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Advocate of Industrial Unionism for the Working Class

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Organization for Emancipation

By Eugene V. Debs

If there had been any lingering doubt in the minds of those who organized the Industrial Workers as to the wisdom of their course, subsequent developments would certainly have removed it, as each passing day has served to vindicate the timeliness and emphasize the demand for the revolutionary economic organization of the working class.

That there are those, especially among socialists, who are opposed to the Industrial Workers, either because of their fealty to the American Federation of Labor or their fear that economic unionism may absorb some of the means and energy which should be devoted to political propaganda, seems strange enough, and in either case we shall have to ascribe their hostile attitude to superficial reasoning or improper conceptions of economic unionism in its relation to the labor movement and the historic mission of the working class.

It is difficult to understand why so many socialists treat contemptuously, or with indifference, the whole question of labor unionism, in view of the fact that the Socialist party movement sprang from the trades union movement and the further obvious fact that if the political organization of the working class is to develop its full power and fulfill its mission it will be only as the necessary outgrowth and result of the revolutionary economic solidarity of that class.

In their every day lives the workers have to fight for their economic existence and their fundamental need in this economic warfare is an economic weapon, and this weapon is the labor union, and without this the workers would be left naked and defenseless at the mercy of their enemy, and all attempts to interest them in the political aspects of the labor question and to build up a political movement would end in dismal failure.

The principal leaders of the socialist movement have all recognized the prime necessity of organizing the workers along economic lines, and conspicuously among these are Marx, Engels, Liebknecht, Bebel, Vandervelde and others.

Marx, while urging the necessity of trade unionism, pointed out its inherent defects

and shortcomings in the following words:

"Trades unions work well as centers of resistance against the encroachments of capital. They fail partly from an injudicious use of their power. They fail generally from limiting themselves to a guerilla war against the effects of the existing system, instead of simultaneously trying to change it; instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the working class, that is to say, the ultimate abolition of the wages system."

Here we have precisely stated the essential difference between pure and simple trade unionism of the old school and modern unionism of the revolutionary type represented by the Industrial Workers of the World.

While the old unions under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor are "limiting themselves to a guerilla war against the effects of the existing system," the Industrial Workers has as its declared fundamental object "the ultimate abolition of the wages system."

While proclaiming its economic mission in plain terms, the Industrial Workers as an organization also recognizes the need and importance of united political action and the necessary organization to secure it, and there is not a doubt that the economic solidarity and the class-conscious teaching of the raw recruits admitted to the Industrial Workers will be followed as a natural sequence by their political solidarity and a united working-class vote on election day.

It is not claimed that the form of the Industrial Workers has been fully developed, or that its constitution is free from defects or immune against reasonable criticism. On the contrary, it is freely admitted that the work of organizing the Industrial Workers, undertaken under great and peculiar difficulties, was but fairly initiated at the first convention, that what was actually accomplished was the embryonic structural work in outline, the features of secondary importance to be added and the necessary details worked out at subsequent conventions and in the natural course of the growth and development of the organization.

What has been and is claimed with in-

creasing emphasis is that the fundamental principles and general plan of organization of the Industrial Workers are sound and logical and will bear the light of development and the test of events.

Upon this proposition the advocates and supporters of the Industrial Workers challenge the most searching scrutiny and are prepared to meet all comers.

Time and space forbid me to consider the approaching convention. A great work awaits the delegates, and I have complete faith in their fidelity and ability to perform their allotted task and speed the Industrial Workers on its second year of ORGANIZATION FOR EMANCIPATION.

AROUSE YE SLAVES!

Arouse ye; you slaves! and answer the call;
Say by your actions, you will sacrifice all;
Even your lives, to prevent this foul crime
Planned by those anarchists, the lords of the mine.
Are you bound to your masters, with unbreakable chains?
Do they own you completely, soul, body, and brains?
Then lift up your voice, with the strength of a man.
Put these owners of Pinkerton thugs under ban.
Tell them in tones loud and clear, to take heed;
Tell them the sequel to their treacherous deed;
Cite them to the fate of some tyrants of old;
Who trafficked in lives, for the color of gold.
Whisper in thunder tone, "Thou shalt not," in their ear.
We never will suffer this wrong, do you hear?
Declare yourselves worthy of this "home of the brave."
And answer by the Eternal our comrades we'll save.
You workers, remember my words, they are true;
If Moyer, and Haywood, and Pettibone too,
Are murdered; of this dastardly crime
You are guilty, as well as the lords of the mine.

NOTICE.

To all secretaries of the Western Federation of Miners: F. E. Lewis, former treasurer of this local, has been expelled for misappropriating the funds of this union.

BINGHAM MINERS' UNION No. 87.

We ask you not to forget that for ten yearly subscriptions and \$5.00, you will receive free a copy of "The Jungle," Upton Sinclair's great story of the proletariat's life in that division of hell known as the Stockyards, Chicago.

SUGG
AND

In view of (chiefly for my prepared the our delegates. I will show that my that no delegate who is not, as he "workingman"—wh every fibre of his SCIOUS." If this then these "sugges up on the top shelf this: Please remen are, (or are suppos tives of the "worki that our conventio the coming democ member, too, that history, there neve like it, for never l a convention of w stood as you stan shall have ALL T With these inspiri through all your need no further "s —much less from needs some "sugg my fears are realiz in your conventio class-conscious we that they should. My "suggestion be in regard to s that our cause n prevail.

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SUGGESTIONS TO DELEGATES ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE RANKS

BY W. A. PRATT

In view of our coming convention (chiefly for my own amusement) I have prepared the following "suggestions" to our delegates. I hope that our roll call will show that my fears are groundless, and that no delegate will answer to that "call" who is not, as he should be, a bona fide "workingman"—who is thoroughly, in every fibre of his being, "CLASS CONSCIOUS." If this proves to be the case then these "suggestions" can be laid away up on the top shelf. My first suggestion is this: Please remember, comrades, that you are, (or are supposed to be) the representatives of the "working class" of our land, and that our convention will be memorable in the coming democratic republic. And remember, too, that during all the ages of history, there never has been a convention like it, for never before on this planet has a convention of working men and women stood as you stand, demanding that labor shall have ALL THAT IT PRODUCES. With these inspiring thoughts before you, through all your deliberations, you will need no further "suggestions" from anyone—much less from one, who, perchance, needs some "suggestions" himself. But if my fears are realized there may be delegates in your convention who are not the clear, class-conscious working men and women that they should be.

My "suggestions" for the most part will be in regard to such disposition of these, that our cause may thereby prosper and prevail.

Beware of the delegate who is caught with a card up his sleeve! He is a "fakir."

Beware of the delegate who has an axe of his own, or any one else's to grind, and wants you to turn his grindstone! He is a "grafter."

Beware of the "fine-haired dude," with soft, white hands, who may in some unaccountable way be a delegate to our convention. He does not know, nor never could know, in a thousand years, what we mean by the "class-struggle." His "struggle" has ever been to "get to the front" by virtue of his "superior" attainments. Go, whisper in his ear that he had better "go way back and sit down."

Beware of the "political" delegate, who wants to make the Industrial Workers of the World into a tail for his political kite. Or the other fellow who wants to make your political party a tail to his Industrial Workers of the World kite. Whisper in the ears of both these that they take a seat with the "Bourgeois minded" crowd aforesaid, "way back" in the "far corner."

Beware of the delegate who puts more stress (in his discussion concerning the revision of the preamble) on "political action" than he does on "industrial action." Tell him that he reminds you of the Irishman who began to build his chimney from the top downwards. "Show him" ("if he is from Missouri") that only after thorough industrial organization can a successful political organization of working men and women be evolved, and that we need not now adopt, or be adopted by, any political party on earth; that when we come to that Jordan river, we will "pontoon it," and cross

over, if there is no "safe and sane" bridge there ready-made to cross over on.

Beware of the delegate with the "college-bred bourgeoisie mind," who, although possessed of a diploma from some "fool college," does not, nor is it possible, short of a miracle, for his "book-bewildered brain" to comprehend the full meaning of "the class struggle," let alone representing the "workers" in that struggle, in their convention. Tell him that an enameled sheep-skin college diploma is not a recommendation in a convention of "the workers of the world;" better far, for such a purpose, would be his own bronzed hide, "tanned with shining suns and blowing winds," all seared, and scarred, in the life-long "battle for bread." If it is possible for such a "dude" to get into our convention, for God's sake, comrades, see to it that it will be impossible for him to do any harm while he is in. Let some brawny, class-conscious son of toil take him between his thumb and finger and hold him down till he "quits squeaking."

Beware of the sanctified populist, who thinks he is a socialist, and is an Industrial Worker because he is a politician, who dreams that we can get socialism by the patent "step at a time" process, and thinks that the Industrial Workers of the World is one of the "steps." Like as not he will pose as a "Moses," yearning to lead us children of toil through the wilderness to the "promised land," by performing the miracle of having socialism running full blast under Capitalism—knock him down, comrades, and drag him out on the spot. His is an incurable case of the "bourgeois-mind rabies" and anyone bitten by him will surely die a hydrophobian death inside of nine days.

Beware of the delegate who by word or act denies the first sentence of our preamble to the constitution, viz: "that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common," or worse still, denies (as one of "the prophets" did two years ago in another convention), that "there are any classes in these states." His case is a mild form of lunacy.

"Take him up tenderly,

Lift him with care,"

and carry him to his place with the other "guys" in the "way back" corner.

In regard to the revision of the preamble to our constitution, the less that is said about that the better. It needs no revision. Let it be sacred to the memory of the birth of a "new nation." It is the "ark of our covenant." "Let no man touch it and live." Our constitution does need revision in a few particulars. Let this be done with care, and with an eye single to the interest of our organization at large, and not in the interest of any individual, locality, political party, or dream.

I will close these remarks by relating an incident. One of our Wichita "saints" remarked in my hearing that our Industrial Workers of the World conventions "did not open with prayer," which assertion I very naturally interpreted to mean that we "Workers" were a very wicked people. I "batted in" by saying that I did not know nor did I care, whether our convention did

or did not "open with prayer." But, that I did know is that

"A little nonsense now and then

Was relished by the wisest men," and, that as far as I was personally concerned, I did not care how much prayer there was in our Workers' convention (between heats), that they might import an East Indian praying machine that went with a crank, and that crank might be run by an electric motor; provided, that neither that "crank" or any other "crank" would interfere with the business of the convention with their pow-wowing, but, nevertheless, I would prefer that our delegates at the coming convention, did something more sensible than run a fashionable prayer meeting, and, that I hoped our representatives there would, in the language of the poet,

"Make their great deeds
Be their prayer to their God,"

and thus "pray" without ceasing from the beginning to the ending of our convention.

Thus endeth my "suggestions to delegates."

The Miners' Position

Tonopah, Nev., August 2, 1906.

To the Public of Tonopah:

We are desirous of placing before you the true facts and conditions existing between the Industrial Workers of the World and the Western Federation of Miners.

On June 27, 1905, a convention of wage workers was held in the city of Chicago, in response to a call issued by the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners to the laboring class of this country to meet together for the purpose of forming an industrial organization whereby craft unionism would be eliminated, thus enabling the workers to be under one head in an industrial organization. Said organization was formed, and by a referendum vote of the Western Federation of miners 95 per cent of the entire membership declared in favor of becoming that part known as the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

We desire it to be clearly understood that as the mining department of that body we conduct our own affairs, and the recent articles appearing in the Tonopah Daily Sun, the Tonopah Bonanza, and the Round Mountain Nugget, vilifying our brothers, Roberts and Shaw, as the instigators of the recent controversy between the Tonopah Mine Operators' Association and Tonopah Miners' Union, No. 121, are absolutely false and misleading and calculated to widen the gulf between employers and employees.

In conclusion, we earnestly and sincerely request that the contemplated acts of violence and threats of intimidation and deportation declared against our brothers, Roberts and Shaw, be not put into effect, as Tonopah Miners' Union, No. 121, W. F. M., stands for nothing but what is right and will submit to nothing wrong, realizing the basic principle of organized labor to be "The injury of one is the concern of all."

Yours respectfully,

TONOPAH MINERS' UNION, NO. 121,

Western Federation of Miners,

Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Skipped With the Funds

Harry Leach, financial secretary, has been expelled from Local Union, No. 25, Grand Junction, on account of having skipped with the funds of this organization. He is a hump-back, has dark hair and eyes, and is a great blower. He was employed here as a waiter in a restaurant. All comrades are requested to look out for him, as he left in good standing, having his dues paid up.

NORA B. SPEAR,

Corresponding Secretary,

228 Ute avenue.

Grand Junction, Colorado.

WHO ORGANIZED THE B. OF R. T.?

By Eugene V. Debs.

[This article was written originally for the *Locomotive Firemen's Magazine*, of which the writer was formerly the editor, but was denied space in that publication.]

The following letter, received some time ago from an old member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, but which I have not until now had time to answer, will explain itself, and will, also, I trust, warrant the space required to answer the question propounded in the caption of this communication:

Council Bluffs, Ia., June 4th, 1906.
 "What I want to ask you is this: Did you or did you not organize the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, now known as the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen? The *Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's Journal* says you did not, and that your claim is a false one. I say you did, for 'Baldy' Wilkinson himself, who was for many years the Grand Master, told me that you were the father of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. I have just had an argument about this with a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and to settle it ask you to answer this question through the *Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's Journal* or the *Locomotive Firemen's Magazine*."—Yours sincerely, L. M. Swartz.

The denial referred to in the foregoing letter appears in a recent issue of the Trainmen's Journal, copied with cordial concurrence by the Railway Conductor, and occurs in the course of an editorial purporting to be an answer to some articles of mine which appeared shortly before in the "Appeal to Reason."

For reasons doubtless satisfactory to himself, the editor barely touches the articles he set out to answer, entirely evading the points at issue, and hoping, as it seems, to dismiss the whole subject by resorting to personal detraction. In this spirit and with this object he denied that I had organized the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, now the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, averring that I had nothing to do with it, knew nothing about it, and, in fact, had little to do with the work after it was accomplished.

I must do the editor of the Journal the justice to say that, from what I know of him, I do not believe he would deliberately pen such flagrant falsehoods as are contained in his article. Of his own knowledge he knows nothing of the essential facts, and the conclusion seems clear that he has been imposed upon.

Answering the question of Mr. Swartz, I have to say that I did organize the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen, now the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, although entitled to no credit for it; and I am not now writing to affirm any personal claim, but merely to meet an honest inquiry and have the truth prevail.

I have organized hundreds of labor unions of all trades and occupations, and whether I have the credit or discredit of one more or less is, in itself, of not the slightest consequence; but even in such a trivial matter, falsehood should not be permitted to go unchallenged.

I did not organize the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who did? The Journal is careful not to say. Did it organize itself? Hardly. Some one must have organized it. Why does not the Journal name him?

The essential facts, briefly stated, are as follows: After I became Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and editor and manager of its magazine in 1880, I began to realize the necessity of organizing all railway employees, especially those in the train service with whom I was so intimately associated, and thereupon I proceeded to advocate such action through the magazine and in my correspondence and public addresses. Among other things I issued an appeal to our lodges to interest themselves in organizing the brakemen and switchmen, and it was this that resulted in the organization of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen and also in making the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, which was then a local affair confined to Chicago, a national union. This was followed by appeals in behalf of all other employees, and resulted in other unions, but this must be reserved for another story.

In the meantime the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, through its grand lodge, was doing all in its power to check the growth of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and discourage the organization of other employees, and the Order of Railway Conductors was doing the same; and while I was using all my influence to build up the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, the grand officers of the Order of Railway Conductors, whose organ now so heartily approves the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, was doing all it could to tear it down, and if space permitted I could write an interesting chapter of details upon this particular point.

As to whether or not I organized the Broth-

erhood of Railroad Brakemen, a fact never before questioned in the twenty-three years of its existence, the reader will determine as I proceed.

As a direct result of my agitation of the question and my appeal, the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen became active, and the first point to report ready for organization was Oneonta, N. Y., Commissioned by his fellow-brakemen, U. C. Osterhout, who became the first Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, came from Oneonta to Terre Haute, my home, to get full information in regard to organizing. I prepared for him the draft of the first constitution, all the blank books and printed forms for the proposed grand lodge and subordinate lodges, and gave him all the information I had in reference to organizing.

A little incident that occurred at the depot on Osterhout's departure from Terre Haute revealed the characteristic spirit of that time. I had gone with him to the station, and as the train pulled in I asked the conductor, a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, and a personal friend, to carry Osterhout over the road, which he readily agreed to do. Incidentally I mentioned that Osterhout was interested in organizing the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, and that he ought to be encouraged in that work. I can still hear his sarcastic, laughing answer: "Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen? Jesus Christ! what next!!"

The first lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen was organized at Oneonta, N. Y., September 23, 1883. I was not present in person, but it was the direct result of my work, and the letters I received from Oneonta acknowledged it, and the lodge above referred to, the first one instituted, was named Eugene V. Debs Lodge, No. 1, Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, and this name it bore until 1891, when the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen entered into a conspiracy with the officials of the Northwestern Railway to discharge all their switchmen, members of the S. M. M. A., and fill their places with members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, resulting in the expulsion of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen from the then existing federation of railway unions, and the subsequent disruption of the federation. This infamous conspiracy I condemned, and my relations with the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Railway-Trainmen were severed and the name of the lodge at Oneonta was changed.

After the first lodge was organized at Oneonta, Mr. Osterhout returned to Terre Haute and said to me: "You are the founder of our Brotherhood, and I have come to bring you this ring as a small token of our appreciation," saying which he offered to present to me a very costly ring, which I thankfully declined to accept. I do not know if Osterhout is still living, but if he is, he will verify this statement in every particular, and doubtless add much more which must here be omitted.

For more than a year after the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen was organized, I was virtually a grand officer of it, giving all my spare time to its affairs, and Grand Master S. E. Wilkinson, and Grand Secretary and Treasurer Ed. F. O'Shea, both of whom knew how much of my correspondence and other work related to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in the early part of its existence, urged that I allow the convention to make an appropriation to cover my services, which proposition I declined to entertain, feeling then, as I do now, that I had performed a simple duty for which I was entitled to no special consideration.

The one man who did more to make the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen than any other ever connected with it, was Ed. F. O'Shea, who became its Grand Secretary and Treasurer in 1885, and filled that office with rare fidelity and signal ability during the following five years. In all my connection with labor union affairs I never knew a better man than Ed. F. O'Shea. He was my friend and I was his, and were he living, the question as to who organized the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen would never have been raised. Repeatedly, by communication and otherwise, O'Shea gave me full credit for being the founder of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and it was on his recommendation and that of Grand Master Wilkinson that the Columbus convention, in 1888, unanimously voted me a magnificent gold medal, which I still have, in recognition of my

services.

Not long before his death I met O'Shea in Denver, and had a long personal interview with him. The substance of that interview may be found in an article published over his signature in the Trainmen's Journal (Vol. 7, page 351, June, 1890), entitled, "Our Brotherhood in Danger; Enemies in Camp; A Warning." In reading this scathing article between the lines it is easy to account for the Journal's brazen denial that I had anything to do with organizing the brakemen. Ed. O'Shea, embittered by the mistreatment he himself had suffered, predicted that the men who had organized and made the brotherhood would be denied and repudiated, and he gave me some detailed inside history that would make interesting reading for certain gentlemen even at this late day.

When I attended the convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen I was introduced by the Grand Master to the delegates as "The father of the brotherhood," and was applauded with the heartiest enthusiasm. The present Grand Master was in attendance when I was so introduced, and he can hardly fail to remember it.

In the Trainmen's Journal (Vol. 7, pages 193, 194 and 195, April, 1890), appears a biographical sketch, with full page portrait, entitled, "Eugene V. Debs," from which I quote as follows: "When in 1883 the brakemen of Oneonta, N. Y., began to talk of an organization to be known as the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen it is by no means evident that they foresaw the splendid structure that was destined to rise above the humble foundation they laid. At the very inception of the undertaking Mr. Debs was made aware of it through the subordinate lodge of his organization located at Oneonta, and with the prompt and generous support of everything calculated to improve the general condition of labor which characterizes the work of all true labor advocates, he hastened to offer every possible assistance, and through the organ of which he was editor heralded to the public the birth of the infant order. But the greeting of fraternal warmth and words of good cheer were only the prelude to substantial work that directed the feeble and uncertain steps of infancy. To the originators of the movement were sent full sets of forms and all necessary documents with instructions how to proceed with the work of organization. Circulars were sent to the subordinate lodges of the Firemen's Brotherhood, urging them to do all in their power to assist in starting the new organization in their locality. The last cover page of the *Firemen's Magazine* (the best in the book) was then cleared and devoted to a full-page advertisement of the Brakemen's Brotherhood. These preliminaries attended to, Mr. Debs began a series of ringing editorials in support of the little brotherhood, which was looked upon by the public with indifference and by the enemies of organized labor as a harmless thing; and with what success his pen became both advocate and defender at a time when assistance was so sadly needed it is unnecessary to say to those who have read the magazine upon any subject.

The sketch, which occupies three columns, closes as follows:

Among all the names of labor champions, there is none other that can call from our assemblies such a storm of applause as that of Eugene V. Debs.
 In thus putting in evidence the Trainmen's Journal of April, 1890, against the Trainmen's Journal of April, 1906, it might be suggested to the editor that he would spare himself unnecessary humiliation by reading his own journal.
 It is possible, however, that he may right himself by reproducing this article in the Journal, and that it may be copied, with hearty approval, by the Railway Conductor, which has indeed been generous in devoting space to the writer in the last few issues.

In the course of my article in the "Appeal to Reason," which called forth the Journal's denial, I said: "Nothing would suit me better than a chance to meet Mr. Stone before his engineers, or any other grand official before his followers, at any time or in any public place, to make good every assertion herein made."

The gentlemen who edit the Trainmen's Journal and Railway Conductor, have made faces at my article and thrown things at it, but they have not answered it and never will, for it is the truth, and time will prove it; nor will their grand officers attempt to deny it where I have the chance to meet them face to face before their rank and file.

There is not space here for documentary evidence to prove that I organized the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, and that all its early officers and members freely and gratefully acknowledge the fact, but I can furnish it in such abundance and of such a character as to remove all doubt and silence all controversy, and if the grand officers and the editor of the Journal are not convinced, let them meet me before their own brotherhood at Cleveland, their headquarters or elsewhere, and after hearing both sides, the members themselves shall decide who organized their brotherhood.

THE GENERAL MOVEMENT

Upward and Onward

That enlightenment is dispelling prejudice and the workers organizing industrially to accomplish their true mission, economic freedom, is again shown by the report we are able to make of organization work for the month ending August 20. A total of twenty-six chapters were issued to local unions from July 21 to August 20, the new organizations being located as follows:

Excavators' Industrial Union, Oklahoma City, O. T.; Industrial Workers' Union, Globe, Ariz.; Lumbermen's and Saw Mill Workers' Industrial Union, Fortuna, Cal.; Industrial Workers' Union, South Bend, Wash.; Industrial Workers' Mixed Local, Eveleth, Minn.; Industrial Workers' Mixed Local, Prescott, Ariz.; Industrial Workers' Union, San Francisco, Cal.; Plains Lumbermen's Industrial Union, Plains, Mont.; Industrial Workers' Mixed Local, Jamestown, N. Y.; Debs Industrial Workers' Union, Parkersburg, N. Y.; Laundry Industrial Workers' Union, Collinsville, Ill.; Lynden Industrial Workers' Union, Lynden, Wash.; House and Bridge Constructors' Industrial Workers', New York, N. Y.; Industrial Workers' Union, Thompson, Mont.; Progressive Industrial Workers' Union, Patton, Pa.; Industrial Workers' Union, Tuolumne, Cal.; Industrial Workers' Union, Sterling, Col.; Newsboys' Industrial Union, Portland, Ore.; Cigarmakers' Industrial Workers' Union, Cleveland, O.; Industrial Workers' Union, Nome, Alaska; Lumbermen and Saw Mill Workers' Industrial Union, Somers, Mont.; Industrial Local (T. D.), New York City; Wood Workers' Industrial Union, Schenectady, N. Y.; Machinist and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, Schenectady, N. Y.; Boiler Makers' and Helpers' Industrial Union, Denver, Col.

Total new locals—26.
The total number of local unions organized since the convention of July, 1905, is now 483, not including the affiliated locals of the mining department, the Western Federation of Miners.

Exonerated

We, the committee of the East Side Industrial Council, elected to investigate the financial report of Geo. Boswell, past organizer of Local Union No. 47, Granite City, Ill., in conjunction with A. G. Eckols, Financial Secretary of No. 47, believe according to his (Boswell's) receipts and expenditures, that his report is correct; that he received \$259.50 from all sources, and his expenditures were \$278.40, balance due him, \$18.90, and that the rumor circulated that he embezzled the local's funds was without ground.

We recommend that Local 47, which has not been holding meetings lately, come together and take up the case immediately.

We further recommend that a copy of this be published in "The Industrial Worker" and he be declared an honest member and welcomed among us as a true brother in the working-class movement.

FRATERNALLY,
ROBERT DIXON,
M. A. GURLEY,
A. G. ECKOLS,
B. H. MONTGOMERY.

E. St. Louis, August 26.

Oakland to Roosevelt

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, President of United States:

Dear Sir: The following resolutions were passed by Local Union No. 233, Industrial Workers of the World, Oakland, Cal., at its meeting August 16, and are forwarded in the hope that they will receive your consideration. Yours respectfully,

OLIVE M. JOHNSON,
BEN FRANKFORD,
Committee.

August 17, 1906.

Whereas, The trials of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, are being postponed from time to time, although the Constitution grants to every citizen a speedy trial;

Whereas, During these postponements the accused are confined in jail;

Whereas, The proof of the guilt of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is not evident nor the presumption thereof great, but on the contrary the charges are based upon the extorted "confessions" of a self-confessed criminal, and

Whereas, Every decent citizen of this country who has looked into this matter firmly believes in the innocence of these men, who in order to be charged with this murder were kidnaped and forcibly

conducted out of Colorado and who, so even the prosecution admits, were not in Idaho at the time the murder was committed, therefore be it

Resolved, by Local Union No. 233, of Oakland, That we consider it your duty as president of this country to do all in your power that these men may receive either immediate trial or immediate liberation; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand of you to do this duty without further delay if you do not wish us as workmen and citizens to be convinced that the boasted justice, equality before the law, etc., are but fetiches for the members of the working class to worship, but never to be benefited by.

The same resolutions, with only the necessary changes of name and office, were sent to Judge Smith.

Proof of Progress

The Industrial Unionists of Bingham are taking the initiative in the matter of sending a delegate to the Industrial Workers' convention in Chicago to represent all of the locals in Utah. It is to be hoped that the locals will take up this matter at once and co-operate with Bingham. There are some very important questions to be settled by this convention, and Utah's industrial unions should have an able man in the convention to take part in the solution of these questions.

The movement in Utah has grown in strength and numbers during the past year and the development of the industries of the state makes it imperative that we use every effort to build up and strengthen Industrial Unionism to prevent the further degradation of labor and to provide a militant organization for the waging of the class war.

A movement is on foot to furnish the industrial unions of Utah with a weekly paper and to carry on in connection therewith a vigorous campaign of education and organization in order to enroll all wage-workers under the banner of the only real labor union that stands boldly for full justice for the worker.

This is a wise move, and, if it succeeds, will place the Utah unions in the very forefront of the Industrial Union army.

Every local in the state should take action on No. 93 motion to send a delegation to Chicago, and should also take such action as will insure the existence of a weekly organ devoted to the work of educating and organizing the wage-workers on the principles of Industrial Unionism and Socialism—Salt Lake Crisis.

Alaska Protest

Nome, Alaska, July 11, 1906.

Hon. Frank Smith,
Caldwell, Idaho.

Sir: We, the undersigned, a committee regularly appointed by The Nome Mine Workers Union, an organization having a membership of over fourteen hundred, to voice and express the unanimous sentiments of that body, do hereby protest against the manner in which Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are being held in the Ada County Jail, State of Idaho.

These men have been deprived of their liberty since the 17th day of February, last. They were arrested upon the evidence of a self-confessed murderer and kidnaped into the State of Idaho. After months of waiting their trials have been again postponed, meanwhile they are languishing in the prison with the odious charge of being accessories to the crime of murder pending against them, whilst they are ready and anxious for trial.

We wonder if they were heads of a gigantic corporation or trust—if they would be treated thus? Every day experience tells us n. Such procedure on the part of the officials of Colorado and Idaho makes the vaunted constitutional rights of the American citizen a myth and a farce.

We have no desire to shield these men if they are guilty, but we sincerely believe in justice and fair play to all, and so believing, we earnestly request that your honor will admit them to bail.

Very respectfully,
J. L. SMITH,
CHARLES NEUHAUS,
E. J. HICKEY.

Debs in Wisconsin

Yesterday was Labor's Day at the Fox River Chautauqua. Eugene V. Debs, labor's greatest champion, delivered his lecture on "Labor and Liberty."

Never before has such a lecture been heard in Appleton. Never before such matchless flow of

language. Elegant, strong English came forth from his mouth, easy, graceful, like crystal water from a classic fountain. Never before such depth of thought, such breadth of views, such an impression of sincerity. Never before such logic, such passionate appeals, such vivid word pictures. Once when he brought his lecture to a close, his audience asked him to go on, and he did so.

Mr. Debs received the Chautauqua salute when he ascended the platform yesterday afternoon. This salute was the highest honor which an audience can bestow upon a Chautauqua lecturer. Before, during and after his speech he was vigorously applauded and the salute was repeated at the close of the lecture—Appleton, (Wis.) Evening Crescent.

Party Subordinated to Principle

The action of the members of the Socialist Labor Party in Colorado in openly endorsing the candidacy of Brother Wm. D. Haywood for governor of that state is commendable in the highest degree. It is an earnest of what we may hope for in the not distant future—the unity of all revolutionary workers on the economic and political field. It at least affords the working class of Colorado an opportunity to demonstrate their class solidarity and desire for unity and victory. We take real pleasure in quoting from the published statement sent by the state executive committee of the Socialist Labor Party to Brother Haywood. It says:

"As you are not a member of the Socialist Labor Party, you would have no right to accept our nomination, besides we could not give you our nomination and be true to our party, and as loyal members of the Socialist Labor Party we cannot support the candidate of any other party; but as it was the desire of the section to support you, the how to do it was referred to the state executive committee of the Socialist Labor Party that met Thursday evening, July 19.

"At the above-named meeting it was decided that we should be loyal to our class interests regardless of our party affiliation; the capitalists have drawn the line and true revolutionists never look for half-way ground on which to stand; they know their duty and there is no exception to the rule in this case.

"While you are not a member of our political party, you are our comrade and brother, as you are not only a member, but a leader of our industrial union, a loyal fighter for our class, the working class, and now in an Idaho battle, the victim of a foul plot of the capitalist class; not that the capitalist class has anything against you more than any other man, but it is the principle you stand for that the capitalists class are trying to crush, and the principles you stand for (socialism and industrial unionism) we will defend.

"There is no time to change our party constitution so that we could nominate you on our state ticket, besides there is no time for changing your party constitution so that you could accept our nomination, and we know not what the Socialist party comrades in this state would do if you were a member of our party and our candidate for governor, neither do we care; it concerns us not. To do our duty and do it now is the only thing that concerns us.

"After weighing this matter from every view point and with a full knowledge of the temper of the organization to which we belong, we have decided to call upon every member of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado to withdraw from our party until after the election, that we may give you our undivided support and do it without violating our party constitution and thus demonstrate to the world that working class solidarity as taught by the Socialist Labor Party is something more than an empty dream and dearer to us than a party name.

"We believe it the duty of every socialist and industrial unionist in the United States to center their fight this year in Colorado against capitalism and give you their undivided support for governor of the Centennial state.

"Again assuring you of our united support we are yours for the emancipation of the working class."

Stirred by the great labor demonstration of the Industrial Workers of the World at New Castle, Pa., on Labor Day, the American Federation of Labor, weeks after our arrangements were made, got up a "rival" meeting at Youngstown, Ohio, the principal feature of which was a vote to decide the momentous question, "Who is the most popular policeman?" It is believed that the cop who had the most wallops on pure-and-simple cocoanuts to his credit, won the prize.

The Struggle In Nevada

When the Industrial Workers of the World was organized and obtained a footing in Tonopah, Nevada, the American Federation of Labor was a minus quantity, it had no organization in the place. Our success started the employers of labor, who solicited and secured the co-operation of the Comperites. Where Industrial Unionism was flourishing there a fight was made. Industrial Workers of the World men resisted, and the result is a bitter struggle, which threatens to involve the whole state. It has spread to Goldfield and other places, and as sure as the sun rises and sets we are going to win out. The slogan is Industrial Workers of the World—"I will win!" Our brothers write us that there is no such word as "fail." The Goldfield Sun (a branch of the Tonopah Sun, newspaper, which has been on the side of the opposing employers) has been practically put out of business by our men. Business men are discontinuing their advertising patronage in all the antagonistic newspapers of Tonopah, Goldfield and Round Mountain.

As an example of the methods resorted to by the enemy, we print the following statement from a deported barber. In spite of such outrages, however, the Industrial Workers of the World is winning out; Tonopah, Nev., August 3, 1906.

I, Floyd Eyerly, do hereby swear and affirm that the statements herewith are true and correct, which occurred to me in Tonopah, Nev., on the main street on the night of August 2, 1906:

I was in Reilly's dance hall when a little Cockney called Gus, who was formerly employed at F. P. Smith's barber shop, accosted me and said: "Are you going to work in the morning?" I told him I did not think that I should; that I had a shop of my own at Miller's Siding, but that I had told Mr. Smith that I would show up in the morning and if the two men he had engaged were not there I would be ready to go to work. He said: "Well, you are wrong." I replied: "I think not." He said: "Well, we won't quarrel. Let's go and get a drink." We walked across the street from the dance hall to the Gem saloon. We took a drink together and were not there more than a minute. We came out together and as the screen door closed I recognized Mr. Fitzgerald, president of the barbers' union, also the secretary of the union with him. I was immediately struck from behind and as I turned a negro was waiting to strike me again. At once I was knocked down and kicked by the whole gang, numbering about seven persons. I must have been senseless for some time. When I fully recovered my senses they were leading me down the road. One of them proposed getting a rope. I said: "Tear up my shirt and make a rope." Then the secretary of the barbers' union loosed his hold of my arm and grabbed me by the neck and said: "Young fellow, we have not done with you yet. It will be wise if you keep quiet; you might save yourself some hardship." Then they proceeded to take me further down the road. They took me within 100 yards of the West Tonopah mine (about two miles from town), then they turned me loose and I walked away, perhaps ten feet, then one of them called to me and said: "Are you ever going to come back?" I walked towards them, when the secretary said: "Stop; do not come any nearer. Go right along." After the sentry on the hill gave the signal that the coast was clear, the secretary of the barbers' union yelled to me: "You are not the only one—they all have to go."

(Signed) FLOYD EYERLY.

Witnesses:
 Alic Main, president miners' union.
 J. T. Lewis, secretary miners' union.
 Marion W. Moor, national executive board Western Federation of Miners.
 E. Elford, miners' union.
 Herbert T. Shaw, president Industrial Workers of the World.
 G. M. Roberts, business agent Industrial Workers of the World.
 James Murphy, Industrial Workers of the World.

Goldfield, Nevada, August 5, 1906.
 Local 77, Industrial Workers of the World.

Call for special meeting of Local 77, Industrial Workers of the World, to indorse the action of Sister Local 323, of Tonopah, Industrial Workers of the World, and the Tonopah Local of the Western Federation of Miners, also Sister Local 45, Newsboys' Union, and to devise ways and means to carry out the boycott of the Goldfield Daily Sun and E. Marks & Co. Signed, J. M. Hgawa, President; J. Critchfield, Joseph Smith, Elizabeth Alley, Lee Potts, O. Van Gilder, Ed. S. Becker, D. P. McArthur, E. M. Jackson, A. Hyndman.

Moved and seconded that this body will pay any and all expenses that the fight between the Goldfield Daily Sun and E. Marks & Co. on one hand, and the Industrial Workers of the World, will incur. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee of seven be appointed to meet with a committee from the Western Federation of Miners, to get their indorsement of the action of Local 77, Industrial Workers of the World, in placing the Goldfield Sun and E. Marks & Co. on the unfair list. Carried. Committee: Brothers Critchfield, Greenald, Van Gilder, Wilsey, Steele, Becker and Sister Aley.

Moved and seconded that resolutions be drawn up condemning the actions of the Tonopah Sun, Goldfield Sun, Round Mountain Nugget and Tonopah Bonanza, in their printed statements regarding the Industrial Workers of the World. Carried. Committee: Brothers Becker, Smith, Greenwald.

Moved and seconded that committee be appointed to call upon the business men of Goldfield and ask their support in refusing to patronize the Goldfield Daily Sun. Carried. Committee: Brothers McDonald, Dutler and Steele.

Moved and seconded that any member of the local Industrial Workers of the World buying a copy of the Goldfield Daily Sun, Round Mountain Nugget, Tonopah Daily Sun, Tonopah Bonanza, be fined \$15.00. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Local 77, Industrial Workers of the World, assist Local 45, Newsboys' Union, in their fight against the Goldfield Daily Sun, both financially and morally. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the following Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World and Local Western Federation of Miners, receive copies of the resolutions condemning the Goldfield Sun: Manhattan, Tonopah, Rhpollite, Round Mountain, Buckskin, Virginia City, Fairview, Transville.

The following is a copy of the resolution: "Local Union No. 77, of the Industrial Workers of the World, after carefully investigating the causes of trouble that have occurred and are occurring between organized labor and the Tonopah Sun, Tonopah Bonanza, Round Mountain Nugget and Goldfield Sun, papers published in their respective communities, as well as a business man by the name of E. Marks, doing business in Goldfield, Tonopah and Manhattan, declare them unfair, in that they are producing trouble and creating dissension among us who should be united, and are breaking the peace of the community, and we further declare them unfit for the patronage of any and all union men."

Let the Facts Be Known

A letter reached us last week from the city of Butte, Montana, says the Miners' Magazine of August 16, which contains statements that should be known not only to the membership of the Western Federation of Miners in Butte, Montana, but to every member of organization who abhors the conspiracies of corporations, and who loathes the disloyalty of men who forget honor and manhood in anticipation of being rewarded for treason to their class and infidelity to the principles of unionism. The letter which has reached us reads as follows, and should be read carefully and considered seriously by every man in Montana who is faithfully struggling to bring about a brighter day for humanity:

Butte, Montana, July 26, 1906.

Mr. J. M. O'Neill, Editor Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:— I beg leave to be permitted to use the columns of your paper to convey to the general public the following information, as I think it will be of interest to the Western Federation of Miners, as I was at one time a member of the Leadville union, and I feel somewhat interested in the welfare of the federation.

As I am now traveling for a Chicago house I was sent to Montana some time ago and business took me to Butte City. I arrived there on the afternoon of July 4th. On arriving at the Thornton hotel I was agreeably surprised to find a street car waiting to take the visiting travelers to see the city and the mines on the hill. On making inquiries I find that the car goes through the city every day, and with it, a guide who explains things about the mines and the hill in general. We were shown over the hill where the mines were situated. The great steel gallowes frames and the mighty engines which are at the big mines are wonderful sights. We were also shown a new electric power plant that the Amalgamated Copper Company is constructing for the purpose of distributing power which will be received from the Missouri river near Helena, Montana. The power thus received will be used to run the large machinery at the mines of the above company.

After viewing other places of interest I returned to the hotel and there met a friend who introduced me to Mr. Miller, the superintendent of the new power plant. It was interesting to listen to Mr.

Miller's theories as to the reduced cost of production of copper through the operation of the new plant. He also entertained my friend and me by describing in detail the methods pursued in the mining of copper. During the conversation I asked if the labor unions did not have a great influence on the welfare of the city. Mr. Miller replied that the labor unions had controlled Butte for many years they had established a scale of wages (\$3.50 per day) for all underground work, regardless of efficiency, which precluded the possibility of moderate capital to successfully operate in the district, and as the state and county officials and business men of the city were likewise under the ban of unionism the operators were preparing a plan to destroy this dominating power.

The above plan will be best outlined by the following conversation:

Mr. Miller said, "The miners' union being the strongest numerically and financially, we intend to make it our point of attack and with this end in view we first got control of the officers and active members of that union either by placing them on a private pay roll or by giving them a paying lease on good ore in some of our numerous mines, and by doing so create a fractional fight between the officers and members of the union."

I here said, "Then, Mr. Miller, you think you can do better by letting the unions destroy themselves than by coming out and fighting them?"

He replied: "Yes, I think it will be better to allow the officers to carry on the fractional fight in the union at present, then when they have killed themselves we will step in and bury them. At this time the president and secretary of the miners' union are drawing salaries from us for this work, others have leases, and some we use by promising them political jobs. Among the most active of these is a man named Choup, who is also a member of the Montana state council, and through him most of the labor unions throughout the state are fighting the Western Federation of Miners. With his assistance and that of Mr. Fairgrievies, who is president of the state council, we expect to carry the state against the miners at the next election."

Mr. Miller was next asked what he thought of the Industrial Workers of the World.

He replied, "The Industrial Workers have been trying to get a foothold here, but we have Sam Gompers to see to it that they do not succeed."

Mr. Miller on being asked if the operators would not lose financially should trouble arise with the labor unions here at this time, there being so great a demand and such a good price for copper on the market, replied, "No, I don't think they would lose anything. They have enough copper on to supply the demand until the miners are starved out and willing to go back to work at the reduced scale of from \$3 and \$3.50 to \$3 and \$3.50 per day. The Amalgamated company employs about 1000 men in and around the mines of Butte. Therefore, a reduction of \$1 per day per man would mean an increase in dividends to the tune of \$300,000 per month, or \$3,600,000 a year. So, upon this showing, I don't think the operators would lose anything on the experiment; under the present scale of wages it costs 43 cents per ton more to mine and treat copper here than it does on any other Amalgamated property in the country. Wherein were it not for the high wages and short hours we could produce copper cheaper here than it could be produced any other place in the world, when you take into consideration the amount of latest improved machinery with which our mines and smelting plant are equipped and the amount of intelligence with which our employes are endowed as compared with the Mexicans who work in the Greene copper mines in La Cananea, yet Mr. Greene can produce copper cheaper than we can."

"Would not a reduction of \$1 a day be rather steep to start with, Mr. Miller?"

"No, we mean to crush unionism in this town, by one stroke, when we are ready to strike. It is not the miners only, but the business men also."

"Why should you want to crush unionism in this town, Mr. Miller?"

"Because they fought against us in our legal and political fight with Heinz, and by giving him their almost undivided support enabled him to control the courts and the Legislature, wherein were it not for the courts and the Legislature, wherein were it not for the properties which he controlled. That meant a defeat for the Standard Oil and the stain has got to be wiped out." Mr. Miller remarked jocularly, "The people of this state sowed the wind—let them reap the whirlwind."

Mr. Miller was then called to the phone; upon returning he begged to be excused as a meeting of the miners' union had just adjourned and the boys were waiting to report. We therefore adjourned to the buffet and pledged the success of the aforesaid mentioned plan.

After entering my room I thought the matter over and the more I thought the stronger became my conviction that I had a duty to perform towards the people of this city and the miners especially,

That a conspiracy had been hatched to destroy the unions and reduce the wages of the miners seemed credible enough, but the officers and active members of the miners' union should be the ones to whom the accomplishment of this plot had been allotted seemed almost beyond belief. Yet those very things were put forth and seemed to stick out as prominent facts.

Should the plot be successful, few of the smaller business establishments will survive the shock. Hoping hereby to warn those who are being duped,

(Signed) THOS. C. NOBLE.
South Halsted St., Chicago.

Protest From Greater New York

Resolutions adopted at the picnic of the "Arbeiter" Jewish organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, Sunday, August 5th, 1906, at Liberty Park, Long Island, N. Y.:

As a result of the ever growing intensity of the class struggle in this country our brothers, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, have been singled out by the capitalist class, and marked for death. But in order to insure for themselves immunity from the law for the murder of innocent people, the capitalist class is carrying out its nefarious conspiracy through the machinery of the government, namely, through the executive and judiciary of the state of Colorado and Idaho. The law-breaking official conspirators have persistently refused to make public the alleged confession of the criminal, Orchard, which confession served as a formal pretext for the attempt upon the lives of our brothers, but have with as much persistency publicly and emphatically declared that our brothers will not leave the State of Idaho alive. The executive and the judiciary have been elected by the people of the respective states for the sole purpose of upholding and enforcing the law, but they have constantly violated it from the time of the arrests to this day, and are determined to continue violating the law until the conspiracy is concluded. It is only by the violation of law and all human rights that the conspiracy can be brought to a successful issue.

We realize that the capitalist class is determined to take the lives of our brothers, and if successful in the West, will also visit the same punishment upon the working class in every other part of the country, where the spirit of rebellion will manifest itself as it does in the West. We also realize that there is only one power that can stay the hand of the executioner, and that is an organized working class. If on the day that our brothers are finally brought before the bar to hear their official death sentence, the capitalist class will see the proletariat throughout the land with their eyes fixed upon the court house in Idaho, determined that justice be done, the cowardly capitalist class will not dare to defy THAT power, and will set its victims free.

In view of the above, be it
Resolved, That we, the workmen of Greater New York, assembled on this fifth day of August, 1906, at Liberty Park, L. I., join our fellow workmen who have already rallied to the support of our imprisoned brothers. Be it also

Resolved, That we appeal to the members of our class everywhere to join hands with us, and be prepared to use ALL means in order to save the lives and liberties of those who are suffering from being true to our class. Workingmen, if we are so prepared, we may be sure of being spared the trouble of resorting to ANY means at all. We deem it our duty to arouse the revolutionary spirit of the entire working class by meetings, demonstrations, resolutions, etc. Be it further

Resolved, That we also join our fellow workmen in the demand upon Judge Smith to either give Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone a speedy trial, or release them on bail until a trial is finally given them. And be it finally

Resolved, That we stand by our brothers through thick and thin.

Somebody has returned 25 cents to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with the information that it was "for apples taken off your property before I found Christ." But Rockefeller, who, from all accounts never lost Christ, and has always had him in partnership, is yet to be heard from.

While the commercial patriots of our time are comparing Roosevelt with Abe Lincoln, let it not be overlooked that it is Roosevelt's administration that re-establishes bonded slavery under the American flag, by working Chinese coolies on the Isthmian canal.

Approving of the new Republican game for a dollar contribution to the campaign fund (no less, no more), the piratical corporations will continue to play the public without a limit.

Fred Dressel

Whereas, The course of industrial development of this country, in its effect upon the members of the working class, tends to curtail the liberty, lessen the happiness and hasten the untimely death of working men and working women, and

Whereas, We, the members of Machinists' Local Union No. 25, Industrial Workers of the World, organized for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system, that is, the private ownership of the means of production and distribution that makes such conditions possible, again have our attention called to this deplorable condition of affairs by the sudden demise of our beloved brother and friend, Fred Dressel, and,

Whereas, Brother Fred Dressel, not only as a member of the working class, but as a hard worker for the cause of his class, the abolition of the present industrial tyranny; together with his many character, and pleasing personality, well earned the esteem, and firmly welded the bonds of comradeship with those of the working class movement with whom he worked shoulder to shoulder for the realization of the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Machinists' Local Union No. 25, Industrial Workers of the World, in regular meeting assembled, express our heartfelt grief at the loss inflicted upon the working class movement by the untimely death of Fred Dressel; furthermore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased brother in their bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local Union and published in the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Sterling, Colo., Organizing

In response to a public notice a number of the workmen of Sterling gathered at the opera house on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a labor union. The meeting was called to order by A. F. Browns and twenty-six members united under the banner of the "Industrial Workers of the World."

It is expected that at least one hundred applications for membership will be received at the next meeting and that the ultimate membership will be about two hundred.

A. F. Browns was elected President; I. C. Farree, Vice President; L. A. Munson, Financial Secretary; J. G. Schwalm, Recording Secretary, and Simon Raabe, J. C. Payton and A. H. Goudy, Trustees.

The workers of Sterling are up in arms against the high-handed lawlessness, not only of the governors of Colorado and Idaho, but against the despotism carried on in this community. There never was a more narrow and bigoted set of laws and petty officials in the dark ages than the gang with which this town is burdened. The idea that people can be made moral and according to the taste of a pious majority by fines and imprisonment never had a more flourishing exhibition in the minds of the Spanish inquisitors than prevails in the minds of the law makers and marshals of Sterling.

Like their ancestors, who fancied that the rack and thumb-screw was a remedy for private opinions, so these despots glory in fines and incarcerations for a private taste or pleasure. The small of liquor is sufficient evidence for an arrest and a bottle of wine on a pantry shelf means fifty days in the dungeon or \$100 fine.

It has even been assumed that a word of criticism with regard to the act of a marshal is an offense against the law, and men have been in jail for no other cause.

It will be one of the aims of the union to rid this community of the moral freaks, who pose as simon-pure Samaritans, but who stone the prophets, murder the saviors, and whose hands are red with the miseries of their victims.

But the larger aim of the union is for the universal emancipation of their class and for the instruction and training of its members for the coming revolution.

Its direct and immediate effort will be the election of W. D. Haywood for governor of Colorado.

In this there will be no uncertain voice and no stone will be left unturned to accomplish this end.

Years for the revolution.
Sterling, Colorado. J. G. SCHWALM, Sec.

The transportation department reports that West Philadelphia Local No. 9, after being out four days and a half, won the point contested for and returned to work.

Pennsylvania Workers' Protest

This following demand was read at a monster mass meeting held at Washington Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., and was adopted without one dissenting vote, and copies ordered sent to Judge Smith (to whom it is addressed), the labor press and the Associated Press:

Pittsburg, Pa., August 5th, 1906.
To Frank J. Smith, District Judge, Caldwell, Idaho.
Sir—

In felon's cells in the State of Idaho three languishes three men, Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone. These men are charged with the murder of a brute in human form, named Steunenberg.

This brute in human form was murdered by some person or persons whose names are to us unknown, but whose names are, no doubt, well known to the criminal capitalist class who are marking the whole wide world with ruin and wretchedness.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were not present at the scene of the murder, nor were they in the State of Idaho when it was committed. They were at home in the bosom of their families. They were at peace with nature and nature's God. They were living in peace with the sons of men who, by their unrequited toil have builded for the pampered cads of the United States of America, pyramids of wealth that cause the gigantic rock piles of Ancient Egypt to pale from view in utter insignificance, and in comparison, to look like the ounce toy block of the suckling babe.

But they were at war with the capitalist system in all of its ramifications. That is the greatest and blackest crime of the new born century. Highway robbery, arson, swindle, extortion, fraud, deceit, cunning, craft, hypocrisy, adultery, whoremongery, exploitation, political corruption, grafting, cheating, lying—yes, and cold blooded murder, all of these and more, are attributes of the worst system of slavery that has cursed mankind in all his history, and have been erected in our midst as positive virtues by the human vultures who feed and fatten on the sweat and blood of the working class.

To prove this we invite your attention to assassin Taylor, the Republican usurping Governor of Kentucky, fleeing from the scene of his premeditated, carefully planned and as carefully executed murder to the State of Indiana, and there given a haven of refuge by the Republican governors of that state who have ever since refused to honor Kentucky's requisition for his return for trial.

Then look at the great and only eloquent after-dinner speaker, Chauncey Muck-raked Depew, proven by the recent life insurance exposures to be an ordinary criminal grafter; look at him, we say, and behold the doctors inventing a new disease to fit his case (they call it "Alphay") since he has been found out. Look at him, we say again, an honorable member of the honorable United States Senate.

We simply use these two cases to illustrate our contention that crime has been erected in our midst as a virtue by the capitalist class, but the capitalist system is reeking with such as these.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone at peace with honest and honorable men and women who work, were at war with the Depews, Taylors and all of their ilk. They must, therefore, be removed legally if possible, illegally if necessary. The story of their removal from the State of Colorado needs no repeating in this instrument; you are familiar with it. They were kidnaped, and you know it. Quite a difference between their cases and the case of the assassin Taylor, and you know it.

The reason is plain to us; these three men represented the working class that is just becoming conscious of their rights and power. Taylor represented the capitalist class that appropriates the wealth produced by the working class. In order that the workers might be overawed, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were railroaded out of their native state by the hiring thugs of the capitalist class, with the announcement that they would never return to Colorado alive.

There has not been one moment of time since they were arrested on this infamous and manufactured charge of murder that they have not been ready to face their accusers in open court and defend their lives and names before a jury of honest men and a candid world of workers, and you know it.

Let us at this point invite your attention to the constitution of the United States. Article VI of the amendments reads thus: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

Is the constitution no longer in force? We boldly affirm that the capitalist class cannot prove these innocent men guilty of murder, and you know it. If satisfied they could do so; no tribunal, great or small, could stay their trial one single hour, and you know it. The capitalist class seek delay in their trial, hoping that the fast awakening working

class will weary of watching in the gloom of their dungeons and the shadow of the gibbet and abandon them to the beasts that are thirsting for their blood. But we will never forget them, we will never desert them.

Come what may out of this case, we serve notice on you that the working people of this country and the working people of the world will stand or fall with our brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. We want these men tried fairly and squarely in open court, and we are going to see to it that they are so tried. You have postponed their trials until the Supreme Court of the country passes upon the legality of their removal from the State of Colorado to Idaho. They should be released on bail. They are prepared and willing to furnish a reasonable bail bond.

We demand that you release Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone on bail pending a final disposition of their case. If this is not done, we demand that you proceed with their trial at once.

No longer will we petition, for, in the language of Patrick Henry, "Our petitions have been ignored and we have been spurned in contempt from the foot of the throne. War is inevitable and let it come. I repeat it sir, let it come, an appeal to arms and the God of hosts is all there is left for us." Today in every industrial center of this country protest and peremptory demand meetings are being held by the millions of working people of all trades and occupations, both male and female. Nor do we stand alone as a nation of toilers, in this demand for the liberation on bail or an immediate trial for our brothers. In nearly every nation of the world our brothers and sisters are with us with heart and hand, and if we can't get simple justice for our outraged brothers, by the eternal Gods we will inaugurate a reprisal that will at least cure Chauncey M. Depew of his bad attack of the new-fangled disease "Aphasy."

We are law abiding citizens of the United States asking, no DEMANDING, SIMPLE JUSTICE FROM THE AMERICAN CZAR. We ask for nothing more, and we will have nothing less.

Smith, circumstances have placed you in a very peculiar position. Your name will appear either as a man, or a servile tool of the capitalist class when the real history of mankind is written. You have the power to release these men or order their immediate trial. Remember we made you what you are, and we have the power to unmake you. The eyes of the proletarian world are upon you.

We demand that you either release Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone on bail, or at once proceed to try them on the charge of murder; or the consequences of your refusal to do so be on your head and the heads of the capitalist class of the United States and the whole world.

Puts Itself Right

The Socialist party convention of Nebraska adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The class lines are being more plainly drawn in the United States, as shown by the outrageous actions of the Governors of the States of Colorado and Idaho in the case of our Brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, who have never been shown to have committed a crime; and the case of the Insurance Official who have been proven criminals, but never punished, and

Whereas, The aforesaid fellow-workers are and have been illegally held as prisoners for the past six months, and denied the right to a speedy trial as guaranteed by the Constitutions of the United States and of the several states. Therefore be it

Resolved, By the Socialist Party of the State of Nebraska, in convention assembled, that we demand of the President, (Theodore Roosevelt), and the several officials of the State of Idaho, that they do their duty as they have sworn to do, by enforcing the laws on all citizens alike. That we especially call upon the President to place a part of the Secret Service Officials to ferret out the real criminals who have been terrorizing the people of the States of Colorado and Idaho, and check the reign of anarchy in the several states of the Union.

tutes of Illinois steel, the presence of an unauthorized person inside its walls is a breach of the peace. On suspicion he is arrested by an Illinois Steel officer in full uniform. But the offender manifestly is not a hospital case, and the Illinois Steel has no police station within its grounds. Therefore it calls the Fifteenth precinct patrol wagon and has the offender locked up in the basement of the city police station.

City's Help Often Sought.

Illinois Steel has no detective force worth the name. Therefore, when a gang of clever forgers some time ago issued forged checks on the company and got \$10,000 to \$15,000 of Illinois Steel money the whole machinery of the metropolitan police of Chicago was called into instant action on the crime.

Illinois Steel has no bank within its limits. Therefore when the South Chicago bank, which has the bi-monthly deposit of \$200,000 to meet the two weeks legitimate pay roll of the company, opens for company business, the Chicago police in city uniform are called upon to guard the treasure and control the mill employees.

And when the shrewd little manager of the Illinois Steel employment office is done with his day's work, and is afraid to start home at 6 o'clock in the evening, it is a city policeman in helmet, blue buttons, with club in hand, who escorts him through the disappointed scores or hundreds of applicants who have stood all day unreasonably at the Eighty-ninth street gate to Illinois Steel.

But all day long in the station of the Fifteenth precinct of the Chicago police department, half a mile away, the operator has waited vainly for an Illinois Steel report of one accident to an Illinois Steel citizen which might be transmitted according to city regulations to the office of Chief Collins in the Chicago city hall.

Description of Hospital Site.

Illinois Steels hospital, from which so many coroner's accidents are reported every year, is situated a hundred feet to the south of the Eighty-eighth street gate to Illinois Steel. It has the architecture of structural comfort, viewed over a seven-foot brick and stone wall from the elevated sidewalk on the other side of Strand street. A grim, surly company policeman guards the main gate to Illinois Steel, and the hospital front and side entrances are in his jurisdiction.

As a hospital site, considering the mile or more of lake front to Illinois steel, the choice of Eighty-eighth street, and The Strand would be condemned. Two hundred feet to the east and rear of the building is the facade of the mighty open hearth No. 1 mill of Illinois Steel. Along its front are the elevated tracks for the trailing trains of coal which are drawn up for dumping to the furnaces. Between the hospital and No. 1, with its battery and of a dozen smoking stacks and its thunders and roarings and hissings of machinery, are surface tracks for cars, heaps of scrap, and disolations of every green thing that might find root in outraged soil.

In front of the hospital, forty feet away and over the wall is the Strand, an unpaved street perhaps seventy feet wide and inches deep in summer dust, cinders and flying rubbish of this nameless section of South Chicago. Here the vehicle track of the mills centers and the brewery and provision wagons for the cheap saloons across the way rattle and whirl.

Great Switchyards Near.

A scant half block of tumble down rookeries separate The Strand from one of the greatest railroad switchyards in the world. The center of this great yard is squarely to the west of the hospital front, and forty-two tracks make up this tremendous gridiron, which extends from Eighty-sixth to Ninetieth street. In this gridiron are the tracks of half a dozen lines of road, which send their thunderous trains north and south within easy hospital earshot, and 2,000 freight cars may lie on the switch tracks, to be shunted by a dozen smoking, shrieking switch engines.

Two hundred yards north of the hospital front are the great roundhouse and machine shops of one of the lines. A viaduct reached by tall flights of stairs bridges this great yard, and night and morning an army of men crowd through the Illinois Steel gate a hundred feet from the north entrance to the hospital building.

Here, in this nature's abomination of desolation, stands the Illinois Steel hospital. Here the dead wagon of the city police department calls for the coroner's "accidents." Here the injured citizen of Illinois Steel, of whose injury the civil government of Chicago has no knowledge is brought, willing or unwilling, for treatment by Illinois Steel physicians and surgeons under the supervision of the powers of Illinois Steel, in whose service the victim has become a victim.

Here in this hospital building and its environment centers the horror of horrors of the untutored mill workman. Its inspiration is terror to the millman of the polygot pay roll as he enters the Eighty-eighth street gate to his work.

ANOTHER SECTION OF HELL

Officially in the police records there are no accidents in the great mills of the Illinois Steel company in South Chicago.

Every day or two the police of the Fifteenth precinct station are notified to send the "dead wagon" to the walled-in, guarded private hospital of the company that it may remove one or more bodies to a convenient morgue. But these are coroner's cases. It is for the coroner to decide if the dead are victims of accident.

No preliminary word of casualty has come in any way officially to the police. No "accident report" has come in from the station in South Chicago to police headquarters in the city hall. Yet at every police station in Chicago the accident report book is supposed to be one of the most carefully kept records of police activity.

Oddly enough the South Chicago Ship Building Company has accidents nearly every day in the week. The South Chicago police make careful reports on all such cases according to the full form of the accident blank, and both the interested and the general public may have news of the occurrences for the asking.

Two Reasons for Omissions.

There are two accepted reasons for the official absence of the official accidents among the 9,000 employees of the Illinois Steel company's mills.

In the first place, the Illinois Steel company doesn't want a city policeman to come inside its great barriers, in consequence of which the patrolman is unable to inquire into anything which otherwise he might be able to see. In the second place, the Illinois Steel company reports nothing but the deaths that occur in its fortress hospital.

In all truth, however, there is just one class of accidents which is reported occasionally. A laborer, for example, has a leg or an arm broken. It is a six or eight weeks' enforced idleness for the victim, with the chances that in the end his usefulness will be gone. Promptly enough the South Chicago police are notified to send the ambulance and take the injured man to the Cook county hospital, twelve miles away. These occasions are frequent—the suggested form for the coroner's inquiry is the "instantly killed" memorandum, and, in turn, the great general finding of the coroner's jury is an "open verdict."

Blank Ignorance Permeates District.

The newspaper reporter in South Chicago who wishes to learn something of the accident records of the Illinois Steel company's mills finds himself at once in a peculiar atmosphere. More people to the square mile know nothing of the know-nothing methods behind the barred gates of the plant and the walled secrets of the fortified hospital than are to be anticipated anywhere else unless in the search for hidden crime.

The South Chicago saloonkeeper who speaks a creditable broken English on any other topic suddenly forgets and lapses into his native tongue, volubly and explosively in the negative. The grocer who cashes mill checks every two weeks and who has only a native English on his tongue looks at the interrogator in a blank wonderment that is unfaithful.

Merchant, lawyer, doctor, priest, and preacher are individual in their exceptions to the same negation. On the police beats, the patrolman in the uniform of the city police department gives the questioner the same negative answer, but always with the implied or muttered imprecation at the fact that the walls of the steel mills are his eastern dead line, though the city limits in which he has authority are three-quarters of a mile farther on to the water's edge of Lake Michigan.

Illinois Steel Law Supreme.

But the policeman of the beat is wrong. He is a Chicago police officer. The Illinois Steel company's thousand acres is another city, walled and impregnable to all material purpose. Its government is Illinois Steel. It has a police force of seventy men, uniformed and supreme, until in emergencies it chooses to call upon the Chicago department. Illinois Steel has its own fire department, also supreme unless exigencies of an occasion compel it to open its gates to the city firemen.

And it has its own walled, guarded hospital and hospital service that are unquestionable until there is need for the "dead wagon" or for the city police ambulance that is to remove an injured man at city expense to the county hospital.

How this government of Illinois Steel correlates with the government of Chicago and without friction when Illinois Steel suggests an interdependence is a study for the economist. In the unwritten sta-

LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Advocate of Industrial Unions for the Working Class

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"INDUSTRIAL WORKER" A SUCCESS

After a few weeks preparatory work "The Industrial Worker" first appeared in January, 1906, just eight months ago. Three more issues will complete the first volume, and at that time the duty will be presented to members and friends to renew their subscriptions. From the reception the paper has had thus far, and the splendid loyalty and enthusiasm which has marked the canvass for subscribers, we feel justified in predicting a prompt renewal of every subscription now on the list and the addition of many thousands more.

In launching the paper we had a three-months' siege with the famous third assistant postmaster general, one objection after another being raised by him to keep us out of the second-class mail privilege. Our proofs of a bona fide subscription list were so complete, however, that Mr. Madden finally approved our claims, and the second-class entry was given us beginning with the February issue of the paper.

Of the character of the paper itself we must leave others to speak, only remarking that the large number of favorable references which have come to our notice have been appreciated. We may very properly bring to the notice of the membership and our readers generally, a few facts to which no reference has been made hitherto. The first thing to be noted is that "The Industrial Worker" is a success; and by that we mean that in spite of the strenuous opposition by which the organization has been assailed from many directions, this paper has secured a PAYING list of subscribers—a list sufficient to cover every item of expense incurred in its production. It has a larger list of actual paid up subscriptions than any of the Socialist papers, except the Appeal to Reason. During the period of its publication it has asked only for subscriptions, never for a gratuity. And the subscriptions have come in at a rate that would have astonished some of our enemies (in Milwaukee, for instance), could they have seen the process.

With this, the ninth issue, the paper is going to 1,010 postoffices in the United States and Canada; it goes into every state and territory in the United States; it goes to 14 postoffices in England; it goes to Nicaragua, Mexico, Philippine Islands, Africa, Germany, Belgium, China and Japan—in eight months it has encircled the globe WITH PAID SUBSCRIPTIONS, and this it has done while the shouters and grafters have been trying to delude their temporary dupes with the dope that the Industrial Workers of the World was a "well-o'-the-wind," its advocates mere "phrasers" mongers and its paper a failure. To insure better delivery of the paper to sub-

scribers than was possible under the old mailing system, we a month ago installed a complete \$500 addressing outfit, and this month we hope to send out every paper in a separate wrapper.

While this statement will be welcomed most heartily by all who are interested in organizing and educating the workers to accomplish their emancipation from capitalism and wage slavery, we realize that it will be a source of real discomfort to the shouters and grafters who have from the beginning wished that failure would overtake us, but who must now resign themselves as best they can to our success.

A BELATED DENIAL

That the editor of this paper has stuck closely to the main purpose for which its publication was undertaken, the files of the paper for months abundantly testify. Under the repeated weekly lies and insults of the Social Democratic Herald, we remained silent for many months. The time came when forbearance ceased to be a virtue. We replied first when Berger and his man Friday maliciously lied about the Industrial Workers of the World demonstration in Chicago in behalf of the kidnaped Western Federation of Miners officials, an outrageously untrue report, in which they packed five infamous lies into ten lines of type and gleefully parroted the Chicago Chronicle's and Tom Morgan's tommy-rot that we were "anarchists." Mentioning this gross caricature of journalism and socialist ethics at the time to a mutual friend, the latter wrote Friday protesting against it. Friday's reply to the mutual friend was that he regretted its publication—it got in by accident. This indicated that Friday then had a grain of decency left in his make-up. But the Boss jerked that out of him and every issue of the Herald since that time has contained some contemptible slur, paltry innuendo, or downright falsehood. Evidently the Boss and his man Friday think they are making a fight against the Industrial Workers of the World. They carried on their stupid, malignant and lying crusade for months in the asinine belief that they were immune from any effective reply. Time has undeceived them. We opened fire and have them going. We now intend to see how much fight there is in them. We are well supplied with ammunition and will make it as hot for them and the spurious, boastful American Federation of Labor gang in which they are silent and designing partners, as they want.

The latest phase of the stupidity of Berger and Friday is an attempt to repudiate their candidate's "prosperity" and "business interests" statement. Let it be forgotten, we again reproduce such parts of that statement as have previously appeared in these columns. They are from a letter or speech of acceptance, a campaign speech, or an interview (it doesn't matter which) given out by the Social Democratic candidate for mayor of Milwaukee in the last municipal election:

The business interests of Milwaukee will be safer in the hands of an administration made up of Social Democrats than they have been under republican and democratic administrations.

The talk that the socialists would injure the city and the business interests of the city is all nonsense. It comes from those who are ignorant of the system of government under which we are living.

Why should I want to destroy the business interests and prosperity of the city when I am a taxpayer and own property in this city?

Our party believes in all things that are for the business life of the city.

We recognize and emphasize the necessity for encouraging and stimulating all legitimate business enterprises.

We want to co-operate to strengthen the business life of the city.

The socialists, if they get into power, are not going to want things.

Now, what does the Herald say about this? That we know it to be false because it appeared in a "capitalist" newspaper. We know nothing of the kind. On the contrary,

we believe it to be entirely true; that is, that these things were said and that the Social Democratic candidate for mayor of Milwaukee is correctly and faithfully reported. This is the heading under which the report appeared in the Milwaukee Journal of February 17, 1906:

WOULD TRY TO AID BUSINESS

SOCIALISTS WOULD'NT INJURE THE BUSINESS INTERESTS, SAYS W. A. ARNOLD.

Mayoralty Candidate of the Social Democrats Says His Party Recognizes and Emphasizes the Necessity of Encouraging and Stimulating All Legitimate Business Enterprises.

The quoted passages from Candidate Arnold were copied by Wm. Maily in the Toledo Socialist and commented upon, at the time, and although Berger and Heath were at swords' points with Maily and eagerly sought every opportunity to "jump him," they never replied; not a word came from them to deny the statement or answer the comment, and this, remember, while the campaign was still in progress. They said nothing; they did nothing. Why? They did not dare say a word for fear of chasing away some sensitive gun-shoe capitalists of the cockroach variety, whom they were straining every nerve to catch to break into office for the purpose of "co-operating to strengthen the business life of the city."

Not until now, six months after the campaign, do they enter denial, and this only after "The Industrial Worker" has pilloried them in public and left them no loop-hole for escape.

We now challenge them to produce in full the letter or speech of acceptance of their candidate for mayor.

We challenge them to show that they denied the statement while the campaign was in progress and at the time when it was necessary for the people to know the truth as to their attitude.

We challenge them to cite the page, column and issue in which the statement in question was denied or corrected by them or by anybody in behalf of the Social Democrats while the campaign was in progress—that is, while they were chasing capitalist votes.

To enter denial now is of no consequence. The time for them to have repudiated it was while their candidates were still before the people. If, as the Herald editors now suggest, the statement was an invention of a hostile capitalist newspaper, why did not the Herald call down that newspaper at the time? The simple and unadorned truth about the matter is that the statement was made as a capitalist vote catcher and the Herald by its silence sanctioned it. The denial, now seen to be necessary, is belated and of little importance compared with an emphatic repudiation at the time, when the bid for votes was made and the campaign was in progress.

ABOUT "BREAD AND BUTTER"

The editor of this journal has tried hard to avoid personal quarrels and those petty wranglings which the past two or three years has shown are exactly to the liking of the editors of the Social Democratic

Herald. For this reason many maliciously false attacks upon individuals, intended to harm the Industrial Workers of the World, have passed unnoticed. Our preference has been to fight the enemy of the working class, whether entrenched in capitalist combinations, the Civic Federation, or the American Federation of Labor. To accomplish the downfall of capitalist industry and the complete emancipation of the workers from wage slavery and the exploitation incident thereto, has been our supreme desire during seventeen years of almost uninterrupted effort. Our experience has been as varied, perhaps, as any man's; we have known the inconvenience of an empty purse, have been hungry and clothed in rags, but have done our work as best we could under any and all conditions imposed by the movement in which we were engaged and the pecuniary limitations of those with whom and for whom we had the privilege of working.

A recent personal attack in the Social Democratic Herald—not the first of its kind—compels us to make reply. That our readers may understand fully, we reproduce from the Herald of August 18th the following compound of insult and falsehood:

"We wish some of our socialists who have gone daffy after the new will-o'-the-wisp, the idea that socialism is no good and that we must make our main fight on the industrial field to overthrow capitalism, instead of on the political field where the workers have the preponderance of votes, and who are also childishly mounting that DeLeonistic coinage about the impossibility of 'boring from within,' we say we wish they could be brought to Milwaukee. We would take some satisfaction in rubbing their noses against some facts that would open their eyes as to the only true trade union policy for socialists to follow. In Milwaukee where the labor movement (as the editor of the 'Industrial Worker,' from former observation knows, even if it is bread and butter to him not to admit it) is to all intents and purposes socialistic and where our party has a working-class strength as nowhere else, the 'boring from within' principle has absolutely won out."

First, we desire to dispose of the Bergeristic coinage about "bread and butter." We admit that the "bread and butter" question has caused us a lot of worry. We appreciate deeply the fact that many others in the movement have had a like experience. But who are these blusterers of the Herald, that they should taunt and insult a man because of his poverty? Our "bread and butter" has never made us a foot-ball for labor fakirs; it has never made us editor of an unofficial organ of a civic federation Belmont-Gompers-Farley federation of capitalist-serving labor lackeys; it has never made us the supporter and advocate of a capitalist candidate for political office. We have never been without the means and skill whereby a living might have been earned outside the movement. But anybody will search in vain for Berger's visible means of support. No man in all America has lived so entirely upon the labor movement and timely gratuities as Berger. And he has lived well. The editor of this journal has at no time been able to rusticate in Yellow Stone Park or other inviting resorts. Berger does it. And yet he has no visible means of support. We own no summer cottage where we can retire and recuperate our wasting vitality. Berger does—with no visible means of support. We have no great library to boast of—and a chance to copy other men's ideas, passing them as our own, and acquiring thus a reputation for "scholarship"; Berger has—with no visible means of support. But, somebody says, he owns two "influential" German newspapers, with large circulation. Ah, if that were only true! But it is not true. He owns two papers, but they have no circulation to speak of. Lord & Thomas, advertising agents of Chicago, inform the public that the claimed circulation of Die

Wahrheit is 12,000 and that of Vorwaerts 16,500. The claim is preposterous. It is not true and the publisher is obtaining money from the business men of Milwaukee and elsewhere under false pretenses. There are countries where one without visible means of support is put in jail, and if Berger had what was coming to him he would have been lodged at Waupun long ago. The fact is that both Berger and Heath are beneficiaries for bread and butter on the labor movement; we all are, for that matter, but Berger and Heath are the tools of the fakir-ridden, scab-breeding American Federation of Labor. It is exactly the bread and butter there is in it that measures and decides their loyalty.

If good dinners, an ample wardrobe, vacations at will, working days of four hours (with books a-plenty to obviate the necessity of mental fatigue), a surfeit of leisure, an annual trip to Gompers' circus, and the consciousness that bluster and superficiality pass for genius, if all these things constitute good living, Berger lives well—with no visible means of support. His fight against the Industrial Workers of the World is a fight to retain a living that comes so easy.

But there are one or two other points in the article quoted that we desire to notice. The intimation that Industrial Workers of the World men hold to "the idea that socialism is no good" is as ridiculous as it is false. And it is both false and ridiculous. Some of us might object to "a" socialism dominated by bully-ragging blusterers of the Berger type. Such socialism would be an offense, an intolerable nuisance, compared with which capitalism is a white-winged angel of peace.

They say: "The editor of 'The Industrial Worker' knows that in Milwaukee, where the labor movement is to all intents and purposes socialistic, the 'boring from within' principle has absolutely won out." Admitted; but the boring was from the American Federation of Labor into the Social Democratic party; the boring process was reversed in Milwaukee and the borers were American Federation of Labor trade unionists, assisted by Berger. We are quite ready to admit also that the labor movement in Milwaukee is "to all intents and purposes socialistic"—according to the socialistic intents and purposes of Berger and his American Federation of Labor following.

If Berger and His Man Friday will print another insult, we'll rub some more facts under their noses. We have plenty.

HAS I. W. W. PHOBIA

The steady growth of the Industrial Workers has a peculiar effect upon some of its enemies, chief of which, not in size, but in insignificance, is the Social Democratic Herald, of Milwaukee, silent organ of the American Federation of Labor, and supporter of capitalist candidates for public office. The Herald has not only a standing snarl about the Industrial Workers of the World in its columns, but Berger, its editor, and Heath, his man Friday (and every other day in the week) issued the warning in behalf of the American Federation of Labor against the Industrial Workers of the World long before it was organized and did their best to prevent it, and having ignominiously failed, they have been industriously lying about it ever since, and recent issues of their "We won't disturb business in Milwaukee" sheet give evidence of rabies and foaming at the mouth.

A quite late number of the Herald de-

nounces all members of the Socialist party, who join the Industrial Workers of the World as "traitors." Ye gods and wiggling tadpoles!

Hear ye, hear ye, members of the Socialist party, hereafter before joining any labor union you must first consult and receive permission from His American Federation of Labor Highness, Victor Berger, and His Man Friday, and any infraction of this proclamation will be punished by the usual fate of traitors—Signed, Berger and His Man Friday, silent partners of S. Gompers in the American Federation of Lobsters.

The nerve, the gall of these self-constituted Milwaukee censors, these whippers-in of the capitalist American Federation of Labor, is certainly the limit.

Since when has it been a rule that a member of the Socialist party forfeited his right to join any labor union he pleased, or no union at all?

And who conferred upon Berger and Heath the authority to read members out of the party as "traitors" who refuse to wear the capitalist collars of the American Federation of Labor and its civic federation shell game operators?

Let it be understood once for all that not all of us are American Federation of Labor henchmen and pure and simple lackeys.

Berger may make his annual pilgrimage as a delegate from a paper union to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to furnish amusement for fakirs, but not all of us are ready to make such an exhibition of ourselves.

Nor are all of us in the same boat with Samuel Gompers, and it is worthy of note that while Berger and Gompers make faces at each other on the public stage, they are at the same time slyly exchanging left-handed compliments, and it is quite plain that these twin labor leaders are not, after all, so far apart.

The Industrial Workers of the World must be given credit for at least a few achievements, whatever its enemies may say against it, and here let it be said that a movement is known as much by its enemies as by its friends. Berger, of Milwaukee, and Hoehn, of St. Louis, used to heave bricks at each other and nothing was too mean for them to say of each other, but grim-visaged war has given way to the dove of peace. They are now billing and cooing in sweet concert. The Industrial Workers of the World soothed these fierce warriors into loving bonds of brotherhood, and now, with their arms about each other's necks, they weep for joy as they sally forth to use their hatchets on the cause of their conciliation.

And while all this is going on the Industrial Workers of the World is steadily recruiting its ranks from the Socialist party, and the frothings of Berger and Heath are increasing the exodus, as we are in position to know, many members being disgusted with their brow-beating attempts to tie the Socialist party up as an annex and asset of the bloated American Federation of Labor corporation.

The Milwaukee sheet is fast losing what influence it has among socialists, and such as still remains can be used to no better advantage than in slandering those members who cannot be whipped into the capitalist traces of Gompers-Berger Pureandsimpleism.

The only harm the Herald could do us, the sheet that supports capitalist candidates

on election day, would be to endorse our organization.

The enemies we have made certify sufficiently to the class-conscious and uncompromising character of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Take off your hat to the oracle! After we had Berger well smoked out of his hole and inquired why no reply had ever been made by him to Fred Warren's beautiful basting in the Appeal, he instructs his editor-in-chief to say that Warren's "ignorance" was the reason his argument was not answered. It took several long summer months for that to percolate through Berger's hide. Again the oracle speaks (through h. m. l.), and again the "ignorance" of his critics is rebuked! Great is Berger! Does somebody question his infallibility? Call it "ignorance" and that settles it. "Ignorant in his history and his economics!" says Berger. How will Warren be able to hold up his head after that? Herodotus, Livy, Plutarch, Hume, Carlyle, Macaulay and Berger. All dead but He, Berger. All these great historic lights extinguished and Berger alone remains to keep the world from being plunged into Egyptian darkness. Herodotus, father of history, and Berger, its greatest grandchild! Herodotus is dead, but (thank all the gods at once!) Berger lives! Hats off!

The defense attempted by the Social Democratic Herald, now that it has been smoked out, is pitifully lame. When, for instance, the poor thing directs attention to "Comrade Edwards' treatment of his former associates," it tries thereby to divert our reply to its scurrilous and dishonest attacks from itself and make it appear that we assail the rank and file in Milwaukee. But the trick won't work. There's a vast difference between a clique and a crowd. Comrade Edwards is with the crowd, as formerly. This is something that B. and H. can't understand.

There's scarcely an employer but will tell you that workman ought to belong to the union of his "craft"—that is, if he is not absolutely opposed to working-class interests. But you ask him why all the workers should not belong to one union to get what they produce, and you'll find an enemy of the workers, nearly every time. What does that signify?

Every man who has had ten years experience in the labor movement and does his own thinking, knows that working-class freedom cannot be achieved without industrial organization. Why is it, then, that many with the experience oppose the change? That is a question to which you have a right to demand an answer without evasion.

Let no Industrial Unionist in Colorado, no real friend of freedom in that corporation-ridden state, forget that William D. Haywood, the ambushed and kidnapped secretary of the Western Federation of Miners and chairman of the first Industrial Workers of the World convention, has been nominated for governor. Every man's duty is clear. Let none evade it.

If you are at the mercy of a capitalist master because of an existing agreement or contract made by him with your union, ask yourself why it is that you are thus fettered. The contract separates you from your class interests, don't it? How are you going to get relief except with an agreement that includes all your fellow workers?

Do you believe that the workers should own the tools of employment and employ themselves, and enjoy what they produce, do you? Very well, the Industrial Workers is founded upon that principle; its motive power is to be used in that direction, and it is the only economic organization that stands pat on the proposition.

Industrial unionism tends to the unity of the working class, economically and politically. If we can't unite where we work to produce things, in the shop, we shall fail to unite at the ballot box. We are not going to vote together until we have learned to work together to assert our class interests in the field of industry.

Industrial unionists propose to rid the world of the capitalist, as such, through the power of association and organization, which is the law of progress. We want every worker to get all that he produces and every worker to produce all that he gets. Whoever is against that is against a square deal.

If you are a workman and accept the principle of working-class control and ownership of

"Labor Is Entitled To All It Produces!"

CONVENTION CALL

To the Industrial Workers of the World:

Pursuant to a decision of the General Executive Board, and in acquiescence with a call supported by eighteen (18) local unions, the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World is hereby called for Monday, September 17, 1906, in the City of Chicago, Ill.

All the specifications regarding representation and hotel accommodations were embodied in the first call issued for the proposed convention in June. In response, many organizations elected delegates; many unions failed to elect delegates, awaiting the result of the last referendum on the proposition of again postponing the convention. Many of those having elected delegates would, perhaps, wish to annul the first election and proceed to elect other delegates.

The credentials issued with the first call are valid, only date need be changed. Unions not having received credentials and duplicates should immediately notify headquarters and they will be supplied.

Again we wish to emphasize that the representation at the convention is based on the national dues paid to the general organization for the last six months of each fiscal year. Since the convention dates have been changed, the General Executive Board has decided that the fiscal year terminate on August 1st. So the basis of representation will be determined by the dues paid between February 1 and July 31, 1906, for such organizations as are in existence for that length of time.

We need not urge upon the members of the Industrial Workers of the World the importance of this convention. A large attendance by delegates is expected. Fraternally yours,

CHAS. O. SHERMAN,
General President.

W. E. TRAUTMANN,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

A hall located at the corner of South Halsted and Adams streets, on the West Side, has been engaged for the convention.

Arrangements for hotel accommodations for delegates have been made with the Jackson Hotel Co., Jackson Boulevard and Halsted street, either on American plan at \$2.00 per day, or European plan at \$1.00.

all the tools and means of employment, ask yourself how that is to be brought about without an industrial organization of your class—an organization drilled to accomplish that end.

If the old form of unionism intends that the wage system shall endure forever, which it does, tell us what your prospect is of greatly improving your material condition, basing your calculation, as you must, on what the old form has done for you up to date.

We ask you not to forget that for ten yearly subscriptions and \$5.00, you will receive free a copy of "The Jungle," Upton Sinclair's great story of the proletarian life in that division of hell known as the Stockyards, Chicago.

A Judicial Anarchist

Chief Justice Gabbert of "kingly prerogative" infamy has realized that his term of office expires with the close of the year 1906, and accordingly this jurist who masks his dishonor behind the precedents of the divine right rulers of a brutal past has seen fit, during his vacation, to visit a few places in the state of Colorado and feel the pulse of the people as to how they appreciate the regal license decisions assumed by a judge whose decisions put millions in the coffers of corporations. The chief justice visited Greeley, a city of Colorado that has become as famous in the production of spuds as Milwaukee for beer, and though the judge's visit was extensively advertised, and though personal letters were sent out galore, appealing to the sovereign citizen to attend the reception tendered the chief mogul of Colorado's supreme judiciary, yet only fifteen of the faithful responded to grasp the hand of the judicial acrobat who has attained fame as a specialist in making decisions that give joy and jubilation to franchise jobbers. Gabbert was elected to the supreme bench in 1897, through a fusion of the forces of the Populists and Democrats, and he is now clamoring for a nomination in a Republican convention.

The Republican party owes him the nomination and he should get it. He has been faithful to the interests of the corporations, and has never been found wanting, when brigands in broadcloth needed assistance. When a mine owners' association desired that Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, should be held in a bull pen and denied the legal rights and constitutional

liberties of American citizenship, the chief justice with his "kingly prerogatives" rendered a decision that caused old Nicholas of Russia to foam with jealous rage.

By all means, let the judicial anarchist be nominated.—Miners' Magazine.

Growth of Iron

William Marriott, an English civil engineer, writing to the London Times concerning an article about the "growth of iron," says:

"I have never seen this in print before, nor have I heard the term used, but during an experience of over thirty years I have felt sure that such has been the case. Rails that have fitted swing bridges with plenty of clearance have had to be shortened repeatedly year after year, and only recently I have known an instance of a swing bridge which had been open for half an hour that could not be put back until some of the ironwork had been reduced. The bridge had been built for some thirteen years, and had been opened and closed during that time many hundreds of times. There is little doubt in my mind that iron heated and cooled alternately does permanently lengthen.

The Striking Papermakers

John Meaney, of the striking Industrial Workers of the World papermakers of New Haven, visited the Daily People office yesterday. Meaney reports the strike still on, and the plant involved completely tied up. He has just returned from a trip among the paper and pulp makers of central New York in the interests of the strike; the unions at Glens Falls, Fort Edwards, Sandy Hill, Ballston and Rock City Falls, evincing considerable interest in the New Haven strike, subscription lists in aid of which were taken and distributed for circulation. Meaney found Industrial Workers of the World tendencies strong among the paper and pulp makers. They are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Since joining the latter, they have seen the former organization dismembered, the engineers, firemen, etc., each being distributed among their respective craft unions. This has created much dissatisfaction, and a desire to return to the old industrial organization on an improved plan. Meaney sold out a few Debs "Industrial Unionism" and De Leon's "Industrial Workers of the World Preamble" while among the paper and pulp makers.—The Daily People.

THE BREAKER BOYS' AWFUL CONDITION

RAYMOND IN CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Come with me into a typical breaker of one of the largest collieries in the anthracite region. I shall not mention the name of the mine because it might be taken to mean that this place was an exception to the general rule and that I had picked out the worst conditions possible to be found. Quite the contrary is true.

The mine is one of the largest in the hard coal region. It pays probably the maximum rate of wages all around. It is conducted on fairly good business principles, and while it is owned by a railroad it does not have the reputation of being unfair to its men. The foreman is young, intelligent, and humane. In the days not long gone by he himself worked in those terrible breakers. He knows what the labor means. He is not harsh to the boys, and I do not believe any of the employees of that particular mine would say they were unfairly treated as average mining conditions go.

Every opportunity was given me for investigation, except that the little railroad station on the switch track line had hardly a sufficient water supply to remove even a fringe of the anthracite product I personally carried away from the colliery.

Colliery Conditions Similar.

I explain these conditions merely to show that they are in no way extraordinary. Practically all of the real anthracite coal of the United States is made in a circumscribed territory of not over 500 square miles, as I remember it. The conditions are substantially the same in the first class collieries. They pay their men promptly, and do not rub it in too hard on them in the matter of supplies and groceries. Some of the smaller and, be it said, in a whisper, more individual collieries, have worse conditions.

There must be few people in the great life of the nation who have any idea of the terrible work of a breaker boy. Probably the breaker boys themselves do not comprehend it. While at work they are a sooty lot, and during the noon hour, when they gather for a little fun on the outside of the breaker, they are not any too strenuous in their endeavors to remove the dirt. It would be hardly worth while anyway, because they are doomed for four and a half hours' more work in a little bit the dirtiest place on this earth of ours.

Boys Work Nine Hours a Day.

People who have seen a man delivering coal in the basement of a house for the better part of a day, and have observed the deposit of dust on his face, on his clothes, and more particularly in his hair, may have a faint idea of the conditions of work of the boys who labor in the breakers. They work on an average of nine hours a day, not at all in the mine as some people imagine, but in a high, fantastically shaped, many storied building, which rears itself above ground about the opening of the pit.

The labor has nothing to do with mining itself, but with the assorting and cleaning of the coal. It is, therefore, not underground, and the laws of Pennsylvania, as of many other states, permit the employment of children two years younger than would otherwise be the case.

It is, therefore, to be remembered that the boys whose work is carried on in such distressing conditions, legally may be not more than fourteen years of age. Many of them are much younger. Some of them are as much as sixteen. A few are still older. The mine owners as a whole obey the law, but it is next to impossible with these foreign children to see to it that none of the little fellows picking the slate from the coal in the dust-laden breakers, is under the legal age of fourteen. The violations of the law are frequent, but on the whole, I do not believe the employers should be held responsible, because it is for their interest to secure the work of older boys provided there is no distinction in wages.

Process Not Complicated.

The process of coal mining is not a complicated one, although it involves the labor of a great many people. The miner himself works but a few hours a day. He drills his holes, explodes his powder, uses his pick, and breaks down his allotted amount of coal in an expeditious sort of fashion. He could double his output without exceeding the limit of an ordinary day's labor, and he turns over all the rest of his work to his laborer, or personal assistant, whom he pays out of the amount allowed for his tonnage of coal at a rate which, roughly speaking, is about a third or a half of what he earns himself. The laborer is supposed to break up the coal sufficiently to separate it from the rock and slate and load it into the cars, which are

carried to the mouth of the mine under the transportation impetus of an underground mule driven by a boy, who is required by law to be sixteen years of age. This is underground mining.

When the coal reaches the top of the mine it is not in condition for the market. Much of it is in huge lumps. Some of it is in much smaller pieces. Part of it is little else but dust. It is necessary to separate all of the coal which is of commercial sizes, to dispose of the actual dust, which cannot be sold in that condition, and besides that to break up the huge lumps in some way.

Province of Coal Breaker.

This process of screening the coal, of separating it into sizes, of breaking it to suit particular conditions and particular furnaces, and of disposing of the enormous amount of useless dust requires the erection of the breakers. A breaker, therefore, is an enormous building, almost invariably of wood, which performs about the same functions for a coal mine that a grain elevator in Chicago does to a farm in Dakota. In the breaker, by a combination of machinery and human labor, the coal is broken up, sorted, graded and separated from the useless parts which have been sent up by the miner and his helper from the underground workings.

Of late years the breakers have been equipped with patent separators and a series of jiggling screens, which in the long run separate the coal and its commercial sizes without the direct interposition of human hands, except in the way of the direction of the machinery. It is a sight worth the seeing, when one can see through the dust, to watch the arrival of the cars, fresh from the underground depths, at the top of the breaker. They are dumped with a Niagara roar at the rate of about one a second, and the great lumps pass over the different sized bars, thus separating the coal by mere force of gravity; the larger lumps going into the rolls, where machinery breaks it up and passes it on to further screens below.

Must Pick Out Slate.

This process of manufacture, for it is almost that, requires that the coal shall be delivered at the top, shall pass over or through the screens into the rolls, and finally be delivered into chutes, each one of which contains a particular size at a particular time. Most of this work has been done by machinery, except so far as attendance is concerned, although it is necessary for some men to break up the larger and more refractory lumps where the rock is too badly mixed with the coal.

When the process of separation is completed there comes a time when machinery fails. No machine can distinguish between things which will burn and things which will not. Coal is always mixed with slate, and some person, not some thing, must make this final distinction. This human judge of the coal is the breaker boy, and he must work with the utmost rapidity, and in conditions which almost defy description, so far as matters of health and personal comfort are concerned. Two, or perhaps three boys stand guard over a single chute. That is to say, they do not stand guard, but sit it. When all is well their legs are stretched out on either side of the chute and their hands do the rapid work of picking out the coal and dropping it to receptacles on either side.

Boy Becomes Beast of Burden.

The chutes, however, are at a terrific incline. The coal, even when there is not much of it, comes down with a rapid rattle. It is mixed with slate, dirt and rock. When it comes too fast for the hands it must be stopped in some way, and the breaker boy, through generations of nasty work, has learned to put up a gate on his chute with his feet. He therefore becomes literally a four-footed beast of burden, stopping the stream of coal with his feet and picking out the slate with his hands, making the barrier of his feet adjust itself to the ability of his hands.

He sits there on a narrow seat astride his chute for an average of nine hours a day, engaged in the most laborious kind of labor, bent clear over so that his shoulders are almost between his knees and in an atmosphere, if atmosphere it can be called, so saturated with coal dust that a white mustache becomes black in three minutes. For this work the boy earns from 60 cents to 80 cents a day. The latter figure is not absolutely the minimum. There are smaller wages in some of the smaller collieries, but I don't want to know where they are.

A Column of All-Sorts

The Labor Federation has declared a general strike at Bilbao, Spain, which means that 60,000 persons have quit work. The newspapers have been forced to suspend publication. Strikers from Bilbao are visiting small surrounding towns in order to persuade workmen to join the general strike. Villagers at Castro-Urdiales, along the route of the railroad, attempted to stop a train. They were prevented from doing so by the guards, who fired on them, killing two and wounding three others, one seriously. The military governor of Bilbao made another effort to arbitrate the dispute between the operators and miners. The strikers refused to withdraw their demands for shorter hours and no settlement is in sight.

The Industrial Workers of the World at Seattle, Wash., is getting after the men in the trenches. Active agitation is being carried on among the concrete, general laborers and excavators here, with glowing outlooks of success. The Industrial Workers of the World does not believe in any "aristocracy of labor" in its ranks, and is not above taking into its folds the neglected common laborer, who needs unionism as much as any man, but whom the American Federation of Labor "organizers" decline to lower themselves by speaking to.

As the result of a referendum vote, ordered by President John Mitchell, the union miners in Alabama who have been on strike at the mines of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Co., the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., the Republic Iron & Steel Co. and the Woodward Iron Co. for twenty-five months, have determined to call the strike off and return to work. Though the mines involved have long since been placed on the "open shop" basis, the announcement was yesterday made when the vote was counted by the miners' district executive board. The strike which the miners have lost involved 6,000 workers, and cost the miners' organization more than \$1,000,000. This is another defeat for the United Mine Workers of America.

A curious condition illustrative of pure and simple race prejudices exists at Schenectady. Six months ago an Italian attempted to join the Crane Runners' Union. He was rejected on the ground that he was a "guinea." Thereupon he joined the Industrial Workers of the World Metal and Machinery. Now the Cranemen's Union insists that he join them or give up his job. The Italian says he is as much a "guinea" now as he was six months ago; and he doesn't see why they should be so anxious to have him join now when they refused him then. The Cranemen threaten to strike; but the Italian will stick to the Industrial Workers of the World and the Industrial Workers of the World will stick to the Italian.

"Vorwärts," of Berlin, announces that Rosa Luxemburg has been set at liberty after an imprisonment of more than four months in a prison at Warsaw. During all that time the emissaries of the autocrat have been trying to find some reason why our comrade should be tried by military law, but their efforts have deservedly failed. Of course, Comrade Luxemburg is not restored to the full possession of freedom. She had to find security in a considerable sum to come up for judgment when she was called, and it is expected that she will yet be brought before one of the civil tribunals in the capital of Poland.

Chinese laborers will be employed on the Panama Canal. Contracts calling for 2,500 Chinamen for canal work have been prepared and advertisements will be issued by the Isthmian Canal Commission in a few days asking for proposals from labor agents. If the experiment proves to be a success it is likely that many more Chinese laborers will be taken to the Isthmus.

The people of Nippon have sprung another surprise on the nations of the world. Her most recent achievements were along the lines of war and diplomacy, but now Japan has inaugurated a startling experiment of an industrial nature which will be watched by the entire internal commercial world. The Associated Press in a recent Washington dispatch declares that, according to advices received by the bureau of manufactures, the Japanese government has undertaken one of the greatest experiments in the world's history, which indicates a clear purpose to protect, supervise, develop and nationalize all Japanese industries. It is stated that the provision for the nationalization of railways was but a single step in the great plan of industrial nationalization toward which the country is fast approaching. The movement for Manchurian nationalization has received careful consideration, and it is now proposed that a company shall be formed by the government and private capitalists jointly for the purpose of operating the railroads, forests and mines in Manchuria.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION IN EUROPE

Besides the Hirsch-Duncker and Christian Unions many of the German workers are organized in what are called "Free" Unions. These are nominally socialists; in actual fact there is little difference between them and other unions. German socialists have time after time written to the Press deploring the decay of socialist spirit in these unions. The basis of organization is not industrial, although the craft divisions are perhaps not so pronounced as in Britain and America. That fact alone greatly accounts for the decline in revolutionary tone. It is impossible to organize socialist unions—unions based on the class struggle—unless the organization seeks to unite the entire working class, apart altogether from trade divisions. In the case of the recent strike among the miners in the Ruhr, the dispute was conducted with the same muddleheadedness, the same absence of clear revolutionary spirit, as a strike among British trade unionists. On that occasion miners of "socialist" unions in other districts scabbed upon the "socialist" union strikers of the Ruhr by remaining at work. And on the field of conflict, the "socialist" unionists, including Socialist Reichstag deputies, in order to secure common action with the Hirsch-Duncker and Christian unions, flung their socialist principles to the wind, or hid them out of sight in the blessed name of harmony. Of course ignominious defeat was the result.

The political forces of labor in Germany consist of a numerically powerful socialist representation on the Reichstag—eighty labor deputies, theoretically socialist, practically reformist. The economic forces are indistinguishable from the British pure and simple unions, and this in spite of a 3,000,000 "socialist" votes. Further, the political and economic forces are largely out of touch and sympathy with each other. What the results are was revealed at the International Miners' Congress held at London the other week. M. Donisch informed the Congress that in German mines the average wage for a shift of nine hours (often longer) was 2s. 6d. for men, and in the case of women from 9d. to one 1s. 1d. That is to say, that in spite of eighty socialist representatives in the Reichstag the German miner receives for his labor less than half the sum that the exploited and wretchedly paid British miner receives. This is a problem for the pure and simple political socialists to chew upon.

In France the estrangement between the political and economic forces of labor is much more acute. The workers organized in the Confederation Generale du Travail, nauseated with the reformism and bourgeois alliances of certain prominent socialist leaders, have rushed to the other extreme, and adopted an attitude of aggressive anti-parliamentarism. The parliamentary socialists, judging from certain articles in *Le Socialiste*, regard the union or syndicalist movement as an unmitigated nuisance—a necessary nuisance it may be, one that has to be put up with, but a nuisance none the less and destined to play a very sub-ordinate part in the proletarian revolution.

The result has been that the General Confederation of Labor, loosely organized and carrying the principle of local autonomy *ad absurdum*, has disastrously failed in its general strike for the eight-hour day, although it had been preparing for it during the last eighteen months.

The superficial observer of continental politics will probably observe at this point that if the syndicalist movement has come a bad cropper, that is more than compensated for by the brilliant successes of the parliamentary socialists. This is not even partially true. A political victory when accompanied by a crushing economic defeat is simply a mirage—an illusion.

From *The Socialist*, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Food-Production of the Future

Prof. Berthelot, of Paris, at a dinner given by the Society of Chemical and Mechanical Industries, Paris, some years ago, spoke of the scientific food of the future, writes John A. Morris in "The Arena." According to experiment and investigation he stated, that at the present rate of progress, in the year 2000 coal, wood, peat, etc., will be displaced as fuel by new and most powerful sources of mechanical energy. He further asserted that a large portion of our food products would be directly manufactured through the advance of synthetic chemistry, from the constituent elements, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen.

Our milk, eggs and flour will eventually be made in factories. Already eggs have been manufactured by artificial means.

Alizarin is a compound manufactured by chemists, by means of which a great agricultural industry was destroyed. Alizarin is the principle of the madder root from which was extracted the juices necessary for dyeing cloth and different material. The

madder root was grown to an enormous extent in Persia, India and Levant. From there it spread to Spain, Holland and the Rhine provinces. It was used very largely in Continental Europe and thirty years ago its annual importation into England was to the amount of \$8,250,000. So, by the new and synthetic process of manufacture alizarin has displaced and supplanted the natural product so that the madder fields in Europe have ceased to exist.

Again, pure indigo as a product, has been manufactured direct from its elements, and the natural product will soon give up the ghost.

Theine and caffeine are obtained from different sources, yet as a tea and coffee they are chemically identical in construction. Theobromine is the essential principle of cocoa; and cocoa has already been reproduced in the laboratory. The pure nicotine of the tobacco has been obtained by Prof. Berthelot through the treatment of salomine, a natural glucoside, with hydrogen. Tobacco is but so much vegetable fiber in which nicotine is largely stored. So, if all signs fail not, the tea plants, the coffee shrubs, the tobacco plants and the cocoa trees will soon follow the madder root into the limbo of the unreturning dead.

Vanilla, with which ice cream is largely flavored, is the product of the vanilla or tonka bean. Many of our chocolate and confectionery manufactories are now using a system by means of which vanilla can be produced from artificial vanillin by the chemical process much more cheaply and effectively than by the old system. Consequently natural vanilla is now being driven from the markets. Vanillin in chemical constitution is very nearly allied to the aromatic the distinctive principle of cloves and allspice.

Flower perfumes, colognes, rose water, vegetable odors and scents of medicinal value will soon be chemically manufactured. Meadow-sweet has already been largely compounded and sold.

Again, in the near future, according to scientific authorities, science will develop the fact that nitrogen can be utilized as a motive power to ultimate or quicken the production of wealth.

Profits from productions have been largely realized by concentrated wealth being enabled to take hold of new and better methods of modern manufacture. According to these modern methods primary products have been obtained free of cost, at least of the cost of market preparation, by being able to utilize what had previously been wasted. This is a potent factor in the wealth of the Astors and the Vanderbilts.

A few years ago petitions to protect the fish and oyster products of our country were sent to the legislative powers in the hope that some remedial or protective law would be passed to relieve the bays and rivers of the sludge acid which was poisonous to the water animals. Now the sludge acid products alone pay the cost of running the oil refineries.

In the manufacture of Bessemer steel and its use in buildings and bridges and railroad beds more wealth has been added to the country (which, however, is possessed by the capitalist class) in twenty years than the public debt amounted to at the close of the Civil War.

A recent inventor claims that he can take two tons of coal, eight hundred and sixty-six pounds of crude oil and make a profit of thirty dollars or so by passing them through his furnace, at the other end having a fuel gas as a by-product equal in heating intensity to five-eighths of the original material and of greater utility to many industrial enterprises.

In the accomplishment of such scheme every industry of the world in which fuel is an important factor will be revolutionized. It means the capture of nitrogen, which makes up more than three-fourths of the air, the putting of it to productive uses in the soil for the benefit of man.

In this production of food by chemical processes we see the revolutionizing of industry in many ways: It will mean the reinvestment of capital in food factories and the distribution of labor along different lines, displacing and separating the farmer more and more from the soil and through the private ownership of such factories by an "International Food Manufacturing Trust" only that quantity of food would be manufactured which would produce a profit. More people would be thrown upon the labor market, conditions of starvation among the masses of the people would prevail while a small quantity of food would be produced by a small number of wage-earners working under the control of the capitalist class.

Under a proper system of administration these food factories would be regulated in production according to the people's needs and not as a question of profit. The people owning and controlling these factories would regulate both production and distribution among themselves according to desire; and profit would be eliminated.

We ask you not to forget that for ten yearly subscriptions and \$5.00, you will receive free a copy of "The Jungle," Upton Sinclair's great story of the proletarian life in that division of hell known as the Stockyards, Chicago.

The Story of a Strike

With this issue we start the publication, under the above heading, of a narrative that is of prime importance. It turns a battery of electric lights upon the Belmont labor lieutenants, together with their machinations in behalf of the employer, and against the working class. The document is important, not only because of its authenticity, the source from which it flows, and the source from which we re-produce it. It is not the work of an individual bolter from the despotism of craft union leaders. It is the official report of the strike committee of a union, embodied in an official protest to its national officers, the document being unanimously adopted by the Union. Nor is this all. It is a document issued, not by an obscure local of some obscure union. The document is the official and virtually unanimous declaration of a local of over 2,000 members, affiliated with an international union of about 40,000 members, the said international union being boasted of by its national officers and generally considered in craft union leadership as the "Ideal Union," the model and pattern for all others—it is the Boston Local No. 97, of the International Cigar Makers' Union. Nor yet is this all, in point of the value of the document as evidence. The document is taken verbatim, not from a hand-bill, but from the columns of the "Cigar Makers' Official Journal" itself, dated July 15, 1906. There is one more feature to be pointed out in the document, going to show its value and the value of its reproduction. It is evident that for some reason or other, the Geniuses that preside over the paper, feared to suppress the matter wholly, but expected to minimize the consequences of publication by shutting down upon the paper. Be that as it may, the fact is that the issue of the "Journal" containing the document cannot now be had for love or money. We shall reproduce the document in full, together with the "answer" by Adolf Strasser, attached thereto, and the insanely vituperative language of which confirms the truth of the allegations in the document, and betrays the poisoned rat staggering in his vomit. Although our readers are urged to read the document itself, here is a synopsis:

The Boston Union, 97, by a vote of more than 2 to 1, adopted on April 6 of this year, a new bill of prices, and elected a strike committee to enforce it. The new bill of prices was, under the constitution, sent to the International President and submitted to a vote of the local unions. It was sustained by both, whereupon it was sent to the employers to take effect on May 7. The employers refused consent and asked for a conference. On May 2 the conference took place. On the side of the cigarmakers were the strike committee and, as it seemed, Messrs. Adolf Strasser, a national officer of the International Union, and Willard Best, also a member of the International Union, with credentials from the national headquarters at "arbitrators" in the dispute.

The conference lasted three hours, during which the strike committee beat the manufacturers to a standstill; nevertheless the manufacturers refused absolutely to accept the entire bill of prices. At that point the "arbitrator," Strasser, who, together with his fellow-arbitrator, Best, had remained silent during the discussion, rose, drew from his pocket and read a paper containing a resolution which he had prepared in advance behind the committee's back. The purport of the resolution was that both he and his fellow-arbitrator Best, were of the opinion that work be continued until May 21, at the old bill of prices, in the meantime further negotiations and conferences to be held to the end of insuring the harmonious relations of the manufacturers and their men. The Strasser-Best proposal implied the postponement of action by the union for two whole weeks, May 7 having been the date fixed by the strike committee. The manufacturers readily and unanimously accepted the proposal; the strike committee declined to accept the proposal, and decided to refer it, together with the manufacturers' objections, to a meeting of the members of the union. Thereupon a scene took place that is typical of Belmont-Gompers Union officialdom. Mr. Strasser addressed the manufacturers with a harangue in the course of which he pronounced the manufacturers "right," and the union as lacking intelligence, there being "not one per cent of intelligence among them," the large majority being subject to the "underground work of a few men who are enemies of the union," and being "incompetent and incapable of grasping the situation," etc., etc. Subsequently at a meeting of the strike committee Mr. Strasser let more of the scrawny cat out of the bag by charging Union 97 with "rebellion," "as his votes on international matters would prove." When the strike committee recovered its breath after the Strassel onslaught upon the union, it congratulated the manufacturers on their success in securing the

services of "such an able defender as Mr. Strasser, who so ably defended the interests of the employ- ers instead of that of the union." Is it at all sur- prising that earnings topple down, while capital- ists and fakirs grow fat?

The Strasser proposition was defeated in the union by the overwhelming vote of 1,107 against 316. The strike went thereupon into effect on May 7, and, despite the continued underhanded dealings of Messrs. Strasser and Best, with the manufacturers and their efforts to interfere with the success of the strike, the manufacturers sur- rendered "under protest," May 26, to the union's demands. A jury was elected by the union from its own membership to pass upon the strike com- mittee's report; the jury accepted unanimously the protest, embodying the report submitted by the committee; and, finally, the same was adopted by virtual unanimity by the union, and forwarded to the national headquarters for publication.

The long "answer" attached by Strasser side- steps the charges, and consists in a long, silly and vulgar fable about monkeys, skunks, owls, dogs, etc., and a bucketful of coarse abuse of Daniel De Leon, and calling the jury, elected by the union, "self-constituted," and the strike committee and jury members "yellow dogs," "liars," "hypo- crites," "tricksters," "scabs," "villifiers," etc., etc., besides nasty slurs at the Socialist Trade and Labor Association, and the Industrial Workers of the World.

In a nutshell, but now officially exposed, we here have a virtual repetition of the "Schenberg" and the "Davies" affairs, culminating in the usual choice "arguments" with which the brigade of Combers labor leaders, convicted with facts as traitors to the working class, and agents of the employer, "answer" the charges preferred against them.—Down with these bulwarks of the capital- ist vampire.—The Daily People.

Treason in San Francisco

We have here in Frisco an ideal example of American Federation of Laborism—two in fact, both in the transportation line. First the lock-out of the members of the Seamen's Union of the Pacific by the Steam Schooner Owners' Association. The lock-out is proving effective largely owing to the aid given the Steam Schooner Owners' Association by the Union Teamsters in handling the lumber and other material brought in by the scab crews. Another and much more important source of aid to the Steam Schooner Owners' Association is P. H. McCarthy's Building Trades' Council, who use the material. Anyone who has followed the labor movement here during the past few years is able to account for P. H. McCarthy's antagonism to the Seamen's Union. To those who have not followed the movement I will simply say that P. H. hates the editor of the Coast Seaman's Journal, and it is rumored that he has threatened to drive him out of the local labor movement. The result of these personal likes and dislikes of the labor misleaders is that the workers are bound hand and foot, and given over to the tender mercies of our friends the enemy—again justifying the wise saying of the late M. A. Hanna.

Case number two is perhaps of more interest as it differs in detail from that of the Seamens. The United Railroads, since the fire, have secured from our so-called labor administration franchises that are of great value, in fact they are of such a nature that the railroad companies have torn up streets that enclose almost the entire unburned district of the city proper, exposing life and property to the dangers of fire, with very limited means of fighting the same, owing to the hilly formation of the city. I cite this fact merely to show that the so-called labor administration is about as inefficient and contemptible as any bunch of labor skates and slyster lawyers could be.

The railroad companies to show their appreciation of the kindness of the so-called labor adminis- tration refuse to grant the demands of linemen who wanted a reduction in hours from 10 to 8 and an increase in pay, and forces a strike, replacing the union men with armed strike-breakers and paying them with the fares collected largely from the work- ers by "Mahon's" Amalgamated Street Railroad Em- ployers' Association so-called union men who act as police for the railroad company, protecting the cars of the company and collecting fares. While either in front, behind or alongside of them is an armed gang of strike-breaking linemen. Either a fine out- look for the workers is it not? Union men acting as official police for the company collecting fares to enable the company to buy arms and hire thugs to break strikes and shoot down fellow union men. But Comperion is always there. What else could it be with that breed of skates who wallow in the slime redolent by the blood of craft union murder- ers' union men? Within the past two weeks the track layers have been organized by the skates and to a man they went out and are out yet, while the

contemptables who are at the head of the various labor bodies are trying to apologize to the masters by stating that the track layers and unskilled labor- ers were organized merely to protect the skilled trades, which is perhaps the truth, and that they re- gret having called the strike there is no doubt. But it is even thus with the American Federation of Labor skate; he always regrets any display of solidarity on the part of the working class for he well knows that as soon as the workers present a solid, manly front to the brutal master class that his slimy work for wine suppers is over.

Yours for the extermination of all labor skates wherever they exist, including Milwaukee and Cleve- land.

GEO. J. GATES.

Member Local No. 173, Industrial Workers of the World.

Diatribe vs. Argument

I think it was Emerson who said that assertion is the highest form of argument. If I say the sun shines, that is mere assertion and at the same time a palpable fact. A man may be blind or shut his eyes and say: "Prove your assertion that the sun shines," but that would have no appreciable effect upon the obvious fact.

Ben Hanford comes in for his turn at the Indus- trial Workers of the World, but makes no attempt at argument and his effort hardly rises to the level of ridicule. Ben is usually clever and original and al- ways interesting, but his last column and a half of nonpariel must have been a keen disappointment to his friends. Of course Ben had to remind us that De Leon is a "liar" and a "blackguard," but this added little, if anything, to the tone or force of his weak and ill-tempered diatribe.

It is not infrequent that we hear complaint from our members of De Leon's so-called blackguardism, but I observe that these same members are cease- lessly fulminating against De Leon, and the language some of them use hardly qualifies them to take ex- ceptions to hillingssgate.

The fact is that most of the violent opposition of Socialist party members to the Industrial Workers of the World is centered upon the head of De Leon and has a purely personal animus and this attitude is so clearly wrong and so flagrantly at war with justice and common sense as to be not only weak, but pusillanimous and utterly indefensible. De Leon is not the Industrial Workers of the World, although I must give him credit for being, since its inception, one of its most vigorous and active supporters.

It may be that De Leon has designs upon the Socialist party and expects to use the Industrial Workers of the World as a means of the disrupting it in the interest of the Socialist Labor party, and if he succeeds it will be because his enemies in the Socialist party, in their bitter personal hostility to him are led to oppose and denounce the revolutionary Industrial Workers of the World and support the reactionary American Federation of Labor, thereby playing directly into his hands, and if the Socialist party is disrupted in this class of trade unions, it will be the result of their own deliberate acts, and they will have to bear the responsibility for it.

I know there are members of the Socialist Labor party who are using the Industrial Workers of the World as a weapon to strike the Socialist party, but they will make little progress along that line unless our attitude is vulnerable and imparts to their blows the destructive force that of themselves are lacking.

I know, too, that there are members of the So- cialist party who would scruple at nothing to destroy the Socialist Labor party, but we must be carried away by neither of these extremes.

Let us pursue the straight course and stick with- out wavering to the clear-cut revolutionary move- ment, and hew to the line of industrial and political unity for the overthrow of wage slavery.—From Eugene V. Debs' contribution to "The Worker's" symposium.

Did Not Fear Them

A minister's small son had committed some minor domestic crime, and, fearing the wrath to come, had hidden himself in the barn. A vigorous search was made, but his hiding place was undiscovered, and as the day passed on his parents became alarmed. It was not until dark that the small fugitive reappeared, and by that time anxiety had overcome all other feeling in the father's heart, so that his son's appear- ance was hailed with relief rather than anger.

Presently, taking the small boy on his knee, the minister said gravely:

"It is true, my boy, that I could not find you, but the Lord and the evil one both knew where you were."

"Oh, I wasn't worrying about them," the unrepentant youngster responded. "They were not look- ing for me with shingles in their hands."—American Spectator.

As to the General Strike

Editor The Industrial Worker:

Noticing that my subscription has expired with- out last month's issue I hasten to renew and enclose herewith 50 cents in payment for a whole year.

With great interest I read the contents of the "Industrial Worker," and am glad to notice that the movement is rapidly progressing. Please allow me to make a few remarks to the article headed: "The General Strike." Your explanation to what this really means is quite correct; the working class should be taught to take all the industries in pos- session—lock out the present owners—and then operate them for the benefit of all working people instead, as at present, solely for the benefit and en- richment of the idle class. This idea was first ex- pressed, as far as I know, by Mr. Clinton Bancroft, telegraph operator in California, in his story: "The Coming Strike," published as a serial in the "Railroad Telegraph Operator" some years ago. This story ran many months, and the author was in correspond- ence with myself about the matter treated in the story before and after its publication, and we tried to make the "Political Socialists" interested in this idea but failed. The first impression that a political organization without the necessary economic orga- nization behind it for its support cannot take posses- sion of the political powers of the state or nation I got in the year of 1874 at New Orleans, La., when the Governor, elected by a strong majority on the democratic ticket in the spring, was ejected from the State house by the republican minority, com- posed of capitalist freebooters, with the help of the regular police and an expressly hired crowd of white and black "Substitute Policemen" held in readiness during several months for the very purpose to throw the elected Governor out of his office after his in- auguration. I know every particular about that trick, but the story is too long to tell it now, though the lesson is clear to everyone who has his eyes open. If the minority in possession of the economic power, and consequently in full control of the polit- ical power, can in any state throw out and prevent from holding office to which a Governor is elected by a majority, when that officer still stands for the capitalist system of private ownership of industries, etc., what can we expect will be done by the minor- ity, the capitalist class and their hangers on and hirelings, when a majority of voters elect officers in favor of and pledged to establish the collective ownership of all the industries, etc. If these votes are not backed by an organized majority of the working class, educated for the very purpose to take and hold possession of the industries by any and all means the mere "votes" will and can not bring the political powers, much less to capture the economic powers of the capitalist class. It is very easy to say the "will" of the majority shall rule and if the Capital- ists do not obey the will of the Workers, the major- ity can force them to it by imprisonment. Yes, if the governmental powers are in the hands of the "voters," but they will be prevented from getting the political powers of the state by the use of the economic powers by the capitalist class, consequent- ly it is absolutely necessary that the working class be organized and educated to take and hold posses- sion of the economic powers, at the same time get- ting the assistance of the political power. One without the other cannot accomplish anything at all; both must assist each other and aim at the same goal. As long as the economic organization of the working class stands and votes for the continuance of the capitalist system there can never be any pro- gress in the political organization which aims at the abolishment of the private ownership of industries, etc., the fundamental basis of the capitalist system; therefore every socialist is bound to support and not to hinder the organization of the working class under the banner of the "Industrial Workers of the World."

Wishing all possible progress to the movement and your paper for which I send you a few names to whom you will please mail samples.

Fraternally yours,

E. D. FESTNER,

Covington, Ky.

Brother John Meaney, of Local Union No. 313, I. W. W., New Haven, Conn., who has been on the road for several weeks in behalf of the striking Paper Makers of New Haven, informs this office that he visited many of the paper makers through- out the country and desires to thank all of the paper makers whom he came in contact with for the courtesy extended to him, also for the financial as- sistance that was rendered in the interest of the members of his local union, who are now on strike. He also informs us that he finds a good sentiment among the paper makers everywhere for industrial unionism, and requests that the office furnish the paper makers with literature and journals, which will be done.

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MEETING NOTICES

Industrial Council of Chicago meets every first and third Thursdays 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.

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 subordinate to the general organization.

Where there are ten local unions with not less than 2,000 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.

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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.