegates, and adjourned July 2d. The sum total of gain to a million of the working class from nearly thirty days' deliberations is a matter not easily determined. The practical results and advantages to the miners will issue from measures inaugurated by the clear-sighted men who stood squarely for Industrial Unionism and the I. W. W. As to the acting officers' participation in the convention there is nothing to commend, since they were actuated by motives foreign to working-class interests in their determination to antagonize the I. W. W. and if possible justify the outrageously anti-working class conduct of their associates in the convention of the I. W. W. last year.

The chief business of the convention was the fight on the I. W. W. As to that there is no question. The endorsement of the Sherman plotters was, as everybody knows, the top note of the Denver triumvirate. Failing in that, as everybody now knows they turned their weapons of slander and innuendo upon the I. W. W. and the men sitting in the convention who were and are members of this organization. Few of the delegates present realized that they were being influenced to conclusions against the I. W. W. by the misrepresentation and wholly unsupported testimony of one hundred and one infamously false witnesses. The fight of the reactionary crowd was conceived in an unquenchable thirst for power and control, which is the only motive possible to be attributed to men who, repudiating the fundamental things of industry, are engaged in revolutionary working class organization, nevertheless plotted and conspired among themselves to retain their places and continue their nefarious practices in the organization. Unfortunately for that widespread and immediate extension of Industrial Unionism which every true well-wisher of the movement hoped for, the W. F. of M. convention, under the equally unfortunate and regrettable leadership of the triumvirate or is it a QUADRIPARTITE? has decided to hold a conference in Chicago sometime in October for the purpose apparently of pronouncing a brief funeral ceremony over the I. W. W. and then organizing a new industrial workers of the world!

It should not be necessary to inform the projectors of the newest "unity" performance that the I. W. W., not being quiescent in its behalf, will not support the proposed conference. We have received a legacy from the industrial union conference of January, 1905, continuing in regular order through and confirmed by the conventions of 1905 and 1906, and as the natural legatee of the movement for industrial unionism, that legacy we propose to hold and, if necessary, fight for. Let who will take the historical end of this business, we of the I. W. W. will stand on the industrial unionism of the I. W. W. If those who, seeking to disrupt and destroy us, succeed in their designs, they and all the world of labor will at least know that there has been something doing. We shall demonstrate that the I. W. W. is a lively corpse.

REACTIONARY PEACE-MAKING

Heaven in their underhand and disgraceful attempts to reinstate Sherman and restore the departmental reign of men like McAfee and Kirkpatrick, who were once the Denver triumvirate, turned their attention to a "peace proposal." Defeated in their policy to make the worse appear the better reason, and failing utterly to make good the claims made by

Sherman that the W. F. of M. was backing him in which he received encouragement from Denver, the "three of us"—with probably some outside assistance—evolved a plan of reconciliation, bringing together the I. W. W., which they had claimed had no existence, the "148" faction with nothing left but debts and which Sherman has abandoned, the United Miners of Illinois and the Brewery Workers of America. For the purpose of effecting the unity of the various elements a conference or convention, to be held in Chicago, October 1, was decided upon. Seven delegates were chosen to represent the W. F. of M. at that conference. Their names are: Ed. Bryan, Joe Cannon, J. C. Lewis, Wm. Wilks, Wm. Davidson, William D. Haywood and C. H. Moyer. All Industrial Unionists (I. W. W. men) in the convention, including Vincent St. John, E. W. Hedevors and P. C. Rawlings, declined nominations as delegates. The acceptance of the nomination by Wm. D. Haywood has not been reported. The delegates elected were instructed to use every effort to have the "new organization" adopt a constitution incorporating provisions to maintain complete departmental autonomy. The purpose of this instruction, specifically given to delegates expected to bring a new organization into existence, is not clear unless it be to discredit the I. W. W. which, as a matter of fact, has such a provision in its present constitution providing for departmental autonomy with certain restrictions designed to ensure the interests of the organization as a whole. Obviously if the general executive board may not have a veto of departments in matters affecting the general welfare, Industrial Unionism receives its death blow right there, and if it is the purpose of the reactionaries in the W. F. of M. to do away with that wise and necessary provision, all the talk of unity of the working class and of Industrial Unionism is simply "smoke" and "nothing but hot air," the pursuit of a will-o'-the-wisp. And that pursuit is well illustrated by the apparent expectation that the brewery workers organization should come bodily over to the "new organization." To say to any body of organized workers: "We are ready to take you in, just as you are, with all your corruption and fakery," to do this is to mix the truth with the very things which the I. W. W. has been fighting against, from the conference in January, 1905, up to the present time. To expect that the I. W. W. will be assuaged enough to be caught in such a trap is to assume that nothing has been learned from experience, and that every argument made against pure and simple craft unionism has been advanced for the purpose of getting a big dues-paying membership, instead of the membership preparedness for a revolutionary working-class organization.

It was with difficulty that the majority found a sufficient number to accept the nominations to the Chicago conference, which, in our judgment, will never be held, and they failed to procure the consent of enough delegates to act as alternates. If such a conference takes place, we predict that it will meet with much the same "success" as the "convention" called by Sherman and his "secretary" for the 4th of July. It was a convention without delegates, without a location, without interest to anybody on the planet except the "secretary" of the rump, who, on the morning of July 5th, declared by the phone that "no delegates had shown up" but the "convention" had adjourned.

Below we give the full instructions to the seven delegates, the same were adopted by the convention:

"First, That our delegates be, and are hereby instructed to maintain complete departmental autonomy."

(Concluded on page 2)

NON-UNION MINER TESTIFIES

(Special Correspondence to The Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, July 4.—No more important witness has taken the witness stand than W. W. Wood of Cripple Creek, Colorado. He is a non-union man and was working in the Vindicator on the day of the famous explosion by which Shift Boss Beck and Manager McCormick were killed in November 1905. The killing was laid at once to the door of the Western Federation of Miners, but nobody was tried for the killing in the State of Colorado. It was one of the strong circumstances that the prosecution were relying on in the conviction of Haywood.

Orchard claimed that W. F. Davis hired him to place this bomb in the position where it was placed—except that it was designed for the seventh level. Orchard claimed at first that Davis offered him \$2000 to set off the car load of dynamite stored on one level of the mine, but Orchard was frightened away from that job by the eager. And the seal eager who said he frightened Orchard was brought here at the expense of the State of Idaho to swear to a pack of lies and everybody that heard him testify believed he was lying at the time. The seal eager claimed he followed Orchard back into the drift between three hundred and a thousand feet. Orchard carried no light while the pursuer had a lighted candle. The eager claimed that he was within two feet of Orchard when Orchard opened fire and shot several times without even burning his clothing.

Orchard told how he entered the Vindicator shaft, saying it was through shaft No. 1, and within a day or so he changed it from Vindicator No. 1 to the Whiting shaft, because evidently McParland discovered that the Vindicator shaft No. 1 was closed. Orchard testified the reasons as to why Davis wanted the bomb made: it would not do so much damage to the mine, yet it would scare out the seals. For the touching-off of the larger amount which would have wrecked the mine and killed every man within it he was to receive \$2000. Orchard carried a box of dynamite and a water barrel at the shaft of the Vindicator. It was against the rules of the mine to carry any powder lying around in the mine; the rules were to take it to the powder house. The box of powder was left on the water barrel over night and the next day when Wood went to work he observed it still there.

This was on the 800 foot level. Wood was a timberman. He testified that the mine management was preparing to commence work on the 700 foot level. They were to have begun work there the night of the explosion. On the morning of the 21st of November Wood went to work on the 800 foot level, and the powder was still there where he had placed it contrary to the rules. Beck and McCormick were making the rounds of the mine during the forenoon. They visited the 800 foot level about 1 o'clock, were Wood was working. They chatted with Wood in the stope where he was working. The stope was 400 feet from the shaft where the powder was on the barrel. Wood helped the visitors to get out of the stope as Beck was climbing down, Beck's revolver was about to slip out of his pocket and Wood called his attention to the fact, whereupon there was a little gun talk and passed on Beck and McCormick. They went to the shaft and proceeded to the 800 foot level. Within five minutes Wood goes to the shaft for his second load of wood to use in timbering work. He observed that the half box of powder was gone from the barrel. Wood loaded his timber, and proceeded back to the stope with the truck. Twenty minutes afterward there was a terrific explosion and pandemonium reigned in the mine. Wood described how the terror-stricken miners attempted to escape by one shaft or mine opening and had to turn back, and then started to climb the ladder up the main shaft. When within twenty feet of the 700 foot level the ladders were separated, but they climbed up and found the terrible scene produced by the explosion. The bodies were thirty feet apart. McCormick was limbless and shattered into thousands of pieces.

Wood found the chamber of the revolver that the prosecution produced into court as evidence against Haywood. Wood was handed the parts of the revolver introduced, and identified them. He saw no wire anywhere about the mine, but he found a wire in the chamber of the revolver which was to explode a bullet into the infernal machine or bomb, when the cage should be stopped here and the rail raised. When asked why he placed the bomb on an unusual level where no seals were at work, Orchard replied that he made a mistake, believing he was on the seventh level where the mine was being worked. The excuse of mistaken identity as to the worked level was absurd in the face of it a skilled miner. Anyone can tell the difference who is at all familiar with a mine. In a worked level there are generally tools at the shaft, the air is better, there is less water if any, and there are many appearances that would prevent a miner from mistaking the proper level of the mine.

The only difference that any reasonable man can draw is that Orchard was the man who observed it still there.

(Concluded on page 4)

LOCAL 224, WICHITA, KAS.

To the President and Fellow Workers of Bakery Workers' Industrial Union No. 224, I. W. W.:

We, your committee, appointed to draft recommendations to the third annual convention of the I. W. W., beg leave to submit the following:

Realizing our allegiance to the principles of industrial unionism as expressed by the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, and holding uncompromisingly to the spirit and the letter of that article; we hold it to be a correct expression of the interests of the working class.

A general controversy has been provoked in regard to the interpretation of the preamble, which has, we believe, resulted in a clearer understanding of the economic posture of the working class in industrial society; especially has this discussion raged around the phrase "political" in that document. It is maintained that political action has no place in the preamble of an economic organization and that of a consequence the amendment added by the second annual convention is superfluous also.

To this we take general exception and hold that the interpretation makes of our declaration of principles a scientific purpose for such a program as we propose. We hold that the word "political" has to do with the economic functions of society and cannot be construed what ever we may think to the contrary. As expressed by social organizations known as governments, it represents the interests of the owning classes in society, whether they be feudal, capitalist or, as we propose, proletarian.

In an industrial society such as the modern capitalist regime, government is the reflex of industrial co-ordination, finding expression through the capitalist class—who are the owners and controllers of the means of control of their material holdings.

If this be true, it follows that such an economic organization as we propose must of necessity be political in the sense that it controls itself through a centralized executive head, and that upon the "taking and holding" of industry it must assume the functions of ownership and control, and this ownership and control necessarily rests with the working class through their organic society, developing a greater political sense in order to assume the capitalist function, with the difference that our political control begins and flows from our economic status as producers instead of from the capitalist status of exploiters; in short, the power is transferred from the apex of industry to the base, from the capitalist class and their political dominance to the working class and their industrial administration.

Holding to this as the correct interpretation of the central principle of the preamble, we submit that the amendment, "Therefore, without endorsing or desiring the endorsement of any political party," does amply by giving a definite aim to the I. W. W.

We wish to take a position for industrial organization against all factions which may from time to time come up in our union, and to deplore the tendency of some of our members to engage in factional disputes, especially of the nature of political action, or the capitalist class. We also go on record as denouncing those who seek to discredit members of the I. W. W. by applying the epithet "anarchist" to all who question the advisability of separate political action.

In holding to the organic conception of working-class action, we condemn the attempt of any individual to fast himself upon the organization as dictator or leader, and affirm that the tenant of mutual interest must and will remain true; that, however much respect we may have for the ideas of an individual, and however much freedom we desire for individual initiative, individual ideas or initiative cannot be permitted to control our organization, but must give way to the growing consciousness of its membership.

While we do not take the position that industrial departments, thirteen or less in number, will not be the ultimate form of the I. W. W., still we maintain that the theoretical and arbitrary construction of industrial departments by plans and specifications at this time is of small concern to us, and hold that the "industrial union is the unit of organization," and that the co-ordination of these industrial units through industrial councils in given districts is the urgent requirement for a systematic and constructive growth.

As to the chartering of recruiting or "mixed" locals, we wish to go on record as opposed thereto. We know of no reason for the existence of a "mixed" local, as it is in no sense an industrial union, and especially is it absurd for an industrial organization to violate the principle that all the workers in one shop or industry

should belong to one union, by chartering promiscuously a heterogeneous mass of workers who have no shop interests in common, without some base for an industrial union.

Therefore we recommend that all industrial unions having no trade character shall be chartered as "laborers' industrial union." This would permit of tradesmen whose industry is not organized holding a card in the laborers' industrial union, with as much or more protection than they receive from organized labor, and would allow the laborers' local to function as a labor union. We desire the rigid observance of the clause that "none but actual wage-workers shall be members of the I. W. W."

No reflection is intended on the work or the personnel of our executive officers and organizers, who have labored in the work of saving our organization from capitalist control for the year past; it is not too much to say that the existence of the organization today is due to their integrity, contending against obstacles that threatened dissolution; their efforts were expended in conserving that which we already had and little time was left for constructive building.

Now that we are striking an equilibrium under the pressure of the necessity for functioning on the industrial field against the masters, it behooves us to set about the task of assisting the workers to find industrial co-ordination in a vigilant and constructive manner.

We do not believe that hard-and-fast rules can be laid down for organizers by which best results can be obtained, but that the manner and method of successful organization work is a lesson to be learned from daily experience.

However, we venture one suggestion which we wish considered, and that is that organizers be selected from the ranks of workers in a given industry who are conversant with the conditions and needs, to organize their own industry, realizing that the work cannot be done by converting them after the manner of Free Methodist revivals or Salvation Army stunts, but must be carried on in the shop and factory where the slaves are in actual process of exploitation and where the first spark of revolt is ground out of them by the obdurate wheels of industry.

We urge the necessity of a national organizer for the foodstuff industry being placed in the field immediately after the first spark of revolt in order to co-ordinate at the earliest possible date all of the bakery workers' locals and closely kindred industrial unions into a national industrial union.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. HAM,
E. J. FOOTER,
J. W. HAGERTY,
Committee.

Considered and adopted by the assembly at regular meeting, June 25, 1907.

R. W. HAM,
Recording Secretary.

W. C. WARD, President.

FROM VANCOUVER, B. C.

For some time it has been my intention to ask for space in the Industrial Bulletin to present what in my estimation should be made an amendment to our constitution. It is concerning the initiation of members.

Every now and then a man comes up to union headquarters, desiring to become a member.

"Well, come up next meeting."
"When do you meet?"
"Next Thursday evening."
"I can't come up then. I have got to go out to work."

Said work may be anywhere from 10 to 500 miles from union headquarters.

Now my idea is that duly authorized officials of a local union should be vested with the power and authority to initiate members at any time between regular business meetings as well as at meetings. This could be made so that such initiation should take place in the presence of two or three or more members as witnesses; and it could also be made subject to the ratification of the next regular business meeting of the local.

We know that the capitalist government never waits for the assembling of its representative bodies, or city councils, to admit, or initiate one to citizenship. Its duly authorized officers are made to perform this as a special duty at any time. All that applicants have to do is to go before one of these duly authorized officers, swear allegiance to the respective country. Likewise all we ask of one becoming a member of the I. W. W. is to swear allegiance to the working class, or promise, which with us amounts to the same thing.

RICHARD ATTOUR,
Local 322, Vancouver.

(Concluded on Page 6)

ORCHARD'S DYNAMITE STORY EXPLODED

Boise, Idaho, July 6, 1907.—Almost entire time Monday and Tuesday was consumed reading depositions taken in San Francisco. Depositions were taken from Bradley, ex-superintendent of Bunker Hill and Sullivan manager of the Central Mines, whose flat was the scene of the terrible explosion November 17th, 1904. Strong emotional influences were brought to bear on Bradley to prevent him making deposition. Depositions were secured from factors, city firemen, the exponents of the Lindley flats, where the explosion occurred, plumbers, contractors and foremen who erected the flats and restored them after explosion. Unanimous opinion was that the explosion was from gas and not dynamite as Orchard claimed.

Walls of partitions were bulged out from standing on both sides, floors heaved upward and ceiling fell downward.

City fireman who exploded hundreds of pounds of powder during earthquake, testified the Bradley explosion more terrific than is possible with Occupants amount of dynamite. Flat occupants had subsequently smelt gas and several complaints were turned in and gas company inspectors several times attempted to find leaks prior to explosion. Sev-

eral testified to smelling gas fumes on day of explosion. Bradley denied existence of any powder fumes. Orchard testified trying to poison Bradley family with milk. Claimed he ascended rear stairs, fed the milkman came in the morning and hid on roof. Depositions show that roof Orchard claimed he hid on was not built until six months after the explosion. Alva Swain, Denver, reported that the Bunker Hill flat, which Orchard testified to testify that McParland attempted to get him to swear that he saw Haywood pay Orchard \$200 for dynamite work in Cripple Creek, Idaho, excluded Swain's testimony. The object of Swain's evidence is to show Puckert a conspiracy against Haywood and the Federation.

Allen Gill and wife, living at Burke in 1902, testified Orchard tried selling Hercules dynamite during March to Bunker Hill trouble. Deposition reading will conclude Wednesday morning. Attorney Miller and Moyer will testify, then Haywood will take the stand. Haywood's testimony may last several days. Following Haywood will come prosecution's rebuttal, which will occupy several days. Numerous witnesses have arrived for state's rebuttal.

WADE R. PARKS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Call for Third Annual Convention

In pursuance of constitutional provisions, and in accordance with the decision of the convention of 1906, the Third Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will be held in the City of Chicago, beginning Monday, September 16th.

The hall in which the convention will assemble will be announced hereafter.

The General Secretary-Treasurer will, within the next two weeks, send to each local union affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the provisions of the constitution relative to the payment of national dues.

Immediately upon receipt of the said credentials local unions will proceed to choose and designate by regular election their delegates to the said convention, reporting the same to the general headquarters immediately after such choice has been made.

Local unions chartered directly by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for two hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional two hundred or major fraction thereof.

Two or more local unions in the same locality may jointly send their delegate to the convention, and the vote of said delegate in the convention shall be in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

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

The constitution provides as follows: "Proposed amendments to the constitution shall be in the hands of the General Executive Board and printed in the official publication at least two months before the assembling of the convention; no other amendment shall be considered."

For additional provisions of the constitution relating to delegates and representation, see pages 11 to 14 of the Constitution.

Full information for delegates regarding hotel rates, etc., will be published in a later issue of the Bulletin.

Signed on behalf of the General Executive Board.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, General Secy. Treas.
M. F. HAGGERTY, Assistant Secy. Treas.

Industrial Workers of the World.

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Chicago, July 13, 1907.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION AND WHAT WAS DONE

(Concluded from last page.)

"Second—That our delegates support the referendum as it is in the constitution of the W. F. of M. "Third—That all officers shall be subject to the approval of the membership. "Fourth—That each organization desiring representation must subscribe to the manifesto issued by conference in Chicago, January, 1905. "Fifth—That in no case shall our delegates withdraw from the convention except by unanimous consent. "Sixth—That our delegates shall not support for office any man who may have held office in connection with either of the factions of the I. W. W. "Seventh—That the delegates regard it their first duty to promote every measure tending to unite the entire working class and to put full power in the hands of a collective membership."

WHAT THE CONVENTION DID

The real work of the convention which had for its object the betterment of the miners' organization and its advance along true revolutionary working-class lines, originated with and was supported by the Industrial Union delegates. They numbered at all times 114 and represented 11,400 of the membership. The things accomplished were adoption of a new preamble in the constitution, the ratification of the amendment of all existing contracts with employers, an amendment to the constitution to make prohibitions any such contracts; killed off a scheme of F. M. McMillen's to have the W. F. M. charter lumbermen in Montana; levied an assessment for the defense fund; struck out the word "craft" from the constitution. On the whole the convention had reason to be satisfied with the results, although it would be a mistake to say they do not feel keenly the fact that so many members of the convention failed to realize the full significance of the situation that was presented to them.

It is a matter of genuine satisfaction to us that, debarred as we were from reaching the entire membership of the W. F. of M. with our statement of the true and, up to this moment, unrefuted facts in the controversy, nevertheless about one-third of that membership are in evident accord with I. W. W. and that 114 delegates in the convention recorded their constant protest against the methods employed to either rule or ruin us. This is a good augury for the future of the working-class industrial movement represented by the I. W. W. The reactionary leaders in the convention dropped Sherman and the faction of slingers because it became clear to them that they could not otherwise win out. It was too much of a lid for them to carry through. And herein lies the primary reason why Industrial Unionists of the I. W. W. may be sincerely congratulated on the outcome. We have all along held strongly to the opinion that the miners would not endorse the entirely incompetent and discredited administration of Sherman and his associates, and Mahoney himself, in view of the fact that his failure to do so, locally, the "acting president" acts in his relationship with Sherman should have been O. K'd by the majority which seemed ready enough to vote on other matters as official. But no endorsement of Sherman could be got through—it would have been much the same as approving the methods of the Riddells, Cranes and McParlands. That such an endorsement is impossible is established not by the officials who expected to put it through, but to the good sense of the delegates who were there to see that it was put down.

ATTITUDE OF THE I. W. W.

Knowing as we do that while the W. F. of M. convention has been resulting to hold a conference in Chicago with the United Brewery Workers, the brewers' officials themselves have been dickering with Gompers to get back into the A. F. of L., and knowing that so far as the miners of Illinois have been interested in Industrial Unionism that result has been accomplished by and from the office of the I. W. W., 310 Bush Temple, and knowing further that the I. W. W. local unions of miners in Illinois cannot be seduced, cajoled or bulldozed from their allegiance to the I. W. W. and industrial unionism, we are entirely at a loss to understand how the promoters of "unity" and a "new organization" expect to accomplish anything with such a conference, even assuming the practicability of getting together the various elements included in the "call." Aside from that feature, however, the proposal is as ludicrous as it is insolent, so far as the I. W. W. is concerned. The regular third annual convention of this organization has been called to meet at Chicago, September 16. There is no more doubt as to whether that convention will assemble on the day set, according to the call first published three weeks ago, than there is about the operation of gravitation. The probabilities are that the convention, with no

president to hear from and no McMillen to find things in the constitution that are not there, and no departmental rottenness to uncover will transact all of its business in two weeks, adjourning before the date set for the "unity" conference. But we deny the right of the majority in the W. F. of M. convention to dictate to the I. W. W. what should be its attitude toward a scheme promoted by those whose sincerity we have good reason to doubt and whose real desire for working class unity on the line of revolutionary unionism is open to suspicion. And this we say in the confident belief that Wm. D. Haywood, if given his liberty so that he could attend, will not be found among the seven delegates—unless it be to renege on his duty and to prove his mental activity and fidelity to the cause he espoused in January, 1905, and again in June of that year.

But who ever transpires in the next three months, certain it is that the W. F. of M. will not be driven by any action of the Federation majority from the straight and uncompromising course it has followed since the convention of 1906. We shall refuse to disband on the order of any body of men outside those of the I. W. W., and we shall fight to the limit of our strength and resources all attempts made to disrupt us. Not only so, but we shall continue to organize the working class, as far as we are able, the standard of Industrial Unionism, just as we shall continue to oppose the insidious, ignorant misleaders and fakery in the labor movement.

The Miners' Magazine, issue of June 27th, page 10, has an acknowledgment of \$720.45, for the defense fund, received from Wm. E. Trautmann through Marion Moor, member of the W. F. of M. executive board. On page 11 of the same issue appears a list of contributions "from local unions, I. W. W., and individuals in various parts of the country." Singularly enough, the aggregated contributions in the list make a sum exactly the same as the amount Secretary Trautmann sent, \$720.45. But the heading to this list reads: "From I. W. W. Headquarters." Looking it over we find that all identical contributions in the list forwarded from this office with the draft for \$720.45. Every contribution in that list passed through this office, but Kirwan, or O'Neill, or both, regardless of an objection, blundered in accounting \$1,440.90, blundering try to divert credit to their late (now defunct) associates on Madison street. But what's the use—we're getting on fine!

During the recent lumber workers' strike in Humboldt county, California, conducted by the A. F. of L., the Industrial Workers of the World kept up a constant agitation, holding from May 1 to June 3 exactly thirty-four agitation meetings in our hall and on the street corners, at several of which over 500 workers were assembled. Pamphlets to the total of \$27.60 in that period, and a number of subs were obtained for the Industrial Union Bulletin. A large increase of membership resulted for Local 330, I. W. W., in all 117 names being added to our rolls. Since the strike, 1,400 Bulletins, containing an account of the affair, have been distributed throughout the district.

That resolution introduced by Vincent St. John at the close of the convention was not only pertinent, apropos and, let it be admitted, finely sarcastic. It was to the effect that whenever the W. F. of M. violates the constitution, nine delegates shall have the authority to seize all the books, papers and property of the Federation, and hire thugs to protect them in holding the same, the nine delegates to be sole judges as to when the constitution has been violated. The resolution, of course, found its way into the minutes, and is being appreciated by those who recall the situation and the reprehensible work of the "nine" in last year's convention.

President Cornelius of the Street Car Men's Union of San Francisco, now on strike, stated that the letters with the picture of Pat Callahan, president of the Street Railway Co. and the world's stand-pat Callahan on them, and issued to protect them in holding the same, the nine delegates to be sole judges as to when the constitution has been violated. The resolution, of course, found its way into the minutes, and is being appreciated by those who recall the situation and the reprehensible work of the "nine" in last year's convention.

Whatever may be the wishes of the rank and file in the brewery workers' organization, it has been made clear that the officials do not take the revocation of their charter by Gompers very seriously, since they have appealed for reinstatement in the A. F. of L. and ask all A. F. of L. bodies to join them "in their protest against the revocation of their charter."

The general headquarters had a pleasant call last week from Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, indefatigable worker for Industrial Unionism in California. Mrs. Johnson came to Chicago from Boise, Idaho, and has for several weeks attended the trial and was able to give a vivid picture of the proceedings, with the local coloring.

A successful propaganda meeting, addressed by Wm. E. Trautmann, Oscar Neebe and A. S. Edwards, was held at Turner Hall, 53rd and Ashland Ave., Chicago, July 8. There was obtained the nucleus for a local union and more meetings will follow.

Now Let Us Get After the Railway Workers

In a short time, probably in two weeks, we shall begin the publication in this paper, and continue in weekly installments until completed, a series of articles on the present working conditions and exploitation of the railway workers of the country. These articles will be veritable eye-openers for the slaves of the transportation industry. They will have a special interest from the fact of being written by a practical and experienced railway worker, Wm. J. Pinkerton, who is well-known to members of the I. W. W. For a number of years the writer has been gathering from all reliable sources data and information on the present working conditions and exploitation of the railway workers of the country. These articles will be written in a manner to stir the railway workers to revolt and give the apologists for exploitation a disquieting time.

When the articles have been completed in the Bulletin the whole will be printed in book form. We urge the members of all local unions to take hold of this opportunity to increase the circulation of the paper among railway workers. Proper and sustained effort by active members of the I. W. W. will result in doubling the subscription list of the paper during the time the Pinkerton articles are running. Be sure and let your friends employed in the railway service know of this, and don't fail to get them to subscribe. The articles will be copyrighted by the writer, who is a poor man and has given a great deal of time to investigate and the preparation of his copy, which has been placed in the hands of the I. W. W. Don't let this opportunity to lift the subscription list and make Industrial Unionists slip by. Use it to start the transportation department.

Help the Propaganda

General headquarters has prepared for the most extensive campaign of education by means of literature in its history. There are all sorts of good things awaiting the active workers. In the first place, there has been printed a quarter of a million leaflets in English, on various phases of industrial unionism, of which we will get the attention of a wide-awake worker. Orders for these will be filled at \$1.50 per thousand and the express charges paid to any address. Then there are leaflets in the following languages: Italian, Swedish, French and German and also, at from \$3 to \$4 a thousand—stacked up high on the shelves and waiting distribution. A really fine propaganda work is the "Handbook of Industrial Unionism" which is being revised. It is "The Handbook" should not be overlooked. At \$3.50 for a hundred copies, there is nothing quite so good to enlist an inquiring worker. The constitution is printed in English, Italian, French and German and sold at \$1.00 a hundred. The "Analysis of Socialism" is a really fine work. It is "The Handbook" should not be overlooked. At \$3.50 for a hundred copies, there is nothing quite so good to enlist an inquiring worker. The constitution is printed in English, Italian, French and German and sold at \$1.00 a hundred. The "Analysis of Socialism" is a really fine work. It is "The Handbook" should not be overlooked. At \$3.50 for a hundred copies, there is nothing quite so good to enlist an inquiring worker.

To Whom It May Concern

Tacoma, Wash., June 25, 1907. Comrades and Fellow Workers: We went on strike here on March 14, 1907, for an increase in wages, and recognition of our Union. At first the Company told us, "The only way to get what you want is to get out of here." But the organization known as the Smeltermen's Union of Tacoma, Local 545, Industrial Workers of the World, must be dissolved and absolutely abandoned. As we are standing up for the Company, we are not going to quit until the blacklist is abolished, and our Union re-organized. As this fight for industrial freedom has put us on the bum financially, and believing that if we win this fight it will benefit all other bodies of organized labor, we feel justified in asking for financial assistance. Hoping you will give the matter your immediate attention, we remain,

Yours for Industrial Freedom, JAMES JENSEN, ROBERT G. BLICK, STRIKE COMMITTEE, LOCAL 545, I. W. W.

An Appeal for Aid

Fellow workers: Last April about 225 White Goods Makers, after a successful strike against the firm of Ratner Bros., located at 430 East 104th street, between 2nd and 1st Aves., New York, organized into the Clothing Workers' Industrial Union Local 59.

The firm, taken by surprise, submitted, but three weeks ago it was given out by Ratner Bros. that the factory would close down for two months. A couple of days later the firm notified about 60 of their help to come to work, and told them to cut loose from the organization and assist Ratner Bros. to break the Union.

Thereupon the branch took the matter up and, after careful consideration of the situation, a strike was declared for the preservation of the union. The strike was endorsed by both local bodies of the I. W. W., the General Committee of the Clothing Workers' Industrial Union District Council.

Industrial organization of the working class. I. W. W. men and women, will you help us to win this strike? For the Strike Committee, ROSIE KREMEN, SAM LEFKOWITZ, ANTHONY J. FRANCIS, 44 West 26th street, Treasurer of Strike Committee. This appeal should have appeared in last week's Bulletin, but was unintentionally overlooked.

Retracts His Charge

To Industrial Union Bulletin: In The Industrial Bulletin, dated April 6th, I made the accusation against J. T. Lewis and Tommy Livingston, charging them with receiving \$200 for signing their names as officials of the Miners' Union to a political campaign document. For the benefit of all parties concerned, I wish to state that I made that public charge against the two named persons on information gained at the "District Industrial Council" Convention; the statement was made on the floor of the convention in open debate. As I have no further evidence than that stated and rumor by individuals, and did not witness the transaction in any way, and further do not wish to do anyone a wrong, I respectfully request that you withdraw the retraction in the Industrial Union Bulletin at your earliest convenience.

HERBERT T. SHAW, Tonopah, Nev., June 9, 1907.

Paterson's Splendid Fighters

The following contributions were received for the relief fund of the striking Locomotive Workers, I. W. W., at Paterson, N. J., up to the week ending July 6.

- L. U. 152, Branch 4, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J., \$100.00
L. U. 152, Branch 1, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J., 100.00
District Council, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J., 100.00
L. U. Branch 2, All Workers, Paterson, N. J., 50.00
Paterson, N. J., 50.00
L. U. 152, Branch 3, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J., 25.00
Michael Durkin, 1.00
J. C. Butterworth, 1.00
L. U. 152, Branch 1, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J., 1.00
E. Jesselman, Newport, R. I., 1.00
L. U. 30, I. W. W., Newport News, Va., 5.00
District Council, I. W. W., Cleveland, O., 5.00
L. U. 234, W. F. of M. Victor, Colo., 10.00
L. U. 53, I. W. W., Cleveland, O., 1.00
Fritz Brausman, Pleasantville, N. J., 5.00
L. U. 152, Branch 2, All Workers, Paterson, N. J., 1.00
L. U. 152, I. W. W., Paterson, N. J., 1.00
L. U. 41, I. W. W., Buffalo, N. Y., 2.50
L. U. 11, W. F. of M., Gem, Idaho, 25.00
L. U. 155, I. W. W., Phoenix, Ariz., 5.00
L. U. 105, I. W. W., Anaconda, Mont., 25.00
L. U. 1, I. W. W., Schenectady, N. Y., 10.00
L. U. 32, United Brewery Workers, Scranton, Pa., 50.00
L. U. 157, I. W. W., New Bedford, Mass., 5.00
L. U. 228, W. F. of M., Bellevue, Ariz., 5.00
L. U. 258, I. W. W., Kibby, Nev., 25.00
L. U. 52, I. W. W., Chicago, Ill., 2.50
L. U. 236, I. W. W., Sacramento, Cal., 2.50
L. U. 262, I. W. W., Beatty, Nev., 50.00
Paul Cahill, Paterson, N. J., 1.00
Alex Piehietto, Paterson, N. J., 1.00
Otto Kettgen, Paterson, N. J., 50.00
\$535.00

The strike situation looks most favorable to the strikers. All workers in the blacksmith and hammer shop are out. Attempts of the American Locomotive Company to fill the places of strikers were futile. The rest of the plant is badly crippled. A number of conferences were held between the strikers and the Company. At the beginning of the trouble, the company would not speak to the committee representing the employees; now the company makes efforts to see the committee and writes letters to individual strikers wanting arbitration and no compromise.

Let every local of the I. W. W. contribute its share to help us in this fight. No matter how small a donation may be, many small donations make a large amount.

The District Council of Paterson, N. J., would not have appealed for outside help, if the strike in the American Locomotive shops was the only struggle in which the strikers were being fought in the Silk industry for the past fourteen weeks, namely against the Graef Hat Band Manufacturing Co. and the firm of Kantman Bros., broad silk manufacturers. The strikers in these two mills were and are supported by local efforts, besides a number of other strikers that were fought and won. The Graef Hat Band Company has an injunction out against Branch 1, L. U. 152, and the owners of the mill, and an additional outlay of money upon the membership in this city. So it will be seen that we need the support at this time of class-conscious workers all over the land.

The strikers in these two Silk mills, although they are on for more than three months, are not going to result in defeat. The Graef Hat Band Co. is praying for an injunction shop are afraid that they are "unable to get skilled mechanics" that their present employees (read strike breakers) could not find a Hotel or Lodging house to board them, that the firm would hire them in a hotel and provide them with board and lodging."

The local A. F. of L. central body appealed to the Executive Board of modern socialism, that an organizer be sent Paterson, to organize in opposition to the I. W. W. he came and left again but did not succeed in organizing anything.

The File Trust has a shop here employing 800 men, we have made attempts to organize them, and did get a nucleus of 25 men, 17 of whom were discharged

WORKING CLASS ECONOMICS

Conducted by James P. Thompson

Lesson X—Continued.

Q. Why, as a general rule, do articles of utility become commodities?
A. "Only because they are products of the labor of private individuals or groups of individuals who carry on their work independently of each other."
Q. The sum total of the labor of all these private individuals forms—what?
A. "The aggregate labor of society."
Q. Why does not the specific social character of each producer's labor show itself except in the act of exchange?
A. "Only by being exchanged, do not come into social contact with each other until they exchange their products."
Q. In other words, the labor of the individual asserts itself as a part of the labor of society only by means of exchange?
A. "Of the relations which the act of exchange establishes directly between the products, and indirectly, through them, between the producers."
Q. To the latter, therefore, the relations connecting the labor of one individual with that of the rest appear, not as a direct social relation between individuals at work, but as—what?
A. "As what they really are, material relations between persons and social relations between things."
Q. How is it that the products of labor acquire, as values, one uniform social status, distinct from their varied forms of existence as objects of utility?
A. "Only by being exchanged."
Q. When does this division of a product into a useful thing and a value become practically important?
A. "Only when exchange has acquired such an extension that useful articles are produced for the purpose of being exchanged, and their character as values has therefore to be taken into account before hand during production."
Q. From this moment the labor of the individual producer—what?
A. "Socially a twofold character."
Q. On the one hand what must it do in order to hold its place as part and parcel of the collective labor of all, as a branch of a social division of labor, that has sprung up spontaneously?
A. "It must, as a definite, useful kind of labor, satisfy a definite social want."
Q. On the other hand, how can it satisfy the manifold wants of the individual producer?
A. "Only in so far as the mutual exchangeability of all kinds of useful private labor is an established social fact, and therefore the private useful labor of each producer ranks on an equality with that of all others."
Q. The equalization of the most different kinds of labor can be the result only of—what?

a few days following the meeting. They found work elsewhere, but will stand by the I. W. W., and the work of organizing the File Workers will continue. The progress made in this city is due to the fact that the Shermanite disruptionist had no supporters there. Shurtleff came here and left again in a hurry. This is conclusive evidence that the I. W. W. has been successful elsewhere, had the work of the Sherman Detective Agency not carried on its work of treason.

RUDOLPH KATZ, Local Organizer.

Not a Delinquent

"Socialism is in its essence the class struggle on the one hand of the exploiters against the exploited in modern society, between the wage-workers and the bourgeois."
When William Loquist told me so, I thought that he gave birth to the new branch of socialism and I immediately gave him the credit for it. But the deluded soul modestly put aside the honor and informed me that the above was Frederick Engels' definition of socialism, in his book entitled "Anti-Dühring."

On reading his book, I am convinced that in his remarks, though he errs most grievously, to misconstrue Engels in that manner shows one of three things: First—that he is not capable of grasping the teachings of socialism. Second—that he is figuratively speaking, criminally negligent in studying the works of Engels; Third—if he does understand Engels, he is misinterpreting him purposely.

The book above referred to was written in 1878. It was translated into English, and to the best of my knowledge was published many years ago. It is now a new edition was printed in 1907. It is in page 36 the author says: "Modern socialism is in its essence the product of the existence on the one hand of the class antagonisms which are dominant in modern society, between the property-possessors and those who have no property and between the wage workers and the bourgeois; and, on the other, of the anarchy which is prevalent in modern production."

Evidently Mr. Loquist cited the above as well as he remembered it, as a definition of the term socialism. If that were the definition, then we would be enjoying it right now. I however fail to see it as a definition and Mr. Loquist could "put me wise" I would certainly remember him in my will. As much as I would like to agree with him, I find it impossible on account of the thousand and one reasons against him. Mr. Loquist's book he refers to as "Anti-Dühring" and he refers to it as "The translator says on page 18: 'That Hegel furnished the original philosophic impetus to both Marx and Engels is true beyond question, but the impetus once given, the course of the founders of modern socialism,' etc. Here we are told that Marx and Engels are the founders of modern socialism. If the above was taken literally, and what Mr. Loquist cites, as a definition what conclusions would we have to draw? Why, that Marx and Engels are the founders of the 'class antagonisms,' they are the founders of the

"Of an abstraction from their inequalities, or of reducing them to their common denominator, viz., expenditure of human labor-power or human labor in the abstract."
Q. How does the twofold social character of the labor of the individual appear to him, when reflected in his brain?
A. "Only under those forms which are imposed upon that labor in every-day practice by the exchange of products."
Q. In this way, the character that his own labor possesses of being socially useful takes the form of—what?
A. "Of the condition, that the product must be not only useful, but useful to others."

Q. And the social character that his particular labor has, of being the equal of all other particular kinds of labor, takes what form?
A. "That all the physically different articles that are the products of labor have one common quality, viz., that of having value."
Q. When we bring the products of our labor into relation with each other as values, is it because we see in these articles the material receptacles of homogeneous human labor?
A. "No, quite the contrary. Whenever, by an exchange, we equate as values our different products, by that very act we also equate, as human labor, the different kinds of labor expended upon them. We are not aware of this, nevertheless we do it."

Note: "When, therefore, Galiani says: 'Value is a relation between persons, he ought to have added: a relation between persons, as expressed as a relation between things.' "
"Value does not stalk about with a label describing what it is. It is value, rather, that converts every product into a social hierarchy. Later on, we try to decipher the hieroglyphic, to get behind the secret of our own social products; for to stamp an object of utility as a value is just as much a social product as language. The recent scientific discovery that the products of labor, so far as they are values, are but material expressions of the human labor spent in their production, marks, indeed, an epoch in the history of the development of the human race, viz., the production of the social character of labor appears to us to be an objective character of the products themselves. The fact that in the particular form of production with which we are dealing, the products of the form of commodities—the specific social character of private labor carried on independently consists in the equality of every kind of that labor, by virtue of its being human labor, which character, therefore, assumes in the product the form of value—this fact appears to the producers, notwithstanding the discovery above referred to, to be just as real and final as the fact that, after the discovery by science of the composition of gases of air, the atmosphere itself remained unaltered."
To be continued.

It is possible that the translator desires to force that impression on the reader's mind. Of course not. All he wanted to point out was that Marx and Engels observed or recognized the class antagonisms, that they recognized the wage-workers, and that they recognized the bourgeois, etc.

Now if you carefully you will cross the following passage on page 48: "The new facts, moreover, rendered necessary a new investigation of all preceding history and then it became evident that all history up to then had been a history of class struggles, etc."
Now if the class struggle is socialism, and as Engels says all history had been a history of class struggles, hence, according to Mr. Loquist socialism originated or dates back to the origin of history. But we are told that Engels was the founder of socialism. So we can come to no other conclusion when we consider the fact that a century ago, Engels was not yet born; that either history only dates back about a century or Engels founded socialism before he was born.

Great Scott, Mr. Loquist where are you taking us too?
It is now plainly visible to you that all Engels meant was that the simply recognized the class-struggle. So we will examine things from another point of view:

Did you ever stop to think why Engels says "modern" socialism? Why does he not say socialism and be done with it?
Because the term "modern" is used by him as a term to distinguish socialism that recognizes the class struggle under capitalism from the socialism, as advocated by Saint-Simon and others that did not recognize the class struggle. The socialism now advocated is termed modern or scientific, that formerly advocated is known as utopian or unscientific.

What Engels mentions on page 36 and Mr. Loquist attempts to call a definition, is not a definition at all, but merely an explanation that points out what modern socialists recognize and what socialism seeks to abolish.

Any man that ever studied socialism would find the book referred to easy and comprehensive. It is one that refers to a subject long out of date as the title shows.
I would advise the reader of this article to put the quotation from page 36 as follows: "Modern socialism is in its essence the product (or the recognition) of the existence, etc. And then we would see how simple it is. If we see how never intended as a definition and that it does not even attempt to repudiate a single utterance ever made by Frederick Engels."
HENRY JAGER, Chicago, Ill.

Notice of Expulsion
C. H. Duncan was expelled from Local No. 222, I. W. W., at our last meeting.
J. G. SCHAIBLE, Rec. Sec.
Spokane, Wash., July 2.

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

The Past, Present and Future of the Brewery Workers—Whither Are You Drifting?

Comrades and Fellow-Workers:—Once upon a time, long ago, the brewery workers were proud of the fact that they could be considered a part of the militant army of progressive and enlightened proletarians...

But the time when the turning point came has long since passed, a turning point that again foretells the parting of the ways. But only apparently, as the parting from the unblemished record of past years has already taken place.

A new leaf could be turned, if you brewery workers would be guided by the record of the past; your action would show whether a new chapter of fidelity to a principle could be engaged in the annals of the organization.

Brewery Workers, those who praise, who flatter you, those who tell you that great work has been accomplished by you in the struggles of the downtrodden against the soulless master class, and shut their eyes, and would have you close your own eyes against the shortcomings, the wrongs done and inconsistencies of, are your worst enemies; their pretended friendship is not prompted by a consideration of your welfare; far from it.

What does that all mean? That is the question asked by hundreds of true and tried brewery workers, by men whose loyalty to the working class movement could never be doubted. This answer is written by the special request of those who wonder and ponder, and do not know "whither we are drifting."

Just look at these two contrasting quotations! The display of "diplomatic" wisdom and foresight on the part of those who put you between the devil and the deep sea must certainly be a puzzle.

Who is to get your love now? Will the labor lieutenants of the American Federation of Labor—using Mark Hanna's own terms—again lure you into their mesh, or is the other scheme out and tried, hatched out in secret conclaves held in Denver in May, 1906? Is the second invitation only a screen to terfuge to cover up arrangements made behind the circle of ring masters?

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Political Action Must Not Be Discarded

I have read the many communications in our official journal ridiculing and belittling political action by the workers as a means of aiding their cause in their struggle against the employing class and confidently proclaiming the writers' conviction that the economic is the only worthy the workers' action, considering or use. It seems that our communist-anarchist members are taking on a new lease of life, are becoming particularly active and persistent and especially dogmatic in their utterances.

But through all their letters, articles and arguments decriing the use of the ballot by the proletariat there runs the thought or feeling that because the use of the ballot heretofore in sporadic, half-hearted, and feeble organized efforts at reform has failed to secure any substantial concessions for the workers; therefore, the ballot is a failure. Such a conclusion is at which a much larger number of workmen has arrived, that since strikes conducted on the A. F. of L. plan which, while one or more crafts or out striking, allows other crafts to remain in scabbing; therefore, all economic action by the workers is a necessary failure and the economic organization entirely useless.

This is the attitude of a large number of S. P. men. Sporadic and isolated reform movements inaugurated by reformers and labor leaders have done the workers no good, and trader unions organized in rival crafts and managed by pure and simple labor leaders and fakirs have benefited the working class as a whole but little if any. Therefore, nothing of real benefit to the workers can ever be hoped for or expected from either political or economic action, or from either the political or economic organization.

Such reasoning is defective. A valid and sound conclusion cannot be formed from invalid and unsound premises. We see the capitalist employer consistently employ against the workers both political and economic weapons. We see him use his political weapons, his police, his militia and his judiciary, against us, as in the Haywood case.

We see him use his economic weapons against us as in the case of the black-list and the lock-out. He, the capitalist, wise in his day and generation, will not discard any weapon that he can use to prop up and sustain his economic and political power and dominion over us and to put down promptly and effectively all our struggles to throw him off our backs and stand upon our own feet.

Why should we discard a weapon which we are expected to use in our hands? Is it contended that because the workers heretofore have used the ballot and inspired victory, that therefore, the ballot should be discarded entirely, and the workers should voluntarily disfranchise themselves?

I believe by any large number of the I. W. W. that our communist-anarchist best teachers will have any better success in their efforts to persuade the rank and file of the workers to give up entirely the political weapons of political action, than the advocates of political action have had in teaching the same rank and file how to use that weapon properly.

Every recurring election the candidates put on dress parade the political agencies he means to use, and he asks us to give him the sanction of our votes. And because we have voted his tickets in the past, it is argued that we are incapable of learning enough to distinguish between his interests on the political field and ours and refuse to endorse his ticket with our votes?

If it is possible, and we declare it is, for our class to see and understand its economic interests, why should we contend that our class can never learn to recognize its interests on the political battlefield?

In the warfare between capital and labor it is immaterial to us whether a friendly or an unfriendly judge occupies the bench; whether capitalists or workmen sit in the jury box? Is it immaterial to us whether the case in the court room is submitted to a jury of friends or foes for decision? Observe what anxiety was universally experienced and expressed by our people everywhere about the first use of a jury of capitalists being packed by the prosecution against Haywood? We wanted bona fide workmen on that jury, for our enemies feared our class, our enemies wanted capitalists and men not workmen on that jury that they might secure conviction.

Is not that great for us in the Haywood trial a larger lesson? Does it not help to teach us the necessity of political as well as economic solidarity?

To advocate discarding the ballot looks like cowardice to me, like running away and deserting a field in the face of the enemy, like fleeing before the proper discipline and discipline we could occupy to great advantage. I am for unity of the working class on both fields of action, the political and the economic.

JAS. H. ARNOLD. Louisville, Ky.

NEW BUTTON SUPPLY The general office has a new supply of buttons of fine quality at 33 cents each.

Industrially organized, the workers will not need to go hungry for jobs; they'll be job for every worker, and on conditions the workers themselves agree upon. The most important factor in production is the producer.

ROUMANIAN WORKERS' RESPONSE

On the request of General Secretary Trautmann, the following follows was addressed by Fellow Worker Jos. Wagner, of St. Louis, to the Roumanian Syndicalists' general commission at Bucharest, eliciting the reply with accompaniment, and which explains the interest in the I. W. W. among Roumanian workers:

To the General Commission of the Roumanian Syndicalists.—The wrong conception prevails among the organized workers of Europe that the A. F. of L. is an organization of the working class. The truth is that the A. F. of L. is no more a working class organization than the corporations of Roumania and Bulgaria, or the Russian army.

The American Federation of Labor and the national unions affiliated with it are instruments for oppressing the workers. They are not only controlled by the representative organs and ideas, but by the capitalists in person through the National Civic Federation, an institution founded and conducted by some of the most prominent representatives of the capitalist class, the American Federation of Labor and the American Rothschilds, is the president, Gompers the vice-president, of that institution, whose aim is to bring about the brotherhood (?) of capital and labor, and to fight Socialism.

The Civic Federation has a school of bourgeois economic training, and almost all (A. F. of L.) labor papers are educating the workers in conformity to that school. In line, the A. F. of L. is considered by the representative organs of the capitalist class as the greatest bulwark against Socialism.

The capitalists force the workers in A. F. of L. unions. In many instances they have established organizations based on the class struggle (the A. F. of L. unions in their declaration of principles say that the interests of capital and labor are identical), but having against the class struggle the aim of the capitalists and the so-called labor unions they could make but slow progress.

The metalliferous miners of the West had an organization recognized in 1895, the class struggle for nearly 15 years. The history of that organization is an incessant struggle with the capitalist class on the one hand and the A. F. of L. on the other.

Unions based on the class struggle were formed in the East, but after a bitter struggle they were either totally or partly destroyed. The spirit of the class conscious workers cannot, however, be crushed. In January, 1905, a group of Socialists and unionists, headed by the most prominent members of the Western Miners, gathered in a conference and called the workers of this land to an economic organization in the interest of the working class.

The convention was held that same year, and it gave birth to an economic organization. It recognizes the class struggle and says: "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 toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their own labor.

The organization is along industrial, not trade, lines. The reasons for this are set forth in the enclosed article intended for publication in your official organ.

The nature of the organization is the Industrial Workers of the World. In less than two years tens of thousands of class conscious workmen gathered under its banner. It conducted some of the most remarkable strikes ever experienced in this country, which shows the timeliness of an organization of this kind.

At its first convention it was decided that the I. W. W. exist in all countries in relation with economic organizations based on the class struggle in foreign lands. Owing, however, to the imperfection of the organization, nothing was done in that direction during its first year of existence.

At the second convention, held in September, 1906, the organization was perfected, and now, I got instructions from the general secretary to write you in behalf of the I. W. W. with a view of establishing international relations with the economic organizations of Roumania.

The need of such relations is, on the one hand, the manifestation of our international solidarity, and on the other hand, to enable us to bring before the workers of Roumania, Transylvania, etc., the conditions in America and the respective relations of the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. to the International labor movement.

In this way the workers intending to emigrate to America will know where they rightly belong and will not be confronted with exorbitant initiation fees for the privilege of belonging or remaining part of the labor movement, and even after they get inside of the wall to be serving the master class.

The Industrial Workers of the World accepts anyone presenting a membership card from any labor organization in any other country without any initiation fee. The A. F. of L. is fighting against Chinese, Japanese and Southern European races calling them "undesirable" class of immigrants; and is agitating for laws to bar them from America.

The I. W. W. extends a fraternal hand to every worker, no matter what his religion, fatherland, or trade.

The A. F. of L. does not recognize the class struggle, therefore it cannot take part in the International Socialist Congress. The I. W. W. working class organization and as such will be represented at this Congress in Stuttgart.

Hoping that you will act on this proposition, remain yours for industrial freedom. JOS. WAGNER.

Fellow-Worker Wagner:—The proposition coming from your organization was received by the "General Commission" with great pleasure. Your intention to organize the couple of millions of Roumanian-speaking workmen filled us with joy.

There can be no doubt that official connections between the organized workers of the two worlds would not only bring us mutual advantages, but it would at the same time be a well merited lesson to the job monopolizers of the land of exorbitant initiation taxes; of the land of the most unqualified corporate business (pure and simple), as that indulged in by the employers and "labor lieutenants" in the New World.

We have long ago ridiculed the "yellow peril," and how often did the European working class not ridicule that speculative legend! The organized agrarian workmen of Hungary made fun of their masters' (the landlord's) threat, that they are going to import 15,000 Chinese colic hands to replace the native workmen. And this they intended to do for the very "patriotic" reason that the collective agrarian contract forced upon the masters by the farm laborers' syndicates were reducing their fabulous "patriotic" profits.

At the present time we have to fight against the cry of "Socialist peril," invented by the imagination of our liberals, who inaugurated a struggle against our class with the most contemptible and cowardly of weapons.

Just at present we are not in very excellent conditions as to our numerical strength or as to our finances. Taking, however, in consideration on the one hand the relatively short time since we organized our first local union (about two years ago) and on the other hand the innumerable obstacles put by the corporations, the fifty central and regional active syndicates are ample proof of activity and a guarantee of a strong syndicalist movement in the near future.

The membership of these fifty syndicates is not over four thousand. It is safe to say, however, that if the recent crisis and militancy of our class would not have intimidated so many of our so-called "foreigners" our number would be about double that given in this letter.

As for the number of our paid organizers we are far behind your organization. Our last convention elected but a single secretary and even this one cannot be kept permanently at his duty. This is a shortcoming and is partly due to our "Latin race," which is willing to get as much as possible without giving anything in return.

This is in short our situation. We submit it to our American fellow-workers although not asked to give a report. Send us a clear and precise report setting forth the conditions of your affiliation and our reciprocal duties, so that we may be able to compare it to our Hungarian comrades and to publish it in our official organ. With Socialist greetings, AL. CONSTANTINESCU, Secretary of the General Commission of the Roumanian Syndicates.

Women Attempt to Get Confession from Moyer

Boise, Idaho, July 6.—The following story is going the rounds here: Having failed to corroborate the stories of assassination told by Orchard chief witness against W. D. Haywood, accused of complicity in the killing of ex-Governor Steiengren, the prosecution is at present in a most perplexed state. It has hoped to get Moyer to turn State's evidence.

But the plans of the prosecution seem to have failed utterly in this last scheme. To get Moyer to turn against his old friend, his wife was taken up by one Mrs. Calvin Cobb, the recognized social leader of Boise, and the wife of the chancellor of republican politics in the state. Mrs. Cobb now refers to Mrs. Moyer as "My Dear Mrs. Moyer," while the wives of the other members of the Western Federation of Miners are practically scorned by Mrs. Cobb, who has spoken of them as "very common persons."

No one could explain Mrs. Cobb's sudden friendship and interest in Mrs. Moyer until to-day, when it was learned she had been trying to persuade Mrs. Moyer to get her husband to testify for the state, telling her that once he does this he will be set at liberty.

Calvin Cobb represents the prosecution more than Gov. Gooding, for he is the proprietor of the largest daily newspaper in the state, has constantly been demanding the conviction of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and was the man responsible for the condemnation of the men by President Roosevelt as "undesirable citizens."

Mrs. Moyer soon learned that the social attention, she received was for the purpose of helping the state's case. When it became evident from the opinions of disinterested correspondents that the state's corroboration of Orchard was weak and indefinite, the feminine charge upon Mrs. Moyer began. So well had it progressed apparently that the prosecuting attorneys were told this week that the female brigade had won Mrs. Moyer to the point of promising to persuade her husband to testify for the state. So exultant was the prosecution, especially the women, that they boasted of the capitulation of Moyer before he heard of the scheme to get him to desert his comrades.

They anticipated, and the gossip of the women's exclusive club became general news, which everybody seemed to know. The fact is that Mrs. Cobb and the sisterhood did induce Mrs. Moyer to suggest to her husband that if he would testify for the prosecution he would be immediately released. Moyer and the lawyers for the defense simply laughed at the story. W. R. P.

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

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 of express charges paid in advance.

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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," 5c "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," by Dr. De Loon, 5c "Address on I. W. W. Preamble," by Dr. De Loon, 5c Sent to any address, prepaid, for 25c

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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.

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The average capitalist who has taken cognizance of the I. W. W. sees in it nothing "identical" with his "interests;" that fact ought to start workmen to thinking. The capitalist scheme of producing things depends upon low wages and high profits.

The relationship between the worker and the capitalist is the relationship of master and slave.

