

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 21.

CHICAGO, JULY 20, 1907.

50c. a Year.

Testifies in his Own Behalf Haywood on the Witness Stand Undergoes Searching Examination—Cross Questioning by State's Attorneys Fails to Shake His Testimony.

(Special Correspondence to The Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, July 11.—Today's proceedings in the Haywood trial were consumed with the cross-examination of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Federation, who was on the stand yesterday, and the direct testimony of the defendant, William D. Haywood, himself.

Haywood's direct examination was begun in the afternoon, and was continued until adjournment time. He went briefly over his early life, and then more fully into his career since becoming an officer of the Federation. He was born in Salt Lake City in 1869, being now thirty-eight years of age. His father was a miner and for several years young Haywood followed that work, becoming when a mere boy. In 1889 he married his present wife, and in 1895 came to Idaho, where he worked in the mines for seven years in one place. On August 10, 1896, he joined the Western Federation as a charter member of an Idaho local. He was in Idaho during Steunenberg's first term as governor, but never knew or even saw the man.

"For a long time he worked in the Blaine mine, owned by the Trade Dollar Co., whose manager was Joseph Hutchinson. Hutchinson was attorney general during Steunenberg's first term, and an article written by him against Steunenberg's conduct in the Coeur d'Alene troubles of '99, was the strongest denunciation of the ex-governor that Haywood ever read.

In addition to those set forth in its preamble, Haywood stated, the objects of the Western Federation were organizing the workers industrially and uniting them politically." He said the Federation's investigation of the '99 troubles had never been published. He regarded Steunenberg like other politicians, thinking him aimed entirely by capitalist interests.

He enumerated the beneficial legislation secured by the Federation, and especially its hard won victory in the eight-hour struggle. Orchard never alluded to Haywood, the latter said, about the Victor explosion.

Haywood said that the flag poster which has pained the prosecution so greatly, was designed and written by him. When Moyer was arrested for issuing the poster, Haywood heard that a Telluride sheriff was coming to Denver with a warrant for him also on the same charge. Thereupon Haywood forestalled his arrest and transportation from Denver by the militia, by procuring a civil arrest in Denver upon his own initiative. This is the only time he ever was arrested up to his midnight seizure by Bulkeley Wells.

Just before adjournment Haywood described the permits and cards made out by the Mine Owners' Association, to those workmen who were willing to sacrifice their manhood and stand in with the bosses.

Throughout Haywood's testimony the Associated Press was correspondents loaded in their chairs, neglecting to take down the important evidence which was being submitted. The press dispatches to-night contained a bare minimum of Haywood's testimony.

Moyer's cross-examination took up the entire early part of the day. As usual Haywood's cross-examination, stiff though he tried to make it, was absolutely unavailing in its attempts to shake the witness' story.

The preamble of the W. F. M. was identified and read. Borah inquired into the powers and duties of the Federation's officers, and the financial methods of the organization. Moyer showed that Haywood had charge of all the funds, and no money could be paid out except on the order of both himself and Haywood.

Borah wanted to know where the power of the organization lay between conventions. Moyer said that the power was vested in an executive board of seven, the president, and the secretary-treasurer. Since 1899 he has been either a direct or ex-officio member of the board.

During the '99 Coeur d'Alene troubles Moyer was living in Deadwood, S. D. At the Salt Lake convention that same year he learned from delegates from the district of the troubles there Jack Simpkins was one of the delegates, and told Moyer of the outrages inflicted upon himself and the other miners in the Idaho bull-pen.

Boise in command of Bulkeley Wells. Going back to the Victor riot after the independence explosion, Darrow brought out the fact that Haywood, although he was in Denver at the time, was indicted for inciting the riot. District Attorney C. C. Hamlin, who had been secretary of the Mine Owners' Association before his election, and who was making an incendiary speech when Sterling, the mine owners' tool, fired the shot which caused the riot, nerved the case.

Borah then began his cross-examination, taking up the Coeur d'Alene troubles. Haywood answered in the affirmative Borah's question whether the W. F. M. didn't regard Steunenberg as an enemy to organized labor. Borah then asked if Steunenberg had not been regarded rather as a friend before the '99 troubles.

Haywood answered, Well, at one time he was an honorary member of a local of the Federation. Borah's question to the defendant on the attitude of the Miners' Magazine towards Steunenberg. Haywood answered that the magazine quite naturally reflected the views of the Federation and its officers. Some of the instances were in the matter of the "bull-pen," the permit system, the frightful indignities inflicted upon the members of the Federation by the militia, and the frequent assaults by the latter upon the miners' wives. Nevertheless, Haywood said, he had no special feeling against Steunenberg any more than against half a hundred other officials who were maltreating the miners.

"I regard Steunenberg in no different light than I do you, Senator, or Senator Sinclair, who represent the capitalist class," said Haywood to Borah. Borah's consequent pip-pip remark caused a loud ripple of laughter in the court room.

Richardson insisted that specific articles in the magazine should be shown showing wherein Haywood had attacked the ex-governor. Borah thereupon presented an article appearing in the magazine at the time Steunenberg's term expired, with the caption, "The Passing of Steunenberg." Haywood insisted that Steunenberg's own attorney-general, Hutchinson, wrote much stronger articles against him than that. Borah persisted in his questions about this article, whereupon Haywood stated that the article embodied his official views then and now concerning Steunenberg, not his personal view.

Borah read the notices issued by the W. F. M. requesting miners to join the union during the Cripple Creek strike. Haywood had flayed the mine owners' permits, and Borah thought he was going to score by suggesting that the Federation's requests on miners to join the union were themselves in the nature of a "permit system." Haywood retorted that the Federation was entirely different from the old-line trade unions, as it did not practice the closed shop.

He emphasized the fact that anybody might secure work, and that the Federation never attempted to dictate to the bosses whom they should hire. This answer completely took the wind out of Borah's sails.

The plot against Steunenberg was discussed by the Federation's first news he had of the event. The papers reported that among the effects of "Thomas Hogan," arrested at Caldwell for the crime, was found a union card of the W. F. M. Much speculation arose at headquarters as to who "Thomas Hogan" was, and it conjectured that it might be Orchard, as he had frequently used that name.

Haywood was questioned as to the conspiracy in the Federal of attorneys to defend Orchard on his arrest. Haywood and Moyer consulted Attorney Murphy, general counsel for the Federation, and he advised them to go slow. Finally Fred Miller, of Spokane, was engaged.

"What was the first you knew of any intention to arrest you in connection with the Steunenberg murder?" asked Darrow. With ringing voice came back the answer: "When I was arrested."

Haywood then went into the story of his midnight arrest. His story agreeing at every point with that of Moyer told two days previously, he recounted the seizure, the denial by his captors of the right to summon counsel, and his trip on a special train through two states to

Discussing the capitalist corruptionists who appeared before Colorado legislative committees to work against laws in favor of the miners, Haywood unhesitatingly named Gov. Peabody, Justices Gabbert and Goddard, Senator Hearn, and J. D. Rockefeller, as among the conspirators.

Haywood's testimony concluded the day. Firmly and brilliantly he stood the cross-examination to which Borah subjected him. Borah's frequent attempts at entanglement during the examination were firmly but politely resented, and the prosecutor's attempted placing of injurious words in the witness' mouth was foiled time after time.

Wade R. Parks.

Detectives Started Trouble

Defence Scores Heavily in Cross Examination of Former Sheriff of Telluride

(Special Report to The Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, July 16, 1907.—With Haywood as last witness, defence re-acted last Saturday. Haywood and Moyer both testified, doing themselves great credit and vindicating the Federation. As announced previously to commencement of defence testimony, prosecution is making good its threats to charge defendants with perjury. Doctor Magee, of Wallace, Idaho, and Allen Rich, of Boise, Idaho, have been arrested. Richardson's cross examination of Sabin produced sensational rehearsal of Gilpin county troubles. Proved detectives started troubles there concerning wages and everything else. Prosecution is attempting introduction of new matter disguised as rebuttal.

Sheriff Roulan of Telluride was introduced to show turbulence existing before martial law was declared. Thereby upstaging Judge Stephens, Moyer and others. Richardson scored heavily through his cross-examination, wherein Roulan admitted membership in Citizens' Alliance and Mine Owners' Association. He admitted citizens deported numerous property owners together with union men before troops arrived. Admitted he appointed as deputy mine owners guards men imported from Wyoming by them. Admitted Bob Meldrum and another, Tom Horn, were deputies several months without being paid by county, not denying they were paid by mine owners.

Mrs. Moyer issues statement denying "speaking acquaintance with or acquaintance by sight of Mrs. Calvin Colby."

WADE R. PARKS.

The industrial union of the capitalist class can whip any union except the industrial union of the working class.

Old-time trade unions are not suited to new-time industrial conditions.

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. P. HAGGERTY, Assistant Secy.-Treas. Industrial Workers of the World.

Chicago, Ill., June 20, 1907.

That Fake Convention Thrilling Story of the First, Last and Only Convention of the Rump Faction, Beginning and Going Through to the End

(Special Report to the Daily People, New York.)

Chicago, July 5.—The first annual convention of Wm. J. F. Hannemann and "your President" Chas. O. Sherman of the expelled reactionary ring of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been "called" and "held"; and great was the "holding" thereof.

In the 3rd inst. early in the morning, after months of suspended activity, the telephone bell at "148 West Madison" suddenly goes off, severely startling Wm. J. F. Hannemann, Hannemann of New York, and "his President," Charles O. Sherman. They rush head over heels to the phone. Sherman stumbles in his haste. Hannemann wins the joyous race. He takes down the receiver.

Hannemann—Hallo-o-o— Along the wires comes a rich masculine voice from the other end—H'lo, who is this?

H.—Hannemann, Hannemann of New York.

The Voice—Yes? Is it the Industrial Workers' Headquarters?

H.—Yes, Yes, Yes!

The Voice—Well, say, you people are going to have a convention tomorrow?

H.—Yes, Yes, Yes!

The Voice—When will it be held?

H.—Well—hm—Ye-as—Who is this talking?

The Voice—The City Press. We wish to give you people public notice, all we care of. Where is your convention to be held?

H.—Well—hm—er—You see, tomorrow being a national holiday—hm—we will meet—er—only to adjourn, and to—er—meet again Friday.

The Voice—Oh, yes, to meet again Friday, eh? Well, when you meet Friday, where are you going?

H.—Well, hm, er, you see Friday—when—we convene, er—it will be in executive session. Nothing will be given to the public.

The Voice—Oh, nothing will be given out, eh?

H.—Oh, yes, oh, yes—there will be lots given out to the public—later on, when we meet again.

The Voice—Oh, well then, (impatiently) when you DO meet, IN WHAT HALL WILL YOU MEET? You see, it's our use to us to mention the convention if we can't tell where it is.

H.—Well, hm, er—(desperately) Hold the line a minute! (Serious consultation between Wm. J. F. Hannemann and "his President" Charles O. Sherman. Then.)

H.—Hallo-o-o

The Voice—Well? Hello!

H.—WHO IS THIS TALKING?

The Voice—This is the City Press, Mr. Jones of the City Press.

H.—Oh, er hm. Well, Mr. Jones, you see, owing to the peculiar position we are in, the er, peculiar position, we cannot give you the name of the hall now—we don't know just now.

The Voice—Oh, you don't know, don't you?

H.—No, er, but if you will let us know—

The Voice—Very well! Have many delegates arrived?

H.—Hm, er, yes—Well, no, not yet. —Well, er, hm, yes, not yet, but LOTS of them are on the way.

The Voice—On the way, eh?

H.—Yes, yes, yes, indeed!

The Voice—Ha, ha, ha, Ha, Ha—You are a good one!

Tableau at 148 West Madison St. Wm. J. F. Hannemann and "his President" Charles O. Sherman stare at each other for five solid hours; and the morning and the evening were the first day.

On the Fourth of July quiet reigned at 148 West Madison. The "convention" was being held; and the morning and the evening were the second day.

On the 5th of July, enter Wm. J. F. Hannemann to "his" office at 148 West Madison at 8:30 a. m. He hangs his hat on the peg and stares at the wall.

Enter "his President," Charles O. Sherman at 9. Keeps his hat on and stares at "your Secretary" Wm. J. F. Hannemann, Hannemann of New York.

Hannemann—Hallo-o-o. Sherman—Hallo-o-o.

Second Voice at the other end (this time a feminine voice)—Hallo—is this the Headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World?

S.—Yes, oh, yes.

2d Voice—Is Mr. Hannemann there?

S.—Yes, hold the line a minute. (Ominous silence. Finally.) Hannemann—Hello?

2d Voice—Oh-h—H'lo,—is this Mr. Hannemann?

H.—Yes, yes, ma'am, this is Mr. Hannemann.

2d Voice (emphatically)—Mister Hannemann, did you have a convention yesterday?

H.—Well, Well—yes! Who is this?

2d Voice—This is Lillian Rosenzweig of Butte, Montana.

H.—Well! What! Who! Where!

2d Voice—LILLIAN ROSENZWEIG delegate of the Telephone Operatives' Union of Butte, Montana.

H.—Mercy!—Well, yes. (In a tremendous voice, as if he were gathering his strength.) Who is it, did I hear right?

2d Voice—Yes indeed, it is Lillian Rosenzweig.

H.—Lillian Rosenzweig! Well— I will—

2d Voice (irritably)—now listen, MISTER Hannemann. DID YOU HAVE YOUR CONVENTION YESTERDAY?

H.—Well—hm—er—yeas, we met, and adjourned.

2d Voice—Met and adjourned! H.—Yes, we will meet again today.

2d Voice—Oh-h-h—Now, listen, MISTER Hannemann. Where will you meet? (In an injured tone.) I went all over and looked for you yesterday, and could find you nowhere.

H.—What! We were in the office all day! You must have gone to East Madison!—Did you go to WEST MADISON?

2d Voice—Well, where will you meet today?

H.—Come to the office, come to 148 WEST Madison.

2d Voice (rather curiously)—Well can't you tell me what hall to go to?

H.—The hall—(pleading)—Ah, come here, come to the office first. Then we will go to the hall together.

2d Voice—(In an injured tone again) Well, you see, MISTER Hannemann, I went all over looking for your hall yesterday, and in this terrible rain today, I don't want to risk coming to the office and finding you gone; so give me THE NAME OF THE HALL.

H.—Did you see, I'm a bit of a nervous person. Yes, certainly; indeed I did, all day.

H.—(Very coaxingly) Ah, come here, come to the office first, I assure you you won't have far to go to the hall.

2d Voice (a little haughtily)—Ah, very well then, I will. Good-bye.

H.—Good-bye. Be sure to come to the office.

2d Voice—Very well. Good-bye—Oh, hello, hello!

H.—Well?

2d Voice—er, have many delegates here?

H.—Yes, er, hm—many. NO (perfectly crestfallen). No, no delegates have arrived yet—but be sure to come to the office.

2d Voice—Very well. Good-bye.

H.—Good-bye. (Hangs up the receiver.)

I. to Sherman—I will be—

Sherman, (to Hannemann)—I will be—

Wm. J. F. Hannemann, Hannemann of New York, and "his President" Charles O. Sherman, stare at each other for exactly 8 minutes and 3 seconds.

Suddenly a third ring at the telephone. Hannemann, (to Sherman)—I will answer!

Hannemann (to Sherman)—You answer!

S.—It's your duty as "our Secretary" to answer!

Desperate ring at the phone. S.—Answer. Your office depends upon your obedience.

Hannemann (at the phone)—Hallo-o-o!

A Third Voice at the other end also feminine—Hallo! Is that you Hannemann?

H.—Yes, who is it?

3rd Voice—Julia Mechanic.

H. (relieved)—Julia Mechanic! (In a would-be jolly tone) How are you, Julia?

3rd Voice—Oh, very well. How are you—Say, Hannemann, say—where is your convention to be held today? I want to attend it, I am going to be at your convention ALL DAY TODAY. Where is it to be held?

(Hannemann, Hannemann of New York, in the meantime has choked for breath, and found it again, and in desperation kicked over the waste basket, even the which is empty.)

H.—Well, er, hm—now see here, Julia, there will be no convention!

3rd Voice—NO CONVENTION!!! WHY, HANNEMANN—WHAT IS THE WORLD—NO-O-O CONVENTION!!! Why? O, tell me why? Why in the world?!!?

H.—Well—hm—NO DELEGATES HAVE COME!

Tableau! Hannemann hangs up the receiver.

Hannemann (to Sherman)—I will be—

Sherman (to Hannemann)—I will be—

Consternation reigns in the office at 148 West Madison St.; and the morning and the evening were the third day.

But the best of it all is that the First Voice was A. S. Edwards, Editor of the Industrial Union Bulletin; the Second Voice was Mrs. Olive M. Johnson; and the Third Voice was Mrs. Oscar Neebe, wife of the vindicated comrade of the Chicago martyrs of 1887.

THE Industrial Union Bulletin

Published Weekly at 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Yearly Subscription - 30 Cents Six Months - 18 Cents In Advance (per 100)



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

Chicago, July 20, 1907.

ST. JOHN ELECTED

The result of the vote for delegate to the Stuttgart Congress is practically decided, although a few locals may yet send in reports. It shows Vincent St. John has been elected by an overwhelming vote. The vote given each nominee will be printed in The Bulletin next week. In the meantime members of the I. W. W. will receive with unalloyed pleasure the announcement that Fellow Worker St. John will leave Goldfield, Nevada, Sunday, July 21, for New York, breaking en route at the principal industrial points for the arrangements for public meetings to be addressed by him...

ACQUITTAL for HAYWOOD

When the next number of The Bulletin goes to press it is altogether probable that the case of Wm. D. Haywood will be in the hands of the jury, by then to be secured on the afternoon of the trial by the prosecution. The character of that evidence is known to every man who has followed the case during the many weeks the trial has run. There is nothing in the record connecting Haywood with the more than a score crimes alleged by Orchard that have been committed with the knowledge of the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. As to the specific crime with which Haywood is charged, the murder of Gov. Steunenberg, the State has failed utterly to show Haywood's connection. As a consequence the prosecution, from the time the defense began its exposure of the mine owners' con- spiracy and the role of the anarchists of wealth, has been in a condition bordering on desperation. Gooding, the cock-sure tool of corporate vandals, who had Haywood condemned more than a year ago, together with all the con- spiracy and political office-holders who have chuckled at the prospect of getting a working-class champion to the gallows, is discredited and can never recover from the obloquy he has brought upon himself. The state's failure to put the criminal- detective, McParland, on the witness stand is an admission of weakness and contradicts all the boastful claims made by that individual in the state's behalf. Assuming that the twelve men on the jury are honest, free to decide the great issue on the facts and the evidence, and resolved that justice shall be done (though the mine owners and their political tools desire a different result, the conviction of Haywood is impossible and an acquittal will be their finding.

JOURNALISM of the GUTTER

Events have compelled us, much to our regret, to make occasional references to the methods pursued by some of the papers claiming to be mouth- pieces of the Socialist party in any reference by them to the Industrial Workers of the World. This organization has for nearly a year past been con- fronted with a fight against a gang of fakers who sought to fatten upon the defeat it in its work for the Industrial Commonwealth. To the everlasting credit of the organization it has succeeded in throwing off the incubus and freeing itself from the mislun influences that beset its path during the first year of its existence. Yet the very element which proved recalcitrant to working-class interests, and at one time threatened the existence of the I. W. W., has received the public recognition and "moral" support of nearly all the papers aforesaid. The last instance of this kind appeared in the "Chicago Daily Socialist" of July 10. That paper printed a faked report of the "second annual convention of the industrial workers of the world," which it said "has been held in Chicago," when, as a matter of fact, everybody who knows anything about the truth of the matter is well aware that the al- leged convention (of the disrupters and secret order faction) was a complete disappointment to its projectors and an utter failure. The convention which the fakers hoped would materialize was called for July 4th. Hanemann, al- leged secretary, on the day previous announced that no convention would be held on the 4th, "because it was a na-

tional holiday!" On the 5th no delegates had arrived—according to the same A. S.—and the truth of the matter is that outside of two, at the most three, individuals who came to collect money that was due them, no convention was held. It was a flat failure—as it de- served to be. It was in line with every- thing the pretenders have attempted since last year's convention. Notice some of the singularly unfor- tunate omissions in the Daily Socialist's report, and a blind man will at once see the faker all through it: No place is named where the "convention" met; no mention is made of a credentials com- mittee or the presentation of credentials by anybody; no claim is made that any local unions were represented, or that a single delegate from a local union was there; and yet the Chicago Socialist says "the convention has been held," and this it says on the 10th of July when the "convention" was called for the 4th! Not a word did that paper have about the "convention" on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th or 9th of July, but on the 10th it gave its editor's assurance that "the convention has been held!" Had there been a "convention" of the fakers at any time between the 4th and the 10th, the Chicago Socialist would have heralded the news excruciatingly well for the purpose, always wel- come to its editor, of knocking the organization which he knows is the Industrial Workers of the World—that is, the "Fraudman-De Leon faction," or the "De Leon-Fraudman faction," or the "S. L. P. faction," and so on with a reckless indifference to truth and a persistent determination to misrepresent. But any sort of tactics that a partisan thinks will serve the interest of his party and get the support of the masses of people are considered justifiable. Even the support of fakers in a Social- ist party paper against a Socialist or- ganization in the industrial field is re- garded as the correct thing in the eyes of a degenerate political Socialist work- ment. It is as well known to the work- ers as any fact can be that Vincent St. John is a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, that he is a member of it in general executive organi- zation and has absolutely no connection and nothing in common with the reactionary faction supported by the C. S. Yet on the same page where the "convention" is "reported," appears a personal sketch of Vincent St. John containing the statement that "he is a member of the Industrial Workers of the World," the obvious intention being to mislead the readers of the paper, by making it ap- pear that St. John was of the I. W. W. reported in the adjoining column. In the absence of any reason for be- lieving that it was merely an instance of slovenly newspaper work, this is what we call journalism of the gutter.

Fight Won Against Big Corporation

Paterson, N. J., July 11.—The strike of Locomotive Workers' L. U. 22, I. W. W. is won, all demands of the strikers having been acceded to. The strike last week cost the Pullman Co. \$100,000. The Locomotive Company tried all methods gener- ally resorted to by such powerful gen- erals to defeat the strikers, but failed. When the strike started on May 20, one Mr. Cook, general manager of the company and general manager of the company's two plants in this city, turned his back on the committee of strikers that came to see him and lay their griev- ances before him. After a few weeks of hostile activity, the strikers were sent to see the strikers. Then a com- mittee of the strikers was sent for to meet a delegation of the General Board of Managers of the company. The strikers were asked by the company to go back to work without a settlement, but refused. The central A. F. of L. body also offered to help settle the trouble, but were not wanted. The company was unable to secure strike breakers and the Rodgers Locomotive plant was so badly crippled that molders, machinists and boiler makers had to be laid off. This plant turns out eight giant loco- motives per week under normal condi- tions. The men are jubilant over their victory, and the I. W. W. is the talk of the town. It is expected that this victory will give the growth of the Industrial Workers of the World among metal and machinery workers in the United States. It is the beginning of the early spring gave to the growth of I. W. W. silk workers' organizations. R. KATZ.

White Goods Makers' Strike

The appeal for financial assistance from the 225 striking white goods mak- ers, members of Branch 12, Clothing Workers' Industrial Union, Local 50, against Ratner Bros., East 104, as pub- lished in last week's Bulletin, makes it clear that the strike is on for two weeks only. But in reality today starts the sixth week of the strike, and this notice should correct any and all misconcep- tions on the strike, which was called June 8th. All our financial support has with few exceptions so far been gotten from the sale of tickets for a picnic that was held last Saturday and contributions from progressive societies from the lower east side. Now that the appeal has at last reached the locals, branches and mem- bers of the I. W. W., and with this ad- ditional explanation we are confident that everybody will be up and doing. We do not care to dwell on the daily occurrences incidental to a big strike. We have to contend with tough, special and regular police, which brings the usual arrests, fines and prison sentences to both the strikers and sympathizers. But the strikers, with few exceptions all young girls, will not be downed. They are imbued with the I. W. W. spirit, and will fight for their rights to a finish. Everybody is doing his duty on the fighting line. Ammunition is needed in the shape of money. Do your share. Don't wait! The Strike Committee. A. J. FRANCIS, Secy. Send all donations to A. J. Francis, 44 West 26th St., New York.

Slavery in Rhode Island Don't Fail

Mapleville, R. I., July 4.—I arrived here Monday. In the afternoon a meeting of the strikers was held at which they voted unanimously to remain out and fight against the two-loom system to the bitter end. After the business meeting of strikers was over, we held a meeting in the open air outside of the hall. I addressed the strikers from an express wagon and, although they had been on their feet all day waiting for their pay and attending the meeting at the hall, not even having had time to get their supper, they gathered around the wagon and listened eagerly as I in- duced the strikers to the industrial unionism and the historic mis- sion of the working class was ex- plained to them, and at the close—by the light of "red fire" and lanterns—80 of them signed the application for a charter in the I. W. W. Then with three cheers for the Industrial Workers of the World the meeting ad- journed. The next day, Mr. Lloyd, the su- perintendent, after hearing the re- port of the committee, said he would like to meet all the weavers in a hall and have a talk with them. When this was reported to the weavers at their meeting in the grand stand at the hall park they voted to call a meeting for the same evening and invited Mr. Lloyd to address them. Of course Mr. Lloyd is a bourgeois, or thinks he is, which is worse, and so no common hall would do for him. He let them have the finest hall in town free of charge. He no doubt thought that if he came before them with a little "soft soap" and a large amount of "hot air" he might get them to go back to work, but he failed. He found himself up against a "bunch" who knew as much about wealth and how it is produced and distributed, as he did, and a—sight more. He came out of the hall looking like "30 cents," while the weavers again voted unanimously to sign the application for a charter. The name of the company is the Coronet Worsted Mills, with 500 employ- ees in the two mills here, 500. When the company asked the weavers to run two looms on fancy worsted they refused, and when the superintendent told them they must each run two looms for a week, all the 180 weavers employed here walked out and nearly all of the other workers in the mills followed them, and as a result the two mills are completely shut up. The solidarity and determination shown by workers in this strike is something grand. Their motto is "an injury to one is an injury to all." They know they are not fighting for themselves alone, but for all the workers in the textile industry. If the workers in the textile industry do not stand up for their rights, it will be forced upon them in other places. It is the thin end of a wedge, and the strikers know it and

are therefore determined to win, and it is up to the other workers of this country, especially in the textile in- dustry, to support them. This strike must not be lost. If the two-loom system is forced upon this industry it means that one weaver must do the work that two are doing now. The demand for weavers will be almost one-half, and many weavers will tramp the country looking in vain for work, while others slave their lives away working at a pace that kills. Joseph E. Fletcher, the owner of the mills here, is a typical member of the "worthless class." The \$100,000-000 left him by his father has been increased to 20 or 30 millions, and of what does this wealth consist? It is composed of two elements, matter and labor. Its value is the amount of labor embodied in it, it represents the expenditure of nerves, brains, tis- sues and muscles of an army of workers, the unpaid labor of count- less slaves. And yet Mr. Fletcher is not satisfied, he wants to squeeze still more labor out of his already overworked slaves, he wants them to work harder, twice as hard. It will kill them, it will take years off their lives, but that does not matter, it is the religion of capital; murder them, torture them, kill them by inches; capital must be increased. "Capital is dead labor, that, vampire-like, only lives by sucking living labor, and lives the more the more labor it sucks." The workers are getting tired of the religion of capital; murder them, establish them as a class, and get un- desirable citizens is increasing. They are joining the I. W. W., and just as the little corals by united effort cause great islands to rise from the depths of the ocean, so the workers, by uniting as a class, will cause the structure of a new society to rise within the old. They will build up an economic organization of their own, so powerful that it will rule the world, abolish capitalism and es- tablish the cooperative commonwealth, a world without a slave. The workers here are fighters and determined that if they ever go back into the mills here again they will go back industrially organized as a local of the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization which says "an injury to one is an injury to all," and "labor is entitled to all it produces." In joining the I. W. W. at this time they do not expect support from it. Only a few of the strikers have left their homes before the strike. The first man asked to run two- looms, however, was an I. W. W. man. The workers here have always been liberal in supporting strikes in other places. For instance, they have been seen by the several dollars each week to the I. W. W. strikers in Woonsocket. Mr. Fletcher has another mill at Central Village, and as I understand the I. W. W. has a local there. I may be wrong, but if so, let them let me know tomorrow and see what can be done. James P. Thompson.

Hamilton Joins Ananias Club

Portland, Ore.—Yeast is starting to ferment in the advent of M. Grant Hamilton, general organizer of the A. F. of L., notorious as a scab-herd- er and leaver of Goldfield fame, who silently blew into town to nurse into life the sick and despondent mem- bers of the striking miners. His pres- ence local 92 I. W. W. challenged him to debate, both in person and through the press. Secretary Smith and the writer called on McDonald of "Labor Press," and in the presence of Ham- iltion and Lester lights, asked him to publish the challenge. He refused, informing us that Hamilton would speak at an open meeting Friday night on the Goldfield labor trouble. Then he might consist of it. Hamil- ton tore the challenge up. The meeting was held at Trades Assembly hall, so we boys attended. It was an up-to-date show especially arranged for the occasion, the trap- ping as they hoped for us to fall in front of the speaker's stand was unfurled the American flag, behind which sat the chairman McKinziey with a broad grin. The show opened with a few remarks by the chair. The first stunt was by Price of the Free- press, who spoke on the tactics of a scab- label; followed by Fitzgerald of the Cigarmakers, who gave the prelude to Hamilton's address by closing his pure and simple speech with a reference to "the despicable I. W. W." The chairman then, with great so- lemnity introduced the great and fear- less champion of organized labor. He arose, straightened himself out, buck- led on to tear out the vitals of the I. W. W. and with F. M. This modern pin-head Samson began with bluster. He would not tolerate for an instant questions or interruptions; write them on paper, and if he saw fit, he would answer. It was the biggest at- tempt at bluff I had ever witnessed. Hamilton then gave in brief his story of the Western Labor Union, its socialist tendencies, with a roast of Ed Boyce, and the bitter denigra- tion of the I. W. W. He was singing hell wherever they got a foothold, and then calling on the A. F. of L. for assistance; which contributed to their support to the tune of hun- dreds of thousands of dollars, and all the time the workers of the World with might and main the only legitimate organization of labor, the A. F. of L. "The ingrates"—denouncing Hay- wood, Debs, De Leon and Hagerty, as disrupters, and of starting the "Wonder Workers of the World" to destroy the only bona fide labor or- ganization. "Surely you the Gods would destroy, they first make mad."

Don't Fail to Hear Him!

The Fearless and Incorruptible Labor Champion of the West

Vincent St. John

Delegate of the Industrial Workers of the World to the International Labor Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, will speak at

Turner Hall Park 53d and Ashland

Sunday, July 28, 4 p.m.

Admission 10 cents. Dancing at 8 p. m.

to destroy every vestige of these in- famous organizations, the I. W. W. and the W. F. M. But notwithstanding all his boast and bluster, Hamilton was in a quar- rel some several times, whether to give up in disgust or whether to breast the storm of disapproval he met with. At every other sentence he would follow, but cut it out, and threateningly walked down the aisle. The more threatening he became, the more he was applauded, till they had him nearly all in. This was the only way the audience had of expressing their disapproval of the insults ad- dressed this Hessian hurler at the work- ing class. And this he gave as reas- on for refusing to hear the other side and debate the question, this scoundrel who would up his address by appealing to his Americanism, spirit of fairness and, in the strong- est language he could command, to their religion and patriotism! How like Harry Orchard, which brought into relief once more, the truth uttered by Dr. Johnson. "Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel." Yours for Industrial Freedom. Geo. Speed.

WORKING CLASS ECONOMICS Conducted by James P. Thompson

Lesson X continued. Q. What, first of all, practically con- cerns producers when they make an exchange? A. "The question, How much of some other commodity they get for their own? In what proportion the products are ex- changeable?" Q. When these proportions have, by custom, attained a certain stability, do they appear to result from? A. "From the nature of the products, so that, for instance, one ton of iron and two ounces of gold appear as naturally to be of equal value as a pound of gold and a pound of iron, in spite of their dif- ferent physical and chemical qualities, appear to be of equal weight." Q. The character of having value, when once impressed upon products, ob- tains fixity only by reason of what? A. "Of their acting and reacting upon each other as quantities of value." Q. The quantities of value continually, independently of the will, foresight and action of the producers? A. "Yes." Q. To them, their own social action takes great form? A. "The form of the action of objects, which rule the producers instead of being ruled by them." Q. What is required before from ac- cumulated experience alone, the sci- entific conviction springs up that all the different kinds of private labor which are carried on independently of each other, and yet as spontaneously de- veloped branches of the social division of labor, are continually being reduced to the question of the proportions in which society requires them? A. "A fully developed production of commodities." Q. And why? A. "Because, in the midst of all the accidental and ever-fluctuating ex- change relations between the products the labor-ine socially necessary for their produc- tion forcibly asserts itself like an over- riding law of nature." Note: "The law of gravity thus as- serts itself when a house falls about our ears." Q. The determination of the mag- nitude of value by labor-time is therefore a secret hidden under what? A. "The apparent fluctuation in the relative value of commodities." Note: "Its discovery, while removing all appearance of mere accidentality from the determination of the mag- nitude of the values of products, yet in no way alters the mode in which that de- termination takes place." Q. Man's reflections on the forms of social life and consequently also his sci- entific analysis of those forms take what course? A. "A course directly opposite to that of their actual historical development." Q. How does he begin? A. "He begins, post festum, with the results of the process of development ready to hand before him." Note: "The characters that stamp products as commodities, and whose es- tablishment is a necessary preliminary to the circulation of commodities, have already the staidity of natural, self-in- terested forms of social life, before

man seeks to decipher, nor their histor- ical character, for in his eyes they are immutable, but their meaning." Q. Consequently, what was it that alone led to the determination of the magnitude of value? A. "It was the analysis of the prices of commodities." Q. And what was it that alone led to the establishment of their characters as values? A. "The common expression of all commodities in money." Note: "It is, however, just this ulti- mate money for of the world of com- modities that actually conceals, instead of disclosing, the social character of private labor, and the social relations be- tween the individual producers. When I state that coats or boots stand in re- lation to linen, because it is the uni- versal incarnation of abstract human labor, the absurdity of the statement is self- evident. Nevertheless, when the prod- ucers of coats and boots compare those articles with linen, or what is the same thing, with gold or silver, as the uni- versal equivalents which express the re- lation between their own private labor and the collective labor of society in the same absurd form." "The categories of bourgeois economy consists of such like forms. They are forms of thought which, without social validity the conditions and relations of a definite, historically determined mode of production, viz., the production of commodities. The whole mystery of commodities, all the magic and sorcery that weads that makes the products of labor as long as they take the form of commodities, vanishes, therefore, so soon as we come to other forms of production." "Since Robinson Crusoe's experiences are a favorite theme with political econ- olists, let us take a look at him on his island." Q. Moderate though he be, yet some few wants he has to satisfy, and, unlike our capitalists, who express many wants, he has no slaves, and must therefore do what? A. "A little useful work of various sorts, such as making tools and fur- niture, taming goats, fishing and hunt- ing." Note: "Of his prayers and the like we take no account, since they are a source of pleasure to him and he looks upon them as so much recreation." Q. In spite of the variety of his work, he knows that his labor, whatever its form, is but the activity of the one and the same Robinson, and consequently that it consists of nothing but what? A. "Different modes of human labor." Q. What connects him to proportion his time accurately between his different kinds of work? A. "Necessity." Q. Whether one kind occupies a greater space in his general activity than another, depends upon? A. "The difficulties, greater or less as the case may be, to be overcome in at- taining the useful effect aimed at." Note: "This our friend Robinson soon learns by experience, and, having re- ceived a watch, ledger, and sawing, from the wreck, commences like a true- born Briton, to keep a set of books. His stock-book contains a list of the objects of utility that belong to him, of the op- erations necessary for their production, and, lastly, of the labor-time that de- finite quantities of those objects have, on an average, cost him. All the relations between Robinson and the objects that form this wealth of his own creation are here so simply and clearly set forth as to be intelligible without exertion, even to Mr. Sed- ley Taylor, and yet those relations con- tain all that is essential to the determi- nation of value." (To be continued.)

Canadian Miners Strike

Miners' Union 46, at Cobalt, Ont- ario, has declared a strike against this- ty mines in that district, the owners of which have formed a mine owners' organization and are determined, if possible, to destroy the efforts of the work- ers to improve their working conditions. Hundreds of miners are joining the union every day and the mine owners are desperate. The work of organization on industrial lines is proceeding with great activity and all miners in the district will be enrolled when this notice reaches our readers. Cobalt, Ontario, July 12.—Every- thing is quiet and orderly. Mine own- ers are bringing in provincial police and there is nothing for them to do. Nipissing County and Standard Oil fame are arming their few strike- breakers, with orders to shoot. De- partment of Labor have sent their representative here but Miners' Un- ion does not wish to be handed over to mine owners. Expanding the award. Capitalist press doing their dirty work stating "that utterances are being made on public square that the mine owners will soon be in overall working with the men," which of course is "inflammatory and sedi- tious." Sale of literature is large. 300 "Story of great conspiracy," a large number of "Concentration of Wealth," and "Industrial Unionism" were disposed of at last night's open air meeting. Industrial organization is the weapon with which to fight. Roadhouse.

To Polish Workers

General headquarters of the I. W. W., 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, is prepared to furnish constitutions and handbooks for Industrial Unionism in 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 as- talking to the I. W. W., as a duck takes to water, and we call upon organiza- tions and individuals to give the Polish I. W. W. literature the widest possible circulation. Only through the work of the pro- ducer can there be production. General Headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World at 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Prof. Munsterberg, Humbugologist

Boise, Idaho, July 8, 1907.—Professor Hugo Munsterberg, the Harvard psychologist, made a special trip from Boston to Boise to study certain features of the trial, and incidentally afforded an excellent opportunity to make an observation on the so-called higher education handed out in the name of science by such schools as the historic school of Harvard University.

I had two or three talks with the Harvard professor while he was here in Boise. His nature is in many respects reserved. He is a German by birth and education, and carries the cultural air distinctively, reflecting the attitude of mind engendered by the ideology for generations promulgated by the class of imperialistic Germany.

So then what is to be the justification or defense of the world's renowned psychobiologist and Harvard professor? There can be neither a defense nor a justification. There is nothing left but an explanation and an interpretation.

Every scientific socialist easily makes the "correct" interpretation when he knows the facts. The explanation of Munsterberg's travesty in the name of science and truth is partly explained in my opening and will be further elucidated from the following statements and facts.

That challenge and those alterations are aimed at, and affect the political sentiment of our organization; as expressed in the preamble.

They say dogmatically: "the fact is, that the working class cannot be benefited by parliamentary action." Ye God!

When I was in Sydney, Australia, in 1885, labor was unrepresented in parliament, and at every strike the whole pocket of military naval arms was at the service of the capitalistic rulers.

No comrades; the capitalistic party have found their most useful and effective weapon in seizing political power and if the toilers wish to obtain power they will have to seize and hold the powers of government through the ballot.

Hayley and McParland have manufactured at the penitentiary during the past fifteen months. This story is to be published in McClure's Magazine and Professor Munsterberg was hired to come to Boise for a few days to visit court a few times, and to see Orchard, which he did at the penitentiary the last day the professor was in town.

Upholds Political Action

To the Industrial Union Bulletin: I read in the Industrial Union Bulletin of June 1, 1907, a challenge to A. M. Lewis to debate, also on another page some proposed alterations to the preamble, by Local No. 85, Chicago, signed by a committee.

That challenge and those alterations are aimed at, and affect the political sentiment of our organization; as expressed in the preamble.

They say dogmatically: "the fact is, that the working class cannot be benefited by parliamentary action." Ye God!

When I was in Sydney, Australia, in 1885, labor was unrepresented in parliament, and at every strike the whole pocket of military naval arms was at the service of the capitalistic rulers.

No comrades; the capitalistic party have found their most useful and effective weapon in seizing political power and if the toilers wish to obtain power they will have to seize and hold the powers of government through the ballot.

An Explanation Forthcoming

The following letter was written in reply to an appeal from a proposed publishing company at Goldfield, Nev., with which Robert Randall is to be identified.

Dear Sir:—Your circular letter of June 8, 1907, addressed to members of the I. W. U. and the W. F. M., and calling upon locals and individuals to take shares in your corporation, was received in due time by this mixed Local No. 125 of the I. W. U.

by the workers for the workers; in no other way can you win industrial freedom from capitalistic government means parliament spending its time trying to rob the workers on behalf of trusts, land owners and corporations.

There is one thing the members of this organization must remember and that is "Capital knows no boundary lines, no flag, no people." It should be the same with the worker.

Suppose our delegate to Stuttgart was to preach "no labor in politics" to delegates from other countries of the world, they would think he was more a representative of the Hobo's Protective Association of Gompersville.

FROM LOCAL 43, BUFFALO, N. Y. To amend paragraph 2 of the preamble by striking out the word "all" and the last clause, without affiliation with any political party, and inserting the words "with its own political expression."

To amend the preamble by inserting after the fourth paragraph this paragraph: "Recognizing that the interests of all wage-workers are identical and diametrically opposed to the interests of the employing class, the I. W. U. will always line up with any section of the working-class against their employers."

To amend Sec. 2, Art. 1, by striking out the words "thirteen national industrial departments, National Industrial Unions," and by striking out paragraphs "d" and "e."

To amend Art. 1, by striking out sections "3," "4" and "5" and insert the following: "When not less than ten local chapters are aggregated and less than ten thousand members in any one of the following industries, a call for nominations for an Industrial Secretary shall be issued to all locals of that industry by the General Executive Board, and the call shall take effect within 60 days after the call for nominations."

These Industrial Secretaries shall be members of the General Executive Board representing the locals of their industry, and shall assist the General Secretary-Treasurer in the discharge of his duties.

Local No. 125, I. W. U., Denver, Colo., unanimously adopted at regular meeting of the local July 11, 1907.

Local No. 125, I. W. U., Denver, Colo., unanimously adopted at regular meeting of the local July 11, 1907.

Local No. 125, I. W. U., Denver, Colo., unanimously adopted at regular meeting of the local July 11, 1907.

Local No. 125, I. W. U., Denver, Colo., unanimously adopted at regular meeting of the local July 11, 1907.

Local No. 125, I. W. U., Denver, Colo., unanimously adopted at regular meeting of the local July 11, 1907.

your letter, is supposed to be devoted to the interest of the W. F. M. and the I. W. U. and further more, as the W. F. M. had refused to recognize the I. W. U. as the legal bona fide Industrial Organization, and had withheld its support from said I. W. U. ever since the second annual convention, considering our organization merely as a faction; in view of these facts it was decided to defer action on your communication until it could be ascertained what stand the convention would take towards the I. W. U.

"The convention is now a thing of the past and, as we had anticipated, it took a reactionary position, repudiating the organization of which we are a part, declaring it to be only a faction of the I. W. U. and taking steps to call a convention for the purpose of organizing a new Industrial Union."

"Robert Randall, who is named in your letter as editor of the proposed paper, took his stand on the floor of the convention with the reactionary element and that by doing so he violated and disregarded the instructions of his local Union No. 220 of Goldfield. He showed enmity towards the I. W. U. and denounced its officers, belittling our organization and accusing of dishonesty the very men whom your proposed newspaper is going to assist, according to your circular letter."

"And you ask us, as members and locals of the I. W. U., to support your paper? If you can explain to us, how your proposed publication can be devoted to the interest of the W. F. M. and at the same time to the interest of our organization, which the federation claims to be a faction and which it is trying to disrupt by starting a rival organization, or by attempting to force into meeting in convention with a bunch of fakers, which our organization has recently rid itself of, or if you can explain, how your proposed paper can be devoted to the Industrial Revolutionary Union, with a reactionist like Robert Randall as editor, who betrayed his constituency at the convention of the W. F. M. and who is friendly inclined towards enemies of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism, such as C. O. Sherman and his like; if you can explain to our satisfaction, how your proposed paper can be devoted to our interest, and in the same time to that of our enemies, we shall be pleased to take shares. Otherwise, we absolutely refuse to assist your corporation in any manner, shape or form, individually or as a local. We have one paper, the Industrial Union Bulletin, able to cover the field, which is not owned by a corporation and which is sure to advocate Revolutionary Industrial Unionism, and it will receive our undivided support."

"Yours for the unification of the wage slaves."

Local No. 125, I. W. U., Denver, Colo., unanimously adopted at regular meeting of the local July 11, 1907.

Hanneman, the liar from New York, gives it out that Kirkpatrick is still "president" of the disbanded M. & M. department, when he knows that it went out of existence months ago by vote of the remnant of its membership who remained with it.

Canadian and foreign subscriptions to The Bulletin, One Dollar a year.

THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY

This remarkable expose of the notorious work of Pinkertons in labor organizations by Morris Friedman, reveals the real "inner circle" and should be read by every workman. Orders filled from this office. Price, 25 cents.

Constitution in Spanish

The I. W. U. Constitution in Spanish is the latest addition to supplies at the general headquarters. It was printed to supply a demand South and West and will be furnished at 10 cents a copy.

50 Cents a Year; 25 Cents for Six Months. Send your subscription for THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN to WM. E. TRAUTMANN, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and fill out this blank. Name, Post Office, State, Street and Number. (Enclosed find cents.)

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. U. The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party. The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers. These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all. Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution. (Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.)

OUR BOOK LIST. Below we give a partial list of books which we are prepared to supply to readers of this paper. As will be seen the list contains many of the books with the contents of which Industrial Unionists should be familiar. They range from light, but instructive pamphlets, to the scientific and philosophical works of Labriola, Morgan and Marx. Any book in the list will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, and we ask all members of the organization and readers of this paper to order their books from us. REMIT PRICE WITH YOUR ORDER. Capital, Volume I. Marx... \$2.00. Capital, Volume II. Marx... 2.00. The Ancient Lowly, Volume I. Ward... 2.00. The Ancient Lowly, Volume II. Ward... 2.00. Ancient Society. Morgan... 1.50. Economic Foundations of Society. Loria... 1.25. Essay on the Materialist Conception of History. Labriola... 1.00. Socialism and Philosophy. Labriola... 1.00. Landmarks of Scientific Socialism. Engels... 1.00. The Evolution of Property. La Fargue... 1.00. Revolution and Counter-Revolution. Marx... 1.00. Woman Under Socialism. Zetkin... 1.00. The Iron Tread. Eugene Sue... .75. History of a Proletarian Family. Eugene Sue... .75. The Silver Cross. Sue... .50. The Golden Sickle. Sue... .50. Aristotle's Essays... .50. Darwin's Coral Reefs... .50. Bees' Pillars of Society... .50. Plato's Republic... .50. Socialism: Utopian and Scientific. Engels... .50. The Social Revolution. Kautsky... .50. Collectives and Industrial Evolution. Vandervelde... .50. The Origin of the Family. Engels... .50. Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History. Kautsky... .50. Positive School of Criminology. Ferri... .50. The Civil War in France. Marx... .25. American Industrial Evolution. Eberl... .15. Communist Manifesto. Marx and Engels... .05. The Preamble of the I. W. U. De Leon... .05. Reform or Revolution. De Leon... .05. The Burning Question of Trade Unions. De Leon... .05. What Means This Strike? De Leon... .05. Industrial Unionism. Debs... .05. ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY. WM. E. TRAUTMANN 310 Bush Temple CHICAGO, ILL.

Industrial Union HANDBOOK. Gives an outline of the Structure of Industrial Unionism and Analysis of the Preamble. Very useful in arriving at an understanding of the form of organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. Price, postpaid, 10 cts. Special rates on large orders.

Price List of Supplies: Constitutions, in English, per 100... \$5.00. Constitutions, in other languages, per 100... 7.00. Local Letterheads, per 100... 50. Envelopes, per 100... 50. Withdrawal Cards, per for 10... 10. Application blanks, per 100... 60. Arrearages notices, per 100... 80. Warrant book, each... 30. Receipt book, each... 30. Ledger, 100 pages... 1.25. Ledger, 200 pages... 3.00. Ledger, 300 pages... 3.50. Ledger, 400 pages... 3.50. Ledger, 500 pages... 5.00. Day book, 100 pages... 1.00. Treasurer's Cash Book... 75. Minute Book... 80. Rubber Stamps and Pad... 80. Seal for the Union... 1.00. Buttons, cheap grade, each... 10. Buttons, better grade... 85. Local Union Announcements Local (Mixed) Union No. 67, Jersey City, meets every first and third Thursday in the month at Freitag's, corner Beacon and Central avenue. For full particulars address W. Woodhouse, 71 Summit avenue, Jersey City, N. J. To anyone sending in ten yearly subscriptions with \$5.00, for the Industrial Union Bulletin, we will send postpaid a copy of the Official Stenographic Report of the Industrial Workers of the World Convention of 1906. It is a book of 620 pages, and should be read by every member of the I. W. U. The price of the book is \$1.00. No any address.