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INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Advocate of Industrial Unionism for the Working Class

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

The Only Form of Organization by which the Working Class can secure Justice

By CHAS. O. SHERMAN.

It is a common occurrence to hear jealous-minded trades unionists making the statement that the Industrial Workers of the World is destroying the trades union movement. "The Industrial Worker" does not deny but what Industrial Unionism is responsible for the trades union movement being retarded, but not from any acts that have been performed by the Industrial Workers of the World.

The industrial developments that have taken place in the last seven years have completely destroyed the power of the trades union movement. Many of the more intelligent rank and file realize this and, when they come to this realization, they cease being interested in the old form of organization.

The Industrial Workers of the World was not brought into existence to destroy any union or unions, but it was brought into existence to maintain not only the unions that had been in existence in the form of trades unions at this time, but to offer something permanent to the working class that more unions could be organized. It is not the intention of the Industrial Workers of the World to divide the ranks of labor, but it is their mission to unite them. The trades unions have always divided and separated the powers of the working class through the autonomy claimed by the different crafts and through the separate constitutions that govern the different organizations representing the trades union movement.

We, the Industrial Workers of the World, believe that the time has come when the rank and file of all labor must be governed by one constitution and that the principle of that organization must be, "the grievance of one is the grievance of all." When such principles exist in a labor organization they are on a parallel with the principles carried out by the employing class. The employing

class realizes the necessity of recognizing that the grievance of one employer is the grievance of all employers, and carry out the same by supporting and maintaining each other whenever one or more parties are involved in fighting the labor organizations.

Take the Building Trades for instance. Owing to the peculiarities of their working at a trade, it makes it more easy for them to fight the master class, owing to the fact that their work must be done at a specified time. Regardless of this advantage they have over other trades, the Building Trades' organization is not what it was five years ago. There must be a reason for this and "The Industrial Worker" can see no reason for this except the lack of co-operation, and the Building Trades will never be in a position to exact just and equitable treatment from the master class until such time as they are governed by one constitution and form into one union, so that "the grievance of one will be the grievance of all."

The above illustration holds good with all other trades. We have a case of national character as an example before the trades unions of the United States, which has been in existence for the past eight months, viz., the Molders' strike. The Molders, for nearly a year, have been making a heroic strike for the bettering of their shop conditions. Their demands are just and should have been granted, but the masters refuse to concede to their demands, and what do we find today? We find that a great many of the shops which the Molders absolutely controlled at one time are today open shops. Why is this? Is it because of the power of the master, or is it not a fact that it was the power of the workers who belonged to some other organization than the Molders and did not recognize that "a grievance to one is a grievance to all," and continued in the serv-

ice of the same master that was fighting and did defeat the Molders.

Will not these object lessons open the eyes of the working class, that they may come to the full realization of what they are face to face with? How long are the Machinists, Blacksmiths, Wood Workers and many other crafts who are employed by the same firms that are fighting the Molders going to look on without showing any interest and permit their own brother workingmen to be defeated in their efforts for better conditions? After defeating the Molders, the employers will then be ready to meet the Machinist and treat him in the same manner, and, when he does meet him and a controversy takes place, the Molder will be under no obligations to assist in any way to force the master to recognize the Machinist, as the Machinist has done nothing for the Molder.

Go down the trades lines everywhere and you will find these object lessons, and yet we find hundreds of working men yet in the belief that trades unionism is the proper weapon for adjusting their economic conditions with their employers. The last five years has been the greatest era of prosperity that the United States has seen for thirty years, yet the trades unions are more helpless at this date than they ever have been during their existence, and the commodities that are produced by the working class cost far in excess of what they ever did at any previous date. The advanced methods of production have reached that stage that the worker today can produce double the wealth for the employing class than he did thirty years ago. There never was a period when so many females were employed in the shop and factory. There never was a period in the history of the human family when so many children were employed in producing

the necessities of life. All of this, which is sooner or later going to be the death of the human family, is continually increasing, and yet the trades unionists in so many instances hold up their hands in fear and say, "We dare not unite with our fellow workmen in the Industrial Workers of the World because of jurisdiction." The master or the employing class cares nothing about your jurisdiction. What concerns him the most is to get the most from you that he can possibly get for the least remuneration. While you remain as an individual, or a trades unionist, he holds the trump card, as he will use one labor organization's members to destroy the force and power of another labor organization, but, when the workers become intelligent and become a part of the Industrial Workers of the World, where the principle is "a grievance to one is a grievance to all," and the same can be carried out to a letter, we shall see no more legalized trades union scabbing. The Industrial Workers of the World terms it "trades union scabbing" when one organization will permit its members to work for an employer that is fighting any other labor organization. The principle of the Industrial Workers of the World is that, when one tradesman is being oppressed by the employer, it should immediately involve every member employed by that firm that is involved in the rights of the one mechanic.

Until the working class is organized on that line and becomes class conscious to the fact that the interests of one worker are identical with the others, then the crusade that is now going forward with cyclonic rapidity will continue and increase. The women will be found in larger numbers in the factory. The children will increase in the places of employment, and the time is not far distant when, through the improved methods of production, the male adult will have an opportunity to sit on the curb stone and think of the opportunity that he has missed, while his wife, sister, daughter or child will be found laboring at the machine in the shop or factory.

Therefore, we invite the workers of the world to unite their economic power and interests with the Industrial Workers of the World. They have nothing to lose and everything to gain. When the workers are once organized, then it will be for them to dictate to the master class, and not the master class to dictate to the workers. In other words, there will be no master class except those that produce all good and useful things for the human family.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, now poses as a mediator between capital and labor. Not long ago she turned over her beautiful mansion on Lake Shore Drive to a meeting of employers and a few labor leaders. It is reported that Mrs. Palmer was at her best and nothing was left undone to make the meeting a social success. A few of the employers made a big talk, a few labor leaders made a bigger talk, everybody applauded and THAT WAS ALL.

In a trial lasting 131 days, costing the State of Illinois \$50,000, the employers' association has failed to find a jury to convict President Shea of the Team Drivers' International. The jury disagrees.

WHO WILL BE THE WINNER?

THE PRIZE CONTEST

The Industrial Workers of the World will present as a prize a \$50.00 Banner to the Local Union securing the greatest number of subscriptions to "The Industrial Worker." The contest will start February 15th and will close July 15, 1907. Every list of subscriptions sent in by a Local Union should be endorsed by the officers and sealed by the union. Every list of subscriptions will be credited to the Local Union sending them in, and on July 15th the contest will close, when the count will take place, and the Local Union that shows the greatest number of subscriptions to their credit will be awarded a handsome Silk Parade Banner, worth \$50.00. The Local Union sending in the second largest number of subscriptions will receive fifty Gold Enameled Buttons. Now is the time for the Local Unions to hustle!

The subscription price of "The Industrial Worker" is 50 cents per year.

CHAS. O. SHERMAN,

General President Industrial Workers of the World.

WM. J. F. HANNEMANN,

General Sec'y-Treasurer Industrial Workers of the World.

OPEN LETTER TO MRS. POTTER PALMER

Chicago, Ill., January 12, 1907.

Mrs. Potter Palmer,

100 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Madam: By the announcement of the daily press I learn that you are to entertain a number of persons who are to be present as representatives of two recognized classes of American citizens—the working class and the capitalist class, and that the purpose of this gathering is to choose a common ground on which the conflicting interests of these two classes may be harmonized and the present strife between the organized forces of these two classes may be brought to a peaceful and satisfactory end.

I credit you with perfect sincerity in this matter, but being fully aware that your environment and whole life has prevented you from seeing and understanding the true relationship of these two classes in this republic and the nature of the conflict which you think can be ended by such means as you are so prominently associated with, and with a desire that you may see and understand it in all its grim reality, I respectfully submit these few personal experiences for your kind consideration.

I am a workman's daughter, by occupation a dressmaker and school teacher, and during this last twenty-five years an active worker in the organized labor movement. During the past seventy years of my life I have been subject to the authority of the capitalist class and for the past thirty-five years I have been conscious of this fact. With the years' personal experience—the roughest kind best of all teachers—I have learned that there is an irrepressible conflict that will never end between the working class and the capitalist class until these two classes disappear and the worker alone remains the producer and the owner of the capital produced.

In this fight I wept at the grave of nineteen workers shot on the highways of Latimer, Pennsylvania, in 1897. In the same

place I marched with 5,000 women eighteen miles in the night seeking bread for their children, and halted with the bayonets of the coal and iron police who had orders to shoot to kill.

I was at Stanford Mountain, W. Va., in 1903, where seven of my brother workers were shot dead while asleep in their little shanties by the same forces.

I was in Colorado at the bull pens in which men, women and children were enclosed by the same forces, directed by that instrument of the capitalist class recently promoted by President Roosevelt, General Bell, who achieved some fame for his declarations that "in place of Habeas Corpus" he would give them "Post Mortems."

The same forces put me, an inoffensive old woman, in jail in West Virginia in 1902. They dragged me out of bed in Colorado in March, 1904, and marched me at the point of fixed bayonets to the border line of Kansas in the night-time. The same force took me from the streets of Price, Utah, in 1904, and put me in jail. They did this to me in my old age, though I have never violated the law of the land, never been tried by a court on any charge but once, and that was for speaking to my fellow workers, and then I was discharged by the federal court whose injunction I was charged with violating.

The capitalist class, whose representatives you will entertain, did this to me, and these other lawless acts have and are being committed every hour by this same class all over this land, and this they will continue to do till the working class send their representative into the legislative halls of this nation and by law take away the power of this capitalist class to rob and oppress the workers.

The workers are coming to understand this and the intelligent part of that class while respecting you, understand the uselessness of such conferences as will assemble in your mansion.

Permit me to quote from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," where he says:

"Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

Quite appropriate to this fair land today.

Sincerely yours, for justice,

MOTHER JONES.

43 Welton Place.

Every local union should appoint a journal agent to take subscriptions for "The Industrial Worker." Subscription to "The Industrial Worker" is 50 cents per year; agents sending in ten (10) yearly subscriptions at one time will remit at the rate of 40 cents each per year.

Acting President Chas. Mahoney, of the Department of Mining, Industrial Workers of the World, informs this office that the Department of Mining is increasing at the rate of 5,000 members per month.

All subscribers to "The Industrial Worker" failing to get the January number should notify this office by postal.

Every working man in the United States should contribute his mite to the defense of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

C. D. No. 275198
Circuit Court of Cook County

Term, 1906

St. John

vs.

Chas. O. Sherman
et al.

WRIT OF INJUNCTION.

Filed _____ day of _____

A. D. 1906

Clerk.

Solicitor

THE J. M. W. JONES STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.

The foregoing is a fac-simile of the Circuit Court Injunction which was served on the Executive Board and others on the 6th day of October, 1906. This injunction was prayed for and secured through the complaint of Vincent St. John, a miner, Eugene Fischer, a restaurant employe, Thomas J. Cole, a switchman, F. W. Heslewood, a miner, Michael Maichele, a metal worker, and Wm. E. Trautmann, a brewery worker. It would be well for the readers of "The Industrial Worker" to preserve this number, that they may keep fresh in their memory the names of these so-called "friends" of the working class, who seek to settle the differences existing in a labor organization through the capitalistic court. Every one of the complainants in this case have in the past pretended to the working class that they held in contempt the capitalistic court, but their treachery in this case has placed them before the world in their true colors and brands them as hypocrites. Knowing, as they did, that no good could come from an appeal to a capitalistic court and half the differences existing among the members of The Industrial Workers of the World could have been settled by a referendum vote of the entire membership of The Industrial Workers of the World, they prove conclusively that they dared not rest their case with the rank and file and were in hopes of forcing their fanatical and unfair tactics upon the rank and file through an order from the capitalistic court.

COURT ORDER DISSOLVING THE INJUNCTION

The injunction was dissolved in open court on Saturday, December 29, 1906, by Judge Lockwood Honore, and the following is a copy of the order issued by Judge Lockwood Honore, which, due to court red tape, was not signed until January 5, 1907:

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss.
 County of Cook, }

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT,
 December Term, 1906.

ST. JOHN, et al., } Term No. 19,119.
 vs. }
 SHERMAN, et al. } General No. 275,198.

ORDER.

This case coming on to be heard upon affidavits filed by the Complainants and Defendants herein, and the report of the Master in Chancery, Roswell B. Mason, filed herein, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel,

IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the order for the preliminary injunction and injunction heretofore allowed and issued in the above entitled cause be and the same is hereby dissolved, set aside and vacated, except as to such portion of said order of injunction as applied to the funds of the Industrial Workers of the World, deposited under its said name in the Prairie State Bank, and which is now payable upon the order of C. O. Sherman and W. E. Trautmann.

LOCKWOOD HONORE,
 Judge.

Entered. COPY.

NOTE:—The Judge stated that the money in the bank will be tied up until further notice, and intends to send out a notice to every Local stating that if they want any money that has been sent to either Sherman or Trautmann since October 4, 1906, to be transferred from one to the other, they can have same done, by writing to the Judge.

The Judge stated that he believed the majority of the membership is with the Industrial Workers of the World at 148 W. Madison Street., Chas. O. Sherman, President, and Wm. J. F. Hannemann, Secretary-Treasurer, and will no doubt eventually release the bank account and deliver same to this office.

Since the injunction has been dissolved business at headquarters has increased so rapidly that we are compelled to request our local unions to bear with delay in getting replies to communications forwarded. In two or three weeks everything will be straightened out and we will be able to answer all mail promptly.

Members of the Industrial Workers of the World should recognize no membership book pretending to be a part of the Industrial Workers of the World excepting the universal membership book, the same form that has been used since the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Who Is Getting Prosperity

Wage increases in this country have become epidemic. Farm wages have risen in all parts of the country so that they will probably average 10 per cent more than a year ago. The wages of domestic help, in both city and country, have risen materially and will probably average 10 per cent more than a year ago and 20 or 25 per cent more than six or eight years ago. The wages of common labor have also risen materially during the past few years. There are, however, no statistics of consequence as to these classes of labor. Reliable or half-reliable wage statistics do exist though for most kinds of skilled labor, for employes on railroads and other public-service corporations, and for many employes of large manufacturing and producing corporations.

Probably the best test of the general rise in the money wage level in this country is furnished by the statistics of railroads, made yearly to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Unfortunately these are usually more than a year old before they are tabulated and published. These, in 1904, showed an increase in wages over 1896 or 1897 of less than 10 per cent. Since then, until November of this year, average railroad wages have scarcely risen more than 4 or 5 per cent. Apparently nearly all of the roads have either recently raised, or will soon raise the wages of all getting \$200 a month or less. The standard rise appears to be 10 per cent, though many instances of from 5 to 8 per cent are reported. Assuming that, by next spring, the average rise will be 7 per cent for all employes, it is likely that the general rise will then amount to about 20 per cent during the last eight or ten years.

As about half of the employes of railroads consist of skilled and half of unskilled labor, and also about half of organized and half of unorganized labor, it is safe to assume that the average rise of money wages of railroad employes is a fair average for the whole country. This being true, it would appear that money wages will not now average more than 20 per cent higher than they averaged ten years ago.

But the cost of living has most certainly gone up 40 per cent since July, 1896. It means that wages have risen only half as fast and half as much as have prices. It means that whereas \$1.40 is now required to buy what \$1 bought in 1896, the average workman has only \$1.20 with which to purchase what sells for \$1.40. It means that there is a tremendous "rake-off" left for somebody.

A Big "Rake-Off."
 As there are about 30,000,000 workers in this country, receiving an average of about \$600 each per year, the total wage bill amounts to about \$18,000,000,000. If this is 120 per cent of what the same earners would have received in 1896, they would then have received \$15,000,000,000. But to buy what they could then have bought with \$15,000,000,000 wage earners today would have to have \$21,000,000,000. Hence the difference between what our wage earners actually get and what they should get, on the 1896 basis, is \$3,000,000,000 a year. This amount represents, approximately, the "rake-off" that must go to somebody. It is the price our workers and consumers are paying for the kind of prosperity that we can see on all sides. As to who gets it we will not undertake to say, though we have some suspicions. The main fact is that this vast amount, through a price-and-wage juggle for which nobody in particular is to blame, is yearly extracted from the pockets of our workers and spenders.—Moody's Magazine.

The reports of railroad disasters are made daily, like clock-work, at the cost of heavy loss of human life, the working class being the larger sufferers in numbers, the results of the lack of safety devices and over-work of the employes by long hours of continuous service to save expenses for the greed of capitalism to create larger dividends. You, workers, must seek relief by organizing on industrial union lines in the Industrial Workers of the World.

Industrial Unionism advances toward the goal of "final emancipation of all wage-workers from wage slavery," through organization as manifested by the increasing membership of the departments and locals of the Industrial Workers of the World reported to us, and the formation of new locals.

**Every member of the Industrial Workers of the World of Chicago and all
Workingmen of Chicago are invited to attend**

A Grand Protest Meeting

In Favor of MOYER, HAYWOOD and PETTIBONE

**ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, '07, 3 P. M.,
at BRAND'S HALL, N. Clark and Erle Streets**

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners Magazine will be the Principal Speaker.

The Supreme Court of the United States has approved of the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officials of the Western Federation of Miners, who were unlawfully arrested and taken away from the State of Colorado by the Idaho authorities, and with the knowledge and connivance of the Governor and other officials of their home state.

The time is now when every man and woman whose hearts beat for the supremacy of right over wrong should rally together and stand as a mighty army against that plutocracy that will murder to prolong the infamous reign of legalized robbery. English and German speakers will address the Protest Meeting.

DON'T FAIL TO BE PRESENT

**THE COMMITTEE.
Chicago Moyer and Haywood Conference.**

THE WORKING CLASS DEMANDS JUSTICE

Grand Central Palace, New York City, the Scene of an Impressive Demonstration Sunday Night, January 20th, in Behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone

That the workingmen of New York City are keenly alive to the importance of the fight in which the Western Federation of Miners is now engaged was again demonstrated by the size and enthusiasm of the audience which filled the Grand Central Palace Sunday evening, January 20th, on the occasion of the protest meeting arranged by the Moyer-Haywood Conference.

John C. Chase, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, called the meeting to order and introduced Isaac Cowen, of Cleveland, formerly an organizer of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to preside over the meeting.

C. F. U. Delegates Speak.

Chairman Cowen began by reading a stirring letter from Eugene V. Debs and then introduced as the first speaker William A. Coakley, delegate of the International Pressmen, in the New York Central Federated Union. Mr. Coakley's speech was short and very much to the point. These officers of the Western Federation of Miners were our brothers in the great struggle for the rights and welfare of the working class. They were being prosecuted in an unjust and vindictive manner and everything pointed to a determination on the part of the authorities to convict and punish them for their fidelity to the labor movement. The workingmen of the whole country have to see to it that they get a fair trial. If we do our duty this base attempt on the lives of our brothers will react against the capitalists by arousing the workers and uniting them in the common cause. Mr. Coakley's words were greeted with very hearty applause.

James Haseh, of the Upholsterers' Union, also a delegate to the Central Federated Union, was the next speaker. In a calm and logical way he reviewed the case, tracing the persecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone back to the time when the Colorado Legislature, in response to the general demand of the people, passed the Miners' Eight-Hour Law; when the courts declared that law unconstitutional; when the voters by referendum adopted a constitutional amendment to authorize such legislation; when the mine workers went on strike to compel its enforcement; when the Governor declared martial law in the strike districts and for cash payment hired to the Mine Owners' Association the military forces of the state, officered by members and agents of that

body; when hundreds of workingmen and women were imprisoned or deported without trial; when officers of the militia took as their motto—"To Hell with the Constitution!" and when a venal state Supreme Court ruled that the Governor had authority to suspend habeas corpus and all legal and constitutional guarantees when necessary, and that he was the sole judge of the necessity. Such was the treatment the Western miners as a body had received; and now, because not even such methods could break their spirit, the ruling powers sought to disorganize them by railroading their officers to the gallows. It was our duty as men and as workingmen to save these intended victims. We must do it; for if the capitalists succeeded in this attempt in Colorado and Idaho, they would soon extend the same methods to every place where the workingmen are organized to advance their own interests. In rallying to the defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone we rally to the defense of our fundamental rights, to make possible the peaceful solution of the labor question.

Wentworth Holds Close Attention.

The third speaker was Franklin H. Wentworth, of Massachusetts. As his address is printed in full in this issue of *The Worker* we do not here summarize it. Comrade Wentworth speaks in a quiet manner, with little use of gesture or tricks of the voice; by the simple force of his thoughts and the eloquent and convincing language in which they were framed, he held the great audience in rapt attention, broken only by occasional thunders of applause.

\$200 for Defense Fund.

After the taking of the collection, the defense amounted to \$200, for the benefit of the Defense Fund, the chairman introduced John M. O'Neill, of Colorado, editor of the *Miners' Magazine*, who was given a hearty reception.

O'Neill's Address.

Comrade O'Neill began by quoting the lines of the great-hearted Scottish poet—

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Through all history, he said, man's inhumanity to man shocks and saddens the heart. Desolating wars, ruthless persecutions, savage massacres, cruel punishments, blighting tyranny, legal and

lawless, no less terrible in its steady and quiet oppression than in its monstrous outrages—it is a record written with tears and blood. And it is not the crimes of individuals that make up this dismal story; they form but a small portion of the whole; they are incidental results of the great infamy of social injustice.

Criminal Ruling Classes.

Class rule is the root of all these evils. "Every great criminal conspiracy that has blackened the pages of history has been the work of the exploiting class, seeking to fasten its yoke more firmly upon the necks of the toilers. And our ruling class today, the capitalist class, is the most treacherous, the most coldly cruel that ever governed and cursed mankind. Capitalism has no scruples. Capitalism knows no country and respects no flag. Capitalism will sell every principle and sacrifice every human right for its own gain. Capitalism knows no justice. Its religion is profit and its god is gold."

Under the guise of free institutions, lulling the people with phrases of liberty and forms of legal right, capitalism exploits and plunders and defends its plunder by perjury and violence and murder, no less ruthlessly, only with more system and cunning, than under the forms of a kingdom or an empire. "It is no easier to endure injustice and wrong, it is no better for innocent men languish in the gloom of prison walls, under the flag of a republic than under the banner of a Tsar."

It is time for American workingmen to realize that their liberty is a sham, that patriotism is a farce, until they use their power to make it real. "With my own eyes I have seen the Stars and Stripes floated over the stockades, the Bull Pens, where workingmen and working women were confined; arrested without warrant, at the command of a militia captain on the word of a mine owner; held in duress without opportunity for defense, without trial, without accusation. That is what the starry banner stands for in Colorado and Idaho; that is what capitalism has made it stand for. That is what it will stand for here and everywhere, unless the workingmen awake in time to their danger and their power."

These Men Were Meat Poisoners.

"If Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone had owned packing houses in Chicago or Kansas City; if they had devoted themselves to the business of selling

rotten and diseased meat, slowly poisoning the poor and piling up millions by their crime—if they had done that they would now be free men; they would be living at ease and in safety; subsidized newspapers would today be hailing them as patriots and public benefactors; Chancellor Day of Syracuse University, would be searching the dictionaries for jeweled words with which to crown them. They are honest workmen, true to their brothers; they lie in jail and the gallows is being prepared for them.

Had Baer Been Kidnaped.

"Had Rockefeller or Vanderbilt or Gould or Harriman or Baer—God's partner—been kidnaped and carried away into another state and held in danger of their lives, the Supreme Court of the United States would not have waited for so many months and would not at last have dismissed their appeal. It would have hastened to launch an order that would quickly and surely restore them to liberty."

The speaker reviewed the unlawful arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone more than eleven months ago; the systematic campaign carried on through the capitalist press to blacken their reputations and create prejudice against them and the systematic suppression by the press of the workers' side of the story; the disgraceful character of the evidence upon which the prosecution is based; the repeated postponements, in spite of their continued request for a speedy trial; the plan to wear out the defense by delay and expense and to crush the prisoners' strength and spirit by long imprisonment. There could be no doubt, in the mind of any impartial man acquainted with the facts, he said, that there was a conspiracy to commit judicial murder. Only the efforts of the mass of the working people could defeat it, by providing funds for the defense and by compelling publicity for the facts that the capitalist papers suppressed. He hoped, he believed, that we would succeed; but we must spare no effort, for the enemy was powerful and unscrupulous.

After the adoption of appropriate resolutions the meeting was closed with an address in Jewish by Michael Zaremkin—"The Worker," New York.

(Foot Note.) "The Industrial Worker prints the addresses in full in this issue."

Wentworth's Great Speech at Grand Central Palace.

At the great meeting held in Grand Central Palace, New York City, Sunday evening, January 20th, Franklin H. Wentworth spoke as follows:

"A few weeks ago, in the city of Boston, a little boy, thirteen years old, was released from jail. He had been imprisoned for twenty-one months—almost two years—for stealing a quart of milk. On the day of his release it was announced in the public prints that a certain politician, who has no money of his own, had spent \$8,800 in compassing his re-election to the Congress of the United States. I present for your consideration the law breaker—and the law maker.

"A gentleman high in the official life of Massachusetts declared the other day that the greatest menace to the existence of the American Republic is the unrestrained criticism of our courts of justice. To this declaration I would make a rejoinder—that the menace does not lie in the criticism itself, but in such rulings of the courts as have provoked it.

"The pure and impartial administration of justice is an ideal dear to the hearts of every people. It is the common faith in this ideal and the confidence in its approximate realization that have withheld all republican experiments in government from anarchy. The patience of the people with organized wrong has endured only because of this abiding faith in the existence of some tribunal before which, soon or late, the oppressor must appear for impartial judgment. Once, however, let this faith be shaken; once let the dignity of a high tribunal be prostituted; once let the sanctity of so fair an office be betrayed to bolster up an arbitrary action of government or the resentment of a ruling class, and there is no defense or explanation within the province of language that will root such faith anew.

Three Decisions.

Three times in its history the Supreme Court of the United States has handed down decisions which impeach either its integrity or its recognition of the principles of justice; once, when to please the slave power it ruled that the negro was not a man; twice, when to please the money-power it ruled that the income tax should not be laid; and thrice, when it now evades jurisdiction of a case in which the fundamental right of free citizens is grossly violated by a conspiracy of capital using the official machinery of two state governments as its instrument. Of its first delinquency we have important testimony in the Dred Scott speech of Charles Sumner in the Senate of the United States; of its second, the possession by thousands of individuals of receipts for income taxes levied during the civil war is a sufficient voucher; and of its third, who could de-

sire a more trustworthy and splendid exposition than is set forth in the dissenting opinion of a member of the Supreme Court itself?

"Few, indeed, are the instances in which a man, high in the political service of a parasitic society can earn a word of praise from those in industrial servitude below him; and yet I cannot refrain from saying that the brave words of Justice McKenna, spoken at a time of such dire human of every lover of justice.

Dangerous Evasion.

"In this case which we are met to consider, the Supreme Court of the United States has succeeded in evading all judgment of official man-stealing; but it has not succeeded in evading judgment of itself. It stands convicted of a crime of omission, an offense which, either in courts or in man, arouses always as much indignation as contempt will allow. The Supreme Court of the United States, the one sole authority to which appeal may legally be made when a state itself is the offender, declares inferentially, by evading jurisdiction, that in such a case the only recourse of violated and outraged citizenship is revolution!

"Will the working class of this country, just awakening to a sense of its solidarity and its tremendous latent power, rest content with a government which has ceased to offer any legal redress for invasions of the most sacred rights of its citizens?

"There are those who will assert that the Supreme Court of the United States is an institution which should be preserved. There are those who do not agree with Thomas Jefferson that the mere existence of a body so constituted is a denial of republican liberty. To such I would say that the present performance is the most dangerous of all the rulings ever made by this of its dignity. Better, by far, would it have been for this court to have ruled that all the infamous proceedings of the two Western States in the kidnaping of these workmen were constitutional. Better far, an insolent pronouncement that a negro is not a man, than such an invasion and impotent opinion as the one written by Justice Harlan. There must be no halting in the service of the ruling class. The Russian grand dukes have not maintained the supremacy of the Romanoffs by negotiations. Undecisive, evasive, qualifying measures disgrace a government more than open violence. Besides satisfying nobody they cannot fail to excite contempt. "Of what good are the bishops?" asked Lord Shaftesbury, when that great Englishman found the "lords spiritual" so sunk in sloth that they would neither aid nor oppose his noble efforts in behalf of the working people. If, then, in this conjunction we assume to ask, "Of what good is the Supreme Court?" is it too much to expect an answer?

What Recourse?

"If our cry for justice for our brother is to be ignored by this high authority, to what court, then, are we recommended? There are five hundred thousand of us and we wish to know! Will the answer be hazarded that in this unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court we have exhausted our legal resource?

"Let us remember that the justice of our contention was not considered or passed upon by this court. The question is still open. To whom then are we to appeal? Does the asking of this question disclose for the first time an ugly and embarrassing fissure in the foundation of our government? If there is no recourse in the legal machinery of the nation which we may turn to save an innocent and valuable life from unlawful violation by public authorities, then indeed are we at the hazard of new political fortunes.

"I would send a word from this platform tonight to penetrate the consciousness of the ruthless rulers of Colorado and Idaho and convince them that they are upon dangerous ground. I love the American Republic. I have dreamed since my boyhood that Divine Providence may have saved this great continent out of the blood-red track of history for the world's first noble trial of free men. I hope I may live to see the increasing application of democratic principles, under manhood suffrage, until all North America contains one people, prosperous and happy in Social Democracy. I would like to see this change made without violent disruption of our present republican forms. But human life is of greater value than forms of government, and the present reckless exploitation of the working class of America may press them beyond their patience.

Class Hatred at Work.

"The working class have no interest in disorder. Their welfare and their happiness depend always upon the arts of peace protected by a well-ordered state. History records not a single rebellion of the producing classes under conditions which were in any way tolerable. If the working class ever turns to force of arms, it is for its own salvation; it is because force has been used

against it. "When the people do wrong," said Edmund Burke, "it is their error, and not their crime." But can this be said of the authorities of these Western States, who, at the behest of entrenched privilege, are seeking the lives of men whose only offense is fidelity to the cause of the toilers? Ah, no. This is no error. It is consistent malevolent design. It is class hatred expressing itself through the official function of the state. It is revolution already rampant; revolution countenanced by the nation's chief magistrate, and the nation's highest tribunal.

"And what is it hoped may be accomplished by the prosecution of these men? The wrongs the working class in the West rebel against are fundamental wrongs. Their class-conscious rebellions of the past few years are not the offspring of accidental distemper. Particular punishments of their leaders will not allay these heats; they will only inflame them. Let the master class tread softly; let them question themselves, before seeking blind revenge for paltry money losses, whether no adequate provocation has been given for so wide-spreading a discontent.

"Let Them Beware!"

"If the great monopolistic corporations which are sucking the blood of the people today—of which corporations those entrenched in the States of Idaho and Colorado are of the most insolent and malignant type—if the possessors of the legal privileges upon which these corporations rest value the form of government under which their right of possession is conceded and at present legally upheld, then let them beware. By violating the constitution and by their subtle influences emasculating the Supreme Court, they are exhibiting a contempt for the law and order it would seem to be their first interest to uphold. The people are looking on, and will not long hold in reverence the forms their masters violate with such open impunity. Again I say, if these men value the privileges the nation affords them, let them beware. Let them not forget that as the American Republic was created by one revolution, so it may be destroyed by another.

Blindness of Class Power.

"It is a rash and purblind spirit which attempts today the destruction of working-class organizations by the legal assassination of their leaders. Such action evinces a singular ignorance of the present consciousness of the working class. For the working class does not today carry its brains in the head of any one man. Its leaders are chosen for their executive efficiency and their integrity, they are not expected to do the thinking for the organization. For the first time in human history the workmen of the world are basing their action upon a settled philosophy; a philosophy which will require something better than a seventeenth century intelligence to combat.

"In the light of this philosophy no spirit of divinity any longer resides in so-called courts of justice. Courts are very human institutions; and judges, like preachers, are seen to reflect the prejudices of their class. A thousand years ago, as only yesterday, they were consigning the little thieves to prison and the big thieves to Congress. So dull and conscienceless and sodden become the legal hacks who serve capitalist society by 'judging' their fellow human beings, that I am convinced it was only the limitations of the law that saved the little Boston boy, who stole the quart of milk, from being sentenced to the electric chair. Those who possess the power in every country possess the courts. The laws are theirs and the interpreters thereof. It is power alone to which the courts respond in every case involving a conflict of class interest.

"It was the power of the slave autocracy which gained the Dred Scott ruling. It was the power of money interests which forced the income tax decision; and it is the power of the money interest, too thinly disguised, which leaves Moyer and Haywood and Pettibone to languish in an Idaho jail.

Encouraging Contempt.

"But these principles and proceedings, odious and contemptible as they have always been, take upon themselves today the aspect of egregious blunders. With the vanishing of the reverence for courts within which the errors and frailties of magistrates have so long been successfully hid, vanishes also the disposition of the people to credit them either with superior insight or superior morality. They descend from their time-honored pedestals and take their places in the crowd as the mere paid administrators of a department of a social system which rests upon a basis of injustice.

"The common life has never failed to be roused by any appearance of oppressive, unconstitutional measures, whenever such measures have been supported openly by the powers of government. It is sufficient voucher of a growing and wider in-

intelligence that similar protest for the imposition of the present procedure in the case of Mine wage-working for preservation basis of our present condition will induce a common cause, which the real-ty "It does not r any extraordinary stand that who prostituted to a corporate reveng before such p... obnoxious... 68" what constitutional rights, when the five, legislative preservation of their capitalist e

"That this is a for the past three will undertake to present unhappy protest; in the face of referring the people, and the governor, the state exhibited unparalleled in of the entrenched racy each of the state has been d despicable and i no productive cas If constitutional people may be i without national they in any other tecture here in tional guarantees tion that there v capitalist necessi bull-penned or d orado have been.

"But the evil v last lies deeper th and judicial comp duty now to grap face things, the n the common min They are but the and complicated f of the unjust law those puppets of their hour as gov clothed in the vol gown; beyond the formance lies the itself, built step by ing class. Every has at last found ture has been san some lover of the

"The supreme o its specious pro guard the posse of human life. I preambles of its "life" and "prop know, too, that p phrasing the peop tion that laws wh protest life.

"But they do n cious deception w states it. It is the that the law proti ders' drearily, outi for it.

"A month ago, York newspapers r 31,000 people in by charity. This mighty army of r remaining 284 day "Thirty-seven th woman or child, a case, in the thous nourished bodily laws, these woman violation of "life o these?"

"Against violen occur. The law, assault and a w

telligence that these same measures now provoke similar protest and revolt even when masked under the imposing forms of a court of justice. Let the present offenders against this common sense of the people not assume that the effects of their procedure in Idaho and Colorado can be confined to those states alone; or to the Western Federation of Miners alone. Nor is it only the wage-working class that will enter the arena for preservation of constitutional liberty, once the basis of our public protests is thoroughly comprehended. Prudence and the instinct of self-preservation will induce also many of the middle class to make common cause, even with men whose conduct they censure if they see such men persecuted in a way which the real spirit of the laws will not justify.

It does not require much political sagacity, nor any extraordinary depth of observation, to understand that where the public machinery may be prostituted to serve the purposes of private or corporate revenge in one state, it may not be long before such practices may pass unrebuked in another. Of what value to the working class are constitutional guaranties against violation of their rights, when the entire public machinery, executive, legislative and judicial, charged with the preservation of those rights is in the hands of their capitalist enemies?

A Disgraced State.

"That this is the case in Colorado, and has been for the past three years, no well informed citizen will undertake to gainsay. Long previous to the present unhappy circumstances under which we protest; in conflicts with the working class; in face of referendum pronouncements of the will of the people, and in the heat of contested elections, the governor, the legislature and the courts of this state exhibited a spirit of shameless mendacity unparalleled in American history. At the beck of the entrenched and insolent powers of plutocracy each of these several departments of the state has been discovered in manifestations of a despicable and fawning treachery against which no prudence can guard, no courage can defend. If constitutional guaranties of the rights of the people may be trampled under foot in one state without national interference, of what value are they in any other? What have you for your protection here in New York save similar constitutional guaranties? I cannot escape the conviction that there wants but the occasion of fancied capitalist necessity for you to be kidnapped, or bull-penned or deported as your fellows in Colorado have been.

What Lurks Behind.

"But the evil which we must come to face at last lies deeper than these present administrative and judicial complexities with which it seems our duty now to grapple. These things are but surface things, the noise and fury of which confuse the common mind, and hide the basic wrongs. They are but the shifting rejustments of a huge and complicated fabric built upon the foundations of the unjust laws of private property. Beyond those puppets of the privileged class which strut their hour as governors, or law makers, or sit clothed in the voluminous emptiness of a judge's gown; beyond these instruments of objective performance lies the stupendous network of the law itself, built step by step in the interest of the owning class. Every just and moral principle which has at last found place in this complicated structure has been sanctified by the heart's blood of some lover of the race.

"The supreme object of the law today, despite its specious pretenses to greater dignity, is to guard the possession of property at the expense of human life. I know but too well that in the preambles of its various enactments the words 'life' and 'property' are invariably coupled. I know, too, that from long familiarity with this phrasing the people have fallen into the assumption that laws which protect property naturally protect life.

"But they do not. It is an ingenious but specious deception worthy of the craft which perpetuates it. It is the life which possesses property that the law protects; the propertyless life wanders drearily outlawed. The law is against it, not for it.

"A month ago, at Christmas time, your New York newspapers proudly chronicled the fact that 37,000 people in your city had generously been fed by charity. Thirty-seven thousand. It is a mighty army of poverty. By whom is it fed the remaining 304 days of the year?

"Thirty-seven thousand people, each one, man, woman or child, a prey to poverty, to filth, to disease, to the thousand ills that spring from poorly nourished bodies! What, I ask you, have these laws, these wonderful enactments for the preservation of 'life and property' done for such as these?

"Against violent assault I will grant they are secure. The law looks out for that! A violent assault and a crime against property may inci-

dentally unite! But what law shields them from the attack of bitter poverty—the vast unmuscular assassin who slays with such pitiless hate? What law of 'life and property' helps here? Give any one of these human beings a pistol and he can protect himself from violent attack; he can protect his family from assault; but where is the weapon with which the law has furnished him whereby he can put bread into the starving bodies of his wife and babe?

"Let him but seize a loaf of bread at the corner bakery—he will then discover the real functions of the law. Against the right of property in that loaf of bread, the life of his wife and babe are a cipher.

Property, Not-Life.

"It is an offense against this law of property, the heartlessness and infamy of which I have attempted to exhibit, that confines Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in the jails of Idaho tonight. What do their capitalist captors care for the life of Steunenberg, whose assassination was the excuse for the silly and unfounded charges of conspiracy against these workmen? What regard have they for ANY life that stands in the way of their profits? Does not the same capital which operates the smelter trust in Idaho operate the railroads of the country? Who, then, is to be tried for the conspiracy of murdering ten thousand people in the railroad wrecks of last year? Is it life that they care about, I ask you? The soul stifles before such stupendously insolent hypocrisy!

"Is it regard for life that led the Russian autocracy two years ago to perpetrate the ghastly massacre of Bloody Sunday? Is it regard for life that banishes the greatest, the noblest, the most devoted of the Russian people to the wastes of Siberia? Ah, no! It is only the life of a grand-duke, the personification of privilege and property, whose assassination stirs the plutocratic sympathy. It is private property, and its hideous offspring private profit, that slays, and burns, and banishes, and blights the aspirations of the Russian people! Do we need proof of this? Why does the death of a Russian grand-duke evoke plutocratic sympathy, the sympathy which passes with indifference the slaughter of a thousand peasants? I will tell you. The death of a grand-duke affects the market in Russian bonds, and Russian bonds are private property in every Christian nation of the world.

A Common Foe.

"There is no incongruity, therefore, in this meeting of tonight. It is based upon a common recognition of a common enemy. The same spirit and interest which have blotted a sacred year of life out of the calendar of these men of Colorado, have been flogging naked patriot women to death in the streets of Warsaw. It is one common foe, the insanity of property and power, which, since the dawn of intelligence in man has made the earth a shambles. But, thank God, its final recognition is its doom! Century after century has dragged its weight of chains and blood across the page of history, crushing and blighting every aspiration of the slaves of toil, without discovery of the truth we hold tonight.

"Century after century, the working class has been craftily entangled and shot to death in dynastic wars; stifling their sufferings and discontent by killing and destroying their own class in other nations. Patriotism; love of home distorted into hatred of the neighbor; patriotism, the fatuous belief that one people can prosper by the undoing of another; patriotism, degraded into red-handed crime with a flag over it; this has been the betrayal of the working class throughout the world!

The Light of Liberty.

"But a new day has dawned. Step by step as the working class has risen to higher intelligence it has come to discern that the conflict does not lie between nation and nation. The interests of the working class are everywhere the same. The struggle is of the working class of all nations against the master class of all nations. It is no longer confined to one country alone. It is of every country. It is as wide as the world. And it is the beginning of a mighty conflict that will never cease until the names of master and slave are banished from the earth.

"In the darkest days of the last century three flourished in continental Europe a compact of kings called the Holy Alliance. It was an agreement of three separate despots to use their armies in conjunction to crush the uprisings of the people. This unholy compact was called the Holy Alliance because it was blessed by the Pope. It succeeded; it endured; it maintained its tyranny—but that was not all. It taught the people something. It was the first modern object lesson in the class consciousness of tyrants; and it developed the class consciousness of the people. If kings and their

hiring mercenaries could stand together irrespective of country, so then might the people!

"Never in human history out of the night of despotism gleamed there so clear a light of liberty! It is this light we are following tonight, and it grows brighter and brighter as the years advance. Wherever a little band of men and women are met to resist injustice, upon them its rays are shed. It flickers and dances upon the walls of the prison in Idaho and nerves the hearts of our comrades to bear their sufferings in silence; it flashes from the eyes of the Russian student girl as she hides the bomb in her hair which is to send her soul, with the holier sign than the cross; it is the brightening signal of a joyous Christ, who sees at last the coming of the thing he died for. It is a portent and a promise.

"A new Holy Alliance! A Holy Alliance of God and the people against the popes and kings; against all outward forms of privilege and tyranny. It is the dawning of the day of human liberty. It is the belated coming of the Prince of Peace!"—"The Worker," New York.

RESOLUTIONS

Globe, Arizona, January 5, 1907.

Whereas, The 17th day of February is the anniversary of the kidnapping of our Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; and

Whereas, By the decisions rendered to the capitalist class, in this case by our perfidious judges, supreme and otherwise, it has become so transparently apparent that it is not justice that is wanted in this case by the powers that be; but the judicial murder of these men, who, unlike their persecutors, cannot be bought nor sold; and

Whereas, Said decisions in conjunction with the infamous Debs decision by the supreme court, leaves without the right of trial by jury, and without the right of habeas corpus proceedings, and denies us the right of any lawful protection, at any time or place, that our capitalist masters wish to persecute us on any real or manufactured pretext; and

Whereas, The above rights have been won from the oppressing classes at the cost of rivers of blood and centuries of effort; and they now are ruthlessly set aside by despotic capitalism; and

Whereas, There is only one weapon with which we can successfully combat the forces now at work for our destruction; and that weapon is a general cessation of production by the producing class; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Globe, Socialist Party, call upon all Socialist and Union Organizations, and upon all members of the Working Class everywhere, to cease from labor for one day on the 17th day of February, 1907, and hold public demonstrations, at which shall be discussed ways and means to prevent this and other judicial murders contemplated by the capitalist class; and that we, the working class, demonstrate to the capitalist class that we still have a weapon, the General Strike, against which all the wiles, frauds, deceptions and power of capitalism are impotent; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the headquarters of the SOCIALIST PARTY and to the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD and to the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR; and that these bodies be earnestly requested to co-operate with us in an endeavor to accomplish this result; and that copies be sent to the SOCIALIST AND LABOR PRESS for immediate publication.

W. E. LACY,

Secretary Local Globe, Socialist Party of Arizona.

The above resolution is herewith printed on request from Local Globe Socialist Party. The "Industrial Worker" appreciates the spirit and well-meaning of the resolution, and makes an additional proposition in the following:

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will be imprisoned one year on the 17th day of February, charged with the hideous crime of murder. Through their legal advisers, they have stood ready for trial and have demanded trial, which has been refused. The United States Supreme Court has passed upon the legality of their being kidnaped from their own state, and made prisoners in Idaho, and according to the decision of the United States Court, kidnaping in any form is legal. The decision itself and the action of the state authorities in refusing trial within a reasonable length of time from confinement is sufficient to all thinking people that the authorities in Idaho are desperate and, if it is within their power to do so, regardless of the methods that they will adopt, it is their intention to hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and it will require the strongest legal efforts that can be secured or introduced, to clear them of the false charges that they are being held under.

What is needed at this time is not only enthusiasm, but finance. What is needed at this time is two

hundred thousand dollars for the defense fund, and the Industrial Worker would recommend to the working class everywhere, regardless of their affiliation, with any political party or labor organization, that if they believe in justice and believe that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone should have a fair and impartial trial, they should not only have a cessation of work on the 17th day of February for the express purpose of showing their indignation, but they should also set aside one work-day's pay, donating the one day's pay to the defense of the imprisoned brothers, and the Industrial Worker would recommend that February 18th be set aside as the day of donation and that every worker contribute whatever his salary or income may be on that day and forward the same in a money order to Jas. Kirwan, Acting Secretary of the W. F. of M., Room No. 3 Pioneer Building, Denver, Colo. By so doing, they will raise the necessary defense fund that must be had to bring this trial to a successful termination.

"WILL THEY HANG MY PAPA?"

Working Men and Women:

Can we look on the pictured face of a baby, whose mournful plea for her father's life was told to us in a late issue of the Appeal, and not respond with a firm, decided, "No! they shall not hang your papa"? We will say, "No!" until the everlasting hills will take up the sound; until the echo of our "No!" will make men tremble, and will arise to the very throne of grace, there to rebound and re-echo until our noble comrades will be saved; true comrades are they in a mighty war, and made martyrs for their conscience sake and our freedom.

Down with McParland and the pirate crew! With such hirelings and such traitors as he, our beloved, once free land, is fast becoming a Russia; wherein no man or woman is safe from the attack of wolves—cowards who dare not do their dirty work by light of day, but must perforce steal upon their prey by dark of night, fastening their fangs of cruelty and wrong into our very marrow; upheld, or at least protected by laws that were in the beginning inaugurated to protect, not the outlaw, but the peaceful citizen of a land we all love and for whose freedom the blood of many a noble man and woman has been shed.

Arouse! Arouse! Why idly stand? Let us arise in the full strength of our manhood and womanhood and demand that our brave comrades in the Idaho jail shall not suffer and bring blacker disgrace upon our country than has ever been brought upon her yet.

God has always in the end heard the cry of the oppressed, and He will yet hear us.

Look to it, friends! Their blood be upon our own heads unless we put forth all the effort of our God-given power to break the shackles that bind us and stand up boldly for the right and wave the flag of freedom o'er the land of our glorious America.

EFFIE PARISH,
ALBERT PARISH.
—Miners' Magazine.

Having expelled the disruptionists formerly in our midst, we continue organizing the working class everywhere along the lines of an economic industrial organization, in accord with the principles contained in the manifesto and preamble, without affiliation with any political party or political or religious test.

Thomas P. Willburn is the duly accredited National Organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World for Montana and Nevada, with headquarters at 833 Cherry St., Missoula, Mont.

See our price offer on page 2.

'HELL FIRE' IN MOYER AND HAYWOOD CASE

Cripple Creek, Colo., Feb. 1.—The mine owners prosecuting Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, claim to have met with a mysterious accident.

They claim that they have locked a great many documents which they expected to use as evidence against the imprisoned miners in a safe, and that the safe had caught fire on the inside and these documents are being or have already been destroyed.

No access they claim has been affected by the fire.

Superstitious people see the "finger of God" in this mystery, and claim that these documents were burned by "hell fire." Those, however, who know the miners, are amused at their pretended innocent way of taking a back seat in the case against the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners. They claim that the owners never had any evidence, and now that the time for reckoning is at hand they resorted to this "hell fire" farce to have a good excuse for getting into the band wagon.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

NEW YORK MOYER AND HAYWOOD CONFERENCE

The last meeting of the New York Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference was presided over by Wm. Kohn, of the Upholsterers' Union. The attendance was unusually large, as the number of organizations represented is constantly growing. The Conference today is composed of more than 300 labor organizations, among which are some of the most conservative trade unions of the city.

The main business transacted at this meeting was the decision to call a national conference of labor organizations to meet at some future date, either in Chicago or Indianapolis, and the Executive Committee was instructed to make preparations for such a conference. The discussion on this subject was a very animated one, and was participated in by several delegates. The consensus of opinion was that, owing to the postponement of the trial, the Conference will have sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements for a national conference. The inactivity of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to call such a conference, although appealed to by both the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and many individual labor organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., exhausted the patience of many delegates. The delegates favoring the proposition emphasized the fact that radical measures must be adopted to arouse the working class all over the country and expressed the opinion that the avowed friendship of some of the members of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., for President Roosevelt has a great deal to do with the fact that the calling of the national conference by that body is still in abeyance. On the other hand, the delegates opposed to this proposition contended that the New York Conference has no standing outside the city of New York, and a call issued by it will find little response; that the expense of such a conference on a national scale will be very great, and that the cause would be better served by applying this money for the Defense Fund; that, unless the response is universal, the effect of a national conference may be more detrimental than beneficial; that this is a very serious proposition and should not be decided in haste. An amendment was offered that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration, to be reported on at the next meeting of the Conference. An amendment to the amendment was also offered that a national convention of all the Moyer-Haywood Conferences be called first, this to decide whether a national conference of all labor organizations be called. Both amendments were defeated and the original motion was carried by a large majority. The Secretary was instructed to wire at once to the National Executive Board of the Brewery Workers in session in Cincinnati and ask them to elect delegates to the national conference.

The issuing of subscription lists to be circulated in the various organizations was also discussed, but the proposition was defeated. The method pursued heretofore of calling on the organizations to donate from their treasury was considered preferable, and such organizations as wish can issue lists to be circulated within the organizations.

The following additional organizations presented credentials and their delegates were seated: Local No. 5, Ornamental Plasterers' Association; Emmett Association of Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, Local No. 11806; Arbeiter Turn

Verein of the West Side; Passemtery Union; Eureka Lodge, No. 434, I. A. of M.; Hog Butchers' Union, No. 15; Laborers' Union, No. 9; Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, No. 5; Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 164; House-smiths and Bronze Erectors, No. 52; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 79; Piano and Organ Workers, No. 18; Modellers and Sculptors of America; Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 513; Joint Executive Board of the Arbeiter Ring Branches; Teamsters' Union, No. 453; 24 and 10th A. D. and 10th A. D., Socialist Party.

The reports of delegates continue to show great interest on the part of organizations represented. Contributions are coming in faster than was expected. The branches of the Arbeiter Ring (Workmen's Circle) report a donation of \$1,000, of which \$900 is for the Defense Fund and \$100 for agitation. Cigar Makers' Union, No. 90 reported that the referendum vote of its members to assess every member 25 cents was carried almost unanimously, which will bring about \$500. Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 390 is voting to decide the amount to be donated. Local No. 120 of the Industrial Workers of the World donated \$100 to be divided between the two funds.

The next meeting of the Conference will take place on Saturday, January 26, 8 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth Street.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions:

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: Eccentric and Standard Engineers, No. 20, \$50; A. K. & S. K., Br. 152, \$90; A. K. & S. K., Br. 6, \$40; New York Letter Carriers' Association, \$35; Electrical Workers, No. 368, \$10; National Alliance of Amalgamated Painters and Decorators, \$25; E. Kern, Newark, \$1; Emmett Association of Rock Drillers, No. 11808, \$10; New York District Council of the Industrial Workers of the World, \$30; Upholsterers' Union, No. 44, \$10; Gilders' Union, No. 803, \$10; A. K. & S. K., Br. 23, \$15; Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 513, \$40; Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 127, \$15; Bricklayers' Union, No. 35, \$15; Passemtery Union of New York, \$40; Bakers' Union, No. 164, \$15; 2d A. D., Socialist Party, \$5; Modellers' and Sculptors' Association, \$10; Lodge No. 335, I. A. of M., \$10; Socialist Liedertafel, \$10; Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 1, \$10; Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 3, \$25; Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 9, \$20; Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 21, \$10; Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 41, \$20; Piano and Organ Workers of New York, \$100; A. K. & S. K., Br. 179, \$50; A. K. & S. K., Br. 173, \$6; Cement and Asphalt Laborers, No. 34, \$25; Theatrical Workers' Union, No. 1, \$15; L. Kronenberg, \$2; total for the week, \$302; previously acknowledged, \$4,106.55; total to date, \$4,908.55.

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: A. K. & S. K., Br. 6, \$10; New York District Council Industrial Workers of the World, \$5; Upholsterers' Union, No. 44, \$10; Independent Machinists' Union, \$10; A. K. & S. K., Br. 23, \$10; Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 513, \$10; Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 127, \$5; Bricklayers' Union, No. 35, \$10; Bakers' Union, No. 164, \$10; Passemtery Workers, \$10; 2d A. D., Socialist Party, \$5; Modellers' and Sculptors' Association, \$10; Lodge No. 335, I. A. of M., \$10; Socialist Liedertafel, \$5; A. K. & S. K., Br. 152, \$10; Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 1, \$10; Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 7, \$5; Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 41, \$5; A. K. & S. K., Br. 179, \$75; A. K. & S. K., Br. 173, \$4; Dr. F. Lienthal, \$25; collection Grand Central Palace, \$264.65; total for the week, \$518.65; previously acknowledged, \$3,019.37; total to date, \$3,537.92.

All contributions to the Defense or Agitation Fund from organizations in Manhattan and the Bronx should be sent to Financial Secretary U. Solomon, 66 E. Fourth Street, New York, stating the fund for which the donation is intended.—"The Worker," New York.

Successful Protest Meeting at Paterson.

A very successful meeting on behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was held at Paterson, N. J., in Turn Hall on Tuesday, January 24.—One thousand people were present. The speakers were J. G. Phelps Stokes, Ross Foster Stokes, Jacob Fanken, Barnett Wolf and a German and a Jewish speaker. The collection netted \$145 and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

The headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World is at 145 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

See our price offer on page 2.

LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Advocate of Industrial Unions for the Working Class

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

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 209-205 WASHINGTON ST., JOLIET, ILL.

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CHAS. O. SHERMAN



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The Editor reserves the right to refuse manuscript for publication.

JOLIET, FEBRUARY, 1907.

GENERAL NOTICES

To All Friends and Members of the Industrial Workers of the World of the World:

THERE IS BUT ONE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD. THAT IS "THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER," PRINTED AND ENTERED IN THE POST OFFICE AT JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

The continuation of the report of the last so-called Second Convention will be found on page 14 of this issue.

Ten new charters issued in the month of January.

The Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone trial was again delayed by request of the prosecution.

In Russia those who dare stand for the rights of labor are banished. In the United States they are hanged.

Every local union directly affiliated with the general organization or with the Department of Mining, the Department of Metal and Machinery, the Department of Transportation, or Musical Unions, is urged to participate in the banner prize contest to increase the subscription list of "The Industrial Worker." See that every member is approached with a request to subscribe and set the pace for a spirited contest. Every reader secured strengthens the educational feature of the triplet guiding lights, "Education, Organization and Emancipation."

No special appeal has been sent out from headquarters for special contributions for the payment of debts of any kind.

A special price of \$2.00 per hundred to local unions has been made on the January issue of "The Industrial Worker."

Organizer Shurtleff, of New York City, reports great progress in the Industrial Workers of the World locals in that vicinity.

The United States Supreme Court, in their recent decision on the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case, makes kidnaping legal in the United States.

Wade Shurtleff is the duly accredited National Organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World for New York City and vicinity, with headquarters at 241 E. 42d St., Room 1, New York City, N. Y.

Brother John O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, is addressing overflow protest meetings in the East, where large subscriptions and collections are being received for the defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Solidarity of labor is asserting itself, as is being manifested in behalf of Brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone throughout the United States and Canada, as shown by the many thousand resolutions offered, of which the following is an example:

The murders being constantly committed through the mine disasters regularly recorded, the results of the failure of the owners to make the necessary improvements in the mines, thereby saving expenses so as to maintain larger dividends, affect the working class only; the owners are often warned of the danger in the faulty conditions of their mines for lack of sufficient ventilating apparatus, but nothing is done to avert the threatened danger, resulting in the ruthless murder of scores of workers as was witnessed in the appalling catastrophe at the Stuart mine in Fayette county, Virginia, on January 30. You, workers, must seek relief by organizing on industrial lines in the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Good and Faithful Giant versus the Bad and Cunning Pigmy

As much of the reading contents of the New York Daily and Weekly People is unreliable and strongly permeated with capitalist methods of destroying labor organizations, and known as the organ and mouth-piece of labor organization disruptionists, "The Industrial Worker" will not recognize or pay any attention to their feeble attacks, as their small fry disruptionist methods cannot be compared with the Giant Constructionist methods and principles of "The Industrial Worker" since we have had a house-cleaning and expelled the disruptionist element formerly attached to the Industrial Workers of the World.

Public Benefits when Experienced Men are Employed by Railroads

It is announced through the press that the great railroads of the country are about to make a radical change regarding the employ-

ment of their employees. The general public does not realize what this means to the traveling public. The writer, an old railroad man, fully realizes that, if the railroads carry out the new system, which is to extend the age limit when employing train and yard men and other employes engaged in train and yard service, it means a great benefit to the public and to the shippers in general. It means better and quicker service; it means the saving of hundreds of lives that would be sacrificed for the want of proficient service.

This change in the age limit of the employes of the railroads is a confession upon the part of the railroad managers that the black-list is a failure.

Previous to the great 1894 strike, better known as the "Debs Strike," but little attention was ever paid to the age of an applicant for service with any of the railroads. As long as the applicant could show service and was under fifty years of age, if help was wanted he was employed, and, previous to 1894, there were fewer railroad disasters, when taken in comparison with the conditions of the rolling stock and road beds at that time, than what there are at the present date. Shortly after the '94 strike, in order to enforce the black-list and not incriminate the general managers of the great railroads, through their association they formed new rules regarding the employment of employes. One rule was the age limit. The majority of the roads made the limit for yard and road men at twenty-seven years. If you were over twenty-seven years, you could not pass the examination. In this way the railroads succeeded in keeping the majority of all who took part in the '94 strike from again getting employment as railroad men and it affected approximately twenty-five thousand men, the majority of whom were experienced and proficient in every detail, many of them having worked fifteen and twenty years for one company and had never had a black mark against their ability or character.

But the general managers were angry and determined to retaliate, and adopted the black-list to cover every railroad man who had shown his loyalty to the A. R. U. Every man who had dared to hold up his head and demand that justice be done to the Pullman slave was sentenced by the general managers' association to the black-list, which is nothing short of a living death; for, when a man is prohibited from selling his labor at the vocation that he has followed most of his life, you debar him from earning his daily bread, and he must either become a criminal or die.

The black-list, which deprived the old railroad men from service, necessitated the hiring of new blood, which means that approximately twenty-five thousand inexperienced men were placed in responsible positions in the way of having charge of trains and engines that were to serve the general public in the way of transporting passengers and freight. Many boys under age were employed through their inability, to secure adults to fill the many positions, and these boys took the places of old and trusted employes who had served for years for the com-

poration without any serious accidents being charged to them or any lack of knowledge of railroading or carelessness, and the only crime that was charged to those that were on the black-list was that they had dared to strike for humanity.

It required but a few months when the yard masters, train masters and superintendents, who had direct charge over the yard and train crews, came to the realization that they were in a bad condition, having an army of inexperienced men who were responsible for wrecks and smash-ups that were occurring daily. As the new employes would have accidents, they were disciplined by being discharged, which left the company in the same position they were in—previous to employing those whom they had just discharged and only had an army of raw recruits to draw from. So, taking it as a whole, when men were disciplined for not doing that which they were not proficient and capable of doing, the corporation was in the same position and only filled the vacancy with men who were equally as unproficient as the ones that they had disposed of. For twelve years the destruction of property, the delay of freight and the murder of thousands of human beings, who had paid for transportation to be carried from one state to another, was the result of this state of affairs, and at last the railroad companies came to the realization that if the slaughter continued something would be done by the people, and at last the corporations are raising the black-list, so reported, by extending the age limit.

Any proficient railroad man knows that it is idiotic to believe that the age limit that has been enforced since the '94 strike was both to maintain and supply the great demand for railroad men and have proficient workmen. It is unlawful to employ a man until he is twenty-one years old in the yard or train service, and if a man goes to work at the age of twenty-one, when he reaches the age of twenty-seven, which is six years' service, he then has but developed into a proficient railroad man, or, in other words, is ready for the high school, for no man ever followed the vocation in the service of a transportation department but what learned something on every trip he ever made over the division. If the age limit is twenty-seven and a man should happen to lose his position about the time he is twenty-seven years of age or shortly after, he is then too old to be re-employed under the age limit and he joins the army of proficient railroad men and makes room for an unproficient man, who must be responsible and answer for the service of the general public. A man of twenty-one who starts out to become a conductor should at least serve as brakeman for thirty months, and many men do not become proficient to take charge of a train in that length of service, but if the average was thirty months, it would only leave three and one-half years to serve as conductor when he would reach the age of twenty-seven and thereafter could not be employed because of the age limit.

The black-list, or the age limit, is responsible for at least forty thousand proficient railroad men who are today serving in other capacities. Many of them can be found on our street cars, serving as conductors or motormen, while a large army have become teamsters or have taken up shop work, and

they are employed in various ways, and these men, because of their service when young and the brain active and the individual more or less anxious because of his liking the profession, are the most proficient and trusted railroad servants when given an opportunity to serve, and today in the large cities can be found thousands of old railroad men who carry the battle scars and marks of the old-fashion draw bar—some minus thumbs, some with amputated fingers and crooked wrists and other marks of the service—who are now better railroad men than many that are now in the service, and the traveling public is at the mercy of their ignorance as to the work they are performing.

It will be a blessing to the traveling public if the new order of things can be carried out, and, if it is not the government should immediately step forward with legislation and compel the corporations to adopt such rules as will bring into the service of the corporations men of experience.

The past twelve years there has been a new system in the way of promotion. Many roads will not make a superintendent of any individual unless he graduates from the school of engineers. As an experienced railroad man, serving in the capacity from a track man, through the freight house, through the yards and through the shop to the train service, quitting as a conductor, the writer feels that the material that goes to make up a train master, a yard master or a division superintendent is in the individual that has had the actual experience of constructing, building and maintaining a railroad and running the motive power or rolling stock thereof. The civil engineer may be proficient as to maintaining any department, but when it comes to the running of trains, the clearing of highways and doing the many things that are not known to the general public, but which are compulsory on the part of the railroad man, there is no one can fill that position like the individual that has had the actual experience, and the public will never receive the service of the railroad corporations until the railroad corporations go back to the old system of promoting from the ranks of the yard and train service. There will be something lacking in the service of the railroad companies in the United States until this old rule is re-established.

"The Industrial Worker" will give its columns to railroad men or ex-railroad men who have something to offer on these lines for the betterment of the public in general.

CHAS. O. SHERMAN.

COAL MINERS AND INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

The United Mine Workers of America have just adjourned their annual convention. According to the report given out to the public press, there has been a loss of something like 40,000 in membership in that organization in the past year. There also comes a report that the engineers and blacksmiths and other kindred trades chartered by the United Mine Workers are dissatisfied, and it is said that open threats were made that the engineers will withdraw from the United Mine Workers.

In the face of these conditions "The Industrial Worker" is at a loss to know what

is expected by those who are handling the affairs of the United Mine Workers of America of an organization that has internal friction and a loss of 40,000 members in one year. This comes in a period when organization was never more of a necessity; it comes in a period when the commodities of the human family were never so high; it comes in a period when labor is producing more with the same efforts than it ever did before; it comes in a period when the coal barons and the railroad corporations are united as one combination of capitalists, standing shoulder to shoulder, ready at any moment to defeat the efforts of labor, no matter in what capacity they may be employed, whether it be in the mine or on the railroad. "The Industrial Worker" asks our brothers who are the servants of the members of the United Mine Workers if they do not realize that the United Mine Workers, a trades union, has done its work and that the development of industry has made the usefulness of that organization a thing of the past. And now, if they expect to interest the miners and expect to protect their interests, is it not evident that the time has arrived when Industrial Unionism must be endorsed? Is it not time that the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers and the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners—Department of Mining of the Industrial Workers of the World—should get together on the question of uniting the two great organizations under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World? "The Industrial Worker" is of the opinion that if this would take place and an amalgamation consummated it would not take two years to organize all of the coal miners and metal miners of the United States, and the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World would compose as many members in the one department as are now organized in all trades of the United States.

The United Mine Workers as a body will be welcomed into the Industrial Workers of the World, Department of Mining, and "The Industrial Worker" prophesies that no peace will be had with the membership of the United Mine Workers until action of this kind is taken, and we sincerely hope that the time is not far distant when we will be informed of the fact that steps are being taken to unite all of the miners into one gigantic movement, under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Thousands of miners are unorganized. The United Mine Workers, if they remain as a trades union, will lose in the ensuing year more than they have lost in the past year, because of the fact that they are not offering anything to their rank and file. We will admit that, perhaps, in some localities the miners' conditions have been bettered, but we challenge the United Mine Workers to prove that the miners in any district are receiving a remuneration for services equal to the expense of living. The fuel of this country, which is principally coal, is owned and controlled by the trusts, and no matter what remuneration they allow their miners, the trusts are always in a position to raise the product 20 per cent more than what the increase in remuneration has been given.

Until the working class is organized, so that it can overcome this condition, the trades union movement is going to drift lower and lower, until finally it will become a thing of the past. "The Industrial Worker" realizes what has been sacrificed by the rank and file to organize the United Mine Workers. It does not want to see that organization die by the roadside; it wants to see it live; it wants to see the rank and file prosper and remain in their local unions, standing shoulder to shoulder, ready to assist each other in all things pertaining to their welfare. But we know this disposition cannot be expected upon the part of the rank and file unless they are placed in a position where the grievance of one will be the grievance of all and that the miners everywhere, in co-operation with other trades, will be ready at a moment's notice to take such action as will defeat the efforts of the master class whenever they attempt to rob them of their just earnings.

We now await the action of the United Mine Workers as a national organization. Are they to unite with all miners and march forward to liberty, or are they to remain in the same old rut and be crushed out of existence by the money power that now exists?

TO THE LOCAL UNIONS IN MONTANA and NEVADA

We wish to notify the local unions of Montana and Nevada that Brother F. P. Wilburn, No. 832 Cherry Street, Missoula, Mont., is general organizer for the two named states.

Brother Wilburn reports great success in Montana and is organizing new unions and calling for charters every week. He is devoting most of his time to the lumber districts and says that by May 1st he expects to add at least five thousand members to the Industrial Workers of the World.

Organizer Wilburn is one of the few who have stood loyally by the administration and Industrial Workers of the World during the controversy that followed the last so-called convention. He did not stop his work or relax in his zeal the moment he heard that there was an attempt made to disrupt the organization. He went forward with great energy, traveled night and day over the mountains and through the timber and the result is that all local unions under his jurisdiction have a greater membership at this time than they had at the adjournment of the last so-called convention. There is no other man in Montana so highly respected and trusted as Wilburn by the lumber workers, and the greatest difficulty that we have at headquarters is to answer the demands of the local unions for his services in the way of addressing meetings.

The severe weather that has been experienced in that state this winter has hampered the work of the organizer very materially, but regardless of the conditions of the country, Brother Wilburn has worked night and day and deserves great credit for the loyalty that he has shown to the organization and the members. At headquarters we feel that Brother Wilburn stands second to none in the way of doing work for the organization, and we sincerely hope and trust that the

membership in general will take this as an object lesson and not forget the name of our noble organizer in Montana, who is doing so much for humanity in general.

To All Members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

This is to notify you that Local Union No. 306, located at Reno, Nev., met with a misfortune by having its charter, seal and all records stolen, and by request of the officers of that local union the General Office has issued a new number to this local union and in the future it will be known as Industrial Workers' Mixed Union No. 402.

C. O. SHERMAN,
General President.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

New York, January 12, 1907.

Editor "Industrial Worker":

The Industrial Workers' movement is booming in New York, all the locals reporting many new members, and quite a large increase in locals will be reported soon.

The Moyer and Haywood conference of the United Labor organizations is growing larger every day and are lining up the workers of the city in a solid body in the interest of the liberation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. It would not be out of place here to note that not one of the Industrial Workers of the World locals that tied themselves to the DeLeon-Trautmann outfit have sent delegates or are taking part in the demonstration.

Miss Twining, of Denver, addressed Local 120, Industrial Workers of the World, Engineers, Saturday evening, and was surprised at the end of her address to hear that this local had made another donation to the defense fund of \$100. All our locals are voting money to the defense fund, as you can see from the reports of the conference.

Fraternally yours,

W. SHURTLEFF,

Organizer-I. W. W.

241 E. 42d St., New York City.

Below we print reports of three local unions of the Western Federation of Miners who wish to have a correction made as to how they stand on the vote of the last so-called convention. The resolutions speak for themselves.

NOTICE

Fairview Miners' Union No. 243, Fairview, Nev., requests that their vote on the legality of the acts of the recent Industrial Workers of the World convention be changed, as mistake was made in filling out return sheet.

The fifty-three votes cast by that local were for holding acts of convention as illegal and unconstitutional.—Miners' Magazine.

NOTICE

De Lamar Miners' Union No. 53, of De Lamar, Idaho, wishes to have their vote on the legality of the recent Industrial Workers of the World convention corrected. Forty-two votes were cast in favor of declaring acts of convention as illegal and unconstitutional, but mistake was made in filling out return sheet and vote appears in wrong column.—Miners' Magazine.

NOTICE

Dillon Miners' Union 189, wishes to have their vote on the legality of recent Industrial Workers of the World convention changed, as mistake was made in placing vote in wrong column on return sheet. Twenty-one votes were cast in favor of declaring acts of convention as illegal and unconstitutional.—Miners' Magazine.

Plans are now being formulated to bring together the metal trade workers of the country. In this contemplated amalgamation, it is hoped to cement together the pattern makers, machinists, iron molders, blacksmiths and helpers, boiler makers, iron ship builders, metal workers, stationary firemen and steam engineers.

Since the Industrial Workers of the World was launched at Chicago a little more than a year ago, the "labor leaders" of craft and trade organizations, realize that something must be done to maintain their salaries and save themselves from oblivion.—Miners' Magazine.

NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

At the meeting of the New York Industrial Council, held December 18th, delegates representing 2,100 members were present. One thousand tax blanks were ordered. Locals were requested to make their nominations for Council Officers for the ensuing year and to submit any amendments they desire to the members to vote on, changing the constitution. A couple of communications from locals that had been deceived by the Trautmann-DeLeon organs of abuse were read and acted on. A general feeling of relief that the organization had shaken off the element that had held it back during the past year was manifested, and a belief in a large growth of a bona fide union organization is anticipated during the coming year. Significant statement was made by one of the delegates when he called attention to the fact that if the Council could secure one-half of the workers working in the divisions of industries already organized, and in the Council during the next year their membership would be near the 100,000 mark. The following reports were received from the delegates reporting:

Firemen Local 121—The Local in good shape, membership increasing weekly; that their experience with the disrupting S. L. P. years ago in the K. of L. had made it impossible for the S. L. P. to approach them now in their efforts to tear down the Industrial Workers of the World.

Local 18, Industrial Mixed Local, reported one new member; that their meetings were held in the Labor Temple, East 84th Street, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

This is the only small local in the Council, it having at present but fifteen members.

Local 41, Musicians—Delegate Schomber reported their membership as near the 600 mark; that the S. L. P. had gotten a few of their expelled members together in Brooklyn and organized them under DeLeon and Trautmann; that whether charter had been granted or not he did not know, and that it mattered but very little.

Local 370, Iron Workers—Delegates reported that they had endorsed the stand taken by Sherman and forwarded money to Hannemann for tax. That at present they had 550 members. That they had expelled two spies, who, later developments proved to be S. L. P. men. Also that indications are of a severe struggle in the New York building trades beginning in January.

Local 110, German Engineers—Delegates reported that they had voted with but two against, to recognize the regular officers of the Industrial Workers of the World and send their tax to General Secretary-Treasurer Hannemann; that they had been up against about the same proposition that the miners of Ryan's state were when he sent out his alleged resolution for them, only in the East there was more skill used in putting up fake and misleading resolutions. The Trautmann "Bulletin" says:

"Local No. 110, New York—As members of Local Union No. 110, German Engineers, we wish to declare that we endorse the new General Executive Board and the work of the recent convention. Signed by committee." That looked well in print, and answered the purpose for the S. L. P. dupes. The facts are as reported that the local decided to postpone taking action on the matter until their general meeting, the first Saturday in January, when they voted to remain in the Industrial Workers of the World. That all the members of the local that endorsed the action of the S. L. P. disrupters were two, and that the committee whoever they were could represent but themselves.

Delegates from Local 176, New York Silk Workers, reported that after debating for two hours on the action of the recent so-called convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, trying to find out where they had done something in the interest of the working class, voted unanimously to condemn the action of the convention, and not to recognize it as legal. That DeLeon, Walters, French and Moskowitz talked for three hours to the Brooklyn Silk Workers, Local 190, to get them in line up with the disrupters, that they had things all their own way until it came to voting, and then, that was all there was to it; Local 190 voted to stand by 176. That at their last meeting DeLeon and a bunch of

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his satellites appeared at their meeting, but were refused the floor, but four members voting to hear them. The delegate further reported that a committee from the Paterson Silk Workers had attended their meeting and asked that a committee be sent to their city to give them the anti-S. L. P. side of the Chicago convention. That an advance of from 5 to 7 per cent in wages was given to cotton mill workers employed in the different sections of New England. That Canadian textile workers are withdrawing from the international union and will run a national affair of their own; and called attention to the following statistical fact, that in 1870 there were 4,790 establishments engaged in the manufacture of cloth. There were 9,344,418 spindles in these establishments.

In 1905 the number of establishments had decreased to 4,563, while the number of spindles had grown to 30,351,703.

Brotherhood of Building Employees, Local 80, reported the local again in good shape; that the attendance of some S. L. P. men had almost disrupted the local just previous to the convention; that they had elected delegates to attend the Sub-Division Executive Board of the Public Service Department locals; that Organizer Shurtleff had agreed to attend as many of their meetings as he could, and that a determined effort was to be made to build up their organization. The following are their present officers: James Casner, President; W. H. Brown, Vice President; F. H. Vahey, Secretary; James Lemon, Conductor, and Con. Brown, Warden.

Stationary Engineers Local 120, delegates reported that a bunch of the disruptionists, headed by DeLeon, visited their local, but owing to having business to attend to, they were refused admission; that they have regularly been forwarding their tax to General Secretary Hannemann, and that the ball given by their local opera house was the success that was anticipated. The Amsterdam opera house was crowded to the doors, with about 3,000 people, and it was very late in the morning when the last dance was played. The International Musical Union, Industrial Workers of the World musicians, furnished the music. The following were the officers and committees who, with the assistance of the rest of the members, made it the success it was.

Officers—Edward J. Hanley, President; Martin Loftus, Vice President; Thomas Lahy, Recording Secretary; Thomas Mulvey, Financial Secretary; Henry Bolt, Treasurer; James J. Moran, Chas. A. Drumm, Geo. Morgan, Trustees; Thomas Moran, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Floor Manager—Geo. E. Brown.
Assistant Floor Manager—Emil Sonnenberg.
Arrangement Committee—William C. Keating, Chairman; Patrick Mullen, Secretary; George Morgan, Treasurer; William Keogh, Walter Spaul, John S. Bannon, Thomas Tobin, Hugh Mooney, Andrew Richardson, John T. Brady, Edward A. White, Thomas Mars, Patrick McGough, Michael Sinont, Richard Butler.

Reception Committee—John Hamilton, Chairman; Thomas Cooney, Patrick Conlon, Thomas Dempsey, Joseph A. McGinnes, James Trainor.
Floor Committee—Patrick A. McGann, James Smith, Edward Black, James Craig, Thomas Lewis, Frank Guinan, John Quain, James J. Moran, Mathew O'Neil, Peter McDougal.

In closing the meeting, President Keough said, that in view of the facts that several members representing locals that had taken part in trying to destroy the Industrial Workers of the World in New York, are again trying to get into association with the bona fide Council of New York, he desired to say, that no attempt has been made by the Council to get any of the locals that took sides against the Industrial Workers of the World to come back; that personally he felt they were not the kind of men that could be depended upon in an organization of honest men, who might in the future be called upon to face some real crisis, and we should not have men of the deserting kind amongst us. The Council meets regularly every Tuesday evening at 200 East 44th Street, corner Third Avenue.

WADE SHURTLEFF,
National Organizer for New York City and Vicinity.

TO THE MEMBERSHIP IN THE METAL INDUSTRY.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—
I have just concluded a visit to Schenectady, and I found the membership there somewhat at sea as to the proceedings of the convention, also as to the injunction. However, it is little wonder that they have been so, because I found on my arrival in Schenectady that their headquarters were well stocked with "Bulletins" and "Daily Fimples," which every fair-minded man knows would give nothing but their corrigible side of the story and, with the assistance of my delegate, it has worked considerable havoc in Schenectady.
I had the pleasure of being present at the Meyer, Haywood and Penthouse mass meeting

held here on January 23, addressed by John M. O'Neill, Editor of the Miners' Magazine, who has a national reputation of being an orator. To my surprise the meeting was poorly attended. During my week's stay I learned the cause of the small attendance, which was the tactics of the members of the S. L. P., who did everything in their power to keep people away from the meeting.

I met the delegate, Maichele, at a meeting in the presence of a number of the membership, and he acknowledged in his own argument that he had lied to them in his report, and that he had deliberately assisted in destroying the Department of Metal and Machinery, and at this meeting he was condemned by some of the members for his action at the convention. However, I am thoroughly satisfied that the membership in Schenectady will profit by the past experience with their delegate, and in the very near future straighten out their tanglers and be back in the folds of Industrial Unionism.

Schenectady appeared prosperous to me, considering the siege of war through which they have just passed, and due credit should be given to the rank and file of the membership that stood so loyally by their organization in the last strike.

I feel it is my duty at this time to caution the Industrial Workers of the World to look over the ground thoroughly before entering into a war with capital, because I feel that a trap was laid for the prosperous Industrial Workers of the World in Schenectady by the G. E. Co., which had its watchful eye on the prosperity of the Industrial Workers of the World was meeting with in their large plant, and something had to be done to stem the tide and at the proper time when the company could best afford it. I do not feel disposed to accuse any one personally, but I am of the firm belief that the membership was led into the trap by inexperienced leaders or fanatics that you find in the Socialist Labor Party. However, I feel that the intelligence of the membership in Schenectady will bring them out all right and they will profit by the experience through which they have passed, and in the near future they will be back in the folds of the Department of Metal and Machinery, prospering as they have done before.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. G. KIRKPATRICK,
President of Dept. of Metal and Machinery, Industrial Workers of the World.

Wm. J. F. Hannemann, General Secretary-Treasurer, made a trip to his home in Brooklyn, New York City, arriving on Sunday night, October 20, and returned on October 31, to adjust matters that required his personal presence, left undone at the time he was called to Chicago by the General Executive Board on three days' notice, arriving at Chicago on October 10, in time to attend court with all brothers named in the injunction, facing a decision of the court of a fine and imprisonment in jail for disobeying the injunction, which unjust punishment happily was averted by the fact that the disruptionists had secured their injunction upon misrepresentation, the only way on which they could base any of their acts. Brother Hannemann reports that he visited the New York Industrial Council, which was well attended, and the reports made by the delegates showed that the locals were increasing in membership and that the outlook for progress of Industrial Unionism and the Industrial Workers of the World was very bright; also visited Musical Local No. 41, Executive Board, the Organizing Committee of the Silk Workers, Manhattan Industrial Union No. 18, Silk Workers' Industrial Union No. 176, and found that the situation in New York City and vicinity was very favorable for the Industrial Workers of the World, and that the sentiment toward the Industrial Workers of the World, among the rank and file of the working class in general, was very pronounced, inasmuch as we had rid the organization of the disrupters.

TO THE MEMBERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF METAL AND MACHINERY

No doubt there are a great many members of this department that are wondering what has become of the Department of Metal and Machinery since the controversy which arose in the last convention; that is, those members that have not been in correspondence with some of the department officers or some one that knew the true situation as it stands at the present time and as it has stood through all the charges and counter-charges that were hurled at the department by some of the delegates at the last convention. I wish

to inform those members that the department is going on just the same as if nothing had happened, and, while it is true that we have lost quite a number of locals, also, members, since this trouble started, still I can say that prospects were never better to build up a good, strong organization in the metal industry in the future; and, while there are a number of locals that believe that everything that the late convention did was all right and have notified this office of their intention to live up to the rules that were laid down by the aforesaid convention, which locals I believe will be lost to this department for the time being, nevertheless I believe that they will renew their affiliation as soon as they are thoroughly convinced that they have been misinformed in regard to the conditions which exist not only in our department, but in the General Organization as well.

Again, we have a number of locals that have been standing neutral in this matter and were waiting to see what the decision of the Circuit Court would be, to which court a few individuals had applied for and secured an injunction to gain possession of the General Organization, also the department, without giving the membership of the department any voice in the matter whatsoever, and I believe that those locals that have been waiting for the court's decision will undoubtedly renew their energy and cooperation to help build up the Department of Metal and Machinery on the industrial plan, which is so badly needed at the present time, as soon as they are made familiar with the court's decision, which was to dissolve the injunction and to have nothing whatsoever to say in the management of this department.

It is a very noticeable fact that the locals that are situated in the city of Chicago and belong to the Department of Metal and Machinery are among the ones that have stood by the department in the trouble through which we have passed and, not only have they assisted this office in every way possible, but they have also paid their per capita tax regularly and were not at all fooled by the hue and cry of "fakir" and "grafter" that went up by a few individuals that attended the late convention. They did not for a minute think that the charges made against this department were true, which in itself shows the confidence that the members of those locals have in their department and also in the officers of the same.

It may interest you, brothers, to know of the progress that the department was making up to the time of the late convention. The membership was increasing very rapidly and prospects for our future were very bright, as can be seen by the following: In January, 1906, the membership of this department was 2,250, with forty affiliated locals, which were scattered in different parts of the country, and in the period from January, 1906, until July 1, 1906, there were thirty-eight new locals chartered by this department, which brought the membership up to 4,223, which shows an increase of 1,973 for the first six months of 1906; and I believe that, taking into consideration the amount of opposition with which the department has met from the craft organizations of the A. F. of L., it was forging ahead at a very rapid gait, and, not only was the

membership increasing, but the financial standing of the department was such that every member who belonged to the Department of Metal and Machinery could be proud of it, for, when the books were audited December 31, 1905, there was found to be \$394.49 on hand, and at the end of the first six months of 1906 there was found to be on hand \$1,961.69, which shows that the funds of the department were being handled in a business-like manner and also that the workers of this country believed in the industrial form of organization when conducted properly. I believe that any one can see at a glance that if the late convention had been harmonious and everything had gone along as it should and the delegates assembled had passed a motion that all the proceedings of the convention must be put to the entire membership for their approval or disapproval before they became a part of the organic laws of the organization, the increase of this department would certainly have doubled itself in the last six months of 1906, for it is an undisputed fact that the laboring people of this country are in favor of the referendum vote on all matters pertaining to the laws of their organization, also in the election of officers, as we all know that the working people have been working to secure the referendum in all matters pertaining to elective offices, also to the laws that are now being made by state and national legislation, and, had the late convention of the Industrial Workers of the World followed up the ideas of the first convention in the matter pertaining to the referendum, I believe that all this trouble would have been averted.

It may interest some of you, brothers, also to know that the next day after the convention had adjourned, the committee, or in other words, those that had been nominated and elected on the floor of the convention without first sending their nominations out to the membership for a referendum, proceeded over to No. 148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, and tried to take forcible possession of all books, effects and finances of the General Organization. However, they were fooled in that line of procedure, for the officers that were in possession of No. 148 W. Madison Street at that time refused absolutely to give up any of the effects of the organization, hence the injunction about which there has been so much talk for the last four months.

I might also state for your information that the resident members of the Department Executive Board were called into session on January 20, 1906, by President C. G. Kirkpatrick, and, after the books of the Secretary-Treasurer had been audited and found correct, the Board took up and discussed thoroughly matters pertaining to the good and welfare of the organization. A communication was read from Local No. 5, of Chicago, which stated that the members of that local had taken a vote to stand by the Department of Metal and Machinery and that they would pay their per capita tax to the department the same as they always have done. The Secretary was instructed to send out a call for nominations for the department officers and also to notify the locals that are three months or more in arrears with their per capita tax that if they wish to make nominations or participate in the election of department officers they will have to

straighten up with the department. Furthermore, that all nominations must reach the Department Office not later than March 1, 1907, and that the election shall be completed not later than April 15, 1907. The Secretary was also instructed in the same motion to notify all locals that the Executive Board of the Department of Metal and Machinery shall consist of six members and a Secretary-Treasurer and that each local will have the privilege, if it so desires, to nominate six members for the Department Executive Board and one for Secretary-Treasurer of the department and that the member of the Executive Board receiving the largest number of votes shall act as Chairman of the said Board. Other matters of interest to the department were taken up and discussed at length and the Board adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

I am pleased to say that the locals in Chicago affiliated with the Department of Metal and Machinery are by no means discouraged with the outcome of the late convention. Locals No. 1 and No. 7, of Chicago, have arranged for a Stag Party, which is to be held on February 16, 1907, and as the committee is a very live one, a good time is expected. There will be a number of speakers present, who will expound the principles of Industrial Unionism, and the committee has promised that they will have President C. O. Sherman present to give the boys a talk on Industrial Unionism.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE J. CANNADY,

Secretary-Treasurer of Department of Metal and Machinery, I. W. W.

Every member of the Industrial Workers of the World located in Chicago should attend the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone protest mass meeting at Brand's Hall, N. Clark and Erie Sts., Chicago, on Sunday, February 17, 3 p. m., and thereby register their protest against Capitalist Tyranny. J. M. O'Neill, Editor Miners' Magazine, will be the principal speaker.

The great need of the hour is a workingman's daily paper in every city where workers are located in numbers large enough to support it. We note that a daily paper, The New York Volkszeitung, printed in the German language, for over twenty-five years in New York City, fearlessly prints the news of the labor field from a class-conscious workingman's standpoint of view, and hence is much sought after by active labor men, although they can hardly read German, but have acquired enough knowledge of the German language on purpose so as to keep informed, from day to day, of the situation in the labor field through the news found on its pages. The workers of Chicago have set the pace for a workingman's daily paper in the English language, by successfully launching the Chicago Daily Socialist, which advocates the cause of labor and fearlessly discusses the rights of the workers from day to day in its columns, which is an unknown quantity of any other daily paper of Chicago without exception. The news of the labor field is furnished fresh every day from a class-conscious workingman's standpoint of view. In New York City the workers have raised a fund which with additional funds to be raised they intend to launch the New York Daily Call by September 2, this year. The main feature of the Daily Call, we are informed, will be to advocate the cause of labor, and will contain all the news of the labor field from a class-conscious workingman's standpoint of view, fearlessly serving the working class against the daily oppressions of the employer or capitalist class.

We also learn that a movement is on foot to establish a workingman's daily paper in Oakland, Cal. Our readers are urged to assist wherever and whenever possible to make these movements to establish a daily workingman's press a success, as a daily paper in the hands of the workers is one of the strongest and most powerful weapons they can possess in their battles for better conditions and their emancipation from the thralldom of wage slavery.

AROUSE AND UNITE

We see all around us, by day and by night,
A class long in darkness, but groping for light;
Its members exploited, deceived by a wage,
And cast off as worthless, when guilty of age;
Though struggling for ages, still forced to obey,
Still held in derision, wage-servants are they;
Proud masters deceive them, rob them and spoil,
And blind superstition binds them to toil.

The long night is passing, the clouds disappear,
The masters are fearful that daylight is near,
And banded together, they tremble to see
A union of workmen who long to be free;
Go ye and assist them, go, comfort and cheer,
Go, bid them have courage, nor falter nor fear,
Go, tell them when striking, to carefully seek
Where workmen are strongest, where masters are weak.

Arouse every toiler, arouse and unite,
Come, strike all together, where law gives us might;
Our numbers bear witness what ballots may do
For lo, we are many, our masters are few;
Then look for the daybreak, soon light will break in,
Then glorious sunlight, our day will begin,
Then greed and oppression will be overthrown,
Then labor victorious, come unto its own.

—J. E. NASH.

SILK MILLS FORM A TRUST

Another Step in Concentration—Salesmen Will Be Hit Hard.

It was announced Saturday that steps were being taken for the consolidation of some thirty silk manufacturing concerns in a company to be known as the American Silk Company. This will be a New York corporation, and it has already been organized with a nominal capitalization, which will later be increased to \$22,500,000. The \$500,000 preferred and \$13,000,000 common stock, and the estimated "earnings" of the project when completed, with the expected savings by administration economies, are placed at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,500,000 a year.

The plants which are going into the consolidation are situated in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the New England states. Largest among them is the York Silk Manufacturing Company of York, Pa., which has a capital of \$1,000,000, and controls the Merchants' Silk Company at Kutztown, Pa. It is estimated that the aggregate production of all the plants going into the new concern will be at the outset not less than \$10,000,000 annually. They control some 5,000 looms, out of a total of some 30,000 in the United States.

Matthew G. Collins, who will be general manager of the big company, gave out a statement showing how the capitalists interested would profit by the combination. Each of the plants, he pointed out, now makes from ten to fifty different qualities of silk, which involves an expensive diversification of staff and high operating expenses. Under the centralized control each mill will confine itself to one quality and width of goods. By this means the same number of employees can turn out a great deal more goods in a year—or, to put it more correctly, the market can be supplied by a smaller number of workers and part of the employees can be laid off, thus reducing the wage roll and increasing profits.

Another large saving will be made in the sales department. Each of the competing companies now has a staff of salesmen trying to cover the whole field. When the mills are combined only one set of salesmen will be needed and several hundred men now holding fairly good positions will be turned off to hunt for jobs elsewhere.

Finally, the combine will seek to build up its organization so that it will control every step of the business from the importation of the raw material to the sale of the finished product to merchants, cutting off the commissions of large numbers of jobbers, commission men and brokers.

Altogether, it will be another big step toward the complete frustration which will drive to Socialism those whom reason cannot lead.—The Worker, New York.

The trial of Cornelius P. Shea, the president of the International Teamsters' Union, has ended in a disagreement of the jury, with seven for acquittal and five for conviction. The jury was divided clearly on class lines, proving the contention that the interest of capital and labor are diametrically opposed to one another and divided with a chasm as wide as the distance from pole to pole. Chicago State Street merchants were defeated in their attempt, at the expense of \$10,000,000, to cripple the Teamsters' Union, which was their only purpose, they believing that the conviction of an officer of a labor organization would have the effect of disrupting the union.

RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, We, the members of Local Union No. 2741, U. M. W. of A., having individually informed ourselves concerning the case of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone now in prison in the state of Idaho, and having considered both sides, as set forth by the Capitalist Press on one side, and the Labor Press on the other side, and,

1st. That the said Capitalist Press has shown continual and persistent hostility towards the defendants and the cause represented by them by publishing only the accusations and stories supplied to them by detectives and other persons, who have openly avowed their enmity towards defendants, and who are interested in their conviction; and by their silence in regard to sworn statements and affidavits which have been brought forward in their defense.

2nd. That we have also observed the actions of the courts in this matter; the said courts having also shown their hostility to the working class and to our brothers before mentioned in that they have rendered decisions denying them the protection guaranteed by our National Constitution and have sanctioned the lawless and arbitrary acts of the officials of the State of Colorado and Idaho, thereby conceding them more power over the lives and liberty of citizens than that exercised by the monarchs of Europe over their subjects.

3rd. That the power and influence of our President is directed against us, as shown by his actions and words, he having publicly declared our brothers guilty without trial, and by his actions sanctioning the unlawful proceedings to which they have been subjected.

4th. Therefore, seeing that the rights of the working class has been set at naught, and that the Executive, Judicial and Military powers of this government have been and are used against the cause of labor—be it

Resolved, That we condemn and hold in contempt the actions of our high officials and courts in this matter, and do hereby pledge ourselves individually and collectively to counteract the false impressions made by the subsidized press, to the end that men may know the truth. And we do further pledge ourselves to do all that is in our power to prevent the consummation of the murderous conspiracy against our brothers now awaiting trial in Idaho, from whence it is said, by the self-styled champions of "Law and Order," "They shall never return alive."

Carried with unanimity.
(Seal.) LOCAL UNION NO. 2741, U. M. W. OF A.,
Hynes, Iowa.

See our prize-offer on page 2.

REASON FOR POSTPONEMENT.

John M. O'Neill, editor of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, was seen by a representative of The Worker on his arrival in the city and spoke freely of the status of the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of that organization, who have been held in jail in Idaho since February 17, 1906, charged with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg. Asked what, in his opinion, was the reason for the latest postponement, which fixes the opening of the trial for March 5 instead of January 26, as expected, he said, in effect:

"We can see only one explanation. The prosecution needed more time to invent a new 'confession' to back up Orchard's evidence.

"They had counted on Steve Adams for their second witness. But Adams' brother succeeded in getting a chance to talk with him and revealed the fact that his confession was extorted from him by the threat that he would be hanged if he did not testify as desired and the promise that he would go free if he obeyed instructions. Then we got Adams called into court on a writ of habeas corpus, and the prosecution saw that they could not depend on him to perjure himself and help murder three men.

"They will hardly dare to bring the case to trial with Orchard as practically their only witness. Orchard swears that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are guilty. But he also swears that he has himself participated in twenty-six murders. What would any jury—even a prejudiced jury—think of the trustworthiness of a man who, if there is a word of truth in his whole story, is a cold-blooded murderer twenty-six times over?"

"We expect that before the trial begins, the Governor and the District Attorney, and Detective McFarland will make the timely discovery of some new conscience-stricken accomplice who will confess whatever is dictated to him and who will not have quite such a long criminal record as Orchard to discredit him.

"The prosecution undoubtedly knows the weakness of its case. It can only depend on corrupt or intimidated witnesses, one-sided rulings from the bench, and perhaps a packed jury.

"If they had any real evidence against these men, they would have brought them to trial long ago, instead of holding them in jail for more than a year. In fact, if they had any real evidence, they would have tried them in Colorado and so avoided the scandal of the midnight kidnaping.

"They say Moyer is guilty of the murder of Steunenberg and that he committed other murders in Colorado in previous years. Well, they had Moyer in jail for 195 days in Colorado. Why didn't they indict and try him there and then instead of turning him loose to commit another murder? Because they know they had no case.

"They say Haywood had committed several murders in Colorado before Steunenberg was killed. Well, they arrested Haywood in Colorado last February. Why didn't they try him there for the murders they say he committed there? Be-

cause they knew they were lying, knew he had not committed any murders.

"They had to have time to manufacture confessions that might stand some chance before a carefully chosen jury in a hostile section. They have had eleven months, but now they find they need five or six weeks more.

"We hope the trial will actually begin on March 5. It will not be the fault of the defense if it does not."

Asked how the men were being treated in jail, he replied: "There is no complaint on that score. The jailer is a decent and humane man; and the prisoners are not subjected to any abuse. But, at the best, a jail is not a pleasant place nor a healthy one. It is shameful that men should lie in prison a year, in doubt whether at last they are to go out to their homes or to the gallows. That alone is a cruel torture. Besides, Moyer is a sick man. Like many miners, he suffers from chronic asthma. You can imagine that his health is not improved by long imprisonment."—"The Worker," New York.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION

Since the school board of San Francisco, under the law of California, has taken the position of denying the Japanese the courtesy of mingling with the Caucasian race in the public schools, and since President Roosevelt has seen fit to reprimand the action of San Francisco's school board, there have been many people of prominence who have given expression to their opinions as to what may follow, ere the controversy, which is assuming international proportions, can be settled.

The people of Japan, being flushed with victories achieved in the war with Russia, are not disposed to suffer any slight or insult in silence. Japan is becoming conscious of her power as a nation, and is fired with an ambition to be recognized as a Hercules on land and sea. The taste of blood in the struggle with the Russian Bear has whetted the appetite of the brown man, and even now, he is yearning for other worlds to conquer. Japan is in the bloom and blush of young manhood, and as a rising nation in the world's arena, longs to reach the summit of power and glory and leave "foot prints on the sands of time."

In this "land of the free and the home of the brave" where the American Cicero tells us that a standing invitation is extended to the races of the world to come here and build homes on the soil of a Republic, we find an antagonism to the Asiatic in the breast of that great mass of people who are haunted by the fear of idleness and want.

This antipathy has been aroused by the knowledge that with this country opening her gates to the admission of the people of Asia, the standard of living would be reduced, through competition growing fiercer in the labor market. With the bars thrown down, the horde that would swarm to us, would enable the employer upon American soil to acquire cheaper labor, thus reducing the cost of production. But, while the Asiatic in this country would cheapen production, yet, his presence would practically destroy the home market. Again, if the doors of this nation are closed to the Japanese, then American capital seeking the cheaper labor market, will plant its mills and factories in Japan, and endeavor to make America a market for its products. But the market in America will be destroyed proportionately, as the operation of mills and factories in Japan throw out of employment the laboring people of this country.

There may be a vast percentage of the people of this country, who entertain the opinion that the American capitalist, loving this country, upon whose bosom his cradle was rocked, would hesitate to take advantage of cheaper labor in Japan, and by transferring his capital, shatter the commercial supremacy of his native land.

The fact that the money princes of this country do not hesitate for a moment in stealing millions of acres from the public domain, is evidence that "love of country" is an asset that will find no place in the vaults of financial potentates.

Capitalism is the same all over the world, with no conscience or soul.

Capitalism has no religion but profit, and no God but gold.

Capitalism loves no country and reveres no flag. Organized labor throughout the United States and Canada, is becoming more or less alarmed at the invasion which threatens us from the Orient. Central bodies are now taking up the question and drafting petitions, which are being forwarded to Washington, asking that such legislation shall be enacted as will exclude the brown man, and even business men, have joined in the protest against the Japanese.

The business men of the Pacific coast is not actuated by any affection for organized labor, but he has learned a lesson in the school of experience that he has not forgotten. More than a

quarter of a century ago, when Dennis Kearney of the "Sand Lots" of San Francisco raised his voice in denunciation of the Mongolian living on American soil, the business man of San Francisco jeered him as a blatherskite and branded him as a wild-eyed fanatic, who was crazed by race hatred.

As long as the pig-tailed Mongolian remained in the labor market, bidding for wages, the business man welcomed him and preferred the services of the rice-eater, because his labor was cheaper than that of the American wage slave. But, when the orange-hued "Coolie" from the Orient trespassed on the commercial reservation, there was a howl from our business men, and the laboring element was then told that the retail commercial interests were ripe for a movement that would have for its object the exclusion and extermination of the Chinese from this country. But, the business man was too late. The Chinese had taken root in American soil and the "Big Six" of San Francisco was more powerful than the combined strength of the retail merchants and organized labor.

This lesson that has been learned by the business man, when the Chinese threw off the rags of wage slavery and donned the livery of the merchant has not been forgotten, and the smaller business men of the Pacific coast are now arrayed in a solid phalanx against the brown man, knowing that his admission to this country means the premature death of the merchant with limited capital.

Since President Roosevelt censured the school board of San Francisco and expressed a desire that the Japanese should be clothed with the sovereignty of American citizenship, there has been a wall from the patriot, who not owning a foot of soil beneath the canopy of Columbia's sky sings: "My Country 'Tis of Thee." If the Jap is worthy of admission to this country, then he is worthy of being equipped with a ballot. If he is not to be trusted with the right of the elective franchise, then upon what grounds is he entitled to admission and a residence in this country?

It cannot be denied that in the states and territories of the West, there is an aversion to the Mongolian. The laboring man is against him, because he fears that the "Coolie" will bid for his job.

The smaller business man is against him, because he fears him as a rival. Since the discussion of this question has become acute, it has been noticed that the representatives of the South and West in Congress have been drawn together, and it is safe to assume that these representatives will consolidate their strength in an effort to close the doors on the Pacific.

The representatives from the South will join hands with the representatives from the West in putting up the bars against the Japanese, providing the western representative will pledge his support to the South in dominating the black man and holding him in political subjection.

It is now becoming apparent that the statesmen of America have made a serious mistake in acquiring the islands of the Pacific. When the sum of \$20,000,000 was paid to Spain for these pigmy isles that deck the Pacific, our statesmen made an unfortunate investment. The denial of the Jap to admission with white children in our public temples of education in San Francisco can now be used as a pretext by Japan to sound the bugle call, summoning her millions to gird on the armor for battle. Japan yearns for these islands that America obtained by conquest.

Japan, with her powerful navy, can seize these islands, and the "Ocean of Peace" may be red-ened with human blood ere this country can again float the Stars and Stripes at Manila. If a war between the United States and Japan is deemed profitable by the financial monarchs of the world, the war drums will beat, and the brawn and muscle of both nations, through appeals to patriotism, will spring to arms, believing that national honor is at stake, while capitalism will reap the spoils of the wholesale slaughter.

It has been truly said that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel" and scoundrels wearing the mask of patriotism, will fire the brain and nerve the arm of deluded patriots of both nations, to grapple with each other in the death struggle, to make more formidable the supremacy of capitalism on the throne of power.

In each nation there will be an element in the working class, who will refuse to commit murder, because it is legalized by a proclamation of war. Men of intelligence in the ranks of labor, who have a broad grasp of the greatest problem of the age, will remember that commandment in the dialogue, "Thou shalt not kill," and will refuse to seize the weapons of murder to prolong the reign of a civilization that is loaded with the exultant shouts of industrial despots and the sighs and sobs of prostrated slaves—The Miners Magazine.

See our prize offer on page 2.

WAS IT A DREAM?

It was after five o'clock in the evening. The clerks and stenographers had gone home.

I sat in my large arm chair in my office and gazed comfortably out in the streets. A cold sharp wind was blowing and driving sleet before it. My office was warm and pleasant and I was happy in the satisfaction that my business was prospering.

It is pleasant, gratifying, to know that you are growing wealthy and to be looked upon as a business success.

With these pleasant thoughts in my mind I half closed my eyes. On opening them I was startled to see a pale, gaunt, ragged woman standing before me. I was more startled because I had not seen or heard the door open.

She looked at me blankly, showing neither anger, timidity, boldness, fear, neither supplicating nor commanding.

I trembled, vainly tried to calm myself, and said in a chattering whisper, "Do you need money?"

"What," she replied in a voice that froze my blood, "does the dead need money?"

"Dead," I repeated, "Dead," "How did you come to die?"

"Yes," she replied, looking at me with her cold, awful eyes that she never took from my face, "I was murdered in your factory. I died of overwork and foul air to make you rich. So that the world would smile on you."

"Why didn't your husband support you?" I asked, grasping at that straw to evade her cold-blooded accusation.

"Because he was killed by you. He was caught in a hand and whirled around the wheel until he was mangled to death. It would have cost \$4 to have put guard rails around it. You called it an act of Providence. Do you think GOD kills people to save \$4?"

"But," I interposed, remembering the case, "you were given \$300."

"Will \$300 take the place of a husband's love; will \$300 care for and protect a woman's children like their father?"

I wished that she could take her terrible eyes off of me.

"How much did your factory make last year?"

"Forty thousand dollars," I replied, and-for once did not feel like boasting of it.

"How many lives of men and women does that represent worn out; how many days robbed from childhood; how much misery and suffering does that \$40,000 stand as a monument for?"

I could not reply, but forced by her eyes, which pierced me like a sword, I asked this question, which I already knew the answer to: "Do you have any children working in my factory?"

When you walked through the factory today and saw my boy you said to yourself that you would tell the foreman to discharge him because he is getting too feeble from overwork and lack of a mother's care to do the work any longer."

"And my daughter," she continued mercilessly, "you took her out of the factory and gave her work in the office last week. You said that she was too intelligent to work in the factory."

A cold sweat came over me. I sat paralyzed in my chair and could make no reply.

"But you said to yourself that she was too beautiful."

I screamed and sprang to my feet. It was dark in the room. I had been dreaming. I rushed down into the lighted street.

It was so terrible to be alone in a dark room with one's conscience.—Robert Randell, "The Miners' Magazine."

MURDEROUS CAPITALISM

Says an article in the "World To-Day": "If the United States were to engage annually in war resulting in a loss of 850,000 injured and killed, the entire country would soon rise in protest against such senseless loss of human life."

"But, unknown to the average citizen, a peaceful warfare, entailing a loss of over half a million in killed and injured is annually being waged in this country today, and gives promise of continuing for some time to come. This stupendous loss results from the intense struggle of 29,000,000 wage-earners for international industrial supremacy."

The 29,000,000 wage workers are NOT struggling for international industrial supremacy. It's the capitalist owners of industry who are striving for that. The wage workers have little thought of such a high sounding mission. They're struggling for something to eat and wear for themselves and those dependent upon them. The men who own industry and control its operation are the ones who are using the surplus, which the system permits them to steal from the workers, to invade foreign lands and markets and fight for supremacy to add to their profits.—The Worker, New York.

REPORT OF THE LAST SO-CALLED SECOND CONVENTION

The Second Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, Properly Called to Meet Sept. 17th, Turns Out to be a Farce through the Illegal Actions of a Number of Its Delegates

The Second Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, properly called to meet September 17, turns out to be a farce through the illegal actions of a number of its delegates.

Monday Morning, September 24.—Continued. Delegate McKinnon: Mr. Chairman, as the Committee on Constitution is not ready to report—

The Chairman: You had better wait till they report.

Delegate McKinnon: Mr. Chairman, as the Committee on Constitution has not completed its report—

A Delegate: Turn around and talk to the delegates.

Delegate McKinnon: I am talking to the convention. If you make a little less noise you may be able to hear. As the Committee on Constitution has not completed its report, I move that Brother Schomburg be the seventh member of that committee, subject to the decision of the convention.

The Chairman: I don't believe it requires a motion. Provision has been made for a Musicians' representative. Would there be any objection to his being endorsed unanimously?

No objection was heard. Delegate Parks: I move that we now hear the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

Delegate Lingenfelter: I second the motion.

Delegate Parks: That is the first thing to come up.

The Chairman: It has been moved and seconded that we hear the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business. Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Mahoney: Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to the motion. The motion, in my opinion, is proper. I believe that should be one of the first committees to report. But we have on the floor of this convention delegates who have been seated, whose vote has not been designated, and by not acting or hearing the report of your special committee on the designation of the vote of the Transportation Department and of your Credential Committee on the designation of the vote of the Musicians, you are depriving them of a vote on every motion that is made before that time. I am of the opinion that the reports of these committees will be accepted immediately and their names placed on the roll, giving them a full voting right in this convention. That is the only suggestion that I have got to make, and I believe it would have been proper had this been taken up before.

Delegate Parks: Now, Mr. Chairman, I consider that Bro. Mahoney's suggestions are very good, but the Committee on Status of the Transportation Department, of which I am one of the members, have gone over the matter in hand. Our Secretary is forwarding our report. We are not just ready to report right now, but I will say that I will withdraw the motion that I have made, with the consent of the second, providing that we discover that we can dispose of both matters within fifteen minutes from the time that the reports of the two committees are submitted. But if it develops that we cannot dispose of them and the convention is going to be thrown back upon the general question, I believe we ought to have some rules; and with the understanding that these delegates are seated within fifteen minutes according to the reports of our committees, I will withdraw this question at this time.

The Chairman: What does the second say?

Delegate Lingenfelter: I will accept that.

The Chairman: If there is nothing before the house the Chair would like to make an announcement. Delegate Mrs. Spear asked me last night if I had any objection to her leaving her vote with a proxy, as she had been called home. I said that personally I had none, and that if she would leave word as to whom she wanted her vote turned over to, that I would announce the same in the morning, and I desire to make this announcement at her request. Mrs. Spear asked that Philip Veal be allowed to cast her vote for the remainder of this convention. Is there any objection?

A Delegate: None.

The Chairman: If there is no objection—

Delegate Hanneemann: I believe that is not the way to do it. I believe the delegate should go back to her local and ask the local to elect somebody to represent it at this convention. That would be the proper way to act in cases of those who go away. If it is done by the consent of

their organization, if the selection is made that way, then I think that is the proper course to take.

Delegate Duncan: I have a suggestion to make on this subject. I move that we instruct our Secretary to at once notify by wire all locals whose delegates have withdrawn from this convention, that they have withdrawn, and to send others.

Delegate McMullen: I would second that motion.

The Chairman: It has been moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to notify by wire all local unions whose delegates have withdrawn from this convention. Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Riordan: I wish at this time to make a motion to lay that motion on the table and move that the request be granted and that the credential or proxy be given to the selection by the delegate who wishes to withdraw from the convention. Seconded.

The Chairman: That is a funny motion. You destroy the one and make another.

Delegate Riordan: Then I would move it as an amendment.

Delegate Lingenfelter: I second it as an amendment.

The Chairman: That is an amendment to that Brother's motion? indicating Delegate Duncan.

Delegate Riordan: Exactly.

The Chairman: There has been an amendment made and seconded that Delegate Veal be permitted to cast the vote for Delegate Spear. Does that cover it?

Delegate Riordan: Yes.

The Chairman: Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Lingenfelter: Now, Mr. Chairman, we are traveling into a peculiar and a pathetic situation, due to the fact that the majority of the individual delegates here are not here under salary; are not here even with expense money. Many of them are running short. We realized when we left our homes that we did not feel justified in putting a heavy tax upon our members, and as a consequence we are here with no salary and no expense money, many of us. Upon one side we have a set of delegates who have expense money with what I consider a good salary, battling against such a situation. It follows then manifestly that these delegates who have neither expense money nor salary will be frozen out in the end. These dilatory tactics that have been pursued by the opposition have prolonged the convention, due to their express determination, in my opinion, to freeze out these wage-slave delegates. Those of us that can stand it are going to remain, and I for one want it understood that if I am frozen out I want some one to vote my sentiments. I want the members of my union to be recorded here. And how can we do it? We can only do it by entrusting our vote and our sentiment with another delegate that can remain here. We know will do it, and I for one do not propose to be frozen out by a lot of men that we have it in their power to freeze us out. Shame on the men who acted in the manner that they have. Shame on those men who got up in this convention in the most ridiculous manner and put up the most ridiculous arguments, ridiculous parliamentary points of order and everything else, coming as it does from men whose intelligence we must respect because of the fact that they are representing their organizations. I believed them to be men who understood better, that they had our interests at heart, but I am convinced, beyond a shadow of a doubt that they are determined to freeze us out, and we are not going to have it. Only last night the boys came to me and said, "Lingenfelter, we can't stand it any longer; we are getting broke; we can't sleep in box cars and eat hand outs and remain here." Now, Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, to those men that used those dilatory tactics all last week, I appeal to their sense of honor; I appeal to them as men, if they have got a drop of unionism tingling in their blood, that they will not vote to stop us from turning over a proxy to an honorable man that we know will express our opinion, that they know will express the spirit of the members that we represent. We are not appealing for mercy, but we are appealing for the right to vote for the enslaved wage class which we represent. We are not here asking for sympathy, but we are determined that we will remain to the last, and we can only remain, if we are driven out of this convention, by turning over our vote to some one that will vote it right.

(To be continued.)

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Workers of the World provides for thirteen
International Industrial Departments, "subdi-
visioned 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 Gen-
eral 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 admin-
istration 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 organi-
zations 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 3,000 members in any one industry,
the General Executive Board is empowered to
call a convention of that industry and proceed
to organize them as an International Industrial
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The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

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