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# THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Advocate of Industrial Unionism for the Working Class

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## DUTIES OF THE HOUR

BY EUGENE V. DEBS

These are days that test the fighting fibre of men; the weak and spineless go down, while those who have the true stuff in them grow strong and resolute and rise to commanding positions on the industrial battlefield.

What greater than to face the world and fight for the right without fear!

What nobler than to scorn discouragement, defy adversity and remain unconquerable, though alone, to the end!

Clear-headed, calm-pulsed, and brave-hearted need to be the men and women who make up the Industrial Workers of the World.

This proletarian organization has carved out for itself a stupendous work such as cowards and weaklings would not dare to undertake.

Never was an organization more timely, or better adapted to the pressing needs of the times.

The American Federation of Labor and its allied organizations have for years demonstrated little else except their utter incapacity to serve the working class.

The few nominal concessions which may be claimed by some of the unions are completely swamped by the flood of failures which has drenched the industrial field.

The recent abject surrender of the organized anthracite mine workers is a case in point. The arrogant, brutal mine owners cracked their lash over the heads of their organized slaves and dared them make a move. The humble petition they had ventured to present was rejected with contempt. Not a single concession, however trivial, was made. Not one! It was a cold and brutal victory for the capitalist brigands, and a humiliating defeat and surrender for the organized vassals of the mines.

And yet some of the officials of the routed wage-slaves had the hardihood to claim a victory. **THE UNION HAD BEEN RECOGNIZED.** The kicks it had received, the scars it bears, the mutilation inflicted upon it prove it.

Yes, **THE UNION WAS RECOGNIZED,** and upon that plea the officials may, for a while longer, hold their jobs,

their high horse with alacrity and made at least some concessions to avoid collision with the proletarian battleship?

Let us suppose that when the anthracite mine workers met the cold-blooded and defiant mine owners they were members of the Industrial Workers; that the railroad employes and other workers were also organized in the same revolutionary union, ready to back the miners to a finish, the railroad employes serving notice that not an ounce of coal should be hauled an inch.

but it will not be recognized in the anthracite fields in a few months from now, for there will not be enough left of it to recognize.

A few letters received from various parts of the anthracite region since the "victory" satisfy me that the mine workers have all they want of civic federation unionism, and that at an early day they will be ready to adopt the revolutionary program and transfer their allegiance and support to the Industrial Workers of the World.

Let us suppose for a moment that when the anthracite mine workers met the cold-blooded and defiant mine owners, they were members of the Industrial Workers; that the railroad employes and other workers in Pennsylvania were also organized in the same revolutionary union, ready to back the miners to a finish, the railroad employes serving notice that not an ounce of scab-mined coal should be hauled an inch, is it probable that, facing such a battery of class-conscious unionism, the Baer bandits would have issued their swaggering demand for unconditional surrender? Is it not more likely that they would have slid down from

The capitalists, whatever else may be said of them, are no fools. In dealing with organized labor they know, as a rule, what they are up against, and have to meet it, and when they stand face to face with a labor union they carefully sound it and bathe themselves as to what it is, what it amounts to, and how to deal with it, and then they proceed accordingly, and if they do not attack and smash the union it is for one of two reasons, either they are afraid of it, or they see a chance to make an ally of it and convert it to their own base uses.

The labor union that the capitalists approve is branded with treason in living letters.

The capitalists can no more endorse a bona fide labor union than the powder trust can endorse hades as a powder house.

Not long ago a prominent mine owner at Terre Haute, in conversation with a business man of the same place, said: "THE TRUTH IS WE CAN'T AFFORD TO BREAK WITH THE UNION, FOR IT'S THE ONLY THING THAT STANDS BETWEEN US AND SOCIALISM."

And now, what are some of the pressing duties of the hour? Manifestly to take advantage of the increasing opportunities to open the eyes of the workers to the true causes of their grievances, their defeats and their humiliation, and this can best be done by having our papers penetrate their ranks and our literature placed in the hands of the rank and file. To this end, each member should do his utmost to secure subscribers for "The Industrial Worker." A little effort on the part of all would soon double the subscription list and quadruple the awakening power of this excellent proletarian publication.

Next, each local union, and, in fact, each member should carry a supply of party pamphlets, leaflets and circulars and make systematic distribution of them.

In places where there is no union one should be organized without unnecessary delay, care being taken to admit those only,

who are qualified by character and conduct to serve the organization.

There should be no time for bickering, for chronic fault-finding, nor for mere personalities. The organization is too great and its mission too important to be jeopardized by personal imbroglio or internecine strife. Let us reserve all our vigor, all our resources and all our equipment for the enemy, for unless I mistake the signs, we shall require our full capacity to weather the storm and safely reach our destined port.

Another duty, and of the first importance, is unflinching loyalty to our Western comrades. Not for one moment dare we forget or neglect Moyer, Haywood, St. John and Pettibone. They are the bravest boys we have, and whatever fate may have in store for them, we shall loyally share it.

The recent postponement is doubly significant. The spontaneous uprising of the working class has paralyzed the capitalist arm of murder. But the intended victims are not yet safe, nor will they be until they are free. Let the agitation therefore, continue, and let the protests rise and burn from coast to coast. Let it be remembered, too, that the long postponement until December is due mainly to political reasons, that this is a congressional year, and that every worker in the land will have a chance this fall to carry his protest to the ballot box, and if he would be true to his imprisoned comrades and drive the nail in the coffin of capitalism, let him cast a straight vote for **SOCIALISM AND FREEDOM.**

#### ON THE FOURTH REMEMBER

Hail to the day of our nation's glad birth!  
Hail to our country the best yet on earth!  
Hail to those patriots who gave up their lives,  
That a nation of freemen from verities might arise.

But while we remember those heroes who fell,  
Do not forget that a dark, filthy cell  
Holds our dear comrades, those men brave and true,  
Moyer and Haywood, and Pettibone too.

Can we rejoice and loudly shout we are free,  
When these terrible wrongs to our brothers we see?  
When our laws and our rights are reduced to a sign  
By those millionaire thugs, the Lords of the mine?

When on the Fourth you hear orators tell  
Of our glorious freedom and protection as well,  
Guaranteed to the weak, as well as the strong,  
Tell them they are liars. Lives are sold for a song.

In this war of plunder, this struggle for gold,  
Men's lives are crushed out, woman's honor is sold;  
Children's blood is coined into luxuries of life,  
No quarter is given in this horrible strife.

Let us follow the example of our forefather bold,  
And wrest back our country from these pirates who hold  
The power of life and of death in their hands,  
Stand up in your strength, break asunder your bands!

Let us rid our dear land of this blot and this shame,  
Let us make it in fact, as well as in name,  
"The land of the free, and the home of the brave,"  
First of all let us swear, our dear comrades we'll save.

A. M. KINNEY.

Attention is called to a communication from Jno. W. Wunderle, of Rockford, Ill., wherein an erroneous statement by us in our June issue is corrected. The statement referred to was based upon misinformation, and we gladly publish the correction. As will be seen, however, we were entirely correct as to the really important fact in connection with the strike of the leather workers. The same thing occurs repeatedly in nearly all industries.

## MAN AS A SAUSAGE INGREDIENT

BY W. J. McSWEENEY

The stock yards horrors have shocked the world and capitalist morality is once more aroused. One of the greatest industries in the nation we are told is ruined both at home and abroad. The good moral law-abiding citizen is told that he was being fed on lumpy jawed beef and he said that was a shame. He was told that the barons gave him dogs to eat, and he said that was an outrage. When he found he had been paying for the privilege of eating rats he said it was most disgusting, but the limit was reached when he not only was told he was eating the working man, but was charged 10 cents a pound for him. The staunch, upright, law-abiding citizen raised his hand and his voice in holy horror so that he was heard from one end of the land to the other. The newspapers came to his rescue, the churches applauded him and even Teddy's fighting blood was instantly aroused and he declared that if working men were being put in cans and sold for 10 cents a pound that it should be stopped.

It is certain that this upright, law-abiding citizen class have had their commercialized consciences thoroughly aroused, not because workers were slaughtered at the stock yards, not because they fell into vats; of course not, for even the newspapers who stand with the meat barons and all other barons have declared over and over that the working class have been slaughtered by the wholesale at the stock yards for twenty-five years. Editorials have been written on this great butchery, university professors who look heavenward and wisely discussed this great human slaughter house before their classes. All said it was deplorable, but of course such a great industry could not be carried on without the sacrifice of human lives, so that this pious, patriotic class saw no wrong in scalding and rendering down workmen as in this and no other way could our products and our flag reach the remotest corner of the globe. They have at all times said that we must be a great commercial power, even though we stagger humanity to get there.

Those pillars of society are willing to do anything under the sun with the workingman but eat him. They have deported him, they have kidnapped him, they have robbed him, they were willing to put him behind bars for safe keeping, but they drew the line on putting him in the pantry.

But suppose it was possible for the barons to express their actual opinion of the working class, throw off the cloak of the hypocrite and denounce the sham pretensions of the dollar moralist; they could show that instead of being reproved and censured because they had cooked and marketed working animals they should be applauded and get a Carnegie medal from the better class. They could then address the president in this or similar language:

"Mr. Theodore Roosevelt:—Through your old fashioned and antiquated prejudice against the cooking and selling of working animals you have torn one of the greatest industries of this nation down. You certainly cannot object to our butchers killing and canning the working men, as you and the better class who now pretend to be horrified sent your hired men to butcher them at Homestead, Hazelton and Idaho. You applauded your butchers a short time ago when they killed those animals by the wholesale in Colorado without regard to age or sex and dumped their miserable bodies on the prairies of Kansas to bleach in the broiling sun. How then can you object to the Chicago packers taking the bodies of those working animals and through our inventive genius and keen business foresight put a healthy and toothsome article of diet on the market? It has been admitted at all times and by all the philosophers of the ages that the man or men who in any way can make food plenty in times of great distress is a benefactor to the human race, and as millions are suffering for food at the present time, your abuse of us is illogical and uncalled for to say the least. Those working animals are running wild the world over and have become so numerous that they not only question our right to rule them, but attempt to overthrow the grandest commercial system which was ever established by an all wise creator. We have taken this dangerous and good-for-nothing raw material which was not worth 10 cents a ton when alive, and through commercial value of 10 cents a pound by putting our shrewd business instincts have given it a it in a can with a catchy label, which read, "Sausage is Murphy." And this product has tickled

the world's palate. In this way we have not only given a commercial value to the hide of this working animal but we have added a valuable by-product to the meat industry. Our great newspaper and magazine writers have warned us against the dangers of immigration. They say those rebellious animals will become a danger to our institutions in time, but when we show you a quick, humane and effective way of getting rid of them you heap foolish and uncalled for censure on our heads. We would like to hear some real and logical objection to this new article of diet. We are ready to prove that it is a blood and muscle producer. We do not say that it is a brain producer as scientists and others have proven that those working animals are the only living creatures on the face of the earth, that have no such organs.

"Your investigators and paid moralists have raised a mighty howl because we threw the bodies of hogs and workmen into a vat. In all fairness we must say that this is a slur and direct insult to the working class as it leaves the inference that the working class are too filthy to be mixed up with the hog in the making of sausage. But in fairness it can be proven that the hog is the most objectionable of the two as an article of diet; in fact there is no comparison except that they are both swill fed animals. For instance, the hog is liable to have lump in the face, measles, whooping cough and colic. They are all domestic animals and some of a questionable age, while the working animal is generally imported. We examine him thoroughly before we admit him to the vats and see that he is without a blemish. We are sure that the flesh is young and tender as we discard and reject all working animals that are over thirty-five."

Yes, if the capitalist barons could publicly express the deep-down sentiment of their filthy commercialized minds they would say all those things about the workingman and more if such a thing was possible. Does any man or woman outside the gates of an insane asylum believe that the barons have any scruples about commercializing the hide of the workingman, provided he is assured he is not going to eat him himself?

#### Worth Thinking Over

Events since the arrest of the Western Federation of Miners' officials point unerringly to one defect in the construction of the Industrial Workers of the World, and that defect is the retaining of the name of the "Western Federation of Miners" instead of its being named the "Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World"; and it is for the coming convention of the Industrial Workers of the World and especially for the delegates from the Western Federation of Miners to so rectify the defect that in the future the working organization, the Industrial Workers of the World, will not be at the disadvantage it is today.

Naturally, in the first convention it could only be expected that a rudimentary form of organization would result, but our experience in the short time that has elapsed since the convention of last June will have been in vain unless we profit by it.

If the working class "aspirations, curbed and controlled and guided by experience" has called into existence the Industrial Workers of the World, then it is absolutely necessary that the Industrial Workers of the World become the first and foremost thought in the mind of every member, and all the constituent parts be used to emphasize the existence of the Industrial Workers of the World as the working class organization, and every move made by a loyal member should be made for the purpose of thrusting the Industrial Workers of the World to the front, and forcing its recognition by its enemies, whether they be professed neutrals, or open and above board antagonists; and by so doing we refuse to let the organization as a whole be covered over by any of its smaller component parts, for in the Industrial Workers of the World we rest our hope for the emancipation of our class.

While from the standpoint of the Western Federation of Miners, as an organization, it was natural that the members, proud of its achievements in the past, should wish to retain the old name, yet from the standpoint of the class struggle it is unfortunate that it did not sink its identity, name and all, and become not only in fact but in name also the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.—Jas. A. McConnell, in "The People."

# WHY THE RED LABEL SHOULD RECEIVE THE SUPPORT OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

The following document was submitted to the delegates of the fourteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, and was unanimously adopted:

Denver, Colorado, June 9, 1906.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners:

We, your committee, selected to draft a statement demonstrating that the RED LABEL, known as the label of the Industrial Workers of the World, is the only bona fide label that truly represents unionism, beg leave to submit the following:

For the past few years, the Western Federation of Miners, as well as other aggressive labor organizations, have realized that the weapons of craft and trade organizations have practically become obsolete and are helpless in fighting the battles of the working class upon the industrial battlefield. For this reason a labor movement was launched in Chicago in July, 1905, that has for its purpose the bringing about of that unity among workers which will eventually amalgamate the working class, regardless of crafts or trades, into one solid, compact body, whose united economic power will be used to measure steel with the corporate power of organized greed.

As the labor movement is at present constructed, we find men of different crafts and trades rallied under the banners of various national and international craft and trade organizations, each organization having its particular label, and each organization, shackled by separate contracts or agreement, which force the membership of the different national and international bodies to remain loyal to the master class, even though some national or international body is battling for its life against the combined power of corporate might.

The dullest mind can readily comprehend that when the membership of national or international bodies employed in the same industry, bound and chained by separate contracts, remain at work, while the membership of some other craft or trade is fighting a battle to wrest better conditions from the same master, that the labels of such organizations, whose members by remaining at work are instrumental in defeating their brothers, cannot be recognized as representative of the spirit or principles of pure and undefiled unionism.

If industrial unionism is right and the solidarity of labor is more powerful than labor scattered into companies, battalions and regiments, then the label of industrial unionism should receive your united support.

There is no consistency in the membership of the Western Federation of Miners now standing under the flag of the Industrial Workers of the World, and at the same time, extending their patronage to the labels of national and international organizations, whose officers through concerted action are now waging a war against the RED LABEL, the label of the Industrial Workers of the World. If the Industrial Workers of the World is right in its policy to unite the scattered companies and regiments of labor into one great solid army recognizing "The injury of one is the injury of all," then the Industrial Workers of the World has the right to place a label upon the product that comes from the labor of men and women who are thoroughly unionized in any particular industry over which the Industrial Workers of the World has jurisdiction.

If the members of the Western Federation of Miners continue to patronize and support the labels of national and international trade and craft organizations, then the members of the Western Federation of Miners, by such patronage and support, are placing the "sinews of war" in the hands of every official combination of craft and trade autonomy to fight the RED LABEL, the most potent weapon that is now in the arsenal of the Industrial Workers of the World.

If the members of the Western Federation of Miners believe in the efficiency of the principles of industrial unionism, and believe that the preamble and policy of organization as promulgated by the Industrial Workers of the World, is based upon a proper conception of the class struggle, then loyalty to the label of the Industrial Workers of the World must be shown to prove your faith and confidence in the organization that was launched in Chicago, July 8, 1905.

Countless thousands of men and women in the Eastern states working in shop and factory are struggling to break the prison bars that hold them in the confines of craft and trade autonomy,

but as long as the membership of the Western Federation of Miners support and patronize the label of the national and international bodies that are wedded to craft and trade autonomy, just so long will the labor lieutenant and master, who are joint partners, keep these countless thousands chained to the stake of craft and trade organizations.

Just as long as you patronize the labels of national and international organizations, just so long will the employer of shop and factory in the Eastern states, in conjunction with the labor boss, be able to put brakes on the onward march of industrial unionism.

The official organs of several national and international trade and craft organizations have already branded the RED LABEL as a scab label, thus intimating that the Industrial Workers of the World is a scab organization. The Western Federation of Miners having affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, and being a part of it, is indirectly charged with the same infamy.

The national and international bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have precipitated the fight against the RED LABEL and it now becomes our duty to unsheathe the sword and defend the RED LABEL by giving the same our united support.

The following instances may be cited to demonstrate to you that the labels of national and international bodies, under the flag of the American Federation of Labor, are peddled around among the master class without regard to the product coming from the hands of union labor.

The Cigarmakers' Blue Label is probably the most widely advertised of any label representing the trades movement. The conspiracy in the use of this label has been exposed fully by the general office of the Industrial Workers of the World, where unlimited numbers of pamphlets can be had on application, giving in detail the use to which this label is put. The members of the Cigarmakers' organization make no denial of the fact that the label is used on product that is only partly union made. Their constitution speaks for itself, which makes eligible for membership in the Cigarmakers' Union only such workmen as roll the cigars. The strippers, and those employed in the work of preparing the tobacco for the cigar is by no means eligible to the organization, and the cigarmakers have a law in their constitution to the effect that should a condition arise in the shops that the strippers would not be in service the cigarmaker has a specified bill of prices in which he agrees to strip and prepare his own material, with an increased remuneration of \$1 per thousand. This leaves the cigarmaker prepared at any time to take advantage of any difference that may arise between those who prepare the material and the employer. In other words, if the stripper and those who prepare the material revolt against conditions that might exist or arise, and cease to serve their employer, the cigarmaker is protected by his constitution to go ahead and prepare his own material, or, in other words, scab on those who might be making a contest for the bettering of their condition.

The Cigarmakers' International Union are making no attempt to organize the great trust shops of the country. Fifty per cent of their membership is composed of cigarmakers who run what are known as "buckeye shops;" some of them employ no help, while others employ one or two hands, and are given the label to place on their own product, as well as those that they exploit.

The shoemakers' label, it is a well-known fact, holds the membership of the organized shoemakers in that organization. In 1901 the shoemakers of St. Louis struck against unfair conditions. A representative of the Shoemakers' International Union went to St. Louis, signed a contract with the employer giving the use of the shoemakers' label to be used on the product of the scabs hired to take the place of their own members who had gone on strike. This is only one instance in many that could be cited to the misuse of the label.

In 1901 the Hallwood Cash Register Company of Columbus, Ohio, made a label agreement with the Allied Metal Mechanics. It was a well-known fact that many of the parts of this cash register were being supplied by unfair firms of Detroit, but the members of the Allied Metal Mechanics assembled this cash register, and because of this fact, the president of this organization signed an agreement with this firm, giving

them the union label, which is supposed to indicate to the consumer that the goods are union made. To bear out the fact that it was practically acknowledged that this label was given on goods that were not entirely union made, a written contract was drawn up between the president and the Hallwood Cash Register Company, and the president of the Allied Metal Mechanics was to receive a salary of \$100 a month for two years. In the office of the Industrial Workers of the World is a copy of this contract. Also the court records of Toledo, Ohio, show that in a controversy between the Hallwood Cash Register Company and the Dayton Cash Register Company, the president of the Allied Metal Mechanics, Mr. John Mulholland, testified on cross-examination that it was a fact that he received a salary of \$100 a month in lieu of the contract for the use of the union label.

The Capmakers' international organization called a strike of its members in New York for the changing of working conditions. After several weeks' contest, and the employers succeeding in getting many workmen to take the place of the strikers, a meeting was effected between the representatives of the capmakers and the employers, and an agreement drawn up and signed to the effect that the strike would be declared off, with the understanding that all strike-breakers should remain in the service of the employer, and those on a strike would return under the same conditions in which they had ceased service of these employers at such time as the employer could give them employment. The contract specifies that if the union man offering his services did not meet with the approval of the employer, he, the employer, had the right, under the protection of the contract, to hire non-union men. The contract further specifies that the Capmakers' International Union would supply the label to all firms, and no specification as to its limit or scope of use, which left it open with the employer to use this label on the strike-breakers' product alike with that of the union men.

The Garment Workers' label has been used so indiscriminately that at this time it has become a joke. In the month of March, 1906, did the Garment Workers, known as the Paris Makers of Buffalo, voluntarily organize themselves into a local union of the Industrial Workers of the World? Through the influence of the business agent and the threat to the employer that the label would be withdrawn, several garment workers belonging to this local union in Buffalo were persecuted by being discharged. A reinstatement was asked of the boss garment worker, and his reply was that he could not reinstate the brothers because the Garment Workers' International Union had threatened to withdraw the label which he was using on the product. To enforce their demands and the reinstatement of their members of the pants makers in Buffalo to the number of 200 went on strike. The president of the Industrial Workers of the World went to that city, handled and conducted the same, and learned that the product supposed to be made by the pants makers on strike was being sent to New York City, where it was being made by members of the Garment Workers' Union, and the Garment Workers' Union was paying for the expressage, cartage and other expenses entailed in transferring the work from one city to another. The garment workers of Buffalo pleaded that something be done, that they might be protected, claiming, as they do, that their scale of prices is under those who are working in factories where there is no agreement and no union. The discontent everywhere in that organization, especially in the East, is by no means concealed, and the rank and file of that organization do not hesitate to say that they are being held in subjection, and on a lower scale of prices, because of the contract and the label agreement.

We have mentioned only a few cases of the misuse of the union label. The Typographical Union has permitted its label to be used on court injunctions where union men have been enjoined by the courts in case of strikes and lockouts. The Typographical Union permits its label to be used on public press, all of which is used as a medium to advertise broadcast the strike-breakers to take the place of not only union men in other crafts, but in their own organization.

Whenever the workers of the world recognize the right of one craft binding itself with a sacred contract, giving the use of the label for its product, with the only specification that the specified members named in the contract, speci-

# THE GENERAL MOVEMENT

lying certain crafts or trades, when they permit members of such unions to contract and bind themselves to work under any and all conditions, so far as their trades are concerned, then such union or unions cannot be considered as progressive or willing to assist in the uplifting of labor in general. Any organization that will serve as a master when that same master is fighting and trying to destroy some other labor organization, is committing a crime next to treason, and any workingman or woman who will patronize the product of such organization is a party to the conspiracy entered into through the individual contract which makes it possible that the employing class destroy the power of organized labor.

Signed: John M. O'Neill, C. O. Sherman, John McMullen, Philip Mertz, P. R. McDonald.

## A Form of Initiation

The following simple but expressive form of initiation has been adopted by Local No. 85 of Chicago:

President: The applicant for membership will please arise. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, you having decided to become a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, it becomes my duty as president of this union to briefly state to you what the aims and objects of this organization are.

Our aim is to organize and educate the working class so that they will understand their class interests and stand for them at all times and under all circumstances, knowing as we do that the fiercest battle of the ages is now raging the world over between two contending forces. On one side is the proletariat, or working class, enslaved, exploited and even murdered to such an extent that their famished bodies and bleaching bones are strewn over the world's highways. This class not only produces the world's wealth, but has become a beast of burden and merchandise in the hands of our capitalist masters.

On the other side is the ruling class, claiming to have an historic, legal and divine right to rob and impoverish men and women, as well as to coin the bodies of innocent babies into dollars. The wealth produced by labor is so vast that the master class gives monkey banquets and decorates the necks of pet poodles with diamonds in order to get rid of it, while the babies of the working class are famishing for food in our midst.

Our object is to overthrow this class and forever end the brutal struggle which now confronts us. We realize that this can only be done by an organized and educated working class, standing shoulder to shoulder on the industrial field to take possession of and operate the tools of production for their own benefit.

The organization which you seek to join declares that the workers are entitled to all the wealth that their hands and brains create. If you think that this should be done and you are willing to enroll yourself as a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, will you, if admitted, give your word as a man that you will at all times be true to the principles of this organization and comply with its constitution and by-laws?

Applicant answers: yes or no.

President: (the reply being affirmative) I now declare you a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, entitled to all its advantages and protection. The brother will now please be seated.

## An Attempt That Failed

Indiana Harbor, just south of Chicago, is one of the newest fields of capitalist exploitation. Recently there was a strike down there of molders belonging to the Molders' Union. Immediately the handy men employed to help the molders, and others picked up on the streets, were put to work in the places of the striking molders. This revealed to all concerned the futility of the craft system of organization. Officials of the molders' organization at once wanted the handy men organized. Business Agent Brown threatened the owners of the plant that if they didn't settle with the molders on the terms demanded by them, they would get the handy men organized in the Industrial Workers of the World. An attempt was even made to get an organizer from our headquarters, but this attempt met with a rebuff. The Industrial Workers of the World position was that we would not organize the handy men and laborers merely to whip the molders on strike. The Industrial Workers of the World is determined to prosecute its work of organizing legitimately. Had we responded to the call and organized the handy men in this instance, the strike could have been won for the molders, but the handy men would have been losers in the end. Our work is not to divide; but to unite. Working class interests are one and identical.

## We're Forging Ahead

The month just passed has been one of very great importance in the advance of Industrial Unionism on broad lines and soon we shall be able to report large acquisitions to the ranks. Since our last report new local unions have been chartered as follows:

Humboldt County Industrial Workers' Union, Eureka, Cal.; Hat Workers' Industrial Union, New York, N. Y.; Silk Workers' Industrial Union, Astoria, N. Y.; Silk Workers' Industrial Union, Hoboken, N. J.; Lawrence Shovelers' Industrial Union, Lawrence, N. Y.; Tailors' Industrial Union, Newark, N. J.; Silk Workers' Industrial Union, Glendale, N. Y.; Industrial Mixed Union, Bellingham, Wash.; Industrial Workers Mixed Local, Moyie, B. C.; Pettibone Industrial Mixed Union, Superior, Wis.; Tonopah Newsboys' Union, Tonopah, Nev.; Industrial Workers' Mixed Union, Orange, Cal.; Manhattan Newsboys' Union, Manhattan, Nev.; Saw Mill Employes' Industrial Union, Tacoma, Wash.; Tailors' Industrial Union, Los Angeles, Cal.; Butchers' Industrial Union, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cigarmakers' Industrial Union, Baltimore, Md.; Concrete Constructors' Industrial Union, Toronto, Ont.; Lumbermen's and Saw Mill Workers' Industrial Union, Thompson's Falls, Mont.; Steam Turbine Workers' Industrial Union, Schenectady, N. Y.; Locomotive Painters' Industrial Union, Schenectady, N. Y.; Machinists' and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, Hartford, Conn.; Metal Workers' Industrial Union, Schenectady, N. Y.; Locomotive Cranemen's Industrial Union, Schenectady, N. Y.; Chippers', Roughers' and Finishers' Industrial Union, Madison, Ill.

Total new locals—26.

Total number of new locals chartered since July, 1905, 445, exclusive of Western Federation of Miners' locals. The affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners as the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World was completed at the Denver convention.

## Fairgrieve's Federation Denounced

The resolution which follows, submitted by the delegates from Montana, was adopted by the Western Federation of Miners' convention:

"Whereas, The Montana State Federation of Labor has, by chartering unions denouncing the label of the Industrial Workers of the World as a scab label, and otherwise becoming an auxiliary to the American Federation of Labor, it being the only alleged labor organization which has, by its silence, approved of the incarceration of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we denounce the Montana State Federation of Labor as a menace to the Western Federation of Miners, Department of Mining, Industrial Workers of the World, and the best interests of the working class; and further, we demand that all Western Federation of Miners and Industrial Workers of the World locals withdraw affiliation from same, and we warn all labor organizations friendly to the Industrial Workers of the World and Western Federation of Miners that the time has come when our friends are with us, and those not with us are against us."

## Shoeworkers Win at Newark

The Industrial Workers of the World shoemakers, supporting the Knights of Labor cutters, on strike at two factories in Newark, N. J., have won a complete victory. The Knights of Labor cutters made a demand for 10 per cent increase in wages and walked out. The employers started to put in non-union cutters, whereupon the Industrial Workers of the World men in both factories refused to work with them and ceased work. It was another opportunity for Industrial Workers of the World members to prove that they are not scabs or strike-breakers, and they did it. Inquiry was made from headquarters whether they would be supported financially and the men received an affirmative reply. But the struggle was short and decisive. Within two weeks the fight was completely won. The cutters gained their demand for 10 per cent increase and all returned to work June 25. A big increase in the Industrial Workers of the World membership is expected.

The address to wage-workers, of which hundreds of thousands had been distributed in other languages, can now be had in French by addressing General Secretary Trautmann, 148 W. Madison Street, Chicago.

## Youngstown Strike Fund

Several reports have been received showing receipts and expenditures in the Youngstown strike, but owing to their length it is deemed inadvisable to print them in this paper. They will be sent out to locals by General Secretary Trautmann in circular form.

The result of the strike is a sore disappointment to the Gomerites, who are wondering where they will be at when the Industrial Workers of the World form of organization begins to be generally understood and accepted. Most of the Industrial Workers of the World men are filling their old jobs as Industrial Workers of the World men, some have found employment elsewhere and a few are working co-operatively. There has been no backset in Youngstown; on the contrary, a distinctive gain was made for industrial unionism.

## Propose Change in Preamble

In regular meeting held Monday, June 11, Local No. 85, of Chicago adopted the following resolution and instructed me to send it to "The Industrial Worker" for publication:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this local the second paragraph in the preamble to the constitution should read: 'Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor, through an economic organization, without affiliation with any political party.'

Our members do not agree with the idea of the toilers coming together on any political field.

Fraternally yours,

R. F. ORR,

Cor. and Rec. Sec.

## Sherman at Denver

President Sherman addressed a great gathering in the Coliseum at Denver, May 29th. His address was well received and, in part, was as follows:

The members of the Industrial Workers of the World have no apology to make for taking the advanced step that they have. The majority of them are ex-trades unionists, who through sad experience have come to the realization that a united effort upon the part of the working class must be made, that we may offset the great united capitalistic power that exists the world over.

Trades unionism came into existence twenty-five years ago. Those of you who are interested, if you will examine the statistics you will find at that time there was not one trust or combine of capital to any extent. There was no general manager's association of the transportation lines of this country, but if you will examine closely the statistics you will discover that revolution after revolution has taken place in the way of industrial development in the past twenty-five years. Regardless of this great change in the method of production and distribution, the trades union methods remain identical as they were established twenty-five years ago. At the beginning of trades unionism, it was an easy matter for a craft union to compel the employer to concede to their demands, owing to the fact that he had a strong competitor for the sale of the product of the workers. But at this age we find that competition has been practically destroyed, and the manufacturers and employing class generally have united their financial interest into one solid compact combine, and they are quite conscious of the fact that the interests of one capitalist is identical with the other. Whenever the working class realize that the interest of one worker is identical with another, and organize into an economic industrial organization, they will then hold an economic power sufficient to offset the capitalist power that is now in existence.

The mechanic has been compelled from time to time to change his tools and method of production, and the change has been made to such an extent that at the present time the producer no longer owns and controls the tools but to the contrary the machine, which is the tool, belongs to the master class. While this machine has been made by labor it is owned and controlled by a class of men who could not make a machine, neither could they operate them, and whenever a condition of this nature exists, the master class holds within his grasp the very life and existence of the working class, because it is only through

his permission can the worker find a market for his labor, hence when it becomes necessary to have permission from the master class to work from the owner of the machine, such owner at all times holds in his grasp the very life and existence of the producer.

The path of trades unionism is a trail that is easily followed as it has been a struggle for existence since they have been in existence; and today we have sisters and brothers who are trades unionists and are as willing to make a sacrifice for a just cause as they have been during any period of their existence. That, we the Industrial Workers of the World, contend that trades unionism has done its work and outgrown its usefulness, and now must be discarded by the workers and a more effective weapon taken up to offset the great power that exists throughout the whole civilized world with the moneyed class.

### Endorsed by Japanese

Under the heading "A Noticeable Movement," the Japanese newspaper, North American Times, Seattle, Wash., published the following reference to and endorsement of the Industrial Workers of the World:

It is quite gratifying to note that the relations between the United States and Japan are becoming closer and more friendly year by year. The Japanese will remember the sympathy and favor which the United States extended to Japan during the time of the war with Russia. They also materially helped the famine-stricken inhabitants of northern Japan, who are still suffering. When recently the great disaster occurred in San Francisco, the Japanese government and its people contributed quite an amount of relief fund for the sufferers. Thus two nations are helping each other in distress. But, does such friendly connection exist between the American and Japanese laborers in this country? We feel sorry to notice that there are various movements on the side of the white workers to exclude the Japanese from this soil. This "exclusion business" is natural, because the American workers think when thousands of Orientals being cheap labor here they may happen to lose their employment. Therefore, it may be called the "self-protection" of the white workers. It is very unreasonable when these union laborers say that the Japanese are satisfied with cheaper wages and to work longer hours for it. Although some Japanese work for cheaper wages, they are not satisfied with them. Indeed, they want the same amount as the others, but as they have no organization among them to fight against the capitalists, nor do the unions of the white workers allow them to join, the poor Japanese are compelled to work for cheaper pay.

If the white workers, without noticing this reason on the side of the Japanese, try to exclude them entirely from the labor market by a mere motive of jealousy of a different race, it will not only do no good for them, but may result in breaking the friendly tie which exists between the two nations.

Though there are every sort of workers here, white, yellow, brown, red and black, they are workers just the same. Should the American worker really regard everybody as a brother, they ought to think of some way to make favorable terms with the Oriental laborers and not try to repeat the vain attempt to exclude them, abusing, disputing each other.

A few days ago, two men who represent the Industrial Workers of the World called on the Times office, informing us that they are proposing to hold a mass meeting of laborers at 115 Occidental avenue on May 20th, (Sunday) at 8 p. m. The special feature of the gathering is that every worker, no matter whether he is Japanese or Chinese, is invited. Here he can raise his voice and express his opinion. To promote the rights and happiness of the workers they have great intention to make the function a grand success so that the Industrial Workers of the World will finally become the most powerful labor organization in the world. In the American history of labor there has never been such a union that may contain the laborers of every nationality in its membership. It is our hope and belief that it may rapidly grow stronger and maintain itself as a factor to promote the interests of the "Industrial Workers of the World."

At this juncture we urge upon our brothers from Japan to consider the matter earnestly and those who believe in it should join it at once. This new organization does not exclude you as others do, but they heartily welcome you to join. Don't lose this chance. This is the movement by which you will establish a solid foundation on this continent.

## Western Miners Fully Installed

Feeling that the readers of "The Industrial Worker" will be interested in the convention of the Department of Mining, better known as the Western Federation of Miners, I beg leave to submit the following report:

I arrived in Denver on May 28th, and attended the convention, beginning on the 29th, until it closed June 13th, and I am proud to say to our readers and friends that the fourteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners has gone into history as being one of the most important ever held by the Mining Department. It did more real legislation looking to something for the working class than ever before in its history.

I will not go into details, but will briefly state that the preamble and constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World was endorsed as a whole, and without a dissenting vote, industrial unionism was endorsed and trades unionism condemned in the strongest language. The Red Label of the Industrial Workers of the World was adopted as the official label for all commodities to be patronized by the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, known as the Mining Department. All labels of the American Federation of Labor were placed on the "We-don't-patronize" list. "The Industrial Worker," the people, and several others who have been friendly to the Industrial Workers of the World, were endorsed and recognized in a resolution as being friendly to the Department of Mining.

The convention went on record in the strongest terms demanding that all affiliation of their department be withdrawn from the State Federation of Montana. Mr. Alec Fairgrievous was condemned in strong words for his action in behalf of the American Federation of Labor, and the local union of which he is a member was ordered to expel him immediately; failing to do so such local union will be deprived of its affiliation with the Western Federation of Miners.

It is conceded by all who have been in touch with the federation in its past experience, that this convention has done more than any ever held. It was also the means of creating considerable enthusiasm in Denver, where meetings were being held nearly every night during the session of different trades. The result is that the Industrial Workers of the World will have several more local unions in Denver, and several hundred members have already been added to the movement. Steps are being taken by the various local unions of the state of Colorado to put a state organizer in the field, and it is the intention to organize the state, of which the Industrial Workers of the World and the Western Federation of Miners is in a large majority of control at the present time.

In the election of officers, Moyer and Haywood, now in the Idaho prison, were unanimously re-elected as president and general secretary-treasurer. Brother C. E. Mahoney, formerly of the executive board, was elected vice president, to succeed Vice President Brother Williams, retired. All of the old members of the board were re-elected. Brother J. C. Lowney, of Butte Miners' Union No. 1, was elected to succeed Brother C. E. Mahoney. Take it as a whole, I feel that the work of this convention means much to the Mining Department, as well as the general organization.

While in session, a representative came to the convention from Southern Kansas with a message from ten thousand United Mine Workers, to the effect that they desired to join the Western Federation of Miners in Ohio and Pennsylvania, stating that the rank and file of the United Mine Workers in that section had become thoroughly disgusted with the old form of organization, and requesting that organizers be sent to their local unions to instruct them on industrial unionism, and pleading that they might be taken into the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World. All of these requests will be taken under consideration by the executive board, and such steps taken as they feel the cases may warrant.

Since leaving the office May 9th, I have been through the Black Hills, several points in Utah and Montana, and everywhere I find the spirit for industrial unionism growing. I will leave Denver immediately, and proceed to Montana, where some work remains to be done. To those from whom I have received appeals, requesting my presence in different localities, I desire to say that while I am in the service all the time, it is impossible for me to comply with all requests. It would be more than a pleasure to me if I could cover the territory and meet with all of our local unions, but it is impossible. Hence those not having their requests complied with, I trust

will wait with patience, believing that I, as their president, am acting in behalf of the whole membership, and working such territories as I feel the conditions demand my services at this time.

I expect to return to the office about June 25th, and it will be impossible for me to leave Chicago earlier than August 1st, as it will be necessary for me to clean up such work as has gathered at the office, and secure the necessary rest, that I may go out and comply with the many requests now being held in abeyance.

That our brothers may have some idea as to the interest shown in the Industrial Workers of the World, am glad to say that the Industrial Cigar Company, of Butte, Montana, which started a little over three months ago with three workmen, are now working twenty-five people, and are behind in orders to the extent of eighty thousand cigars. The demand is greater than their capacity to supply. While they are increasing their force every week, yet the increased demand for the Red Label is so great that it will probably be some months before they are in a position to fill all orders to date. It will not be many months before west of the Missouri river, nothing but the Red Label will be tolerated, demanded or used.

Trusting that this brief report may be of interest, I am,

Fraternally yours,  
CHARLES O. SHERMAN,  
Gen. President.

Denver, June 16.

### He Leaves the Carpenters

In the May number of this journal we printed a communication from B. H. Vail, a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, addressed to Frank Duffy, general secretary of that organization, which was refused admission to the official publication. True to his convictions and determined no longer to submit to the gagging system of the "bosses" brother Vail has addressed the following letter of resignation to his old associates:

Brother President and Brothers:  
In presenting my resignation from this organization, I am taking a step that will perhaps cause many of you to censure me.

Since I joined the organization I have always been an active member and worked for the interest of the Brotherhood. But I find the results of our struggles under our present system have not been as beneficial as they should be.

"As long as the voice of the rank and file can be suppressed by one of our national officers, it is time that I for one should cease to contribute to his support. I am not one to lay down, or hollow enough, when I have an equal chance, but when I am bound and gagged before the fight begins, I am going to leave that company and join one that will show me fair play, where my voice and vote will count as much as any other member, be he an officer or private.

"When I employ a servant I want him to serve me, not to act as my master. He may be more intelligent and smarter than I, but that makes no difference; he has obligated himself to serve me, and when he refuses to do so it is my duty to refuse to contribute any longer to his support. I shall join another organization, the Industrial Workers of the World, as soon as I retire from this.

"Of course I shall be compelled to join a mixed local until there are carpenters enough to call for a charter, which I am in hopes won't be very long.

"You need have no fear that I will scab on this union or any other. I believe in the class struggle and that the interest of one of the working class is the interest of all the working class. Until the workers study their own interests their condition will continue to grow worse, and the workers themselves are the only ones that can bring about a change to better their condition, and that must be through education. I would like to have every worker read the stenographic report of the convention that launched the Industrial Workers of the World, at Chicago last July. It is a book of over 600 pages and costs \$1.50 in cloth binding, or \$1.00 in paper. By ordering a dozen or more copies you can get 30 per cent off list.

"That the capitalists will fight the Industrial Workers of the World goes without saying, and the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is the first gun they have fired at the organization, and it will not be the last one by any means. Their action at the trial of these brothers on the last of May shows they do not propose to let these brothers out of jail if they can help it because they cannot bribe or intimidate them to betray their class.

"But Gompers, Mitchell, etc. are heralded by the Capitalists Daily press as great labor leaders, because they are traitors to the working class, by keeping them divided with their craft unionism to fight each

other. That is why the mine owners collect the dues from the mine workers, because if they broke up the miner's union the miners would build up a better union on its ruins, and the officers and mine owners could not control them. Just as the contractors tell us, when we work for their interests they pat us on the back and tell us how they like the union, but as soon as you begin to work for your own interests they want to use a club to pat you with.

"I don't want the good will of a boss at the expense of my manhood. When I sell my labor power, I do not make a bargain counter sale and throw in my soul for his good will. I would rather have his enmity at such a cost.

If the workers were conscious of their class powers our western brothers would have been out of jail long ago, and the courts would be courts of justice in place of injustice.

"The American Federation of Labor backed up by the civic federation (of which they are a part) has always aimed to keep the workers divided among themselves. That is all craft autonomy stands for, and that is why I am opposed to it. We don't need to go outside of our own organization for the profits. Take the case of our brothers down in New York. They had the mills organized in the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and working on the eight hour day basis when the Amalgamated Woodworkers went in and took their places at a reduced scale and a nine-hour day, and when the Brotherhood appealed to the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor to stand by them for the eight-hour day and a living scale, they (the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor) turned them down cold.

"Do you call that unionism? No! It is worse than scabbing. They are traitors. They are worse than dogs; they bite the hand that feeds them, and I for one propose to stop feeding them.

"These are a few of my reasons for resigning my membership in this union and of the Carpenters and Joiners of America. I could go on giving reasons for withdrawing, but deem these sufficient.

B. H. VAIL.

2211 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

### Labor Day Demonstrations

Preparations are under way for the greatest turnout of the workers and demonstration on Labor Day (September 3) ever known in the history of the movement, all under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. The place chosen is one of the most attractive among the popular resorts of Pennsylvania—Cascade Park, near New Castle—in the heart of one of the greatest industrial sections of the country. Brothers Eugene V. Debs and Vincent St. John have been engaged as speakers for this mighty demonstration of the wealth producers.

This will, without any sort of doubt, be the most tremendous gathering and protest of organized labor against the infamies of capitalism and misgovernment the country has ever seen. Committees are organized for thorough and systematic work, the intention being to make the occasion memorable and epoch-making in the unification of the working class on the lines of a practical advance to industrial freedom. We are not now at liberty to announce the complete program for the day, but sufficient interest attaches to this preliminary notice in the statement that Eugene V. Debs and Vincent St. John will be there as the principal speakers of the day. It will be widely advertised throughout Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio and in advance of any publicity it is coming to be spoken of as the most potential and distinctively working-class demonstration of the year. Excursions will be run on steam and trolley lines from all the principal points for a hundred miles around.

But there will be other great gatherings besides. There will be other crowds and other speakers—the Industrial Workers of the World has sixty of them—for whom occasion must be made on Labor Day to proclaim the principles of industrial unionism and working-class emancipation. We must take advantage of every opportunity that offers, or that we can create, on Labor Day this year, to let the workers of the land know what a real labor union is. With sixty speakers on our list, able to present and defend industrial unionism against all comers, we must make the 3d of September the turning point in the labor movement of the country. Arrangements for speakers can be made through headquarters. For the information and convenience of committees or labor organizations we append a list of the speakers. In making selection from this list reference should be had to the location of the speakers, so that the expense of traveling may be reduced to a minimum. And do not for-

get that Debs and St. John are engaged for the great demonstration in Pennsylvania:

Allen, A. G., Utah.  
Bohn, Frank, Utah.  
Bosky, (Hungarian), Ohio.  
Bordicelli, (Italian), Ohio.  
Carroll, W. H., Massachusetts.  
Carpenter, J. D., Oklahoma.  
Chase, Chas. H., New York.  
Debs, E. V., Indiana.  
DeLeon, Daniel, New York.  
Davidson, W., British Columbia.  
Dalton, W. S., Utah.  
DuProz, A. A., Ohio.  
Eck, J., New Jersey.  
Edwards, A. S., Illinois.  
Fox, W. R., Ohio.  
Forberg, Lillian, Illinois.  
Frankel, C., Illinois.  
Gardner, Edward, Ohio.  
Gilbert, Joseph, Illinois.  
Gilhaus, August, Ohio.  
Holmes, George, California.  
Haggerty, M. P., Montana.  
Hunter, J. T., New York.  
Jordan, F., Montana.  
Jardine, Harry, Nevada.  
Jackson, T. H., New York.  
Kineally, J. J., New York.  
Lingenfelter, A., Illinois.  
Leonard, Fred, Arizona.  
Markley, E. R., Pennsylvania.  
McSweeney, W. J., Illinois.  
McEachren, D., Illinois.  
Mills, Ernest, British Columbia.  
MacIntosh, A. L., Missouri.  
Mechanic, Julia, Illinois.  
Moskovitz, Samuel, New York.  
Neebe, Oscar, Illinois.  
Olsen, A., New York.  
O'Neill, John M., Colorado.  
Petriella, Teoico, (Italian), Colorado.  
Parks, W. R., Colorado.  
Roadhouse, Robert, Pennsylvania.  
Riley, James M., New Jersey.  
Reinstein, B., New York.  
Sherman, Chas. O., Illinois.  
St. John, Vincent, Colorado.  
Speed, George, California.  
Smilansky, (Jewish), New York.  
Schlossberg, Jos., New York.  
Shapiro, Joseph (Polish), New York.  
Slayton, John W., Pennsylvania.  
Swing, Alfred, Ohio.  
Trautmann, W. E., Illinois.  
Tullar, W. E., Illinois.  
Untermann, Ernest, Florida.  
Vaughan, J. T., New York.  
Veal, Phillip, Illinois.  
Walsh, J. H., Montana.  
Wilburn, Thos. P., Montana.  
Zorn, Julius (German), Ohio.

### Western Federation Convention Notes

Mrs. William D. Haywood was tendered a most cordial reception on the occasion of her visit to the convention.

The convention adopted a resolution addressed to Judge Smith, of Idaho, demanding that he release the imprisoned federation officials at once on reasonable bail.

On May 30th the delegates in a body assembled at Fairmount cemetery to decorate the grave of Myron W. Reed, a touching and eloquent address being delivered by John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine.

A resolution was adopted making charges of disloyalty against Alexander Fairgraves of Mount Helena Miners' union Montana. Fairgraves is president of the Montana Federation of Labor. Steps will be taken, it is said, to expel him from the Western Federation.

The convention of the Western Federation of Miners elected as delegates to the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World the following members: W. D. Haywood, Denver; Vincent St. John, Burke, Idaho; R. P. McDonald, Rossland, B. C.; John McMullan, Butte, Mont.

President C. O. Sherman at several sessions was given the floor to explain matters of mutual interest that came up for discussion. He was chosen in conjunction with a committee of three to report to the convention a statement defining its attitude on labels. The report, which appears elsewhere, was unanimously adopted.

In his report to the convention, Acting President Williams told why George Pettibone was connected with the case against the officials. He said: "People that do not know Brother Pettibone can't understand why he is brought into this case, but anyone that knows that he was the man that found board and lodging for the members of our organization who were driven from

their homes and families in the Cripple Creek district, knows that it is because he has always been willing and anxious to lend his assistance to his fellow-man in the time of need." The convention endorsed and adopted the label of the Industrial Workers of the World and declared all other labels unfair.

The officers elected or whose title was confirmed were as follows:

President, Charles H. Moyer, of Denver; vice president, C. E. Mahoney, Mill and Smelters' union; secretary-treasurer, William D. Haywood, of Denver; executive board district number one (Arizona, New Mexico and California), Marion Moore, of McCabe, Ariz., (re-elected); District No. 2 (Idaho, Oregon and Washington), L. J. Simpkins, of Gardner, Idaho (re-elected); District No. 3 (Montana and Wyoming), C. Lowney, of Miners' Union No. 1 of Butte; District No. 4 (Colorado and Utah), Frank Schmelzer, of Silverton (re-elected); District No. 5 (South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan), James Kerwan, of Terry, S. D. (re-elected); District No. 6 (British Columbia), Ernest Mills, of Greenwood, B. C. (re-elected); District No. 7, to be elected later.

The committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, in view of the generous manner in which organized labor in general, without regard to affiliation, has rallied to the support of the Western Federation of Miners, with both moral and financial assistance, for the defense of our kidnaped brothers, Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John; and,

"Whereas, The instances of voluntary aid have been so numerous as to preclude the possibility of our slowing our appreciation in each individual instance; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the fourteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners hereby expresses its sincere thanks and appreciation to all members of organized labor who have so generously rallied to our assistance in time of need; and be it further

"Resolved, That besides the financial assistance given, we value as much or more, the cheering evidence of an increasing solidarity of labor, and we are encouraged to hope that the artificial barriers which now separate us may soon be removed, and that we may fight our battles together, as fellow-workers in the ranks of the Industrial Workers of the World."

C. O. Sherman, president of the Industrial Workers of the World, has aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among the laboring people of Denver. His clear-cut arguments and invincible logic have appealed strongly to the working people who are slowly awakening to the fact that the weapons in the armory of trades unionism are obsolete and helpless on the industrial battlefield. The Industrial Workers of the World made no mistake when they in convention selected Sherman as the president of the organization. Sherman has the intellect, the courage and the loyalty that wins the confidence of men.—Miners' Magazine.

Whereas, Believing that the conditions that now exist in the states of Idaho and Colorado are dangerous to the welfare of the laboring class, and

Whereas, We view with alarm the action of the state officials and mine owners of the states of Idaho and Colorado in their unlawful attempt to crush the Western Federation of Miners by illegally restraining its officers and members from performing the duties required of them, then be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 96, American Federation Garment Workers' Union, enter their earnest protest against this unlawful and brutal manner in which Charles Moyer, William D. Haywood and C. A. Pettibone have been deprived of their rights as citizens and their liberty as trade unionists, and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 96 pledges its moral and financial support to aid in the defense of our fellow workmen.

J. A. SULLIVAN,  
W. GRAFTON,  
G. W. KOUNTZ.

### Notice of Expulsion

Notice is hereby given to all secretaries of the Industrial Workers of the World that William Bradley has been dropped from the membership rolls of Local 14 (Transportation Department) Industrial Workers of the World, on account of his record.

HERMAN LUNDBERG, Sec.

Every Industrial Unionist must read "The Jungle." Order from W. E. Trautmann, 158 W. Madison street, Chicago. Price, \$1.25, postpaid.

**CORRESPONDENCE**

**We Stand Corrected**

Rockford, Ill., June 13, 1906.

Editor of the Industrial Worker:

Knowing that "The Industrial Worker" stands for accuracy and facts only in all cases, allow me to correct an editorial which I believe to contain an unintentional mistake on your part. In the June issue under the head of "Craft Union Strike Breakers," you say:

On the 15th day of November, 1905, a strike was declared by members of the United Leather Workers' organization, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and employed in the large factory of the Perkins-Campbell Co., of Cincinnati. The most interesting feature of this struggle relates to the part that organized labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has been compelled to play. Orders for goods, saddlery and harness had accumulated on the company's hands to such an extent that they were unable to fill them as required by their customers. Located in the city of Rockford, Ill., is another large horse goods and harness factory. The Cincinnati firm, with accumulated orders on its hands, as well as a large quantity of unfinished work, made an arrangement with the Rockford concern to help them out; unfinished goods and material were shipped to the Rockford factory from Cincinnati, and in due time given out to the men employed by the Rockford concern. By them the work was finished and then sent back to Cincinnati. These men also belonged to the United Leather Workers' organization. They were used by their capitalist employers to break the strike in Cincinnati of their own brothers belonging to and paying dues into the same organization.

The clause which reads "unfinished goods and material were shipped to the Rockford factory from Cincinnati and in due time given out to the men employed by the Rockford concern. By them the work was finished and then sent back to Cincinnati," is not correct. If any unfinished goods had been shipped here I, being one of the short order men would have got some of it to finish.

I am not ready to deny that goods already made up have been shipped to the Cincinnati firm, or that orders have been filled by the Rockford concern for the Cincinnati firm. The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods is composed of harness makers, collar makers, riding saddle makers, and machine operators and cutters in various departments and the head pressman here in Rockford.

The following are unorganized working in the same industry and for the same firm: tanners, shipping clerks, packers, bookkeepers, stenographers, teamsters, blackers, dyers, punching machine operators, trace tinner, spotting and stapling machine operators, sweepers, fly net workers and pressmen. These have not served three years apprenticeship which any level headed person can learn in less than a week.

We as an organization say: "To hell with them, we have nothing to do with them!" Whereas, if we were organized industrially, we would have the

packers and shipping clerks, etc., in our organization, then we would know whether goods were shipped to places where we had strikes.

While the reading of that editorial is not correct, the real point is absolutely correct.

Members of our organization coming from Columbus, Ohio, said that work was made there for the Cincinnati firm by the brothers of the Cincinnati strikers. This is brotherly love I suppose.

At the time the strike was called the shop was organized to a man—that is the portion of them that we allow to join us. Today the strike is called off. Part of the men are taken back and allowed to work beside those that scabbed it on the other part.

To further substantiate the point you were trying to make some time ago the machine operators walked out in Chicago. The harness makers, cutters, etc., stayed at work. The work was shipped to Rockford and other places throughout the country and by orders of the officers of the United Brotherhood the work was stitched by their brothers until the strikers were starved back to work. We call that unionism! Of course it is a different kind to that your fellows advocate.

Compers and Mitchell are at the head of us. They tell us capital and labor are brothers; the employer and employes interests are the same; if that is true, why should we (here in Rockford) not help to defeat our brothers in Cincinnati, Chicago or any other place. It is to the interest of our employes to have us defeat our brothers. The fight was not between Local 49 and the Perkin Campbell Co., but between the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association and the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods. And it was for the establishment of the open shops. Our members were defeated not by the few non-union men employed at Cincinnati, but by our own men employed by other concerns.

In the May and June issues of the Leather Workers' Journal they print a re-hash of the Cap Makers slander from our fourth vice-president. It is enough to say that this slander has been several times refuted. When the fourth vice-president of the World men composing the Industrial Workers of the World "Scabs," he shows up his own weak mentality and ignorance of the character of men who stand in the vanguard of the working class movement today. I further assure you that we of the rank and file in the United Brotherhood understand the animus behind the publication of the Cap Makers' slander in our official journal and their failure to publish the Industrial Workers of the World's reply. I propose to stand squarely by the principles I conscientiously believe are best for me and my fellow workmen and expect to be a member of the Industrial Workers of the World when this communication appears.

Trusting that you will publish this correction in "The Industrial Worker," which I can assure you is more than the Leather Workers Journal would do,  
JOHN M. WUNDERLE,  
Member of Local No. 80, Rockford, Ill.

**Wants Endorsement of Workers**

Editor "Industrial Workers":

As a member of the Industrial Workers of the World I should like to inform you that your answer to "Inquirer" on page 6, of May "Industrial Worker," has been used in the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania convention, to convey the idea that an endorsement of the Industrial Workers of the World, is not wanted by the Industrial Workers of the World; mind you, I do not say is not "wanted," I say, "is not wanted."

My question to you is: "While the Industrial Workers of the World does not seek or ask an endorsement, does it not want all the endorsement and support it can get by reason of its being an economic organization of the working class, and does it not appeal to all who believe in the class struggle whether it be an individual or organization?"

Individuals as individuals have to take a stand in regard to the Industrial Workers of the World on the economic field, and organizations likewise, and if we are a revolutionary organization "he who is not for us is against us." You say, "All the twaddle about endorsing the Industrial Workers of the World comes from the parliamentarian Socialists."

Allow me to inform you that the parliamentarian (political) Socialists are the ones who do not want to endorse the Industrial Workers of the World; it is the parliamentarian (political) Socialists who are using the Industrial Workers of the World to make capital for a political party and at the same time antagonize the Industrial Workers of the World; it is the parliamentarian Socialists who would have the workers believe, and try to make the workers believe that the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was on account of their political beliefs; when an intelligent man knows that they were not arrested for political reasons, but for their positions as members of the Industrial Workers of the World, that could put a sprig in the wheel of the capitalist class, not with a piece of paper once or twice a year, but by stopping work any and every day in the year, and I, as a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, protest against any attempt of any parliamentarian Socialist who antagonizes the Industrial Workers of the World, using the Industrial Workers of the World to make capital for any political party.

Fraternally,

JAS. A. MCCONNELL,  
Machinists Local No. 41, Industrial Workers of the World,  
Wilkesburg, Pa.

**As to the Need of Presidents**

Editor The Industrial Worker:

It seems to me that the membership of the Industrial Workers of the World should think seriously about the all-important question of officers. There's a general president, and presidents of departments. I raise the question for discussion whether they are necessary. I can understand that there is a place for organizers, but was there ever a man there in a place of president in a national labor organization who filled the office of president in a national labor organization that did any good? The same man might do lots of good as an organizer. Some of us who have been observing good as an organizer. Some of us who have been observing good as an organizer. Some of us who have been observing good as an organizer. Some of us who have been observing good as an organizer.

We do not need a figure-head, as we are revolutionary enough to know how to conduct our organization without one. Because the work a president does on the road is organizing, and he should be known as an organizer.

That if we allow the presidents of departments to continue, the result will be destructive to the industrial form of organization. The duties assigned to the presidents are simple, and do not require a man specially elected to perform them. The affairs of the organization, it seems to me, could be conducted by a national committee and a sub-committee of members residing where headquarters is located, the sub-committee to meet every week, and attend if necessary, to committee to advise with the general secretary, any action on their part to be subject to the national committee. Is it not reasonable that seven men can take better care of the organization than one? When anything important is to be acted upon, the sub-committee meets, instructs the secretary to do so and so and he does it.

J. HILLLOW.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF GREAT EVENT

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEMONSTRATION  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

LABOR DAY MONDAY 1906  
SEPT. 3rd

CASCADE PARK, NEW CASTLE, PA.  
THE WORKING CLASS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO PARTICIPATING

SPEAKERS OF THE DAY:  
EUGENE V. DEBS AND VINCENT ST. JOHN

LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES

# THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Advocate of Industrial Unionism for the Working Class

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, ORGANIZED AT CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE, 1905

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JOLIET, JULY, 1906.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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THAT "CLEANING UP" EPISODE

In their inordinate greed for profit and brutal disregard for the welfare of the people they employ, the packers at the Chicago stock yards permitted the "muck" to pile up until the conditions in their food factories became a crying evil. The exposure of the rottenness by Upton Sinclair was confirmed by a government investigation and the administration forced to act. The packers at once set up a denial, through paid representatives sent to Washington and politicians of the contemptible Lorimer stripe, and in the face of overwhelming proof of the loathsome conditions prevailing, tried to make it appear that their establishments were harbors of sweetness and purity. In this they were assisted by a snob cartoonist named Browne, brought from London by the Chicago Tribune, a committee of "business" men and some pious preachers who draw their salaries from the bank accounts of wealthy pew-holders.

But the cleaning up and copious applications of white-wash deceived nobody except those who wanted the "muck" undisturbed and the System perpetuated. The charges that filthy conditions prevailed were proved by the employment of an army of people to clean the sty. Then, when the packers, in an attempt to silence the newspapers, handed out full-page, one-thousand-dollar ads throughout the country, their guiltiness was completely disclosed and the verdict of the

country was against them. The contract made between the government and the packers ignores absolutely the interests of employes, notwithstanding the awful disclosures made by Investigator O'Neill in his report to the president.

HERE'S UNIONISM FOR YOU

Cuthrie, Okla., June 20, 1906.—A special to the State Capital from South McAlester, says: "When President Peter Hanrety of District No. 213, the United Mine Workers of America, returned from Kansas City and the East this morning and learned that the miners had violated one clause of their Kansas City agreement by refusing to go to work, he immediately left for Haileyville to insist that the union men stay by their treaty which permitted the mine owners to retain the men who had been faithful to them during the great strike. A conference will be held at Haileyville with the recalcitrant miners."

Plenty of people would read the above press dispatch and think nothing of it. But the outcome of that conference at Haileyville is of immense interest to the miners, showing as it does the course which is being pursued by American Federation of Labor Unionism. The union in question was forced to settle on the basis of allowing the scabs who took jobs during the strike to keep their jobs. The union strikers were froze out. The union men bucked, refused to go to work with the scabs and leave their brother unionists out. Then came the union officials, the pure and simple "leaders," and, under penalty of expulsion, forced the union men to go back to work with the scabs, and leave their striking brothers out on the street. Some of the capitalist daily papers warmly commended the "leaders" for so "honorably" filling their part of the "agreement" made with the operators.

Read this in the light of the attacks made upon the Industrial Workers of the World by all sorts of crooks and croakers. These miners will doubtless be whipped back into line, or they will be expelled by the union and fired by the operators for trying to be true to a unionist principle. Do you see how scabs are made? Do you see that such unionism produces scabs?

Traitorous, hoodling leaders, in collusion with capitalists, are in control of the United Miners and the American Federation of Labor. Read in the Illinois agreement with the miners how the slaves are delivered, gagged and bound by their leaders, to the employers in this state. That agreement says:

"Any member or members of the United Mine Workers of America guilty of throwing a mine idle or materially reducing the output by failure to continue at work shall be fined \$10.00."

In Indiana the fine for refusing to work is \$1.00. Then when the slaves have been starved into submission and return to work, these fines are, by the check-off system (the collection of union dues and assessments by the operators), deducted from their earnings! The fines having been collected, they are by "agreement" divided, one-half to the state treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America and one-half to the treasurer of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association. That's labor unionism for you, according to Mitchell, Gompers and the Civic Federation.

"AROUSE YE SLAVES!"

Industrial unionism, in its ultimate outcome, means industrial freedom. It is organization to free the worker from industrial slavery. It is organization to win control by the working class of the machine of production. It assumes the supreme task of all time, the economic deliverance of the workers from slavery to a class and from

bondage to the machine. It declares that life is made hideous because the workers are bound to the machine in which they have no other interest than that of being working parts in a heartless, brutalizing, soul-crushing, profit-getting system.

Industrial unionism aims to convert the slave of the machine into a free man. Its purpose is to make the machine the slave of man, to be directed, controlled and made serviceable to those whose skill and ingenuity make it possible. It organizes to educate and discipline the wealth producers, to wrest control of the machine from the few and invest the many with all the possibilities for the enjoyment of the material aids to happiness which an abundant capacity, to produce makes practicable.

Industrial unionism brands as infamous the contention that a human being who for an entire life-time serves one master, or many, in feeding a great modern machine to produce profit, is one to be "envied." We read recently of a workman who for more than seventy years was employed doing one small task in the making of stockings. Ceaselessly and without change this poor slave toiled, three hundred days in the year, for three score years and ten, with wretched requital—to create profit for a master. And then he died; his awful life work ended; they nailed the lid of a pine box over his crooked and withered body and the moralists of capitalism piously extolled the system and declared the outraged slave one to be envied.

We drop a tear on the grave of our aged brother. But that is not all. Pity without a program and a principle is worse than useless. We organize to utterly destroy the damnable system of profit that with pious prayers and hypocritical mouthings sanctifies such barbarity. We say to the slaves still remaining at their wretched tasks, still obedient to task-masters: "Arouse ye slaves! Open your eyes and think! Do not blindly follow the advice of those who seek to perpetuate your slavery. Open your eyes and your mind. See the inhumanity of your condition. Break away from it! Abandon this living death for a full, free life. Join with those who are resolved to have and hold the means of life, to put an end forever to the profit system and to make all the unconscious elements of the universe subject to the conscious elements—capital subject to labor, which created it. This is the aim, the purpose, the goal of industrial unionism. Come with us!"

THE CZAR'S LAST CHANGE

The doom of the Czar of Russia is sealed. He has thrown away his last chance. Both he and his autocratic supporters ought now be swept into the oblivion that yawns for them. If the douma is dissolved, as now seems likely, nothing can save the tyrant or his brutal following.

Since the dissolution of the parliamentary body seems assured, it is interesting to know that the douma is the most democratic and representative of proletarian interests that was ever assembled. The United States congress is composed of lawyers, professional politicians, and these represent, not the people, but the organized robbery of business and commercialism. The English house is made up of members of the leisure class. But the douma, composed of 364 members contained 181 distinctive representatives of the wage-working and peasant class—practically one-half. American correspondents testify to the fact that the sessions of this remarkable body were characterized by orderliness, clearness and real eloquence. On one



occasion a brief adjournment was suggested for supper, but the working-class members rose en masse and said no. They had been sent to the douma by their supporters to gain freedom and land. They were willing to sit patiently through any amount of procedure which the intellectuals told them was necessary, but eat, they would not, until they had done some business. They carried the vote and the douma sat for ten hours without a recess.

On another occasion the question came up: Should the douma attend the reception given in its honor by the city of St. Petersburg? To this the workmen members replied: "If the city of St. Petersburg has money to spend in banqueting us, let them give it to the unemployed of the city of whom there are so many." The intellectuals said: "We can attend no banquets or festivities while so many of our former colleagues are in prison or in exile. Until the amnesty is declared we will not make merry." And so the douma continued sitting on the night of the banquet and reception. This is the parliament that blocks the autocracy and for that reason must be dissolved.

Long life and power to the revolutionists, in the douma and out of it, to carry on the work of overthrowing the Beast!

### THE GENERAL STRIKE

Much has been written during a few months past on the general strike, and in the volume of writing, some misunderstandings have found their way and some really very absurd notions permitted to get into type. So far as the discussion or suggestion had its rise in connection with the conspiracy against the Western Federation of Miners, it has been inaccurately stated by the "International Socialist Review" that Wilshire's "first gave this feeling expression," and the "Review" adds: "The way in which it has been taken up shows that he (Wilshire) struck a popular chord." The point as to the origin of the suggestion, so far as individuals are concerned, is not material, but a question of accuracy being involved, we feel it incumbent upon us to get the record right. As a matter of fact, the first suggestion for a general strike was made by Eugene V. Debs. It was made in his article, now notorious, "Arouse, Ye Slaves!" which appeared in the Appeal to Reason, March 10th. That article, pronounced "seditious" by the Canadian government, was the cause of the Appeal being excluded from King Edward's mail bags. For suggesting the general strike, it will be recalled by those who diligently followed events, Debs was roundly denounced in certain quarters. It was said to be the height of folly to even think of it—without the true reason being pointed out. Now it seems we are likely to witness a flock of claimants arising and a national wrangle to decide who was the original general strike man. To prevent any unseemly outbreak we assume the role of umpire in advance, and decide the question in accordance with the record and the facts.

When a general strike is spoken of, or written about, the spokesman or writer ordinarily has in mind a general suspension of all industry. He has in mind an abandonment of the factories, workshops and mines—a walk-out of all the workers. If this is not what is meant, then the talk of a general strike has no meaning. We came nearer to a general strike in 1894 than at any other time in the history of the labor movement, and, as everybody knows, that was far from being a general strike. Had all the great industries been operated at that time

by workers industrially organized, instead of being in the impotent hands of workers organized in autonomous craft unions, the strike would have been general—and successful. A general strike does not consist in a partial stoppage of work. A strike that stopped all work would be general. It would also be a general calamity. If the working-class brain can devise no better way than a plunge into universal suspension of production and distribution, there is no hope for it.

We are now dealing with the immediate phenomena and conditions of the working class struggle. Unless we are trying to deceive ourselves and hold out a false hope to others, we will confront the facts squarely. The working class has neither a political nor economic organization powerful enough to undertake a general strike. If we really had a powerful political organization, backed by a powerful press, we would still be impotent without the strength and resources of an economic organization. Any talk about a general strike in the absence of industrial organization, by which the working class is united, is an appeal to impotency and a striving for the impossible. Equally foolish is the suggestion of "paralyzing the industrial life of the country" for "a day." The thing is as preposterous as an assurance given a national Socialist convention six years ago that the co-operative commonwealth would materialize three years from that time.

We insist that a general strike is an impossibility, while the working class is organized in craft unions merely to pay dues, employ business agents and make "sacred contracts" with employers of labor. Fewer strikes and more real systematic preparation to accomplish the revolution from wage-slavery is the working-class need.

To chatter about a general strike without proper organization is quite as silly as the promise of the co-operative commonwealth through an organization purely political. It is a chase after a rainbow in both cases. What then shall be done? Educate our class to "stick to the works"—the workshop, the factory, the mine—instead of abandoning them. Educate and organize to the point where they will take possession of the machine and run it in their co-operative capacity as their own. The general strike that will entail the least amount of suffering, that will not "paralyze the industrial life of the nation," but rather insure the continuance and uninterrupted progress of production, is a general lock-out of all capitalist masters. The essential condition to the success of this general strike is an effective economic organization. Without that, general strike means "general fizzle," as somebody has said. To accomplish the ultimate end, organization, discipline and education are needed. No merely political organization can do it. A political organization, supplemented by a hodge-podge of autonomous craft, pure-and-simple unions, will fail. Socialism pre-supposes the very conditions for which we contend: Organization, education, discipline and the development of the machine. We may become eloquent in our insistence that mechanical development is the determining factor, but it isn't. There is no one thing that decides, but several, and they are the machine, discipline, education and organization.

A strike that separates the workers from the tool and stops production, is a strike that can be settled with machine guns. But a strike that excludes the master from the plant proves that a militant body of workers has arisen, with intelligence and power sufficient to overthrow private ownership of

the tool. And while this revolution transpires in the factory and workshop, there arises also the political power, through the awakened class-consciousness of the workers, now equipped with resources and intelligence, to take possession of the machine of government to legalize their holdings. Thus the working class struggle reaches its culmination and the revolution is achieved without a tragedy.

It was left for a Japanese, Dr. Nakamura, of the government commission from Japan, to make the discovery that "dishonest mortar" was responsible for nearly all of the earthquake damage in San Francisco. It is unnecessary to assure the doctor that most of us in America, accustomed as we are to graft and grafters, can readily accept his statement. The doctor calls attention to the fact that as one result of the San Francisco earthquake there is great prejudice against brick buildings. But, he says, "brick is largely employed in Japan, where earthquakes of greater severity than the one experienced in San Francisco are not uncommon. The secret of their success, however, lies in the fact that good mortar is used."

In starting the publication of "The Jungle" serially in the Chicago Examiner, the proprietor stated that long before the book appeared the manuscript was submitted to him. Clearly it was submitted for publication—and rejected. The fact of the matter is that "The Jungle" first appeared as a serial in the "Appeal to Reason." When it had done its work of arousing the country and the government, the Hearst papers took it up, because it could no longer be ignored. Hearst tried to make it appear that the manuscript was at his disposal long before the book appeared. That may be so; but Hearst evidently didn't want it before it was popularized.

The Brooklyn Eagle, a mouthpiece of thieves and entrenched monopoly, has joined the clackers who cry out "Anarchists" against the Western Federation and charge all crimes committed in Colorado to that organization. Only as recently as June 9th the conscienceless editor of that lying sheet said the president of the Western Federation of Miners is the head of a "nest of anarchists." If the Brooklyn editor lived in Colorado he would be a member of the gang of criminals known as the Mine Owners' Association, which history will show is responsible for the crimes charged against the miners' organization.

Gompers and his immediate associates in pure-and-simpledom have "seen the cat." Organized on a wrong basis and working according to the rules of a wrong principle, they are now going to do the very thing they have hitherto always advised against; they are going into politics. Thus as they become less servicable to the capitalists in one direction, they look for new fields of endeavor—or rather, they will work on new lines laid out for them. It's anything to deceive the workers and keep them bound to traditions.

The miners of the country have made the discovery that Mitchell is not infallible, that the much-abused Dolan comes nearer to it. Mitchell worked a bluff when, after six weeks of idleness, he called the strike off and capitulated to the bosses, about as Dolan said he would, with the promise that he would organize a greater strike. Of all the hoodwinked and outraged workers in the country the miners are the worst. Why don't somebody who has the inside facts and understands the sinister influences that control John Mitchell, out with 'em?

Perhaps we can give you a lot of help in building up your local organization. Let us try. Begin by sending us lists of names and addresses in your locality of workers who yet know nothing of industrial unionism. We will sample them with the paper and after a while they will want to talk with you. After reading and talking they will understand. When they understand they will join your organization. Send in names.

One of the points brought out in the controversy at Washington over the meat question, that the people will do well to remember, is that congress cannot pass a bill that will be constitutional. It is understood that all that has been done, or is likely to be, is nothing more than an "agreement" between the packers and the government—something the packers conceded in order to quiet the agitation.



## DEMAND THEIR LIBERATION!

### TO THE WAGE-WORKING CLASS OF AMERICA:

Working, as industrial unionists ever do, for the complete overthrow of an industrial and governmental system dominated by thieves and thugs, there is always presented to us a problem of immediate importance, to which we must set our hands and devote our strength.

The duty of the moment, the near-end task demanding our unflinching interest and support, is a renewal of the tremendous protest already made by this organization against the unlawful and barbarous treatment that is being meted out to our comrades in the prisons of Idaho.

Kidnaped from their homes, wrenched from the midst of their loved ones now five months ago, and from that day to the present demanding trial upon the criminal charge brought against them by capitalist miscreants, they still face a long imprisonment because the prosecution raised a protest to delay the trial, and succeeded in this, notwithstanding the fact that the statute law of Idaho guarantees them and all other citizens an immediate hearing.

The authorities, in total disregard of all law and constitutional procedure, carrying out their infamous conspiracy to murder innocent men, now attempt to shield themselves from public censure on the trivial ground that the law must be observed and the trial delayed until the Supreme Court of the United States is heard from next December.

Our comrades have now been deprived of their liberty since the 17th of last February, and this period of unwarranted imprisonment is to be doubled, for the purpose of giving the plotters an opportunity to fix up their political fences and furnish political thunder for corrupt political gangs in Idaho and Colorado. The venal politicians who are mixed up in this outrage intend to succeed themselves in office by shouting in the coming campaign the cry of all the official scoundrels of the world, "Law and Order."

Against the continuance of this dastardly program the voice of the working class of America must again be heard. We urge you, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and wage-slaves in general throughout the United States, to file with Judge Smith, at Caldwell, Idaho, and with President Roosevelt, at Washington, D. C., your earnest and emphatic protest against the continued imprisonment of Charles H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone. Insist that by the course the authorities of the Western States have pursued from the beginning until now, the innocence of our comrades of the charge made against them is admitted and that their further incarceration justifies our contention that this incident in the struggle of the working class against organized and legalized robbery is not only a high-handed conspiracy, but that those who concocted and carried it out are unable to prove the guilt of their victims.

We are told that the law is the bulwark of American liberty. In this case the law has been defied, constitutions violated, liberty abridged and a gross injustice done to innocent men. WE DEMAND, in the name of humanity and in behalf of the producers of wealth, upon whose labor the entire superstructure of civilization rests, the immediate liberation of Charles H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone. WE DEMAND that they be given their liberty under the law, to return to their homes and their several avocations, and that trustworthy men be assigned by the government of the United States to the work of ferreting out and bringing before United States judges (who are also trustworthy) the real perpetrators of all the crimes that for years have been charged against the Western Federation of Miners and the officials of that organization.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD,  
CHAS. O. SHERMAN, General President.  
WM. E. TRAUTMANN, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., June 23, 1906.

The Appeal to Reason, which, on account of the publication of Debs' splendid and historic call on the working class to resist oppression, was denied the privileges of the Canadian mails, has been restored. Thus the Canadian government authorities recovered from the shock of that "seditious" article sooner than a good many socialists on this side of the line.

You may have noticed that in the operations of capitalism, whenever accusations are made against anybody, the accused always denies the charges. It is a habit and a stereotyped "charges are false" serves the purpose. It is a habit that officers of the old capitalistic craft unions have fallen into. But there is usually truth in it in both cases.

Those packers liked the bill that Bill Lorimer stood for. Of course they did. And some of the things that Lorimer and the packers stood for went through. Canned products will not have to bear the date of their preparation. This means that in a matter of very great importance the rich packers won out against the government.

The Grand Duke of Hess is said to be one of the promoters of a company organized to bottle water from the river Jordan and sell it to purchasers for baptisms. People of the grand duke's type have always had connection with dope enterprises.

Those who say that the Industrial Workers of the World is the worst enemy the working class has, may be set down as crooks and knaves or as poor fools who are ignorant of their own ignorance.

### Not a Law, But a Contract

The first requisite is a national bill providing for a new system of inspection. The Beveridge bill seems to me to cover every point. It is an admirable piece of legislation, and it should be passed promptly, and without any of the amendments which the lobbyists of the packers are at this moment timidly suggesting. When it is passed, however, the public should understand that it is not a law, but a contract with the packers; that its criminal provisions are nugatory, and that it can be enforced only in the civil courts. Nine years ago a United States court declared that a law providing for the federal inspection of the preparation of meat in slaughter-houses was unconstitutional; that federal inspectors had no business in slaughter-houses, and that they might be bribed with impunity; that the inspection service was simply an advertisement for the packers, and should be withdrawn. This decision has never been reversed (U. S. vs. Harry Boyer, Fed. Rep., 85). The packers used this decision to set free a man who had pleaded guilty of bribing three Federal inspectors. It is to be pointed out that after the decision the inspectors stayed right on in the packing-houses, and the packers continued to use the advertisement of their presence.

Needless to say that this being the situation, all talk about the constitutionality of this or that provision in the inspection law is waste of time; the whole law is unconstitutional. Any provision whatever may be put into it, and any civil penalties enforced, for the simple reason that the packers need it in their business, and that by the threat of withdrawing the inspection service the executive department has the power to enforce any rules it sees fit.—Upton Sinclair.

### Support the Revolution

To All American Socialists—Comrades:  
During the past two years the eyes of the civilized world have been turned eastward, breathlessly watching the development of a drama, whose world-wide significance has scarcely a parallel in the history of mankind: the struggle of the great Russian nation to throw off the yoke of czarism.

For many centuries the Russian czars, whose cruel tyranny is scarcely equaled in the annals of human history, have been weltering in the blood of a nation until its very life-sap has become well-nigh exhausted. Many and generous have been the self-sacrificing efforts of noble heroes to arouse the groaning giant to a consciousness of his power to assert his human rights and to resist oppression. In vain! Millions of toilers bled and starved and groaned, but submitted to the rule of the czar-vampires and their henchmen, despairing of the possibility of ever throwing off their yoke. But with the advent of capitalism and the spread of industry in hitherto purely agricultural Russia, the day of reckoning with the old regime grew near. An avenger at last arose in the form of the industrial class-conscious proletariat, and no sooner had it struck its first blow than the throne of the czar nearly toppled over and the empire shook to its very foundations. Since that day a ceaseless struggle of life and death is going on between the toiling classes of Russia aspiring to liberty and the dying but tenacious autocracy which in its very death-throes would not relax its grip upon the nation's throat. On the one side the harrowing atrocities and staggering outrages committed by the czar and his tools, and on the other side the unprecedented heroism and self-sacrificing devotion manifested by the revolutionary proletariat during the relatively brief period since the beginning of this struggle—both beggar description. The world stands amazed at the sight of thousands of young men and girls, who, braving death and torture at the hands of dehumanized cosack hordes and fighting against terrible odds, are making onslaughts upon the bulwarks of despotism.

They were mowed down by the thousands with howitzers and machine guns, and for months the Czar's brave generals, who won such renown for their masterly retreats in bloody orgies, subduing defenseless women and children, now in the streets of Moscow, now in the villages of Caucasia, and now in the Polish and Baltic provinces. Yet, in spite of these apparent successes of autocracy, the victory of the cause of Russian freedom is at hand. The Russian people is just preparing to enter upon a new stage of the struggle, which no matter what sacrifices it may require, can have but one result. Neither the wiles of smooth-tongued wholesale murderers, like Durново and Witte, nor the bickering of a brutal and stupid Goremykin ministry with an impotent "parliament" can avert the "irrepressible conflict."

Russian absolutism will not voluntarily commit suicide by abdicating its power; and whether "parliament" succumbs to the wily blandishments of the courtiers, thus betraying the people's cause, or whether it consistently maintains its present manly attitude and forces the government to disperse it at the point of the bayonet, in either case, an immediate cataclysm is inevitable. And in this new revolution, which is bound to be the beginning of the end, the brunt of the struggle will again fall on the shoulders of the class-conscious proletariat. Again it will give profusely of its blood to fertilize the soil for a harvest of freedom which, perhaps, only others will reap. Comrades: Their victory is ours! It is for us here, away from the danger and stress of actual conflict, to see that our Russian brothers do not lay down their lives in vain. It is for us to help make their sacrifice fruitful. Remember! to successfully contend against the Czar's cohorts, arms are necessary. Give us your treasure that we may convert it into lead and steel. Help the Russian proletariat forge the sword to strike the fatal blow!

B. H. BRUMBERG, J. FRIEDLAND,  
H. GREENFIELD, M. ROMM,  
D. RUBINOW.

Executive Committee Russian Social Democratic Society of New York.

Contributions should be sent and checks and money orders made payable to Dr. M. Romm, Treasurer, 206 E. 15th St., New York City.

The Industrial Workers of the World in Toronto is making progress. The Metal Workers, Machinists' and Cloak Makers' locals, as well as the Recruiting local, are all adding to their members. A new local of concreters and diggers has taken a charter.

## ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION SUPREME

The following communications addressed to the members of the socialist party of Ohio, are published by request:

Cincinnati, O., June 4, 1905.

Comrades—This is to inform you of my resignation as state secretary of the Socialist party of Ohio, said resignation to take effect July 1st or as soon as the state committee can elect another man to take charge temporarily.

No doubt, you want to know my reasons for resigning and I will give them as I go on, but before doing so permit me to say a word about myself.

My first vote was cast for the social democrat ticket in 1900 and in December of the same year I joined that party. My name appears as one of the charter members of the Socialist party of Dayton, Ohio, after the unity of the two parties.

By mere accident I was chosen state secretary in December, 1903, when the former incumbent resigned. "I made good" and was re-elected and am again nominated for the position.

Now for my reasons for resigning. At the time I joined the party I was taught to believe that all that was necessary to overthrow the capitalist system and to institute the co-operative commonwealth, was a political party to take control of the government and with said control force the capitalists to deliver the goods.

It seemed such an easy proposition, to my untrained mind, that I immediately took it up with a vim, and within a short space of time I was repeating the remedy for our industrial ills to the wondering crowds on the street corners.

By and by I began to study economics more seriously and gradually the idea became rooted in my mind that the state and political machinery, came into existence as a result of the private ownership of the means of life, and that they, who owned the means of life also owned the political machinery of the country and it became plain to me that in order to get control of the political machinery the workers must, by industrially organizing, make themselves capable to administer the means of life and then use the political machinery to legalize their possession.

The effectiveness of the Russian economic organizations together with the speech delivered by comrade Bebel, on the political strike, assisted me to come to the following conclusions:

1st. In order that the workers may ever be able to overthrow the capitalist system they must be organized on the economic field and they must be so organized as to be able to take possession of the industries and operate them themselves.

2nd. A political party of the working class should use its energy to educate the masses to ally themselves with the industrially organized workers and should also assist in organizing the workers for the revolution that is to come.

Now let us size up the situation. After coming to the above conclusion it was apparent to me that only two ways were open, either to resign from the party that was opposed to my views or to try to bring about an understanding of the principles at issue. I chose the latter.

Together with other comrades who held the same views we tried to have the question discussed by the members of Local Cincinnati with the result that charges were referred against me to the effect that I did not believe in political action and therefore had no business to be state secretary of a political party. These charges were made verbally and no action was taken on them.

Realizing that locally at least we were out of harmony with the majority of the membership of the socialist party, ten of the comrades decided to attend the state convention to get a hearing, present their arguments and find out if the majority of the membership of Local Cincinnati represented the sentiment of the state movement.

But behold the spectacle, when these members of the Socialist party appeared on the floor of the convention they were not even allowed to speak. Delegates of a political party that continually boasts of its fairness, that upbraids the capitalists for suppressing free speech, the representatives of this same party refused to give its own members the floor.

The ten comrades mentioned, with others, held a meeting Saturday, June 2nd, and at the meeting twenty-seven (27) members of the Socialist party decided to withdraw from the party because their views as to the proper function of a political party do not coincide with those of the Socialist party and therefore their usefulness as members of said party has come to an end. Being one of those twenty-seven you will readily see that I cannot remain as state secretary of the party.

For myself I can say that I will devote all of my time, not occupied making a living, in assisting to organize the workers properly on the economic field, thereby strengthening them in their struggle with the capitalists for the possession of the means of life.

With best wishes, to all the comrades, I remain  
Yours for the revolution,  
EDWD. GARDNER.

## WORKERS IN THE STOCKYARDS

The portion of the Neill-Reynolds' report to the president that most concerns the working class is the narration of conditions under which the employes work. Considered in itself, and without reference to the impositions to which the consumers of meat have been subjected, it is enough to condemn the business of the Chicago packers. And yet the least has been said about it by the capitalist papers. For these reasons we reproduce that portion of the report:

The lack of consideration for the health and comfort of the laborers in the Chicago stock yards seems to be a direct consequence of the system of administration that prevails.

The various departments are under the direct control of superintendents who claim to use full authority in dealing with the employes and who seem to ignore all considerations except those of the account book. Under this system proper care of the products and of the health and comfort of the employes is impossible, and the consumer suffers in consequence. The insanitary conditions in which the laborers work and the feverish pace which they are forced to maintain inevitably affect their health. Physicians state that tuberculosis is disproportionately prevalent in the stock yards, and the victims of this disease expectorate on the spongy wooden floors of the dark workrooms, from which falling scraps of meat are later shoveled up to be converted into food products.

Even the ordinary decencies of life are completely ignored. In practically all cases the doors of the toilet rooms open directly into the working rooms, the privies of men and women frequently adjoin, and the entrances are sometimes no more than a foot or two apart. In other cases there are no privies for women in the rooms in which they work, and to reach the nearest it is necessary to go up or down a couple of flights of stairs. In one noticeable instance the privy for the women working in several adjoining rooms was in a room in which men chiefly were employed, and every girl going to use this had to pass by the working places of dozens of male operatives and enter the privy, the door of which was not six feet from the working place of one of the men operatives. As previously noted, in the privies for men and women alike there are no partitions, but simply a long row of open seats.

Rest rooms where tired women workers might go for a short rest, were found as rare exceptions, and in some establishments women are even placed in charge of privies chiefly for the purpose, it was stated, to see that the girls did not absent themselves too long from their work under the excuse of visiting them.

In some instances what was called a rest room was simply one end of the privy partitioned off by a six-foot partition from the remaining inclosure. A few girls were found using this, not only as a rest room, but as the only available place in which to sit to eat their luncheon.

## Roditcheff the Radical

When the Czar was crowned in Moscow, the spokesman of one consulatory deputation—an "intellectual"—made so bold as to add to his words of congratulation the hope that the reign of the new Emperor might be characterized by a new epoch of enlightenment and freedom for Russian peoples. "Be done with such idle dreams," exclaimed the youthful monarch—and the daring speaker was sent into exile as one dangerous to Russia. He bore his years of banishment as thousands of Russians have borne theirs, and for as little reason. In due course he was permitted to return to his home—his stolen manhood was restored.

His community sent him to the Duma, and the Duma extended to him the privilege of making the opening speech on the topic of the Duma's response to the address from the throne. Roditcheff is his name. A splendid figure, tall, erect, handsome. His face is strong and kindly—though marked by the dark years which followed his rash remark—face so fine that no suffering nor inflicted pain could mar it. Roditcheff walked to the tribune amid thunderous applause. By a long way he is the most eloquent speaker yet discovered in the Duma. There was no touch of bitterness in his words, no single utterance to betray a personal hatred or desire of revenge. Not this; but a ringing cry for Russia's freedom, a call to all her men of might, a silvery appeal to the Duma to let the Emperor know that the time has come for the cutting of all of Russia's enslaving chains. No quietly expressed hope of a better day in a distant future, but a stirring demand, a pronounced wish, which, if acceded to, would place Russia far in advance of every nation

Much of the work in connection with the handling of meat has to be carried on in rooms of a low temperature, but even here a callous disregard was everywhere seen for the comfort of those who worked in these rooms. Girls and women were found in rooms registering a temperature of 34 degrees Fahrenheit without any ventilation whatever, depending entirely upon artificial light. The floors were wet and soggy, and in some cases covered with water, so that the girls had to stand in boxes of sawdust as a protection for their feet.

In a few cases even drippings from the refrigerator rooms above trickled through the ceiling upon the heads of the workers and upon the food products being prepared. A very slight expense would have furnished drier floors and protected them against the tricklings from the ceiling.

It was asserted by the superintendent of these rooms that this low temperature was essential to the proper keeping of the meat; but precisely similar work was found in other establishments carried on in rooms kept at a fair temperature. In many cases girls of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years stand ten hours a day at work, much of which could be carried on while sitting down.

In several establishments well-managed restaurants were provided for the clerical force, and in one instance a smoking room was provided for them; but no provision was found anywhere for a place to eat for the male laborers.

In pleasant weather they eat their luncheon sitting outdoors along the edge of the sidewalk, or any place where they can find standing room. In winter, however, and in inclement weather, their lunches have to be eaten in rooms that in many cases are stifling and nauseating. Eating rooms are provided in a number of places for women workers in the various departments, and in most of the large establishments coffee is served them at a penny a cup. Beyond this meager consideration for their convenience at meal times scarcely any evidence is found that anyone gave a thought to their comfort.

The neglect on the part of their employers to recognize or provide for the requirements of cleanliness and decency of the employes must have an influence that cannot be exaggerated in lowering the morals and discouraging cleanliness on the part of the workers employed in the packing houses.

The whole situation as we saw it in these huge establishments tends necessarily and inevitably to the moral degradation of thousands of workers, who are forced to spend their working hours under conditions that are entirely unnecessary and unpardonable, and which are a constant menace not only to their own health, but to the health of those who use the food products prepared by them.

on the globe. Amnesty—full and complete; the abolition of capital punishment; universal suffrage; the expropriation of land; the fundamental rights of person—free speech, free press, free assemblage.—Kellogg Durland in "Collier's."

A strike of the organized longshoremen and sailors of Germany has served to show up the tactics of trades or craft unionism abroad. As soon as possible after the strike was declared the employer imported 3,800 strike breakers. An investigation disclosed the fact that 3,000 of these strike breakers were members of the unions, "good union men," of Great Britain. Which shows that craft or trades unionism is the same foul thing abroad as in America.

Chas. H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago, announces a new edition of Marx's "Capital," to be printed from their own plates and ready for delivery by the first of August. The publication of this work involves a large outlay and advance orders at \$2.00 each, postpaid, will materially aid the publishers in their undertaking. The new address of Chas. H. Kerr & Co. is 264 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

Complying with the request for the present addresses of Industrial Workers of the World members driven out of San Francisco by the recent calamity, Brother James Whipp, member of Local 173, reports himself at Golden West Hotel, Richmond, Cal.

An arsenal of facts and arguments on Industrial Unionism is the report of the 1905 convention. Price, postpaid, \$1.50. W. E. Trautmann, 143 W. Madison street, Chicago.

WESTERN FEDERATION DEFENSE FUND

The Acknowledgment of Donations to the Defense Fund Received at Headquarters is Here-with Continued and Brought Down to June 23rd. The Grand Total Received at This Office at the Close of Business June 25, was \$10,108.36

Table listing donors and amounts: Arbeiter Mobilier & Feuer Versicherungs-Fassack, List 879, \$5.00; Adams Turnverein, Vorwärts, \$5.00; Gust Barschdorf, Adams, Mass., \$5.00; Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, \$5.00; 1441, Lodi, Cal., \$5.00; Empl. Stone Foundry, Quincy, Ill., on List 5063 and 5264, per W. Wilson, \$10.40; Iron Molders' Union, No. 41, Providence, R. I., \$5.00; Collection at Richardson, Wash., per Frank H. Wilson, \$11.25; B. T. Gregory, Patterson, N. J., \$11.00; Bartenders and Waiters' Union, No. 85, L. W. W., \$3.00; Collection at May 6th protest meeting, Chicago, Ill., \$78.33; Henry Hoffe, Chicago, Ill., \$2.00; John Burke, Omaha, Neb., \$3.00; Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse, Br. 50, List 1563, \$15.00; L. Helfrich, Allegheny, Pa., on List 1663, \$1.50; Iron Molders' Union, No. 230, Rock Island, Ill., \$10.43; A. K. & St. K., Br. No. 123, List 1744, \$17.00; Painters' Union, No. 797, Manchester, Mass., List 2904, \$7.90; Hotel & Restaurant Union, No. 2, Butte, Mont., \$50.00; Rockville Turnverein, List 1465, \$10.00; Am. F. G. W. U., No. 73, Toronto, Can., \$15.13; May 6th protest meeting, Cincinnati, O., \$35.00; J. Ashenheimer, Tremont, Neb., \$5.00; Upholsterers' Union, No. 98, List 4017, \$6.80; M. K. Keiminger, Chicago, Ill., on List No. 1984 and 1985, \$1.75; A. K. & St. K., Br. 96, Chelsea, Mass., List 1669, \$2.05; A. K. & St. K., Br. 218, List 1769, \$1.25; Henry Koshid, New Haven, Conn., on List 1248, \$5.00; Collection at Milwaukee meeting, May 6th, per F. G. Kremer, \$3.50; I. W. W. No. 55, Fall River, Mass., \$10.00; A. K. & St. K., Br. 105, List 1618, \$15.00; M. Schmidt, Jersey City, N. J., on List 1618, \$7.45; I. W. W. No. 203, Springfield, Vt., List 3256, \$5.25; Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 1668, Arcadia, Ill., List 6250, \$15.00; Louis C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., List 697, \$4.00; Frank Appel, Los Angeles, Cal., List 698, \$2.10; Collection at meeting, per Louis Appel, \$4.80; Frank Bohm, collected in Georgetown, \$6.35; Chas. Trainor, Elmwood, Ill., \$5.00; Tobacco Workers, I. W. W. No. 200, \$50.00; R. B. Logan, Chicago, Ill., \$1.00; C. R. Davis, Cleburne, Tex., \$5.95; Employes glass factory, Terre Haute, Ind., per Harry Hanes, List 1904, \$1.00; A. F. G. W. No. 85, Washington, Pa., List 1800, \$22.25; I. W. W. 972, per Chas. Pollard, \$20.00; May 6th protest meeting, Chicago, Ill., West Side Auditorium collection, \$4.84; Ash. K. & St. K. Br. 220, List 1771, \$2.00; Pattern Makers' Association, Toronto, Can., List 2207, \$6.00; Martin Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn., List 2407, \$9.00; Joint protest meeting, Billerica, Mass., collection, \$18.00; Suk Dyers, I. W. W. No. 293, \$5.00; Fred Koetgen, List 2028, \$6.00; Fred Koetgen, List 2078, \$6.00; Fred Freeman, Chicago, Ill., \$1.00; Lily Gain Altova, Fairbury, Scotland, \$2.00; A. M. & F. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, \$1.00; A. K. & St. K., Br. 183, List 1794, \$5.00; Columbia Turnverein, List 1230, \$10.00; Newark protest meeting, collection, \$2.25; Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 419, Wm. Dwyer, Detroit, Mich., \$1.00; Iron Molders' Union No. 82, Ft. Levee, Tenn., \$1.00; Fanny, Ind., \$1.00; Elliot C. Harding, Vineyard, Hawaii, \$5.00; St. Paul protest meeting collection, \$4.50; Carpenters' Union No. 115, Worcester, Mass., \$5.00; A. K. & St. K., Br. 5, List 1518, \$1.00; R. P. Chandler, Sacramento, Cal., List 1225, \$2.33; Collection by W. E. Lewis, Pittsburg, Kan., \$2.25; Detroit, Minn., protest meeting collection, \$17.80; John Shaw, Hartford, Conn., List 973, \$5.00; Iron Molders' Union No. 123, Newark, Ohio, List 1683, \$5.00;

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Club Socialista W. F. C. Quinry, Mass., per L. Caporalletti.....	10.00
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Wm. Yates, collection List 1122.....	10.00
Brewery Workers, List 798, Aurora, Ill. F. F. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio, List 6 1548.....	2.00
E. P. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio, List 6 Am. F. G. W. Union No. 96, List 1934, per F. S. Herlinger.....	3.50
A. K. & St. K. Br., Schenectady, per C. Gelner, List 864.....	1.70
Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 424, per F. M. Hardy.....	8.00
	10.00

MEETING NOTICES

Industrial Council of Chicago meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 155 East Randolph Street, at 8 o'clock. All Industrial Unions not affiliated with Council are requested to send delegates. For further information apply to Hugo A. Huelse, 667 W. Adams Street, Recording Secretary.

Boston Industrial Workers of the World meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at Socialist Labor Party's headquarters, 1163 Tremont Street, Room 1. F. J. Boyle, Secretary.

Greater Boston Machinists' Union 56, Industrial Workers of the World, meets on the fourth Friday of the month, 8 p. m., at Unity Hall, 724 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

MY LETTER TO AN OLD FRIEND

Below I quote a few extracts from a letter written by an old friend of mine. My friend is a very sick man and a diagnosis of his case shows he is suffering from a complication of diseases, such as prediabetes, caputlentus and Gompers disease of the spine. As a desperate case requires radical remedies, I am going to prescribe some very large doses of truth.

If he will follow up this treatment with a thorough course of education and a vigorous exercise of his brain, he will probably not need to have the operation of making him a pauper, performed by that noted surgeon Capital, to bring him to a realization of his condition as a workingman.

Of course I know that this prescription may lose me his friendship, but there is a verse in an old poem that exactly expresses my sentiment in this struggle between labor and capital:

"For Romans in Rome's quarrels Spared neither lands nor gold, Nor son, nor wife, nor limbs, nor life, In the brave days of old."

"Dear Kinney: Yours of the 11th received, and it was a terrible surprise to learn that you had taken up with that bunch of scabs, radicals and agitators who are posing under the name of Industrial Workers of the World. "Labor can never hope to accomplish anything unless it moves along conservative lines.

"We must not antagonize those people whom we must look to for employment.

"Now in conclusion I beg of you to drop this movement like it was a hot poker, and come back into the brotherhood and stand shoulder to shoulder with us in our reasonable demands for a fair day's wage for a fair day's work."

This is not all of this letter, but it is enough. I never felt the need of being an accomplished linguist until I received this letter. It was impossible for me to express my feelings in the English language. To think of the infernal ignorance, prejudice and cowardice that would prompt a working man to utter such sentiments as these! Webster's gives definition of a few of the words you have used in your letter. First, "Scab": An incrustation over a sore or wound.

Second, "Radical": A thorough-going reformer.

Third, "Agitator": One who agitates; to disturb; to discuss.

Fourth, "Conservatism": Opposition to changes; desire to preserve what is established.

Now, first, you call us scabs. I want to tell you that this young giant in the industrial world is the cancerous sore itself which is eating its way into the vitals of this rotten industrial wage system, and you fellows with your worn-out labor policies and fake leaders are the petty incrustations trying to cover up the wound. You talk of scabs. The spirit of a scab breathes in every word of this remarkable letter of yours, remarkable only for its abject submission to your masters.

You call us radicals. There are two things vitally necessary in the make-up of a radical. First, he must have hot, rich blood in his veins instead of water, and a brain in his head instead of a vacuum using his brain for the purpose for which God gave it to him; he will think, and thinking he will form opinions of his own and he always has the courage to proclaim them, even in the face of the bitterest kind of opposition.

Again you call us agitators. Well, it is a fact that we are disturbing you some and we expect to disturb you some more; in fact we do not intend to let you rest again if it is in our power to stir you up. We are going to stir into that pure and simple head

of yours some new ideas about labor and capital. We are going to disturb and agitate you until that watery fluid in your veins takes back the deep, dark color of the life blood which flows in the veins of a man.

You say labor must proceed along conservative lines. Do you know what I can see in that word conservative? I can see ignorance, hypocrisy, graft, booting, cowardice, cringing time, serving sycophants, fake labor leaders and United States senators. I can see cold-blooded thugs who call themselves men, who would sacrifice not only their own honor, happiness and comfort but the very lives of tens of thousands of their unfortunate fellow beings on the altar of what they call the business interests of this country.

It is conservatism which looks on with approval at two million children who are spending those years of their lives which should be given to recreation and education in toil and drudgery which dwarfs their bodies and sinks their intellect to the level of animals.

It is conservatism which has produced the conditions pictured by Upton Sinclair in his great book, "The Jungle." It is conservatism which gives the right to vote to every drunken idiot and criminal and denies to our wives and mothers the same right.

It is conservatism which has been cramming down our throats the lie that our interests are identical with those of our masters; it is conservatism which stands sponsor for this competitive industrial system, which has filled our penitentiaries, insane asylums and almshouses with the victims of that money lust which this system creates; it is conservatism which places business above honor, special privileges above justice and property above humanity. Every tyrant, oppressor and grafter from Pharaoh down to our present system of industry have been conservative. It was conservatives who crucified Jesus Christ, the greatest radical the world has ever known; it was conservatives who hanged John Brown and it is the conservatives of today who are swearing away the lives of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Now if you think the present condition of labor is satisfactory, say so; if you are opposed to any change in the industrial situation of today, say so; but do not hide behind that refuge of fools, cowards and criminals—conservatism.

You say we must not antagonize the employing class. I do not think I ever in my life before heard so much rank, concentrated, distilled cowardice in one sentence as appears in this one of yours. Most working men, even of the pure and simple breed, try to keep the evidence of their servitude concealed; but you wear your brass collar in plain sight and seem to be proud of it. You remind me of a man whose neighbor had been stealing from him regularly. When asked why he did not have the thief arrested, he said: "Oh, I am afraid it would make him awful mad, and it does not pay to be on bad terms with your neighbors."

You say something about a hot poker. I am willing to admit that this is a pretty hot proposition. But it is you pure and simple conservatives who are holding the hot end of it, and it will get hotter. I give you fair warning, we intend to keep on adding fuel to the fire until the heat becomes so great that it will finally crack open that hard shell of ignorance and prejudice which encloses you and release you, a free man, erect in your manhood, conscious of your class, your rights, and your power.

Now in regard to your invitation to come back into the brotherhood. What inducements have you to offer? Is it a place in another forlorn hope sent out against the citadel of capital? It is a position in the ranks of another detachment of leather heads pitted against the solid phalanx of the National Saddlery Manufacturers Association, marching to sure destruction, while the rest of (un)organized labor stands calmly by and watches the slaughter. Count the long list of firms which you declare to be unfair and which represent Gompersized labor victories. Look at the long list of strike failures which mark your short history as a labor organization.

In the face of these things, do you still have the nerve to ask me to come back? Well, if you do I must respectfully decline. Your Uncle Fuller has decided to cast in his lot with that organization which stands for one union, one label and one foe, which declares that all working men are brothers and that an injury to one is an injury to all, which has nailed its colors to the mast and says in no uncertain tones, there shall be no compromise between labor and capital; there can be no peace, but the struggle must go on until labor stands forth free and in full possession of its inherent right—the right to all it produces.

When that new declaration of independence has been proclaimed guaranteeing to every human being an equal chance with every other human being in their struggle for existence, when that glorious day of the cooperative commonwealth shall have dawned and you are enjoying the happiness and comfort which you will be enabled to do when you receive the entire fruits of your labor, you will then realize that these things have been made possible by the radicals and agitators of today, and you will look back with sorrow and regret at the stand you are now taking in defense of a system which is making thieves of our sons and outcasts of our daughters, and which transforms men into cringing cowards, begging for a pittance of that wealth which flows in a steady stream from the hands of the producers to the pockets of our masters, the capitalists.

A. M. KINNEY.

METHOD OF ORGANIZATION.

The general constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World provides for thirteen International Industrial Departments, subdivided in industrial unions of closely kindred industries. Provision is also made for Local Unions.

A local union of the Industrial Workers of the World is directly subordinate to the General Executive Board, by whom its constitution must be approved.

Ten men wishing to form a local union may do so upon application to the headquarters and remitting \$10.00, which is the fee for a charter and full set of supplies.

Any agreement entered into between the members of a local union and their employer to be valid and binding, must be approved by the General Executive Board.

Local unions chartered by the general administration shall pay 25 cents per member per month, together with such assessments as are provided for by the constitution.

Members at large on moving within the jurisdiction of a local union must transfer their membership from the union at large to the local union.

Of the 25 cents per month paid by members of local unions direct to headquarters, 5 cents is placed in the "Defense Fund," and 20 cents in the "General Fund."

The constitution provides for one universal label for the entire organization.

All local unions must procure supplies, such as membership books, official buttons, labels, badges and stamps from the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Between all local unions and other organizations of the Industrial Workers of the World there shall be a free interchange of cards, and a paid-up membership card shall be accepted in lieu of initiation fee by all bodies subordinally to the general organization.

Where there are ten local unions with not less than 3,000 members in any one industry, the General Executive Board is empowered to call a convention of that industry and proceed to organize them as an International Industrial Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The foregoing gives a general outline of the functions of a local union and the method of organizing the same. Any additional information will be promptly supplied on application to the General Secretary.

# THE MUDDLE AND HOW TO MEND IT

BY WILLIAM GOELLER, JR.

Humanity from time immemorial has been a discontented, envious, poverty-stricken and rebellious lot. Many reasons have been given for this sad and unfortunate condition of the human family. The greatest thinkers and philosophers including the learned divine of this age and in all ages of the past have repeatedly said and prescribed remedies to eradicate said evils. Hundreds and hundreds of the most bloody and inhuman wars conceivable have been fought all over creation, to suppress the same.

Yet humanity at the present time is more discontented, more envious, more poverty-stricken and rebellious than it ever has been at any time during the history of the world.

So long as organized society allows class distinction, wage slavery and oppression to exist as it has under the past and present plutocratic and despotic forms of government, discontent, enviousness, poverty and rebellion alike are bound to prevail.

Humanity will sink deeper and deeper into the depths of degeneracy, and its ultimate destruction may be expected at any time; fortunately, however, there is a remedy that will eradicate said evils, and if humanity takes the same faithfully and courageously as prescribed, it will purify and for the first time in the history of organized society emancipate humanity from the thralldom of plutocracy and despotism.

But to free humanity from said deplorable conditions is no child's play. Therefore it behooves each and every individual to think and act intelligently while partaking of said remedy, otherwise no safe and permanent cure can be effected.

In view of said facts and conditions, "Inspired Conceptions and Prophecies" was composed and is herewith produced as follows:

The Almighty in His infinite wisdom created this earth for all men, not for a few.

Therefore, any man that says he has the divine right to own the earth or any portion of it, is a d—liar and a hypocrite. (Coal Baers, their ilk and jack-asses included.)

The only claim man has to own any part of this earth, is artificial and that was acquired by fraud and hypocrisy through the selfishness and greed of ignorant and short-sighted primitive men.

The "Great Jehovah" created this earth for workers to toil and spin in, not for shirkers to rob and exploit in.

No man has the moral or divine right to extract profit and interest out of the sweat and brow of his fellow-man.

Man must earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow irrespective of his calling; (for criterion, see life of Jesus, the carpenter of Nazareth.) Class distinction and favoritism plays no factor with his Royal Highness.

Fake preachers and gospel mongers, hypocrites and their ilk, political and debauched crowned heads, parasites and Parryites, capitalist exploiters and shirkers, society dames and shimshas with smoking concerts, dog dinners, monkey suppers, race suicide, etc., take warning:

Get off the backs of the working class and get a hustle and a bustle on, earn your bread by the sweat of your brow, look pleasant and don't take gas, even if it does come hard.

The natural law proves conclusively, that the man who works and earns his daily

bread by the sweat of his brow, to be physically healthier and morally stronger than the man who shirks and lives on the sweat and brow of his fellow-man.

Therefore, all must become workers and help to make the human family a family of human giants, instead of a family of human dyspeptics and weaklings. According to divine and moral law, the man who works and earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, is entitled to all he produces, or an equivalent. Unfortunately, however, he does not get either.

The artificial or unnatural law created by selfish and greedy, ignorant and short-sighted man, has divided the human family in classes: A working class and an owning class; the latter class through selfish and unfair means, got control of the law-making and law-enforcing machinery of governments, through which it fraudulently got possession of the land that was created for all—likewise the implements of production and distribution, by which it keeps the working class in servile subjection, while it robs and exploits it out of about four-fifths of its production, which has created unending hostilities and all manner of existing evils—such as strikes, riots, rebellions, adulterations, prostitutions, suicides, murders and other evils too numerous and deplorable to mention, that this artificial system of society, with its political and debauched crowned heads, including all its fake preachers, etc., that help to make plutocracy and despotism complete, is unable to subdue or eradicate.

To cap the climax, this artificial and debauched society through its privately-owned subsidized press and the pulpit, has the audacity to designate said degenerate state of humanity "civilization," which in reality is nothing more or less than a dog-eat-dog society or a higher state of cannibalism.

Nevertheless, the working class is to blame for its miserable conditions. It is the majority class, and therefore possesses the power to overthrow this artificial and unjust system of society.

By the "Great Jehovah" it must utilize that power, while it has the opportunity, or the owning class through its devilish tactics will thwart the same and become more oppressive, and the chance to eliminate wage slavery with all its evils will be lost. Humanity will sink deeper into the depths of degeneracy, and the ideal civilization that inspired and right-thinking men sacrificed life and liberty for, will pass into oblivion forever. Hellism will reign supreme and God knows what will follow.

The first and foremost duty of the working class, to organize economically on class-conscious and industrial lines, and thereby demand the full value or an equivalent of whatever it produces by its labor powers.

The second duty is to support a bona fide working-class political party organized on class-conscious lines that will abolish wage slavery with all its evils, and that will furthermore restore the land, etc., that was created for all to its rightful owners, the working class.

The third duty is to select honest, intelligent, class-conscious and bona-fide workmen to represent the economic and political organizations of the working class.

The fourth duty is to establish a universal fund to be used exclusively for the construction and maintenance of economic and honorary institutions of the working class,

where industrial and political economy must be taught on class-conscious lines, day and night, to young and old, and where the aged and distressed working class can recuperate and spend its reclining years in peace and comfort.

The fifth duty is to agitate incessantly in shops, mills, factories, assembly rooms, on the street or any other place where the working class is apt to congregate, or where there is a chance to spread propaganda that will help to make converts, that will build up the class-conscious, economic and political organizations of the working class.

The sixth duty is to establish and maintain bona-fide class-conscious, workmen's newspapers, to be owned and operated exclusively by either the economic or political organizations of the working class.

The seventh duty is to avoid as much as possible all minor conflicts, such as petty strikes, etc., with the owning class and its paid assassins, namely, the police, the militia, the army and the navy.

## Resolutions of Protest.

The Arbeiter-Kranken and Sterbe-Kasse, which has contributed so generously to the defense fund, through its national executive, adopted the following resolutions at its annual convention in May:

"Whereas, The political powers of the state of Idaho, in the service of the capitalist class, in this case of the 'Mine Owners' Association,' accuse Charles H. Moyer, the president of the 'Western Federation of Miners', and Wm. D. Haywood, the secretary of that organization, of having been the instigators of the assassination of the notorious ex-Governor Steuenberg;

"Whereas, The arrest and extradition of these men on the part of the state of Colorado was done in an entirely illegal manner, and whereas, the utterances of persons in power in Idaho clearly show that the accused have been condemned before the trial has begun;

"Whereas, All the circumstances of the case show the endeavor of the capitalist class to do away with these men because they have been the able leaders of one of the most progressive labor organizations of the country, and as such have done their utmost to cut down the profit of the exploiting classes;

"Whereas, The capitalist class of this country has on more than one occasion shown what it is capable of doing when a line is drawn against the exploitation which it practices, and whereas, it surely will not hesitate to do its worst this time if the working class does not raise a loud protest; be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the annual convention of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America, do hereby emphatically protest against the contemplated judicial murder, and request everyone of the 35,000 members of our society to join in all the protest meetings that are being arranged; be it further

"Resolved, To request our members to undertake in accordance with our declaration of principles, an ever more energetic propaganda for the principles of socialism, so that the conditions which give birth to such murderous attacks may soon come to an end."

"Whereas, Governor McDonald of Colorado and Governor Gooding of Idaho have caused the arrest and extradition of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, for the assassination of ex-governor Frank Steuenberg of Idaho in an obvious, illegal manner, and, whereas, it is a matter of record that the mine owners' association, of which both the above named governors are members, have upon former occasions hired assassins in their efforts to have crimes placed against active members of the Western Federation of Miners, so as to throw that organization into discredit.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the working people of East St. Louis, in a mass meeting assembled, that we consider the indictment of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, for the assassination of ex-governor Steuenberg another conspiracy of the mine owning capitalists of the west to destroy the working class organization, of which the accused men are officers,

And, be it further resolved that we coincide it our sacred duty to give all possible assistance to the accused men, and to meet the conspirators upon the ground of their own selection and with the weapons of their own choosing.

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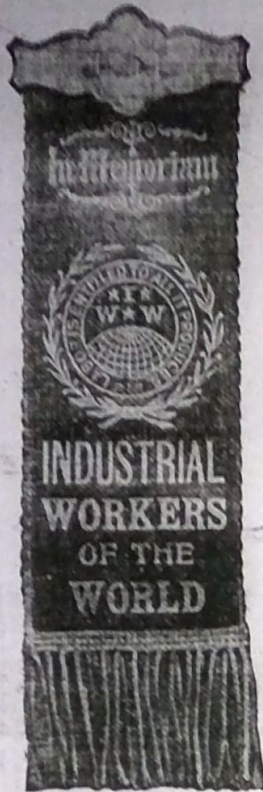
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## THE PREAMBLE

**T**HE 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 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 an injury to one an injury to all.

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