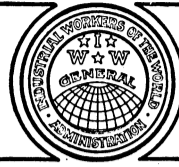


The Industrial



Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 23.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 3, 1907.

50c. a Year

Haywood Acquitted by Honest Jury!

The Allied Forces of the Capitalist Conspiracy, Reaching from the White House at Washington to the State House at Idaho, Fail in Their Design to Hang the Industrial Unionist --- Fair-Minded Judge and Honest Jurymen Find Him "Not Guilty" --- Conspirators Raging Over Result --- Statement by Haywood.

The plot has failed. The conspiracy of the Pinkertons and state authorities of Colorado and Idaho, aided by Theodore Roosevelt and the Chicago Tribune to hang William D. Haywood, has failed. With a judge who was fair-minded and a jury that was honest, Haywood, industrial revolutionist, is free and the powers of organized capitalism conjoined with the alleged capitalists who prosecuted the infamous plot, are beaten and confounded. The public opinion for which the digger in western mine or slave in eastern mill needs to care, is also favorable to big Bill Haywood. Acquitted in the courts of Idaho, he is acquitted also by his own people, the working class of every state in the Union. The "public" opinion of the club houses, of Wall street, of the banking house, has not cleared. But that is a matter of no importance to the workers of the country. The exploiting class, wherever found, are still with us "undesirable citizens" and the capitalist organization, backed by Pinkertonism, is still being used to be a miscreant by the courts. Everyone had guessed wrong. The jurors who had been counted against the defendant from the start were found to have been with him from the first. Juror Robertson, the Scotchman, 73 years old, in whose house Steuenberg had lived for two years and who, Attorney Darrow thought, it was wrong to have forced upon the defense, had argued for the acquittal of the defendant from the moment the first ballot was taken.

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"I expect to go to Denver soon, and I shall look you up," said Juror Russell to Haywood as he pushed his way through the crowd to shake hands with the man who had just passed through the most trying ordeal in his life.

"The Haywood mansion is not pretentious," replied Haywood, "but it is yours such as it is and we will try and take care of you."

"Darrow," said Russell, "I want you to write your name on my flag. I am keeping it for a souvenir and I want the names of the attorneys and rather than the flag referred to was the paper flag shown by the defense and which Moyer was locked up on a charge of desecrating in Telluride in 1904."

As soon as the congratulations were over Haywood seized his hat and rushed from the courtroom, saying he wanted to see his family. His mother was in a hospital, where she was taken following a collapse last night. Haywood told her he would visit her today, and he was the first to carry the news of his freedom.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked Judge Wood. "We have, your honor," announced Thomas B. Gess, who had been chosen foreman. He handed the clerk a note containing an envelope. The clerk handed it to Judge Wood, who slowly opened it. The spectators held their breath.

"There is a mistake," said the court. "You must have given me the wrong envelope." It was a blank form of verdict. Juror Gess looked confused and felt his coat pockets. Another envelope was brought out and handed the court.

He glanced at it, and it appeared for a moment as if an expression of satisfaction came into his eyes, but it was hardly noticeable. As the clerk slowly read the words, "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty," the tension was relieved.

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all-night battle. The first ballot, taken shortly after the jury retired yesterday morning, showed that eight stood for acquittal three for conviction and one was doubtful and did not vote. The one doubtful was Juror Burns, at one time a member of a carpenters' union and the only juror who ever had any connection with a labor union.

The three who favored conviction were Foreman Gess, Samuel Gilman and George Powell.

On the second ballot Burns voted with the majority and the jury stood 9 to 3. This was the standing of the jury at the supper hour last night, when the rumor went around the courtroom, emanating ostensibly from the bailiffs, that it was 9 to 3 for conviction. Foreman Gess joined the majority on the third ballot and Gilman and Powell held out all night for conviction. Seven ballots in all were taken and at 6:45 o'clock this morning the verdict was reached. It was not any quarter later that court convened to receive the verdict.

From the stand taken by the jurors it appeared that the testimony of Orchard was not seriously considered. The instructions of the court were to the effect that the independent testimony should tend to connect the defendant with the murder of Steuenberg beyond a reasonable doubt or the jury should acquit. That was the instruction which seemed to bear more weight with the jury than anything else. It was for that reason that the jury sent for the exhibits of the state, the cipher telegram from Simpkins to Haywood, the copy of the letter from Pettibone to Orchard in the penitentiary and the telegram from Attorney Mills to Orchard. These were the connecting links outside of Orchard's testimony, and the jury decided they were insufficient.

"We couldn't hang a man on the evidence," said Juror Russell. "I could not find an iota of evidence against him."

Russell was one of the strong men of the jury. He is a farmer, 60 years old, and was at one time a justice of the peace. He is a Prohibitionist in politics and is the only one of the jury who did not strongly believe in the conviction. He has been counted as on the side of the defense, as he said when being examined that his sympathies were always with the under dog.

"I appreciate the support of the working class extended to us by workmen throughout the country. I hope to be able during the coming year to personally express my appreciation to each of you. I have no feeling nor ill-will toward any person. I am charitable toward all. My intention is to go back to Denver and take up my work where I left it off when I was placed under arrest."

"I do appreciate, and in so stating express the sentiment of my companions in jail, the courteous and kind and consideration with which my family has been treated by the people of Boise."

"We have had a fair trial. We have had an impartial and conscientious jury and an impartial and conscientious judge. We have had the most vigorous and effective counsel opposed to us that it has ever been my fortune to meet. They have at all times been fair. The defendant has no complaint to make nor have his counsel. Idaho has covered herself with glory."

nor at the time Steuenberg was murdered and had the evidence brought to me that was brought to the governor of this state, I would have done probably just what Governor Gooding has done. Senator Borah has conducted his part of the case with marked fairness and with ability unsurpassed by counsel in any great murder trial in this country. I am naturally glad that Haywood has been acquitted, and I am glad that the cause of labor has been advanced.

We of the Industrial Workers of the World stand today where stands William D. Haywood. We are revolutionaries, unionists, that is; we are eternally opposed to the exploitation of man by man under an industrial system that means slavery, and from which there is no escape save in the intelligent organization of the workers themselves to free themselves from that exploitation which is a necessary condition of the appropriation of any part of the fruits of labor by a class that contributes nothing to production. Upon the proposition that the working class and the employing class have no mutual interest, no economic interest in common, that the class struggle exists only when the producers of capital and wealth come into possession and control through their own organization, upon this statement we take our stand. No threats can intimidate us, no bribes seduce us, no persecutions or undesirable citizens can deflect us from the course we have marked out, and no power can defeat our ultimate triumph when once the workers of the great industries of the land are organized industrially on the economic basis for the achievement of universal freedom.

Deluge of Congratulations

(Special Dispatch to The Bulletin) Boise, Ida., July 29.—Haywood was freed early Sunday morning. Boise witnessed no demonstrations Sunday. Haywood has received two hundred and thirty telegrams of congratulation from labor unions, socialist organizations and prominent labor officials throughout the United States and Canada. Darrow and Richardson were also recipients of congratulatory telegrams. Judge Wood's instruction to the jury were surprisingly fair. During their reading the attorneys for the prosecution looked crestfallen, and Governor Gooding turned pale. Haywood's freedom program, his earnestness among the "desirable citizen" crowd, and the fact that he had the jail denied me interviews today with Moyer, Pettibone and Adams "because socialists had been unfair," they said. Today Judge Wood granted a motion admitting Moyer to \$25,000 bail. Granting of bail to Pettibone will be argued Wednesday. Pettibone's trial is set for October 1. It is generally believed no more trials will be held. Anti-administration Republicans threaten injunctions against further deficiency warrants. Haywood expresses gratitude to all socialist, labor and industrial press representatives attending his trial. He has charity for all and malice toward none. Haywood will return to Denver when temporary disposition is made of Moyer's and Pettibone's cases.

WADE R. PARKS.

Amendments from Local 259

- 1. Resolved, That during this the constructive period of the I. W. W., no portion thereof shall enter into any strike, unless conducted in an industrial plant which is thoroughly organized in the I. W. W., or at least 90 per cent of the workers in such plant, and shall first be approved by G. E. B. or L. E. B.
2. That conventions of the I. W. W. shall be held two (2) years apart; provided whenever decided upon by referendum vote or G. E. B. between regular conventions.
3. That all locals shall establish labor libraries for the benefit of the members. Books such as are handed by headquarters to be given preference.
4. All department editors shall be elected by conventions and at all times subject to the G. E. B. and subject to removal by G. E. B. for violation of I. W. W. principles.
5. That the last clause in constitution (Art. nine), be stricken from the constitution.
6. The G. E. B., by a two-thirds vote shall levy a special per capita assessment when subordinate parts of the organization are involved in strikes, and the conditions of the treasury makes such action necessary. But no special assessment shall exceed (50) fifty cents per member in any (1) one month, nor more than six (6) such assessments in any one (1) year, unless the vote of the entire membership has approved such action.
7. This amendment to be placed instead of Section 7, Art. 2.
8. That no member of the I. W. W. shall speak for the organization unless he has a card of authority from headquarters or subordinate parts of the I. W. W.
Adopted unanimously by Local No. 259 I. W. W., at regular meeting, July 19th, 1907.

Fraternally, THEODORE GOERKE, Secy. If craft unionism never wins, there must be a reason for it; look for the reason in division in the economic field.

Vincent St. John in Chicago

The announcement that Vincent St. John would speak in Ulich's Hall, Chicago, last Saturday night, drew together a large crowd anxious to hear him. Owing to his not being able to reach the city before Sunday morning, they were for the time being disappointed. In his absence, the Saturday night gathering was addressed by General Secretary Trautmann on the form of organization and principles of the Industrial Workers of the World. This meeting was presided over by Henry Jager.

On Sunday afternoon, at 2:30, Ulich's Hall was comfortably filled. The chairman, A. S. Edwards, referred to the verdict rendered in the trial of Wm. D. Haywood and presented the following message, which, amid enthusiastic cheers, was ordered sent to Boise, Idaho: "July 28, 1907.

"Meeting of Chicago workmen and working women, under auspices of the I. W. W., and addressed by Vincent St. John, this afternoon, in Ulich's Hall, where, on March 13, 1906, the first Moyer-Haywood conference was held to protest and take concerted action in the matter of your arrest, sent greetings and congratulations on your complete vindication and escape from a foul conspiracy of the capitalists of Colorado and Idaho."

The chairman then briefly referred to the coming congress at Stuttgart, Germany, stating that the rank and file of the I. W. W. had elected Fellow Worker St. John as their delegate to that congress. Owing to the fact, however, that St. John was under bonds of \$100,000 in connection with the trouble arising out of the struggle at Goldfield, and the refusal of the state's officers to consent to his leaving the country (although they were willing to let him go on scot free provided he would leave the state and never return, which he declined to do), it would be impossible for him to go. His place would be filled by Fred W. Heslewood, who had received the second largest number of votes.

Vincent St. John was then called upon, and spoke for nearly two hours. He expressed great pleasure in being able to join in celebrating the release of Wm. D. Haywood, and immediately took up a discussion of the principles of the I. W. W., showing that the A. F. of L. correctly represented the working class there would be no need of the I. W. W., or any other labor organization. The I. W. W. is opposed to the policy of the A. F. of L., which claimed there was an identity of interest between the employer and the employe. The I. W. W. was also opposed to the form of organization of the A. F. of L. on craft lines in special operations of industry. Still further, if the I. W. W. opposed to the A. F. of L. for its justification of the "sacred contract," the allowing of working people who perform different operations in different industries, and enter into contracts respectively of the interests of their fellow workers in other operations of the same industry.

Bitter experience had shown that the officials of the A. F. of L. took advantage of the craft form of organization in order to betray the workers to the employers. St. John showed that because the United Brewery Workers refused to allow themselves to be divided up into crafts, they were compelled not only to fight the employers, but also the paid agents of the A. F. of L.

Referring to the recent trouble in Goldfield, Nevada, the speaker said the agents of the A. F. of L. were placed squarely before the working class as the paid agents of the capitalist class. Profiting by the experience of the past, an attempt was made to build an organization that would withstand the assaults of the employers. They had organized under the W. F. of M. and the I. W. W. The camp was organized from one end to the other, but the employers were not asleep and the usual efforts to combat the workers were begun. The Tonopah Sun was especially chosen to slander the organization. The paper was placed on the unfair list and traced every step of progress that had been made to them. They used the carpenters' union of the A. F. of L. to precipitate trouble. The carpenters' union was offered by contracting carpenters and was a piliant tool. St. John then rapidly passed in review the conspiracy as he had already written it for THE BULLETIN. He showed how M. Grant Hamilton, an organizer of the A. F. of L., was called in and given the use of the rooms of the swell club of Goldfield, the meeting place of all the parasites that infest the mining camp. Hamilton's meetings at first were open, but afterwards became secret, and the men who dared to open their mouths or to question anything said by the capitalist agent in the employ of the A. F. of L. were thrown out.

show that benefited the workers. Dry workers, who, under the I. W. W. regime, received \$4.50 per day, dropped to \$3.00. The Industrial Workers of the World recognizes that there is no middle ground in this conflict, and is going ahead on the principles it has espoused until it is able to overthrow the cause of class struggle. If there is an identity of interest between the employer and the employe, then a labor organization has no right to exist. The fact of there being an identity of interest would make it necessary for both employer and employe to be in one organization, and we better all join the Civic Federation and have done with it. The principle on which the A. F. of L. is founded fits it to be an essential part of the Civic Federation.

In spite of all the obstacles that were in the way of the I. W. W., the slanders that are continually circulated against it, the organization is forging ahead. It is not teaching that we could get a glorious social system for our children or our grandchildren, but that we working together we can get relieved of the demands made to satisfy the hungry maw of lawyers, the workers can give more of their time and means to propagate the interests of the I. W. W. The future calls for courage and determination, and the victory of our class is in sight in our time."

"Not Guilty"

The wires flashed this message to the anxious millions of the toilers of this land on Sunday, July 28, and relieved the suspense over the fate of Wm. D. Haywood at the hands of the jury of Idaho. Knowing the forces that were allied in the conspiracy to take the life of our fellow-worker, knowing that those who sought his life as a sacrifice in payment for the loyalty with which he served his class have in the past been so scrupulously unscrupulous in their efforts to crush labor, we fully realized that in the Idaho trials no stone would be left unturned that would contribute to the end that they desired, the verdict was in the nature of a vindication in more full and complete than we hoped for. True it is that we knew the state had made no case; true it is that had the prosecution would have us believe, it would have never gone to the jury in spite of these facts the knowledge of the power of the enemy made us fearful that history might repeat itself and another offering be sacrificed upon the altar of mammon.

Therefore, the vindication of our fellow-worker, the victory of our efforts that justice might be done, made it possible for us to understand the emotions of the actors in the drama at Boise.

It is the beginning of the end; it is the first clash between the forces of an awakened and intelligent working class in which victory has been with us. Let us keep on and on until the victory is made complete; let us make good our efforts to free the companions of Haywood; let us move on together until we are able to free the class of which these men are hooded members. Let agitation, education, and organization be the battle cry of the present and the future; let us be known by our deeds; let action be the watch-word, with everyone at his post until the workers are enrolled to complete the efforts of the World in the Industrial Workers Union well started by Wm. D. Haywood and his associates and make this victory as it should be, a victory of, for and by the whole working class of the world.

VINCENT ST. JOHN. Voluntary Contributions Last Monday two active I. W. W. men, passing through Chicago, stopped at headquarters, and were so well impressed with the work that is being done, as well as with the need of more funds, that they gave instructions on the spot to open up a voluntary contribution account, each of them starting it with \$5, and requested that it be kept standing in this column. So here is your opportunity, which both Fellow Workers Hanlon and Smith tell us to say you are expected to improve: J. Hanlon, Schenectady, N. Y. .... \$5.00 R. J. Smith, Minneapolis, ..... 5.00 Brewery Workers Union, 195 Lawrence, Mass. .... 5.00

"The Nevada Workman"

It gives us very great pleasure to inform readers of THE BULLETIN that the career of Robert Randall, who had been chosen as editor of the Nevada Workman, at Goldfield, has been nipped in the bud. Fellow Worker Gladwin Bland has been placed in charge of the prospective paper, Randall has been ousted, and our friends in Nevada are encouraged in the hope that as editor they will secure the services of Percy C. Rawlings. There is every possible guarantee that the Nevada Workman will stand square and unflinchingly for industrial revolutionary unionism, and we bespeak for the paper the warm support of members of the organization and sympathizers.

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Chicago, August 3, 1907.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Remittances for subscriptions to this paper or for supplies ordered by locals must be sent by international money order and never by Canadian postal notes. The latter we are unable to negotiate without loss. We hope that secretaries of locals and those sending subscriptions will bear this in mind and remit by draft or international money order.

It is also important to bear in mind that the subscription price of The Bulletin to Canadian addresses is One Dollar. This is made necessary by the new regulation of the Canadian postoffice requiring us to put stamps on all papers going such addresses.

AILY STENOGRAPHIC REPORT

The constitution of the I. W. W. provides for a "complete stenographic report of the proceedings of all general conventions as soon as possible after the adjournment of the convention." Without at the present time going into an itemized statement of the cost to the organization of the first installment of Wm. J. Pinkerton's articles, under the above title, announced July 13, until the work was completed after week-end, but are now able to announce definitely that the articles will begin in the issue of The Bulletin for August 17. These articles will have a special and vital interest for workers engaged in every branch of the railway service. Written by a practical railroad worker of many years' experience, the articles will accurately portray the real conditions under which labor is exploited by the vast aggregation of companies engaged in the transportation business.

As previously announced in this paper, the articles when completed will be printed in book form, but thousands of railway workers will want to read them as they appear week after week in this column. We have, therefore, urged the friends of the paper everywhere to an active canvass for subscriptions. We shall be glad to furnish subscription blanks and sample copies to anyone who wishes by a local organization of the I. W. W., and will allow such 15 cents on each yearly subscription at 50 cents, or 30 per cent on all amounts sent.

We realize that this will not amount to enough to induce one to give the whole heart to the work, but it will cover the moderate expenses that must necessarily be incurred, and we hope will be sufficient to call out a general response.

Fourth.—If no committee has been appointed to edit and correct each day's proceedings and deliver the same to the printer, who shall be required to deliver a stipulated number of the day's proceedings, in pamphlet form and wire-stitched, at the convention hall not later than 1 p. m.

Third.—Each delegate to the convention to be provided with one copy of the report for every day, enabling those participating in the previous day's business to make any corrections or changes they may find necessary to properly represent their attitude on any subject; all such corrections or changes to be filed with the convention or changes are suggested, the report to stand as the official report of the convention as printed.

Fifth.—Individuals and local organizations to be given an opportunity to subscribe in advance for the daily reports, the same to be mailed daily to subscribers while the convention is in session. (The cost to subscribers, per day, will be announced in THE BULLETIN next week.)

Sixth.—The advantages of this plan are: one, it will reduce very materially the cost to the organization of getting out the report; members not in attendance at the convention will be advised daily of what is going on; there will be no danger of the loss of documents or resolutions, as they will be printed almost as soon as they are passed upon; the work of editing will be practically in the hands of the delegates themselves, reducing to a minimum the possibility of anyone being misrepresented; it will obviate the necessity of printing a lot more copies of the report than are needed; when the convention finally adjourns the record of the convention will be completed and members will not have to wait for months for full information of what was done.

The above plan has been approved by the Executive Board Members. Sent St. John, F. W. Heslewood and Ernest Besselem, Newport, R. I. 5.00

Ernest Besselem, Newport, R. I. 5.00 No. 98, I. W. W., Wakefield, Cal. 1000 No. 199, W. of M., Mercersburg, Pa. 25.00 No. 21, I. W. W., Saxonville, Mass. 2.50

All money received has been received for donation. FRANK EWING

Information obtained since the above was written as to cost of printing, etc., enables us to announce that the charge for the daily convention report will be 20 cents per day, including the postage to our address. This plan for immediate printing and distribution of the

convention proceedings should attract a large subscription, and the general office hopes to hear from the local unions and members without delay, so that arrangements for the undertaking may be perfected.

THE OTHER SIDE

Exception has been taken to the publication in this paper, July 6th, of the common report that officials of the Erie railroad had for years paid a large amount every year to officers of the International Association of Machinists to prevent strikes and that Geo. H. Warner, business agent of the I. A. of M., went to the Erie offices every three months to collect \$2,500, receipts for which were exhibited by an official of the road. We were challenged to publish the other side and this we are willing to do, because we have no idea of anyone's injustice. We waited for information from the other side and the other day received a clipping from a newspaper (The Times), printed at Horrell, N. Y., and headed "The Erie Road."

"President James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists and a vice-president of the Federation of Labor, declared in a speech before 2,000 Hornell people last night that he had accepted the offer made to business men of Hornell by General Manager F. C. Stuart of the Erie. The offer was that if they would come to New York they could see the alleged vouchers for the \$2,500 said to have been paid to ward off a strike. 'I sent a business man to New York,' said Mr. O'Connell, 'and he went to Mr. Stuart's office and asked to see these vouchers. He saw them. Now what do you think they were? Simply a receipt marked 'FOR SERVICES' RENDERED' and dated May, 1902.'"

Competition and Exploitation

In the Railway Service

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We realize that this will not amount to enough to induce one to give the whole heart to the work, but it will cover the moderate expenses that must necessarily be incurred, and we hope will be sufficient to call out a general response.

Our railway workers are constantly impressing on the working class that we must unite on the industrial field; they are just as constantly urging why we must unite on the industrial field in the class-struggle, and we continue until we are so united. But regarding the necessity for political unity, they are strangely (or wisely) silent; and yet that necessity for political unity is emphasized in our preamble, it is clearly stated in our preamble that we ask wage-workers to accept purely on faith.

We produce no argument to convince our candidates for membership that political unity is necessary for our emancipation. We make no attempt to explain to them our position regarding politics; we admit them as members of our organization whether they believe in politics or not, and we allow them to openly expose their heretical lack of faith in the efficiency of ballot-box unity to remain members in our organization. Now, is not that inconsistency? Of course it is inconsistent. That which we are united on is itself an inconsistent, frankish compromise, and we can expect nothing but inconsistency, freakishness and compromise to spring from it. What is the class-struggle about, anyway? It is the class-struggle, which is struggling to obtain the full product of our labor; our preamble declares that we shall take and hold that which we produce by our labor through an economic organization of the working-class.

Why, then, should the class-struggle necessarily continue until we are politically united? We state positively in our preamble that the class-struggle must continue until we are united on the political field; in our next breath, in the same sentence, we declare, just as positively, that we can take and hold the full product of our labor without any aid from that proposed political organization. This makes of the political organization an absolute necessary organ, with no useful function to perform. In short, plain English, our political article of faith is a howling absurdity. The struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political field, but what good does that do? Does it prove that the statement is true? Or, does it prove that the members of the I. W. W. unanimously believe it to be true? Certainly not. On the contrary, that statement is at present our most disturbing belief. If we are out for a political organization, would that prove that we unanimously reject political action? No, it would leave our belief or disbelief in political action absolutely undisturbed, and would permit us to discontinue with even greater freedom than we do now.

We Accept the Correction

To The Bulletin: As a wage slave and a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, I want to enter a public protest against the expression "box car tourists" being used in the columns of the Bulletin, as it discriminates against a great portion of the wage worker class of the land.

We have all been indignant when the representatives of the working class to the second annual I. W. W. convention were called "proletarian rabble," "coffee and doughnuts bums," "a lot of traps," etc. etc., by a well-fed parasite, whose soft snap for years on the back of that "lot of traps" par excellence—the western miners'—made him measure the degree of love or devotion for the revolutionary cause by the amount of dollars one gets or asks for his services in the labor movement. Why, then, should you fall in line with such a "rattle-brained" ranter of whom you once wrote: "The memory of it will be a stench, and men who now print the word revolution thus: 'R-R-E-V-O-L-U-T-I-O-N' for the purpose of belittling and ridiculing the working class movement of the world, the overthrow of capitalism, will sink away to cover and hide their diminished heads in shame?"

It might be that neither you nor General Secretary Trautman have ever measured the degree of love or devotion of the I. W. W. men, but, for one, did it, and nobody can assure me as to the probabilities of doing it or not in the future. If tomorrow, on account of my efforts and those of other wage-slaves fired and cannot find a master in this neighborhood, what else can I do than to get on the first freight and "heat it"? And why shouldn't I do it for my earliest ones?

Of course it isn't the fate of the capitalist class to ride in box-cars nor is it that of labor leaders who can afford to ride in Pullmans as well as the former, but it remains for the wage slave to do it until that Social Revolutionary comes to the rescue.

As far as Tobias-Louquist-Melntoss's action is concerned, I will say that there is no member of the I. W. W. who approves of it less than I do. "They are disrupters, pure and simple. They do not belong to the I. W. W. The object of the working class—as it is—required. They are the expression of that anarchic or anarcho-socialist inclined element that has not developed enough to be an able member of an industrial organization of the working class like the I. W. W. They believe in the absurdity of getting the workers together as a political action party, and would rather have a paper of their own, and scatter all over the country, than two millions disciplined wage-slaves who, although believing some of them, in gods or parties able to emancipate them, yet are not able to do it until that Social Revolutionary comes to the rescue." Edwardsville, Ill.

Edwardsville, Ill. LEON VASILIO.

The Preamble

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

Our railway workers are constantly impressing on the working class that we must unite on the industrial field; they are just as constantly urging why we must unite on the industrial field in the class-struggle, and we continue until we are so united. But regarding the necessity for political unity, they are strangely (or wisely) silent; and yet that necessity for political unity is emphasized in our preamble, it is clearly stated in our preamble that we ask wage-workers to accept purely on faith.

We produce no argument to convince our candidates for membership that political unity is necessary for our emancipation. We make no attempt to explain to them our position regarding politics; we admit them as members of our organization whether they believe in politics or not, and we allow them to openly expose their heretical lack of faith in the efficiency of ballot-box unity to remain members in our organization. Now, is not that inconsistency? Of course it is inconsistent. That which we are united on is itself an inconsistent, frankish compromise, and we can expect nothing but inconsistency, freakishness and compromise to spring from it. What is the class-struggle about, anyway? It is the class-struggle, which is struggling to obtain the full product of our labor; our preamble declares that we shall take and hold that which we produce by our labor through an economic organization of the working-class.

Why, then, should the class-struggle necessarily continue until we are politically united? We state positively in our preamble that the class-struggle must continue until we are united on the political field; in our next breath, in the same sentence, we declare, just as positively, that we can take and hold the full product of our labor without any aid from that proposed political organization. This makes of the political organization an absolute necessary organ, with no useful function to perform. In short, plain English, our political article of faith is a howling absurdity.

The struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political field, but what good does that do? Does it prove that the statement is true? Or, does it prove that the members of the I. W. W. unanimously believe it to be true? Certainly not. On the contrary, that statement is at present our most disturbing belief. If we are out for a political organization, would that prove that we unanimously reject political action? No, it would leave our belief or disbelief in political action absolutely undisturbed, and would permit us to discontinue with even greater freedom than we do now.

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Now, if any one should feel called on to reply to this I know beforehand how well he will begin. He will say that I have not sufficient intelligence to grasp the profound wisdom contained in that clause of the preamble, I have been told that before, and so, I believe, has everybody else that ever ventured to discuss that clause.

Supposing that to be so, is the English language so poverty-stricken and confused, that we must come before the working-class, telling them something that no one can understand? Must we retain in our preamble a sentence, which has to be placed on a dissecting table, and dismembered, and inspected through a microscope before anybody can grasp its meaning? If we are to have a preliminary measure the degree of love or devotion for the revolutionary cause by the amount of dollars one gets or asks for his services in the labor movement. Why, then, should you fall in line with such a "rattle-brained" ranter of whom you once wrote: "The memory of it will be a stench, and men who now print the word revolution thus: 'R-R-E-V-O-L-U-T-I-O-N' for the purpose of belittling and ridiculing the working class movement of the world, the overthrow of capitalism, will sink away to cover and hide their diminished heads in shame?"

Yours, for plain English, B. E. NILSSON.

Work for Women

In Industrial Unionism

To give an instance of the solidarity prevailing amongst women I shall have to talk of a recent experience.

Working in New York in the garment industry with women mostly, here is what I observed. Twice a year, about the summer and winter season, their discontent was heard. Usually the piece workers were the ones that kicked, the prices being cut in slack time, and the new styles paying so little that it was necessary to organize in order to get even less than they asked for.

One year ago four girls would get together to talk about organizing. Then these girls would start to talk to the rest of them about it. All would promise to attend a meeting for the purpose of organizing. Then they would appeal to the walking delegate of the waist makers' union to organize them.

The meeting announced, only a few would make their appearance, the rest of them giving all sorts of excuses for not attending it. Still we would be ignorant as to how we were. The demand for the prices was sent to the employer through the business agent, usually being compromised. About two or three months after the settlement, dues paying was proposed, but the girls would not of them, then they would say frankly: "We have no use for the union. We're going to get married before long—it's no use paying dues to the union."

Working in San Francisco, the City of Unionism, a Mexican woman and myself began to talk about organizing. One of the girls gave the definition of unionism thus: "To pay fines when you don't attend the meeting, and besides, to pay dues for nothing."

Then calling the foreman to sustain her statement, she further asked, "Mr. don't you think that we are getting more of this way than if we were in the union?" The foreman, although formerly a union man, but now a tool of the boss, answered: "Sure," with down cast eyes.

This is about the spirit that prevails amongst women in the garment organization. The real reason for this condition is not that they are incapable of understanding their interests as well as men do, but because there was no agitation among them as well as among men. Being made common men, and even if they did get any education at all, it was in the line of that trade unionism of which the girl in Frisco gave a definition.

So far in their realm of life the women could not progress in knowledge concerning the labor movement; first, because there was no agitation; second, because there were still in their minds fantastic hopes of marriage. So that they certainly had no such hopes any more. The capitalist system with its brutal exploitation has crushed out all hopes for happiness, whether in married or single life, for our sister laborer.

So, turn your eyes wherever you will, the same specter—misery and want—faces you mercilessly. This is the lot of every woman of our class, the working class.

Every one of us sees that clearly, but few find the remedy to our situation. However, there is no room for despair. Our brother slaves have, through long years of experience and keen insight into the causes of the conditions of our class, found a remedy. They have organized the Industrial Workers of the World, the hope of our class—which stands ready to organize the working class—men, women and children. Its object is to relieve us now, as much as it can; but its final aim is to overthrow the capitalist system and establish the Socialist republic, where slavery will not be known, when we will get the whole product of our labor.

To accomplish this end, the I. W. W. asks us women to organize ourselves with our brothers into one great wage-workers' army on the industrial field, which is the fittest means by which we can acquire the necessary training and education for our economic freedom.

But as women are a little behind, and a greater amount of energy is necessary to call them to action, therefore, would suggest that the greatest enemies of our class are the industrial capitalists where there are enough active women to take the initiative to carry out this plan.

This fund should be raised by an I. W. W. local by subscription lists and donations. The names of the contributors should be forwarded to I. W. W. locals all over the country.

Meanwhile, I. W. W. women would contribute articles to The Bulletin, bearing on the question of industrial unionism and working class emancipation.

The local in charge of that fund would select the best articles and publish them in leaflet form with the sanction of the general administration of the I. W. W.

This, in my opinion, would be the only means by which we could reach the women in factory and at home, and make out of them a powerful factor in the onward march of the working class.

We must also take into consideration the women that are out of shop, the slaves of the slaves—that we can reach only through literature. On the other hand, there are many class-conscious women who feel and know the necessity of revolutionary education, but not being in the proper conditions to agitate or having no talent to convince others, remain inactive. Supplied with literature which they could distribute, they would benefit the movement just as much as their active factory sisters.

I hope this organization will be given to my suggestion with the scope of furthering the organization's growth. SOPHIE BELDNER, Edwardsville, Ill.

Looking for Light

The following is part of a letter received at a general headquarters during the past week from the secretary of a switchmen's union located not five hundred miles from Chicago:

"I have been asked many times by my fellow workers to communicate with the A. F. of L. and make arrangements to organize the railroad men of this section in your body, and will say myself that from what I know of your principles that I believe your system of organization is the proper one, only would I do not believe the railroad men will ever get any degree of justice until they are all organized in the same organization, and can certify that my fellow workers almost as a whole agree with me. We have had our fill of the different class organizations with all their energy and ammunition fighting one another when we know this energy if applied to some system of co-operation would be very beneficial to us. The time for organization is now ripe, as there never was such an amount of complaint among the rank and file of all the organizations as at the present time. The men rightly believe they have been wronged, and are weary of the A. F. of L. never have the same faith in them they once had. Then, again, they have looked upon the lesson they have had taught them here this spring by the strike of the brewery workers, who had all emblems and symbols of their organization, went out on strike and won out in five days, notwithstanding the fact the A. F. of L. did all in their power to disorganize them."

I can state authoritatively in this particular case, that I am a member of the grievance committee of the central body of the A. F. of L. of this city, that the A. F. of L. left no stone unturned to down the Brewery Workers, and when I submitted a minority report to the Central Council of the A. F. of L. of this city in favor of the Brewery Workers, they talked of expelling me for having the audacity to defy the law of the A. F. of L., although they submitted to the United Mine Workers, which they have a large membership in our body and never thought of ordering them to surrender the engineers, firemen, teamsters and other employees to the different craft organizations. Remember, the Brewery Workers offered their object to all men joining the organizations of their craft, provided they also joined their organizations, but the engineers' organization said they would not allow their men to join anything else, and the very day that the Brewery Workers gave notice upon the brewers' association that they would strike upon the following day if their demands were not complied with, the Fourth Vice-President Snelling of the Brewery Workers' association and the brewers' association of this city and agreed to furnish engineers to work during the strike; but the rank and file, who were more honorable than their leader, refused to be thus used against their own interests, and of course the strike was compelled to surrender, in spite of the aid offered them by the vice-president of the engineers, and the authority that he did do this came from no less a person than himself, who he knew would be the worst deal to personally, and said he was going to legislate for the engineers no matter what extremes he had to go to do so. (Just think of it!) At the expense of the honor of himself and his organization, and against the mutual interests of all workers.) That is the kind of unionism that we have been used to in this city, and are becoming tired of it.

The workmen of this city in general believe that the greatest enemies are the class organization leaders, and I also believe so. I believe that if the government of the United States can be successfully maintained under one head, that the workers can be governed by one head, and much better than under present circumstances.

In the Central Trades Council the other night I told them the policy of the A. F. of L. looked as good to me as our own government would look if through the present difficulty with Japan, we should be involved in war, and would say to California, 'You caused this trouble, now fight it out; we can't do anything for you.' Let that be all the comfort that the different states of the A. F. of L. get from the central government.

"Now, brothers, I want you to send me what information you can, if you cannot send an organizer into this district, and if you will kindly do all in your power for us. There is a great unorganized element in our city, as the clerks, repairmen, shop force, have no organizations to speak of here, nor the machinists, as far as the railroad element is concerned. It would not be hard to organize a great many of the switchmen, firemen and brakemen, as all are disgraced and would welcome new leaders. If you will send me copies of your constitution and the advertising matter in support of our cause, and will give me the authority, I believe I can organize a local here for you as a starter, and can get some very influential men into it."

"It is not essential to the formation of a conspiracy that there should be a formal agreement between the parties to do the act charged. It is sufficient if the mind of the parties meet understandingly, so as to bring about an intelligent and deliberate agreement to do such acts and commit the crimes charged, although such agreement be not manifested by any formal words. A conspiracy in the first instance may be established by evidence having no reference to the defendant, by acts of different persons at different times and places or by any other circumstances which prove the existence of a conspiracy to do the act charged. It is sufficient if the state prove that a person reasonably doubt that such a conspiracy existed at the time of the commission of the unlawful act, and that the defendant was a member of such conspiracy, and that he was actually present at the place of the crime, if he aided, abetted or encouraged the commission of the unlawful acts referred to in the indictment, it is equally guilty."

"If the prosecution has failed to prove these facts beyond a reasonable doubt, you should find the defendant not guilty. If, however, you believe in this case from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, William D. Haywood, aided, abetted, advised and encouraged the killing of Frank Steunenberg, then the defendant is guilty, and it would be immaterial whether he was actually present at the time of the killing or not."

"The jury is instructed that the witness, Harry Orchard, claims that he was an accomplice in the commission of the offense charged in the indictment. Under the statute of this state a person cannot be convicted of a crime upon the testimony of an accomplice unless such accomplice is corroborated by other evidence which of itself and without the aid of the testimony of accomplice tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense charged, and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offense or the circumstances thereof."

"By corroborative evidence is meant additional evidence of a different character in the same point. The law views with distrust the testimony of an accomplice on account of the motive he has for saying another responsible of his crime upon another when by so doing he may secure immunity for his own participation in the crime." (Continued on Page 2)

Judge's Charge to the Jury

The substance of Judge Wood's instructions to the jury follows: "There are three counts in the indictment, and the substance of each of them is the unlawful, willful, deliberate, premeditated and felonious killing of the said Frank Steunenberg with malice aforethought. The essential elements of the offense charged in the indictment consist of the following features:

"First, there must have been a killing; second, that killing must have been unlawful; third, it must have been willful; fourth, it must have been deliberate; fifth, it must have been premeditated; sixth, it must have been accompanied by malice in the mind of the person or persons doing the killing; and unless these features, and each and every one of them, are proved to your satisfaction beyond a reasonable doubt, then the defendant cannot in any event be convicted of murder in the first degree."

The language of the statute was given as to murder in the first and second degree and voluntary and involuntary manslaughter. Continuing, Judge Wood said:

"The court instructs the jury that under the law no jury should convict a citizen of crime simply because there is a strong reason to believe that he is guilty, but before the jury can lawfully convict they must be convinced of the defendant's guilt beyond all reasonable doubt."

"If it be possible for you to reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant, William D. Haywood, it is your duty to do so, and find the defendant not guilty."

"I further instruct you, gentlemen of the jury, that while proof has been admitted of the commission of other crimes by the defendant and his associates and tending to prove the commission in the other crimes by them, that it has only been admitted for the purpose of showing the existence of a conspiracy to accomplish certain objects, and that such crimes, and the crime resulting in the death of ex-Governor Steunenberg as well, were all incidents of such conspiracy; but you must not forget that the defendant is being tried for the murder of Frank Steunenberg and for that crime alone. But you are privileged to take such other matters into consideration as part of the evidence in the case, and as incidents and circumstances bearing upon the question of his guilt upon the charge of the murder of Frank Steunenberg."

"It makes no difference, however, in this case what crimes have been committed in Colorado, in the Coeur d'Alenes, or elsewhere, or who is responsible for the commission of such crimes, if any there be. The defendant cannot be convicted unless the state has established beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty of the felonious killing of Frank Steunenberg."

"A conspiracy, within the meaning of the criminal law, consists of a combination of two or more persons for the purpose of accomplishing a criminal or unlawful object, or a lawful object in an unlawful manner. As applied to this case and under this indictment, proof of conspiracy is proper in so far as it may tend to show that the defendant encouraged the particular murder charged against the defendant, and it can only be introduced for the purpose of establishing the position of the members of the conspiracy as accessories to the crime of murder."

"It is not essential to the formation of a conspiracy that there should be a formal agreement between the parties to do the act charged. It is sufficient if the mind of the parties meet understandingly, so as to bring about an intelligent and deliberate agreement to do such acts and commit the crimes charged, although such agreement be not manifested by any formal words. A conspiracy in the first instance may be established by evidence having no reference to the defendant, by acts of different persons at different times and places or by any other circumstances which prove the existence of a conspiracy to do the act charged. It is sufficient if the state prove that a person reasonably doubt that such a conspiracy existed at the time of the commission of the unlawful act, and that the defendant was a member of such conspiracy, and that he was actually present at the place of the crime, if he aided, abetted or encouraged the commission of the unlawful acts referred to in the indictment, it is equally guilty."

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Haywood's Direct Examination

Continued from last week
Q. Do you know how many times you saw Orchard when he was there, about this time? A. Yes, I have seen him there in the office two or three times. I don't remember that distinctly. There was one matter that I do remember. It was in Moyer's office. Mr. Moyer asked him if he had any firearms and he said he had, and he checked down in his pants here (Haywood indicated away down inside his trousers, below the hip), and pulled out a forty-five, about a foot and a half long (Haywood indicated the length), and I asked him what he was going to do with that, and he said that he was going to take it down with him, and I said: "Well, those men won't wait for you to undress to get that gun in action." That was to Orchard, and this was at the time they were measuring their suit cases, having laid them up on a bench near the window, and they were measuring their suit cases to see how much they would save off the gun afterward. Yes, they got two sawed-off shot. I believe Mr. Pettibone bought it.

going to strike me, and I struck him. I think there was a general melee, engaged in by myself and the soldiers, in which I was very much worried.
Q. Where were you hit? A. I could more easily tell you where I was not hit, probably. I was then placed under arrest by the orders of Adjutant-General Bell and taken to the Oxford hotel, where one of the militiamen told me to sit down, and I told him I preferred to stand up, and he pulled out his six-shooter and attempted to strike me over the head, and then there was another rummage. Well, I got pretty badly beaten up and was held in the custody of the soldiers.
Q. You didn't strike back when he pulled out his six-shooter, did you? A. Yes, I struck back as frequently as I could, warding off the blows coming my way. I was held in the custody of the militia until the civil officers of the city of Denver made a demand on the soldiers for my release, which was afterwards secured by an order from Governor Peabody.
Q. Any charges lodged against you by the civil authorities in this matter? A. No, sir; I was already under arrest.
Q. Well, now we will skip over some things because it is hot. When did you see Harry Orchard? A. I saw him previous to this time. After he went to Ouray with Mr. Moyer I saw him in the early part of April. That was a day or two after the funeral of the wife and baby of Mr. Davis, a few days after that.
Q. Well, where did you see Orchard? A. He came up to headquarters.
Q. Did he have any business there? A. None other than to report that Mr. Moyer had been arrested, and he stated at the time that he had brought up a specimen from Hugh McLean that was to be saved in two for Mr. Moyer and myself. We stayed only a few minutes. I was busy at my desk and he came in and leaned up on the top of the desk and repeated about the conversation that I have related. As nearly as I can remember, the next time I saw him was at or during the convention of the Western Federation of Miners. It convened on the fourth Monday of May.
Q. When did it get through with its business? A. I think on the 8th or 9th of June.
Q. Was Harry Orchard up there during the convention, any part of it? A. I believe he was.
Q. Anything to call your attention to—particularly to his being there? A. No, sir, and if he was there he was not a delegate, but there were a number of other members of the organization there as spectators and listeners.
Q. Do you know whether you saw him at any time during that convention? A. I would not be positive as to that, but I think I did.
Q. Do you know about the Belmont rooming house? A. Yes, sir. I have been in the Belmont and may have been there at that time. There were a great many of the delegates that stopped there, yes, sir.
Q. When did you—do you recall when you saw him again? A. The next time I saw him I think was probably the middle or the latter part of January in 1905.
Mr. Borah: 1905? Yes, sir. I know it was after my return from Chicago.
Q. Did you hear about the explosion that occurred at the Independence depot? A. Yes, sir. I heard it on that morning. On the morning of the 6th, I think it was told me just as soon as I got to the office. I did not take a morning paper at the house.
Q. Had you had any information of any sort about it previous to that time? A. No, sir, never.
Q. How far off was Harry Orchard, in the presence of Mr. Moyer or anybody else, or alone, to go back to the Cripple Creek district and he could not do anything too fierce for you? A. Never.
Q. One matter before that. Did you hear of the murder of Lyte Gregory? A. Yes, sir. I think that was about the middle of May.
Q. Do you know whether the executive board were in session at that time? A. They were.
Q. Was that matter discussed in the executive board or any part of the executive board before it happened? A. No, sir.
Q. Did Harry Orchard or anybody else come to you or any other member of the executive board, in your presence, and tell you if you would give them a hundred dollars or any other sum he would kill him? A. He did not, nor anybody else.
Q. Did you know anything about it until after it happened? A. I never did, no, sir.
Q. Or have any discussion with any other member of the executive board about it until after it happened? A. I never did, no, sir.
Q. Did you know Lyte Gregory? A. I did not know him personally.
Q. Did you know whether there had been any difficulty between him and your organization? A. There never had to my knowledge. Yes, I heard of him in the capacity of a detective, commonly known as a gun man, in the southern coal fields.
Q. Of what agency? A. The Reno Detective Agency.
Q. Had the papers during that time had anything to say about his connection with the southern coal fields? A. I think so, yes, sir.
Q. Where were you at the time you first heard of the Independence depot matter? A. Well, I couldn't say to be accurate, but I am sure that it was at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners. The convention was then in session. There had been a committee sent up to the Cripple Creek district.
Q. Do you know who was on that committee? A. Malcolm Gillis, H. C. Seaman, R. C. Allen. Gillis was from Butte, Seaman from Seaman from Rossland, British Columbia, and Allen from Dillon, Wyoming. The purpose was to investigate conditions in the Cripple Creek district and to see what could be done with outside influence in the way of effecting a settlement of the strike.
Q. Had they returned by the time

you heard of this matter? A. I think they had.
Q. Do you know when their report was presented to the convention? A. If I am not mistaken, it was the same day.
Q. In the meantime, when was the decision rendered in the Moyer habeas corpus case? A. It was rendered on that day. We had been expecting it for some time. There wasn't much else (no explosion) discussed in the convention that morning, and there was a committee appointed to draft a resolution, and the next day the resolution was adopted offering a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of the perpetrators.
Q. Do you know who acted as your attorney in Cripple Creek before that time? A. Frank J. Hanks. Mr. Hanks on behalf of the district union drafted a set of resolutions urging the members of the organization to use their most diligent efforts in ferreting out those who might be guilty of perpetrating that outrage.
Q. Do you know whether any investigations were made by him or anyone else? A. I don't know.
Mr. Borah: We suggest that that must necessarily be hearsay.
Mr. Darrow: We think you are right about that.
Q. Did you see Harry Orchard and a man named Neville within a few days after the Independence explosions? A. I did not.
Q. Did you ever know Neville? A. No, sir.
Q. Ever see him? A. I think I did. At the headquarters, along some months after that.
Q. At the time that Mr. Moyer referred to this morning? A. I believe that was the time, yes, sir, though I never spoke to him.
Q. You was not present at any such conversation as was repeated here this morning? A. No, sir; whatever conversation was repeated took place in Moyer's office and I was in my own.
Q. Did you give any money to Harry Orchard, or to anyone else for him, few days after the explosion at the Independence depot on account of his services in blowing up that depot and killing those people down there? A. No, sir. I did not. Never at any time, no place.
Q. I understood you did not see Harry Orchard at that time? A. No, sir. The next time I saw him was in the month of January, 1905. At the time he was in the city of Denver, he moved down on Fifteenth and Larimer streets.
Q. After the Independence explosion and the scenes following it, was there any activity around the headquarters especially any number of people come there? A. Yes, sir; I think that same night the first detachment of deputies arrived in the city of Denver, and from that time on there was quite a large number of men congregated—that is, men and women and children congregated in the city of Denver from the Cripple Creek district. Well, it was necessary for us to provide lodging and to provide the necessaries of life. For the families we rented houses, and for the single men we filled up the lodging houses that, the cheaper quarters of the city of Denver.
Q. What had the Federation been doing in the way of relief to the people on strike out there in Cripple Creek and that district up to this time? A. Shortly after the strike was declared we established a relief system. We had starting stores at four different points in the Cripple Creek district, and the men were allowed, according to the number in the family, a certain amount of relief. It was operated by different systems at different places, but we had not it down to a methodical basis we had coupon books, so that each family got a certain amount and they purchased their supplies from the union stores.
Q. How many stores did you have there? A. We had four stores. Well, I might say that the Victor store was the largest and did the greatest volume of business. Their business in six months was \$75,000. That is from the report of Mr. Harper, who was manager. Well, at that time (of the explosion) we had quite an extensive business outside of the membership of the organization. There was considerable opposition on the part of the other storekeepers. Well, we started in with three; that is, we didn't have anything at first only staple groceries, potatoes and flour and such things, but from that small start they grew into quite good sized stores, and the stores were commenced early after the strike. I think some time in September.
Q. What was the primary reason for starting these stores? A. When the strike was declared, which was on pay day in the Cripple Creek district, the merchants had informed the miners that if they would pay up they would carry their bills as long as the strike lasted. A great many of the men paid their bills. It was only two days after that when the merchants informed all the men in the Cripple Creek district, through posters or otherwise, that everything they had bought on credit was canceled, and as a matter of self-defense, as a matter of self-protection, the stores were started.
Q. Now, you say Orchard came in again in January, 1905. What was the occasion of that? A. Well, I don't know what the occasion was. He came up to the headquarters, and if I remember rightly, he came up for relief.
Q. Do you know whether he had been getting relief during the strike in Cripple Creek? A. I am sure that he did. Up until the time that relief was cut off, which was some time in the spring of 1905. As near as I can tell from his testimony on the stand, he (Orchard) left the Cripple Creek district the day before the explosion.
Q. What about relief after he left? A. It was given to his family.
Q. Did you ever tell him before that time that it would be better to leave than on the relief book, although he was getting a fine salary for other work (promissory dynamiting, according to the "confession"), that it would look better to leave him on the relief books? A. I never made any such a statement to him.
Q. Now, when he came back to your office in January, 1905, do you know whether anybody was with him? A. I think Steve Adams was with him.
Q. Had Steve Adams or his family been receiving relief at that time? A. They had been and were at that time.

Q. And where was that being paid? A. At headquarters.
Q. The headquarters paid relief to what people? A. To all of the people that were on strike. There were a number at that time in Denver, at Globeville, and members of the smeltermen's union who were still receiving relief.
Q. What I mean is the relief would be dispensed from the headquarters for what people, for what territory? A. For all the territory.
Q. Would it be for Cripple Creek or Telluride—you wouldn't dispense relief from headquarters for them, would you? A. Not directly to the members.
Q. I am speaking directly. A. Well, I would say in connection with that there was a time in the Cripple Creek district when we sent the checks directly to the members. That was at the time—some little time after special order No. 10 had been issued by Colonel Verdeckberg.
Q. What was special order No. 19 that you refer to? A. That no relief or assistance could be given to any of the members of the Cripple Creek district except through military channels—except through Major T. E. McClelland. I will say that we never complied with that order.
Q. You never delivered your relief to Major McClelland, you mean? A. No; after the order was issued we then distributed relief from time to time through a committee selected by the women's auxiliary, and later we paid merchants to distribute relief in the Cripple Creek district, but that didn't meet with much satisfaction, as there was no system to it. However, we were compelled as a matter of fact to make a deposit in the bank of Denver before the groceries were distributed.
Q. What was the custom of those who were stopping in Denver as to where they would get their relief? A. The people from the Cripple Creek district came to the headquarters. The members of the smeltermen's (at Globeville) union got their relief through the relief committee.
Q. Now, how was it as to Steve Adams and his wife? A. His wife usually came to the office. I believe Mr. How was the relief distributed as to the time? A. I think every two weeks. (Darrow examined Haywood about the blacklist and the consequent changing of names by wage workers that might be used for the list, and the permit systems were detailed to the jury with good effect.)
Q. Do you know whether any charges were made as against any particular persons on account of the Independence depot explosion? A. Shortly after the explosion the papers connected the names of Orchard and Neville.
Q. When Orchard came back to your office in January did you learn where he was stopping? A. I think he was stopping with Steve Adams.
Q. Did you learn what name he was going by? A. If I remember rightly he was going by the name of Hogan. No, I couldn't say as to how frequently I saw him.
Q. Do you recall any particular time when you saw him? A. Yes, there was one time which was considerably later than that. I think along probably in the first of May, that I saw him in Mr. Pettibone's store.
Mr. Borah: 1905?
The Witness: Yes, sir.
Q. Do you recall any particular time when you saw him between January and that time—do you know whether you did or not? A. No, I don't recall any particular instance.
Q. Did you have any extended conversation with him then or any time up to May that you can recall, or any business transaction with him of any kind? A. No, sir, than any other member of the organization.
Q. Did you know anything about his business? A. At that time?
Q. Yes, A. You mean the time that I met him in Pettibone's store?
Q. No, from January, we will say, up to May. A. I know nothing about his business. (Continued next week.)

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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 trades 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 trades 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.
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