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THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Advocate of Industrial Unionism for the Working Class

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JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

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THE SPIRIT OF THE FUTURE

By ERNEST UNTERMANN.

Many years ago, when I was still a patriotic tool in the hands of the military aristocracy of Germany, I read in our manual of instructions the following sentence; "The attack suits us better than the defense."

This sentence staid engraved in my memory as no other instruction pounded into me by my military tutors.

There is a sound philosophy back of it.

It suggests strength, self-reliance, readiness, determination, victory.

Often the two sides of this alternative rise up before my vision, and with them a scene which seems inseparably connected in my memory with that energetic axiom from my old manual of instructions.

A steep slope rises toward the north, covered with short grass and topped with yellow and craggy quarries of sand stone. All the trees on the slope have been razed to the ground. Only one lone chestnut tree is left on the brow of the quarries and it has been trimmed until nothing is left of it but a few bare branches, in which a lookout is perched with a field glass. Half way down the slope a deep ditch has been dug, the earth thrown up into breast works in front of it, and all the brush from the slope piled upon these breast works, anchored with posts and wire, and sharpened into points. There is a glint of steel behind the breast works and away up in the quarries above them, as men move about in the sun. Near the look-out tree, the barrels of six rapid-firing guns are glistening in the sun.

Everything is quiet. It is as though something dreadful were going to happen. But nature is bright in her colors, the sun is shining warmly, and a picturesque little church steeple is peeping over the brow of the hill, inviting the wanderer into the cool shadows of the village oaks beyond.

This is the defense. It is not a welcome guest for whom they are waiting. They are waiting for the attack of the enemy, and they will give him a warm reception.

The position of the defense certainly looks formidable. Will men dare to climb up this steep, bare slope under the raking fire from the breast works and the quarries? Can any sane man think of sending any attacking party against this bristling hill?

It looks hopeless for the attack. Yet, why this oppressive silence of the defense? Why this gloomy and brooding stillness?

The spirit of the defense is abroad, and I seem to hear the words of my old military instructor: "The defense is for the weak. The defense is half beaten before the attack begins. Waiting and watching makes weary, and the uncertainty of where the attack is going to come first makes nervous and broods fear. The best defense is the attack."

I look upon this scene and believe him. Waiting makes weary and sluggish. It breaks the mettle. The spirit of the defense is that of a beast at bay worn out by its own efforts.

Here they are, waiting, waiting, waiting. Where is the enemy, and when will he attack? Scouts bring conflicting reports. The long afternoon passes. Nothing happens. The sun sets. Nothing happens. Night falls, and with it a heaviness seems to fall upon the mind. The lookout now is useless. Outposts are doubled but it seems like so much strength swallowed up by the darkness. Were it not for their regular reports, they would seem lost. Slowly the dark hours drag along. Midnight. The roosters crow in the village back of the hill. Nothing else stirs. The nerves are worn out by the strain of waiting and the tension of excited suspense. Men fall asleep standing or walking, only to start into wakefulness with palpitating hearts at the mere rustling of the wind in a few dry leaves of the brush on the breast works. One o'clock. Nothing new. Two o'clock. Nothing. Three o'clock. How damp and chilly it is. No news from any scout since two o'clock. Four o'clock. The

darkness pales into a murky gloom and the chill gets sharper. Outpost number one, nothing new. Outpost number two, nothing to report. Outpost number three, all is well. Outpost number five, nothing do--

Where is number four? Keep still. What is this muffled sound down there in the hollow? --

"Who goes there!" comes the cry of number four through the misty gloom.

A flash! Bang! cracks the sharp reply of a rifle.

A rush of many feet, a hum of muffled voices--what is this sweeping up the hill like a phantom monster snake?

Up, up! Here they come! Rapid fire!

Too late. Who can hit anything in this twilight and mist?

A short, scattering rattle of shots, and then comes the bayonet. What good is wire and pointed brush against such a night attack? The night protects the enemy better than the defense. A few strokes with picks and axes, and the obstacle is demolished.

What good is the second tier up in the quarries? Their shots hit friend and foe alike. The whole struggling mass of defenders and enemies crowds upward into the quarries and throws the whole defense into confusion. All its order and discipline is gone. The attack is united, the defense is struggling in pairs or scattered groups trying to extricate itself from its own works.

The morning comes with its pale light. What is this, rushing into the flank of the defense and sweeping it back into the village? The enemy has flanked them in the night and now rolls them up from the front and the flank.

When the sun throws its first golden rays upon the quarries, it sees the skinned line of the attacking party brushing through the village and through the gardens on both sides of it, and the solid reserves of the enemy closing up in serried ranks behind

them. Boom, boom—boom, doom, doom—goes the measured bass of big drums amid the blare of brass instruments and smaller drums, keeping time to the heavy tramp of a thousand feet. From the heights behind the village, where the defense makes a last desperate stand, backed by its reserves, comes a hail of shell and tears wide gaps through the marching ranks of the attacking reserves. But they never break their measured, parade-like step. "Close up!" rings the cry every time a gap opens, and the ranks draw together, the gaps are filled, and the drums and music never stop. "Close up! Forward!" And so they disappear in the roaring distance, in a heavy cloud of smoke and dust.

From far off, out of the receding din, comes occasionally the measured boom of the big drums, and my thoughts repeat in time with them—"The attack—suits us better—than the defense."

Then I see only the bare trampled slope, strewn with the still bodies, the glaring yellow quarries, the lone look-out tree, and the little church steeple peeping over the brow of the hill. And as though nothing strange had happened, a rooster crows cheerily in the smouldering village.

"The attack suits us better than the defense."

Shall I ever forget it?

No, it is too good a lesson to be forgotten.

If men can do this for a mere illusion, in the service of a brutal and parasitic class, with no hope of reward, with no prospects but that of returning to their drudgery if they escape with their lives, why cannot they do it in the battle of ballots for freedom from all class rule and exploitation?

If the attack is better in international warfare because it braces the nerves and fires the blood, why is not the same spirit bound to win out in the war of the classes?

The capitalists are in the defense. They have built up the huge breast works of dollars on monopoly hill. But with every dollar they pile up grows their nervousness. The gloom of dark forebodings settles upon their spirits. Something is going to happen. When and where will it come?

They wait and watch. And the gloom deepens as time wears on, and fear creeps into their hearts.

There was a time when the laboring people did not know there was a war of the classes. They thought they were living in a profound peace. But that time is gone.

Some labor leaders may still regard their headquarters as a business department of the capitalist class. Some may still play the harp of harmony between Capital and Labor. But already the first skirmish line of attack is forming. War has been openly proclaimed. The spirit of attack is rising in the workers.

"The attack suits us better than the defense," says the Western Federation of Miners, and the lines of the class-struggle spring boldly into view in Colorado, while the harmony concert in the East is still in full swing.

"The attack suits us better than the defense," says the American Labor Union,

and the attacking party gathers new recruits, pointing with fingers of scorn at the peace fiddlers in the rear.

"The attack suits us better than the defense," say the Industrial Workers of the World, and thousands leave the dreamy variety show, in which brother Capital quietly strangles brother Labor.

What is this muffled noise in the hollow? The capitalists listen and send out their scouts. A few advanced pickets of the attacking party are captured. But the attack is quietly forming its ranks. It is biding its own time. It is determined to succeed. Thousands and thousands of workers are turning their eyes toward monopoly hill and are drawn into the rush to the front. Far back in the rear a few fossilized musicians are still playing the old treacherous melodies. But already the first shots are fired by the skirmishers. Soon the main rush will sweep over the monopoly hill, the steady tramp of the labor battalions will drown the last feeble strains of the Rip Van Winkles in the rear, and the cry will be: "Close up the ranks! Forward!"

Yes, the attack suits us better than the defense. Let it be a united and resistless attack. Let it come when the enemy is weary with watching and demoralized by his own fear. Let it rush upon monopoly hill just before dawn, and the rising sun of the new society will see the new spirit victorious on the heights.

SONG AND MUSIC.

Entitled—"Are They Going to Hang My Papa?"

Is the creation of the mind of Owen Spendifft, who should be addressed at 718 Roe Building, St. Louis, Mo., for a copy, at 25 cents each, five for \$1.00, and 100 for \$15.00. The song depicts the aroused working class protesting against the capitalist conspiracy to railroad Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows. It should be procured by every lover of liberty and fair play, and sung by all who can give expression to song. It was produced at the right time by the author, a proletarian, working in a St. Louis shoe factory. He says:

"I composed the song in my slave pen while pounding a 'niggerhead' lasting machine, whose damnable, everlasting 'ka-whack, ka-whack'—one soul-wrecking, dolorous monotony—I still can hear sounding in my ear, asleep or awake."

Song stirs the soul of all mankind; make it a factor in behalf of our illegally imprisoned brothers; secure a copy of the song. Do it now.

We have before us a copy of a song and music entitled, "Are They Going to Hang My Papa?" The words are expressive of the aroused working class in their protest against the capitalist conspiracy and attempt to fasten a crime upon Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, of which they are innocent. The melody harmonizes well with the words. The author, Owen Spendifft, produced it at the right time. The home of every worker should be supplied with a copy of the song and should be sung by every worker, though his or her voice be ever so little adapted to singing.

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 Enamelled 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, I. W. W.

WM. J. F. HANNEMANN,

General Sec'y-Treas., I. W. W.

"THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN"

Do ye hear the children weeping, O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads against their
mothers'—
And that cannot stop their tears.
The young lambs are bleating in the meadows;
The young birds are chirping in the nest;
The young fawns are playing with the shadows;
The young flowers are blowing toward the west—
But the young, young children, O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the country of the free.

"For oh," say the children, "we are weary,
And we cannot run or leap—
If we cared for any meadows, it were merely
To drop down in them and sleep.
Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping—
We fall upon our faces, trying to go;
And, underneath our heavy eyelids drooping,
The reddest flower would look as pale as snow.
For, all day, we drag our burden tiring,
Through the coal-dark underground—
Or, all day, we drive the wheels of iron
In the factories, round and round.

"For, all day, the wheels are droning, turning—
Their wind comes in our faces—
Till our hearts turn—our heads with pulses burn-
ing—
And the walls turn in their places—
Turns the sky in the high window blank and reel-
ing—
Turns the long light that droppeth down the wall—
Turn the black flies that crawl along the ceiling—
All are turning, all the day, and we with all—
And, all day, the iron wheels are droning;
And sometimes we could pray,

"O ye wheels," (breaking out in a mad moaning)
"Stop! be silent for today!"—
Ay! be silent! Let them hear each other breathing
For a moment, mouth to mouth—
Let them touch each others' hands, in a fresh
wreathing
Of their tender human youth!
Let them feel that this cold metallic motion
Is not all the life God fashions or reveals—
Let them prove their inward souls against the notion
That they live in you, or under you, O wheels!—
Still, all day, the iron wheels go onward,
Grinding life down from its mark;
And the children's souls, which God is calling out-
ward,
Spin on blindly in the dark.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

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:

COPY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS } County of Cook } ss.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT. December Term, 1906.

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

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 the 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.

MINERS AFTER LAW TO BAR THE NON-UNIONIST

Coal operators of Illinois have started a fight against the bill introduced in the legislature some time ago providing that no person should be an employe in the mines unless he is properly certified by an examining committee of miners.

The bill was introduced by the miners in order to avoid the employment of incompetent men who usually cause accidents. The operators say that a board consisting of miners will give the miners' organization too much power, and will fight this bill.

The real reason, however, is the fear of the operators that it will exclude non-union miners, who are sure to lack in the qualifications which an industrious and sober union miner will have and which the examining board will insist.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

W. SHURTLEFF. In "The Railway Clerk."

New York, Jan. 10, 1907.

Ed. Railway Clerk:

Hurray for craft isolation! Can we not feel proud of the achievement of the Firemen? Read of the great victory. The Bosses, their Masters, stood by them against the Engineers. The following from the daily papers gives us the glad tidings:

TEXAS STRIKE SETTLED HERE.

Arbitration Will Determine Justice in Southern Pacific Struggle

"A settlement of the strike on the Southern Pacific was reached yesterday. The settlement is a victory for the firemen, who practically won their jurisdictional fight with the engineers.

The settlement was reached upon the following basis: A board of three arbitrators shall determine whether or not the Southern Pacific railroad abrogated its contract with the firemen when it signed the new agreement with the engineers. All employes who went on strike shall be returned to their former positions. Further details and concessions on both sides to be specified by the arbitrators.

Grand Master Hannahan left for Peoria as soon as the settlement was announced."

Down in the sunny South where the spirit of the white man is supposed to be unbroken, over six months ago "with their hats in their hands," a body of Clerks faced the Southern Pacific, asking for a chance to earn enough to live, time in which to see their children, and the right that so many of our Northern fathers shed their blood to give to the colored worker, the right of freedom. Met with a brutal refusal by the company not to even speak with their representatives, and the discharge of their officers for the nerve of being men, they struck. The company safe in the sacred agreements of a sufficient number of their Boss Brotherhoods felt equal to the occasion of learning the Clerks their place, so the strike went on, the Clerks showing a spirit unlooked for, the road became crippled, and then our brothers, the Firemen, saw an opportunity to settle their grievance with the Engineers, another set of our brother railway workers, and they did. In the next issue of the Firemen's Journal you will undoubtedly read of their victory; their officials will boast of how they licked who? the company, no the Engineers; it was a great victory, but down in many a Southern Railway Clerk's home today women and children ask of their fathers and brothers, if the Firemen and Engineers are union men, why do they not stand by you, and the eyes of the Clerks struggling against fearful odds begin to open, soon they will begin to move, and when they do they will shape the policy of the railway organizations. The day will come when such victories as that of the Firemen on the Southern Pacific returning to work for the Clerks on the firing line, will be out in their true class alongside of the victories of Farley, the strike breaker, and other scab leaders.

W. SHURTLEFF.

TRADE UNIONISTS AND SOCIETY LADIES.

Recently there has appeared in the public press several articles purporting to come from authentic sources, to the effect that the "society ladies" are about to introduce a new popular fad—to demand the union label on wearing apparel. The reports seem to credit Mrs. Potter Palmer with being the author of this new fad.

To the union man and union woman and the workers in general, do not these reports appear idiotic on the face of it? Here we have a class of people who live from the sweat and toil of others and they propose to introduce a new fad into society—something that will cut off their revenue. Does it not occur to the labor unions that there is something back of this movement—something that the workers do not fully comprehend? We can plainly see what the new movement means. The employing class realize that they are not permitting the working class to have enough of their share of the wealth that they produce. They realize that the rank and file are becoming educated as to the truth of this matter and they know that it is only a matter of time when the rank and file will rise up en masse and force from the employing class that which they feel belongs to them. Hence, the "society lady" has been sprung and she steps forward and reaches out her ever well-kept hands and says that she is going to take by the hand the dressmaker, the milliner and others of her sex and call them "sister" and advise them to organize, that they may be in a position to demand a greater remuneration for services performed in producing society's necessities, in order to elevate her in life.

This sounds grand to the unfortunate woman who has to work for wages, but they are not making public the fact that, through the Civic Federation, Mrs. Potter Palmer is to be the mediator between capital and labor, which means that she is to be the individual to advise the workers what portion they shall demand of that which they produce. In this way they believe that they are to pacify the workers, by making them believe that they are being looked upon as being on the level with the "society ladies" of this country.

The fact of the matter is that when "society ladies" are purchasing a ward-robe, they do not even ask the price of the commodity they are purchasing, to say nothing about union labels. Their mind is occupied with the question of style. What they want is the latest style. When their appetite on this question is satisfied, that ends the controversy in the deal. The majority of the "society ladies" have their purchases sent to their homes without even paying for the same at the time of the purchase. They are not like the working class who are compelled to carry their purse with them and pay at the counter before the goods are delivered. The "society ladies" order their goods delivered and the order is complied with promptly and many times they find the goods at their homes before they have an opportunity to return. At their own pleasure, their husband or their secretary mails a check for the purchase. In case they are dissatisfied with the goods, after examining the same, and wish to return them, they use the telephone and notify the firm, who sends a special messenger to the "society lady's" home to get the property purchased and return it to the house and the charge is taken off the books.

We would ask if there is any working girl who has ever had a case where a special messenger was sent to her home to secure some purchase that she has made and wished to return or exchange? The lines between the master class and the working class are drawn and drawn tightly. The dividing lines are too wide to ever bring the two classes together under this system. One class produces all, while the other class exploits all. Their interests are not identical. The business of one class is to secure from the other class the very most they possibly can, and whatever concession is given from one class to the other, the one giving the concession denies itself just that much more from this world's goods. Still, some of the trades union leaders, who realized that the "society lady" can prey on the ignorance of the working class, have introduced the new fad of using the "society lady" to bring about peace between capital and labor, knowing as they do that something new

must be introduced to bolster up the long-ago and worn-out trades union principles. Just so long as there is a system of organization that works for the good of none, only the master class, just so long as the workers can be divided up into trades unions, separated by different organic laws which will not permit them to act as a unit, will the master class be master of the situation.

The "society lady" has been introduced into the trades union movement for the purpose of drawing the attention of the workers away from industrial unionism, knowing as the master class does that, if the workers are once organized on industrial lines, governed by one set of laws, where the grievance of one is the grievance of all, then the workers become the master and the conditions are reversed.

We print this warning, feeling that it is our duty to inform the working class as to why these things are brought about.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, a lady of society, has a world-wide, international reputation as a society leader. She has nothing to gain by giving any of her time to the assistance of the workers. Her notoriety could not be increased. Every public press sings her praise throughout the world. There can be but one reason why she is interested or claims to be interested in labor, and that is that she is an influential individual. It is believed that she will attract the attention of the working class, who have been hoodwinked so many times in the past, and, by so doing, will retard the industrial movement. She is in society for all the good things that she can get out of it and, if society or the system is in danger, then it is her duty as a part of society to do her part to help maintain such a society or system. She has been called upon and has answered the call.

We warn the workers to investigate things for themselves and not ask "society ladies" to think for you. Organize your forces, no matter whether you are making commodities for society ladies or working girls. Unite as one economic, industrial union! When once in that position, with the hands of labor all joined into one solid phalanx, you will not be compelled to ask any favors of Mrs. Potter Palmer or any other society leader, but you can demand and get that which belongs to you.

CHAS. O. SHERMAN.

IS THERE A LAW FOR THE RICH
AND A LAW FOR THE POOR?

For months the public press has given the majority of its space to the facts in a notorious scandal in society. In the trial of Harry Thaw, a self-confessed murderer, a son of a millionaire family, which is now occupying the attention of the majority of the people, we will attempt to draw a picture from this notorious, disgraceful affair, that the working class may realize that, regardless of the facts told them by the cheap politician that they have a flag and they have a country, there is no flag and there is no country for the working class.

In the Thaw trial we find that the principal actors in the drama have always been, and are now, in the ranks of the exploiting class. There is nothing to their credit that they have ever done for society, as a whole, to uplift it, or to do anything useful or produce anything that could be used in any way by the human family in general. In the trial now going on, where an effort is being made to save the life of a self-confessed murderer, we find, according to the evidence produced in the trial, that the murderer is on a parallel with society and as deep in crime as the individual who was murdered. One man of wealth takes the life of another because of their difference in connection with a woman—an unfortunate who came from the lower ranks of life and who, through her weakness for the bright things of life, has offered up her soul, her virtue and everything that is sweet in woman. For this virtue, for this loveliness, has one man taken the life of another.

We will not endeavor to criticize either one way or the other in this case, as it seeks to elevate the class that it represents. Hence, its lines will be given to the interests of the working class.

A self-confessed murderer, within a few months after the deed has been committed, is brought to trial. Every advantage is given him by permitting him to introduce any kind and all kinds of evidence, even going so far as to play a farce comedy on insanity. The statement has appeared in the press that fifty million will be spent to clear this self-confessed murderer. The authorities of the law have heard these statements made, yet Harry Thaw can have unlimited time to make out a case that he was justified in taking the life of a human being.

So much has been said in the public press that it would only be a waste of time to use the space in

this journal reiterating what has been published. But we wish to call the workers' attention to another picture—one that should rile the blood of the working class to such an extent that nothing but justice would save the nation from a revolution.

The picture in question is the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, three representatives of the working class. The contrast is so great that the most humble worker can see that there is no flag, there is no law and there is no country for the working class in the United States. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, residents of the State of Colorado, after being charged by the Mine Owners' Association with the hideous crime of murder, were by permission of the authorities of the state of Colorado kidnaped at night, without permitting them to communicate with their relatives or friends, and transported to another state 1,200 miles from their homes, where they were incarcerated. After repeated appeals to the state authorities of Idaho and getting no satisfaction, the legal representatives of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone went to the highest tribunal of the United States, which is the United States Supreme Court, and there, with a test case, secured a decision from that tribunal to the effect that in cases of that character where working men were involved, kidnaping was legal.

The state laws of Idaho state that no prisoner shall be held longer than the second term of court, when he shall be admitted to bail or given a trial. The second and third terms of court have come and gone in Idaho and Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone remain untried and are still prisoners of the state, with no promise as to when they will be given a hearing. But this is the other picture. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone represent the working class. There is no evidence to show that they ever committed the crime charged against them, or that they ever encouraged murder or any other depredation unlawful to our country, but the charge has been made by the employing class and the charge stands. Up to this date they have refused them trial, yet it is admitted that this is unlawful, according to the statute books of the State of Idaho. The highest tribunal of the United States has refused them a trial; the President sits idly by and sees the law being trampled under foot.

In the first picture—the trial of Harry Thaw—it is expected to arouse sympathy and clear Harry Thaw of any responsibilities of murder, because of the fact that Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, his wife, has taken the stand in his defense and in her pathetic story relates how she was wronged by the one who was murdered by her husband. This picture is beautiful and, no doubt, will bring happiness to the heart of Mrs. Thaw to see her husband vindicated from the charge for which he is being tried. But there is no picture to be drawn from the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. At the time the comrades were kidnaped from Denver there were left behind in three little cottages three wives whose hearts yearned for their husbands, as great as did the heart of Mrs. Thaw. There were little babies who asked why their papas did not return. This did not interfere with those who charged Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone with murder. Today in Boise, Idaho, can be found the wife of Chas. Moyer, who has moved to the prison city that she might be as close to her husband as possible. While denied the opportunity of seeing him very often, it is a consolation to her to feel that she is close to the one with whom she has traveled through life and to whom she still clings and will cling to the last. In a little cottage in Denver is another wife—Mrs. Haywood—living alone with her little baby, the baby who asked in the poem, "will they hang my papa?" Mrs. Haywood, an invalid, yet with a brave heart and courage, believes yet that truth will prevail and that some day her husband will return to her and they will again be united in their little home and cottage.

We ask the readers of the Industrial Worker and the working class in general to study these two pictures. Take them home and ask yourself if it is not time that you raised up with all the courage at your command and demand that justice be given to the three representatives in this case. If there is one law for the rich and one law for the poor, let us know it! If such is the case, then the time has arrived when the working class must take a stand. You are unorganized! You are divided into little groups! All of you disagree! What can be expected under this condition? You must unite your forces into an economic, industrial power—a power that, when put into action, will move in unison. When this is once accomplished, then the class that overrides the constitution and tramples under foot the laws of the United States will no longer be the master. But the only way this can be accomplished is by the workers themselves uniting into an industrial movement. You must not wait for your so-called "leader," but act yourself. Remember, history tells us that there have been many "misleaders."

C. O. SHERMAN.

LUMBERMEN AT SOMERS, MONTANA ARE OUT ON STRIKE

Somers Lumbermen's Industrial Union No. 384, of Somers, Montana, declared a strike on the O'Brien Saw Mill works Monday, February 11th, after every other peaceable means failed. The immediate cause of the strike is discrimination against the men by Manager Poole who refuses to recognize the union and had been discharging the members of the union one at a time without giving a reason; other grievances are the undue taxation of every employe of \$1.00 per month for a so-called hospital fee which institution does not exist there and when a man takes sick the doctor does not even attend him but sends him some medicine; the enforced trading at the company's store where they charge any and all prices is obnoxious to the sense of a free man who wants to be free to purchase where he likes in a free country.

National Organizer Thos. P. Willburn is in charge of the strike. The following is from a local paper published in Kalispell, Mont., which is located about fifteen miles north from Somers.

EVERYTHING TIED UP AT O'BRIEN'S SAW MILL.

Union Men Refuse to Work Under an Unpopular Foreman and Disclose Other Grievances—Water and Light Cut Off Until Sheriff Takes a Hand.

Pumps Were Started Yesterday.

The Strikers at Somers Conceding This Protection to Company Property—Manager and Foreman Under Arrest for Threatening Strikers With Guns—Deputy Sheriffs on Guard.

Monday night everything was closed down hard and fast at Somers, lights out and the big pump for water supply inert. A strike had been declared by the local union of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Some of the men were in Kalispell Wednesday and a member of the strike committee was interviewed by the Kalispell Bee, giving the following version of the affair: Louis Bergeron, superintendent of the operating department and a great favorite with the men, was induced by the new manager, Mr. Poole, to return to Somers and take charge some six months ago. Mr. Bergeron had resigned during the O'Brien administration and gone to Seattle, having had a falling out with the O'Briens at that time. He had previously been superintendent of the mill at Somers. Relations, had, however, not remained cordial between Mr. Poole and Mr. Bergeron, the men say Mr. Poole did not approve of the social bearing of Mr. Bergeron toward the men, insisting that discipline could not be maintained if the superintendent persisted in his friendliness with the common laborers. They themselves bitterly protest against the overbearing manner of Mr. Poole toward them at all times and insist that he treats them like degraded human beings. Naturally they were in sympathy with Mr. Bergeron, who treated them

with consideration. Second in command at Somers is June Cashman, chief electrician, between whom and Bergeron was an armed truce, each being on the defensive. A few days ago one of the laborers at the works displeased Cashman who informed him that he was discharged and invited him to go to the office and get his time. The man appealed to Bergeron who reinstated him. Cashman then appealed to Mr. Poole who presumably invested him with authority to fire the man if he wished to. This Cashman hastened to do and when Bergeron interfered he was called to the carpet and after a stormy interview was discharged for undue leniency toward the hired man. Cashman superseded him and as soon as this became generally known trouble commenced.

A meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World was called Monday night, and the grievances discussed, among them being the enforced trading at the company store and the alleged inefficiency of the medical attention for which the employes of the O'Brien company are taxed the usual hospital fee of \$1.00 per month. A minor grievance was the discharge of Bergeron and the elevation of June Cashman to superintendent.

Having voted a strike the union appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Poole, the general manager, and notify him of their intentions unless relief was granted. At 11 p. m. they went to his house and the autocrat declined to treat with them and gave them to understand that he would smash their union at Somers if not another wheel turned in the John O'Brien plant. A member of the committee says they were insulted by the language of the master and ignominiously turned out to do their damndest. Reporting to the union the failure of their mission the intention to strike was again endorsed and the men swore to stick together in regular revolutionary manner, and hang together or hang separately. Following this action the strikers proceeded to tie up the works. Although only the box factory and planing mill had been running, there were thirteen big boilers kept heated. The engineers were called out and fires drawn from all these, which included the steamer for the electric power plant and the big pump which furnished the water supply. In an hour every boiler was cold, fire drawn and boilers cleared of water to guard against damage of freezing. The lights were out and the water supply stayed.

There was an unfortunate encounter in one of the engine rooms, where Louis Bergeron had gone in the interest of the company property, to satisfy himself that everything had been carefully done and without injury to the machinery. Mr. Poole himself and a body guard came across Bergeron inside the building and he was harshly questioned upon his presence, trespassing on company property. The parley was not friendly and it is said Mr. Poole exhibited a revolver and critically assured Mr. Bergeron that he would be justified in shooting him like a dog for trespassing upon and damaging the company

property. Mr. Bergeron dissented to this but was hustled out of the building before any further bodily injury was offered.

The men are very bitter and declare they will stand or fall by their union. They will not accept June Cashman as superintendent, although they do not insist upon the reinstatement of Louis Bergeron, who, incidentally, is not a member of the labor union although in perfect sympathy with the men. June Cashman is not a union man either. About half the foremen are members of the union but it was not agreeable to the management and no others have joined. The membership of the local union Industrial Workers of the World is about 250 at the present time and not more than twenty men about the works are non-union. The strikers have sent word to the two logging camps, at Holt and Bigfork, of their trouble and it is understood the union sympathizers are strong enough to abandon work in the woods until the strike at the mill is satisfactorily concluded. Hugh Gwynn is president of the union and John Stine is walking delegate. The union was organized last fall by T. P. Willburn, district organizer, who makes headquarters at Missoula. A co-operative strike last September, before the men had any formal organization, resulted in the Industrial Workers of the World getting a foothold, but the union has not been successful in all particulars, especially recognition by the company. Mr. Willburn has been notified of the present difficulty, also Chicago headquarters.

A delegation from the strikers called upon County Attorney McKeown, Wednesday, to get his assistance in showing up the company store proposition, which they contend is run in defiance of law.

It is stated that R. P. Austin, the local bank cashier and fire insurance agent, who carries a risk of at least \$100,000 on the O'Brien mills and properties, has notified the manager of the O'Brien company that their policies will stand cancelled until a cause of riot is removed and the water supply is re-established.

There are rumors that threats have been made against Mr. Poole and especially June Cashman who they have threatened to ride out of town on a rail if they can get hold of him. This is denied by the union men, but it is again rumored that Cashman is entrenched at his home on a commanding eminence with a trusty rifle at hand with which he threatens to perforate any one approaching with unfriendly intentions. No weight is given to these highly colored rumors, however, by those who are intimately acquainted with the strikers.

The union has asked permission to guard the yards and works, protecting themselves as well as the property of the company. They claim they do not wish to chance any unlawful act which might be attributed to the union and deflect public sympathy.

Mr. Poole was in town Wednesday evening in consultation with the county attorney,

LIST OF LOCAL UNIONS EXPELLED

We herewith print the number and location of the local unions which have been expelled for non-payment of per capita tax to the Industrial Workers of the World. All local unions should scrutinize this list very carefully and Secretaries should make a clipping of this list of unions and carry the same in their financial books, so that there will be no mistake made in permitting expelled members to get into their local unions.

WM. J. F. HANNEMANN,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. O. SHERMAN,
General President.

Upon representations made to the county attorney by officials of the John O'Brien Lumber company, that their property was jeopardized by shutting down the pumps leaving them without fire protection, the attorney and sheriff agreed that deputies should be stationed if necessary, to protect the volunteer engineers who had agreed to start up the pumps for the company. At Somers the strikers made no objection after the matter had been explained to them by the sheriff. They neither want to cause loss or trouble and were not prepared to defy the sheriff's officers. The pumps were started and probably moral suasion and a few additional deputy sheriffs may accelerate the settlement of the strike.

Yesterday Louis Bergeron, the discharged foreman made complaint before Judge Rice charging Manager Poole and Treasurer Joe Peacha with having threatened him with a deadly weapon. Another man named Wm. Landeroot, preferred a similar complaint against June Cashman, the present foreman. Sheriff O'Connell went to Somers to serve the warrants later in the evening.

Manager Poole is described as a union buster, is short in stature, very heavy, sandy complexion and red hair, and has the same love for a laborer that a fox has for a fatted goose. He discharged a bookkeeper on February 15 for walking down the street with a workman, declaring that a supremacy must be established and maintained by the office force and foremen over the workmen. Manager Poole and Treasurer Joe Peacha were each fined \$50.00 and costs at the trial Saturday, February 16, for having threatened to kill L. Bergeron, and June Cashman, foreman, having threatened the life of Wm. Landeroot, was likewise fined \$50.00 and costs. At about 9:30 a. m., Wednesday, February 20, the human monster, Manager Poole, in order to try and give cold feet to the strikers, served notice on a widow with four little children to leave the company owned house in which she lived. She appealed to the strikers for aid, which was given in the form of a collection taken, which amounted to about \$90.00.

The men have tied up the mill completely and every man is out on-strike and stand as firm as a rock, and are determined to secure their rights and win on the principle of "the grievance of one is the grievance of all."

THOS. P. WILLBURN,
Organizer, I. W. W.

See our prize offer on page 2.

At the second trial, Cornelius P. Shea, President of the International Teamsters' Union, with nine of his fellow defendants, was acquitted by the jury and set free. They had been charged with conspiracy to ruin the business of Montgomery, Ward & Co., but there was no evidence advanced to support the charge. The fact is that the capitalists were in a conspiracy to disrupt the union and convict these workers, and thereby make strikes unlawful and have "judge made law" enacted, so that any labor official would be in danger of a prison sentence should he order a strike.

See our prize offer on page 2.

Los Angeles Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 12	Los Angeles, Cal.
Bakers' & Confectioners' Industrial Union.....No. 31	Louisville, Ky.
Grand Junction Industrial Union.....No. 35	Grand Junction, Colo.
Orleans Industrial Union.....No. 38	New Orleans, La.
Store & Office Workers' Industrial Union.....No. 58	New York City, N. Y.
Tailors' Industrial Union.....No. 59	New York City, N. Y.
Garment Workers' Industrial Union.....No. 61	New York City, N. Y.
Jersey City Industrial Union.....No. 67	Jersey City, N. J.
Tailors' Industrial Union.....No. 68	Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville Mixed Industrial Union.....No. 73	Louisville, Ky.
Riverside Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 91	Yonkers, N. Y.
Workingmen's Industrial Union.....No. 92	Portland, Oregon.
Building Trades' Industrial Union.....No. 95	New York City, N. Y.
Milwaukee Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 123	Milwaukee, Wis.
Denver Industrial Union.....No. 125	Denver, Colo.
Paper Box Makers' Industrial Union.....No. 126	New York City, N. Y.
Hotel & Restaurant Workers' Ind. Union.....No. 130	New York City, N. Y.
Textile Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 157	New Bedford, Mass.
Detroit Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 159	Detroit, Mich.
Printers' Industrial Union.....No. 161	New York City, N. Y.
Belleville Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 162	Belleville, Ill.
Ladies' Tailors' Industrial Union.....No. 160	New York City, N. Y.
Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 174	East St. Louis, Ill.
Hat & Cap Workers' Industrial Union.....No. 177	New York City, N. Y.
Seattle Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 178	Seattle, Wash.
Bronx Borough Industrial Union.....No. 179	New York City, N. Y.
San Antonio Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 185	San Antonio, Texas.
Coat Makers' Industrial Union.....No. 186	New York City, N. Y.
Cigar Workers' Industrial Union.....No. 192	New York City, N. Y.
United Leather Goods Workers' Ind. Union.....No. 194	New York City, N. Y.
San Pedro Industrial Union.....No. 195	San Pedro, Cal.
Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 198	Toronto, Canada.
Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 206	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hebrew Legitimate Variety Actors.....No. 209	New York City, N. Y.
Architectural & Structural Iron Workers.....No. 217	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pioneer Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 218	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cigar Makers' Industrial Union.....No. 219	Milwaukee, Wis.
Spokane Industrial Union.....No. 222	Spokane, Wash.
Jewish Ladies' Tailors' Industrial Union.....No. 227	New York City, N. Y.
Pants' Workers' Industrial Union.....No. 235	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oklahoma City Industrial Union.....No. 239	Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter.
Typographical Industrial Union.....No. 244	New York City, N. Y.
Hamilton Industrial Mixed Union.....No. 251	Hamilton, Ohio.
Piano Workers' Industrial Union.....No. 255	New York City, N. Y.
Columbus Industrial Mixed Union.....No. 257	Columbus, Ohio.
Canton Industrial Mixed Union.....No. 259	Canton, Ohio.
Garment Workers' Industrial Union.....No. 264	Buffalo, N. Y.
Industrial Workers' Mixed Union.....No. 266	Bridgeport, Conn.
Houston Industrial Mixed Union.....No. 270	Houston, Texas.
Vallejo Industrial Union.....No. 283	Vallejo, Cal.
Wood Carvers' Industrial Union.....No. 295	New York City, N. Y.
Lawrence Industrial Mixed Union.....No. 297	New Castle, Pa.
St. Paul Industrial Mixed Union.....No. 307	St. Paul, Minn.
Portland Wood Workers' Industrial Union.....No. 319	Portland, Oregon.
Vancouver Industrial Union.....No. 322	Vancouver, B. C.
Concrete Constructors' Industrial Union.....No. 346	Toronto, Canada.
Industrial Workers' Mixed Union.....No. 351	Duluth, Minn.
Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 363	San Francisco, Cal.
Industrial Workers' Mixed Union.....No. 365	Jamestown, N. Y.
Industrial Workers' Mixed Union.....No. 367	Collinsville, Ill.
Lynden Industrial Workers' Union.....No. 369	Lynden, Wash.
Progressive Industrial Workers.....No. 373	Patton, Pa.

South Brooklyn Industrial Union.....	No. 389	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cloak Makers' Industrial Union.....	No. 29	Chicago, Ill.
Industrial Workers' Union.....	No. 85	Chicago, Ill.
Cigar Makers' Industrial Union.....	No. 158	Chicago, Ill.
Window Washers' Industrial Union.....	No. 299	Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati Industrial Union.....	No. 6	Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. Louis Industrial Workers' Union.....	No. 84	St. Louis, Mo.
Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union.....	No. 89	Cleveland, Ohio.
Forest City Industrial Workers' Union.....	No. 139	Cleveland, Ohio.
Braddock Industrial Union.....	No. 150	Braddock, Pa.
Paterson Industrial Union.....	No. 152	Paterson, N. J.
Peoria Industrial Workers' Union.....	No. 189	Peoria, Ill.
Vehicle Industrial Workers' Union.....	No. 221	Cincinnati, Ohio.
The Wage Earners' Industrial Union.....	No. 229	Montreal, Canada.
Cigar Workers' Industrial Union.....	No. 243	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Shoe Workers' Industrial Union.....	No. 269	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Painters' and Paperhangers' Ind. Union.....	No. 284	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lake Charles Industrial Union.....	No. 289	Lake Charles, La.
Hat Workers' Industrial Union.....	No. 331	New York City, N. Y.

wage-worker with a spark of self-respect will attempt to secure employment here.

There are many men in this section who are opposing organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. It may well be that when an unappreciative corporation here dispenses with their valuable services and unsolicited patronage and they are forced to go elsewhere to seek employment, they may desire to become "good union men" and join the Industrial Workers of the World. Such men are willing to enjoy the fruits of the victory won by others who threw down the gauntlet of their manhood as the gage of battle against capitalistic oppression.

Let it be plainly declared that those who most require education along industrial lines are not wage-workers of alien races, but the so-called "intelligent American skilled laborer" who is contented with his serfdom. The latter does not wish to understand that there is now occurring a great class struggle, which places him upon a plane where the capitalist factor that he does not even comprehend to waste contempt upon him. Such education is sadly needed in this district.

Wishing the Miners' Magazine a still greater quality of success in its worthy mission, I remain, Yours for the Industrial Worker of the World,

H. W. KANE

—Miners' Magazine.

WARNING

A set of individuals, headed by Wm. E. Trautmann, is without authority using the name of our organization in an attempt to mislead the workers. They have been tried and found guilty of high treason to the working class in having attempted to disrupt the Industrial Workers of the World, but failed to accomplish their ends, and have been expelled.

You are warned against giving them any support, as they are classed with labor's worst enemies, they having tried to carry out their nefarious work by securing an injunction against workingmen, but again failed to accomplish their object.

GENERAL NOTICE

The general office of the Industrial Workers of the World is located at No. 148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. No change has been made in the address. Chas. O. Sherman is general president and Wm. J. F. Hannemann is general secretary-treasurer.

A lesson that every union man should take to heart is the fact that the success of the labor movement depends upon the individual efforts of its members. It is just in proportion as the average member takes an interest in his organization. The man who seldom attends a meeting of the union, who is always backward in the payment of his dues, and only knows by hearsay what is transpiring, is really of more use outside the organization than in it. It is the man who recognizes that he owes a duty to his union, who encourages the officers by his presence, and who takes an interest in the proceedings that aids in the work and makes progress not only possible but assured. Every man has his own place to go and his own duty to perform. No other member can do it for him. If he absents himself from the meeting there is a vacant seat and one less in attendance. Every member should be a factor and count. There is no life in an organization whose members are dead or sleeping. If it is worth while to belong to a trade union it should be worth while to do one's share in making it a success. Every union is just exactly what its members make it; it will be dead or alive, progressive or stagnant, just in proportion as its members recognize their responsibilities, and honestly live up to them.—Reading Labor Advocate.

ARIZONA LABOR CONDITIONS

Since the strike of the Mexican and Italian miners in Morenci, some four years ago, when there was not even the semblance of an organization among the strikers, the whole affair being simply a revolt against most detestable industrial conditions and the revolters being starved out, clubbed and intimidated into submission within a few days, there has been no attempt made to organize the men employed in and around the mines, mills and smelters of this district.

Recently, however, indications of a desire for better conditions were noted among the wage-workers here, and it was determined by a few men who are conscious of the class struggle to make an attempt to organize this Clifton-Morenci district which bears the distinction of being about the worst that has ever happened in the Southwest, and which, like a hog wallowing in a bed of filth, has heretofore been quite indifferent as to what anybody thought about it.

Application was made to the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World for organizers; the matter was referred to Albert Ryan, secretary-treasurer of Arizona, A. S. U., and he sent to Clifton, Organizers F. H. Little, of Globe, and F. Velarde, of Phoenix. These men have fearlessly rendered good service to the cause of Industrial Unionism. After several weeks Mr. Velarde was called away by illness in his family, and Mr. Little has since carried on the work alone.

A number of open meetings were held at Clifton Mill and Smelters' Union, No. 158, was organized with a fairly good charter list, most of the members being Mexicans. It is the intention to use Clifton as a base, whereby to organize the unspeakable Metcalf and the Russianized Morenci.

Organizer Little has encountered difficulties in this district which are peculiar to the section of country and which are delaying the work of organization. The Clifton-Morenci district is a "jumping-off place" for itinerant mechanics and is also being constantly flooded with wage-workers from old Mexico, and half-formed cheap mechanics from the Southern States of this country. There is always here a strong representation of members of the craft unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. These latter, with a few notable exceptions, have opposed the Industrial Workers of the World organization from the start, probably in obedience to the dictation of the bosses of their unions in the East.

Most of the men in this district who hold cards in the American Federation of Labor Unions are horrified at the idea of associating themselves with Mexicans in the Industrial Workers of the World. They work side by side with Mexicans, however, in the mills and smelters of the copper companies of the district, and the latter corporations have no sentiment whatever as to employing Mexicans to fill the places of Americans at less wages when-

ever it is possible to do so. The race prejudice among the Texans is very strong against the Mexicans, and Arizona is filled with Texans.

Let it be said here, without fear or favor, that, as a race, the Mexicans in the Clifton-Morenci district have shown more of a desire for economic independence and more fearlessness in avowing that desire than have the Americans. There is too much petty aristocratic, ten-cent millionaire ignorance and prejudice among many of the American wage-workers.

The American mechanics in this district receive pretty good wages, which are, however, hardly up to the Arizona Standard. They are satisfied with their jobs and compensation, and only a few of them care about lending a helping hand to the laborer of another race, even though that laborer may after a while become so far "Americanized" as to compete against them and take their jobs for less wages and longer hours.

Mexican laborers in the town of Clifton receive an average wage of \$2.25 per day of ten hours; at Morenci and Metcalf, Mexican laborers receive an average wage of \$1.90 per day of ten hours. Mexican and Italian miners at Metcalf and Morenci get from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day for eight hours of labor under ground. All this in a country where the cost of the necessities of life is as high as in almost any mining section of the United States, and where there is little or no wholesome recreation for man, woman or child.

In Morenci and Metcalf the large copper companies own all the ground upon which residence and business buildings are located. The organizer cannot get the use of a public hall in which to hold meetings, and he runs a great personal risk in attending to his work in these places. Most of the well-paid white employees of these corporations are dominated by motives of self-interest in supporting their masters and can be relied upon to throw every obstacle in the way of an organizer. There are a few good exceptions to this, however.

Despite all difficulties, there is among the Mexicans and Italians of the Clifton-Morenci district a strong sentiment for organization. The solid, effective features of the Industrial Workers of the World and its noble sentiments of democracy and disregard of race or creed appeal strongly to these men. Being ground a little harder between the upper and other millstones of capitalistic greed and capitalistic oppression than the white wage-worker who draws a larger pirance and is able to drink a few more bottles of beer a day, they see somewhat more plainly the necessity for organization.

The men who are working for Industrial Workers of the World organization in the Clifton-Morenci district are firmly determined to either secure better conditions for the working class here or to place the district upon a basis where no



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The Editor reserves the right to refuse manuscript for publication.

JOLIET, MARCH, 1907.

GENERAL NOTICES

To All Friends and Members of the Industrial Workers 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.

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 tripart guiding lights, "Education, Organization and Emancipation."

Another skirmish on the economic battle field is being fought by the working class for humane conditions at Somers, Montana. Lumbermen's Industrial Union, No. 284, L. W. W. is making the fight and conducted by National Organizer, Thos. P. Willburn. The men are all out and stand like a solid phalanx against their capitalist master and are making a splendid fight, true to the working class. Emancipation call, "Solidarity."

The history given on another page of the robbery of charter and outfit of Reno Industrial Union, No. 306, now No. 402, located at Reno, Nevada, brings the character of some so-called revolutionists into the limelight.

The trial of Steve Adams for the alleged murder of Fred Tyler has begun and it is clearly evident that the prosecution at the behest of the capitalist class, are attempting to brand an innocent man guilty of a crime he never committed.

Thomas P. Willburn is the duly accredited National Organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World for Montana and Nevada, with headquarters at 832 Cherry St., Missoula, Mont.

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.

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.

General President Chas. O. Sherman upon the urgent demands made by the workers in New York City, has made an agitation trip to that city on February 19th, expecting to remain for about ten days and will stop at one or two important points on his return to headquarters.

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.

A daily newspaper owned and controlled by the working class is the strongest and most powerful weapon they can possess in their fight for the emancipation of labor from the thralldom of wage slavery and capitalism. The New York Daily "Call" is to be such a paper, which it is announced will be launched on International Labor Day, May 1st, 1908.

In spite of agitation against child labor for many years, the number of children employed in factory, mine, mill and sweatshop has increased without let or hindrance. Organize the working class along industrial union lines into one union with the motto, "the grievance of one is the grievance of all" and by such organization you can successfully demand that the child who is to be the future citizen and mother of the nation, must not have its life ground into profits by the unmerciful system of capitalism.

The universal membership book of the Industrial Workers of the World has not been changed in form or color. Any one presenting a membership book in any other form or color than the original universal membership book should not be recognized as a bona fide member of the Industrial Workers of the World.

To All Members of Local Unions and Friends of the Labor Movement:

This is to certify that all organizers' credentials have been called in and all credentials issued previous to January 1, 1907, are null and void and should not be considered as issued from authority. New organizers' credentials shall only be recognized when signed by the President, which are in printed form on red cardboard.

The conspiracy to keep Brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone confined in the Idaho Jail will be broken by a united working class demanding that they be given a fair trial or be set at liberty under bonds if necessary. The working class of the whole country are being aroused to their sense of duty and rallying around the banner of Freedom for our innocent Brothers by holding protest meetings in all parts of every state in the union.

THE EFFECT OF TRADES UNION AGITATION

One of the oldest crafts known to the civilized world, recorded as far back as the writing of Biblical history—the copper-smith—undoubtedly the most important metal worker in the world, is today the poorest organized and works under the most miserable conditions of any class of metal workers known. Our readers may be surprised to know that there are less than one-thousand competent copper-smiths in the United States and, although it may seem strange to our readers, it is a fact that all of them have never been organized at one time.

In 1900 the United Metal Workers' International Union undertook to organize the copper-smiths into local unions and attached the same to the Metal Workers. At that date there were but three local unions of copper-smiths in the United States, but, after two years and a half of the hardest work, with a great deal of expense, the United Metal Workers succeeded in organizing fifteen (15) local unions of copper-smiths, distributed from Boston to San Francisco in the principal industrial centers. The United Metal Workers succeeded in getting a membership of a little over 800 members in the fifteen local unions. No sooner were they organized in the different industrial centers when they, without difficulty, secured better conditions. In the City of Chicago, when the metal workers were organized in 1900, there were mechanics of that craft working in the City of Chicago ten hours for \$1.75. Within twelve months from the time they were organized they had the nine-hour day and were receiving 85 1-3 cents per hour, with superior shop conditions to what they had ever enjoyed before.

In 1902, as soon as it became known that the United Metal Workers had succeeded in organizing the copper-smiths, the Amal-

gated Sheet Metal Workers—an international organization affiliated with the A. F. of L.—immediately laid jurisdictional claims on the coppersmiths. While they did not promise the coppersmiths any better conditions in the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, their contention was that they were sheet metal workers and they should not be permitted to organize unless they paid tribute to that organization.

This is one of the curses of trades unionism and the jurisdiction question. The result was that the United Metal Workers had nearly one year of a running fight, which was brought before the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. several times, also discussed in two conventions of the A. F. of L. During the controversy the coppersmiths did not increase in membership. The result was that the coppersmiths did not decide to go with the Sheet Metal Workers and the A. F. of L. decided that the coppersmiths must go with the Sheet Metal Workers whether it was their wishes or not.

The United Metal Workers, through a referendum vote, withdrew from the A. F. of L. A few individuals in the ranks of the coppersmiths, who felt that they saw an opportunity to become leaders, started to agitate among their local unions on the question of having an international union of coppersmiths. One could hardly believe that an individual or a set of individuals could interest mechanics on the question of forming an international with less than one thousand members, but, nevertheless, through their persistent agitation they interested some of the local unions. A convention was called by those who were seeking to have a national of coppersmiths. The result was that they, after a three days' session with six or seven delegates, launched what they called "The Coppersmiths' International." Officers were elected and they applied to the A. F. of L. for a charter, which was refused, on the grounds that they must join the Sheet Metal Workers.

During this controversy many of the local unions of the coppersmiths dropped out of their international union and the Coppersmiths' International had but a life of six months when, through the treachery of some of those who were handling the new Coppersmiths' International, an agreement was reached with the officers of the Sheet Metal Workers that whatever was left of the Coppersmiths' International union should become a part of the Sheet Metal Workers. One of the stipulations were that some of the officers should be taken care of. The result was that five or six of the local unions then switched over to the Sheet Metal Workers; a few others became disorganized and discouraged; but the coppersmiths of the City of Chicago remained loyal to the United Metal Workers and when that organization took part and organized the Industrial Workers of the World they then became a part of the Metal Department of the Industrial Workers of the World. The local union of coppersmiths of the City of Chicago has never decreased in membership. Their shop conditions have been improved and everything has been in the way of improvement, while at many other points the coppersmiths have suffered because of the fact

that they permitted themselves to become disorganized through the agitation put forth by the Sheet Metal Workers and those of the coppersmiths who endeavored to start an international.

The coppersmiths, one of the most important metal trades, could have a minimum scale of 50 cents per hour if they would organize their forces into local unions and affiliate themselves with the Department of Metal and Machinery of the Industrial Workers of the World. The coppersmiths being important, the Sheet Metal Workers realize the benefit they could be to their members, as they have a class of mechanics who are known to the mechanic as "tinkers," who can on some small repair jobs work properly and who try to call themselves coppersmiths, but the fact of the matter is, they are not coppersmiths. Not enough importance is placed upon the trade of the coppersmiths. There is probably not another trade in the metal line that requires more practical skill than that of the coppersmiths. There is no machinery that can be introduced to handle the work in the coppersmith line. Most of the coppersmith work is done in the old style way and it requires the skill of a mechanic who has had years of experience in apprenticeship in order to do the work that is required of a coppersmith. But the Sheet Metal Workers propose to claim the coppersmith, in order to raise the wages of their coppersmiths, who are nothing more than "tinkers." By so doing, it works an imposition upon the part of the master coppersmith, as it gives the tinker the authority to seek employment and pose as a coppersmith.

For the next few months the Department of Metal and Machinery will devote a part of its time to the reorganizing of the coppersmiths, placing them in local unions by themselves, with the ultimate intention of getting a national minimum scale. This can be done if the coppersmith is not used to bolster up the Sheet Metal Workers who are not mechanics. Many of our best mechanics in the coppersmith trade are led to believe that, because of the fact that it is necessary for them to work on buildings, the building trades can force them to become a part of the Sheet Metal Workers. The coppersmiths only require a little backbone and courage. They need not be afraid to say to the building trades, "do your worst." No one can scab their jobs except the coppersmith and if the coppersmiths are organized the building trades or any other trade cannot dictate to them as to what organization they shall belong, and the Industrial Worker says to the coppersmiths, "reorganize your local unions!" Get every coppersmith to become a member of your local union in your locality and the Industrial Worker will defy the building trades, or any other line of trades, to defeat them or stop them from carrying on their vocation as important craftsmen.

C. O. SHERMAN.

ARE THE BREWERY WORKERS CONSISTENT?

The records of the American Federation of Labor will show that there has been one continual warfare made for the past six years by the various trades unions against

the system of organizing the brewery employes in their national, chartered by the American Federation and known as the International Union of United Brewery Workers.

According to the records of the American Federation of Labor, the Brewery Workers secured a charter from the A. F. of L. and, in applying for the charter, asked for the jurisdiction of all employes in and about breweries. The authority and jurisdiction were granted to the United Brewery Workers with the charter, which would make the United Brewery Workers an industry union.

During the past six years there has been trial after trial before the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. because of charges being conferred by sister trades unions, holding charters issued by the A. F. of L., against the United Brewery Workers. The Executive Board of the A. F. of L. has decided in favor of the trades unions and have encouraged the disruption of the industry union of the Brewery Workers. Five conventions have failed to support the Brewery Workers in their claim and today the permission is given by the authority of the supreme power of the A. F. of L. that, if the teamsters, machinists, coopers or any of the trades can destroy any of the local unions of the United Brewery Workers, they have a liberty to do so when the excuse can be shown that it is to get a trade unionist who could be claimed by one of the various organizations.

The United Brewery Workers have proclaimed in their official organ and in resolutions passed at various conventions that they are believers in Industrial Unionism, but their actions do not bear out their statements. Regardless of the fact that they have been betrayed by the highest authority in the trades union movement of this country, regardless of the fact that it is permitted by other unions to destroy the Brewery Workers' organization, still the Brewery Workers continue to pay per capita tax to the A. F. of L., which is the supreme power in the trades union movement and which is responsible for the controversy now existing between the different trades unions and the United Brewery Workers. The rank and file of the United Brewery Workers have paid hundreds of thousands of dollars into their treasury, which has been used for no other purpose than to pay the legitimate expenses of their officers, in the way of conferences, attending conventions and executive board meetings of the A. F. of L., all to no effect and to no relief for the Brewery Workers, yet the United Brewery Workers proclaim to the working class that they are Industrial Unionists. "The Industrial Worker" takes people as they act and not as to what they say. The United Brewery Workers do not, through any acts on their part, prove to the working class that they are Industrial Unionists. To the contrary, they prove that they are selfish, narrow minded "industry unionists." If they were Industrial Unionists they would join the Industrial Workers of the World and unfurl their banner that their true colors might be shown. If they were Industrial Unionists they would join an industrial union, where their teamsters, coopers, bottlers or any other of the crafts

that might be in the industry would not be molested, but they would be united into one solid phalanx, with no permission or authority given that one class of workers could coerce or enroach upon the others.

Words do not count. Acts prove the meaning of everything. Therefore, we take the United Brewery Workers to task when they proclaim that they are Industrial Unionists and we will continue to do so until such time as we see that they are discontinuing their support to the trades union movement.

The master class, wherever it is possible in the brewery industry, is fighting the United Brewery Workers. The United Brewery Workers are having a running fight—a guerrilla warfare, from the trades union movement, which is ever watchful for an opportunity to flank them and increase their membership by splitting the crafts into small factions. The master class in the brewery industry is never missing an opportunity to head off the possibility of the Brewery Workers bettering their condition.

"The Industrial Worker" herewith issues a warning to the Brewery Workers, which it feels is worthy of their consideration. The Brewery Trust is becoming stronger every day. The facilities for brewing and handling the liquors that are handled by the members of the United Brewery Workers are becoming more simple every day. It does not require the skill to brew at this age that it did twenty years ago. Many of the particular positions, which were held by Brewery Workers twenty years ago, can be held today by unskilled labor. With this constant guerrilla warfare of the trades union movement against the United Brewery Workers, with the ever willingness of the master class to take issue against the United Brewery Workers, "The Industrial Worker" asks the Brewery Workers, "has not the time arrived when they should take into serious consideration the question of withdrawing from their enemies, and joining hands with their friends and becoming a part of the Industrial Workers of the World, not only to unite the Brewery Workers of this and every other country into a working class, economic, industrial organization, but to assist and encourage the uniting of all classes of labor into an economic, industrial movement?" We ask the Brewery Workers to take this question seriously and ask themselves if they do not see a danger in the future, when it would be too late to preserve what is now organized of the United Brewery Workers, even should it come to a stage when they who are handling the organization would realize the necessity of becoming Industrial Unionists.

While the United Brewery Workers are known to be broad on many questions in the economic movement, there remains yet the courage to be instilled into the rank and file. If they come out and take the necessary step, it will prove to the world that they mean what they say. The trades union movement has had an existence of usefulness. It has done its work and, like all other ancient institutions, should be abandoned and the latest improved method adopted. All methods of production used fifty years ago are not in existence at this time. Everything is produced on a simpler

plan. Machinery is taking the place of human effort and the working class, if they are to protect their interests, must change their tactics. There must be no dividing lines, whether it be a brewery worker or a wood worker, an iron worker or a tiller of the soil; if he works for hire, he must be in one union, controlled by one set of economic laws, which principally shall be that "the grievance of one is the grievance of all." Separate contracts must not be tolerated. There must be a contract for all workers. That contract should be verbal, with only a limit of thirty days in a notice on the master class for the right to make a change.

Until such time as the United Brewery Workers unfurl the banner of Industrial Unionism and cease contributing to the trades union movement, which is responsible today for the majority of its difficulties, "The Industrial Worker" will consider that the United Brewery Workers are as far in the dark and are as lacking in courage of conviction as any of the trades unions connected with the American Federation of Labor.

CHARLES O. SHERMAN.

Disruptionists Exposed at Reno, Nevada

Attempt to disrupt Reno Industrial Union No. 306, now No. 402, proves a failure.

Robbery resorted to by the followers of the cheap disrupter, Daniel De Leon, in their frenzy to destroy organization.

The following letter was received from Financial Secretary P. Slauch, of Reno Industrial Union No. 402, formerly No. 306, of Reno, Nevada, which explains itself:

Reno, Nevada, January 18, 1907.

Chas. O. Sherman, General President I. W. W., 148 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother: On January 10, 1907, after the regular meeting of Reno Industrial Mixed Union No. 306 had been duly adjourned by the President at about 10:20 p. m., five men remained talking in the hall who held no official position in the union and whose names are hereinafter mentioned, and proceeded to burglarize the locker which contained everything we had, seal, ledger, correspondence, supplies of all kinds, and about \$13.00 worth of due stamps, etc.; they took everything, also the charter from the wall, and, although I have sought strenuously to obtain criminal recourse from the courts and officers of Washoe County, have been unable to get any relief, nor any of the property back, giving the reason that four of the men who burglarized the locker were members of the local, no criminal charge could be pressed, as a man cannot steal from himself, etc., and that our recourse was through civil action, which we could not afford to do at this time, as our previous Financial Secretary had absconded with all of our cash. One of the five burglars was not a member and is a blind man of the other four—two had paid one month's dues, being new members, and two had only been admitted that night, which goes to show that these men came into the union for the purpose of destroying it, but which they failed to do. Therefore, we demand that our General President or General Executive Board come immediately to our relief by sending us a new charter outfit, also \$15 worth of stamps, sixty-five clearance cards, thirty-five withdrawal cards, letter heads and envelopes, etc. The new seal should not bear any 309 series number, as the seal stolen was numbered 306. We have eighty-five cents in the treasury. Motion was carried at a special meeting of the local that A. M. Joseph, J. Easton, Estes and Chas. Rauschenberger be expelled from the Industrial Workers of the World for having acted extremely dishonorably in burglarizing our locker and taking everything we had, in conjunction with a blind man called "De Shura," and that this complete history of the actions of these disciples of the St. John Injunction Co. be published prominently in the next issue of the Industrial Worker, and that all local unions be warned against recognizing seal No. 306. A. M. Joseph, J. Easton and the blind

man, "De Shura," are Daniel De Liar fanatics. Estes is unknown. C. Rauschenberger a weak man; both the latter were under the influence of Joseph and Easton. The blind man was not a member of our local union. The other four had paid one month's dues only, and because they could not get us to rescind our support of the old General Executive Board, and because they could not rule, they tried the ruin policy of the St. John Injunction Co., and sought to disrupt by burglarizing everything we had.

A. M. Joseph was expelled from Reno Local Socialist Party on January 7, 1907, on account of his dishonorable past, which has continued up to the present, and because he done his utmost to disrupt the Reno Local Socialist Party. On November 18, 1906, the Secretary of the Los Angeles Industrial Workers of the World local wrote that while at that place Joseph raised seven kinds of hell and they preferred charges against him to general headquarters, Industrial Workers of the World, but the ex-General Secretary would not consider the charges. Joseph for more than six months worked on the sympathies of Socialist Party members in Reno and borrowed from all he could, even tried to borrow from an old man about sixty years old, and although he had plenty of work at carpentering at \$3.50 per day, he never repaid what he borrowed. I am told that Joseph is a hop head (opium smoker). J. Easton has done his utmost to eclipse fellow disrupters in their nefarious work; the blind man, "De Shura," was thrown in jail twice by the Reno police on account of his disgusting obscene language and conduct, and was forced to leave town. I am told by many that this is his experience in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Motion was carried at the special meeting of the local that J. A. Huston be fined \$50.00 and \$35.00 for shortage and that he stand expelled until fine and shortage is paid.

Am told that V. St. John has for six or eight weeks been at Goldfield, Nevada, doing disruption work and trying to do the dirty work of destruction by the use of his glibble tongue.

The following affidavit affirms the truth of the above statements:

STATE OF NEVADA, } ss.

County of Washoe, }

P. Slauch, being duly sworn, on his oath states that the above letter hereto attached, containing statements relating to the loss of all the chattels from Reno Local Industrial Workers of the World No. 306, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) P. SLAUGH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of January, A. D. 1907.

(Signed) DE WITT C. TURNER.

Notary Public in and for the County of Washoe, State of Nevada.

A copy of "The Revolution," seven pages in Japanese and one page in English, No. 3, dated February 10, 1907, published in Oakland, Calif., is before us and is worthy of mention to show the determination on the part of the working class to educate themselves on the duty of the hour, the ever present now. We learn that after the first issue was published, on December 20, 1906, the capitalist press misrepresented its contents to the extent that the printers in San Francisco equipped with Japanese type refused to print their second edition. The Japanese workers, having decided that their good work of education must continue unbroken, printed the second edition of their paper themselves by the use of a mimeograph, seven pages in the Japanese language and the eighth page was printed by a local printer in the English language. They state that they believe in a peaceful evolutionary revolution, especially in countries where the working class has the use of the ballot. We are striving for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the downfall of all rulers will follow as a natural consequence, and in its place we propose to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

STEVE ADAMS TRIAL A FAILURE

As we go to press the report reaches us that the case against Adams is a failure and that he will be proved innocent of the alleged crime of murder. It was discovered by the state that the date on which Mrs. Phillips heard the shots that are supposed to have killed Tyler was Sunday, August 7, not Wednesday, August 16, as assumed all along by the state. The defense, it is conceded, has been able to furnish a strong alibi for Adams on August 16. On account of the sickness of Attorney Knight of the prosecution, on Friday, March 1, adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock Saturday, March 2. It will require two days for final argument and the case should go to the jury on Monday evening, March 4. If the verdict of the jury agrees with the crowd in attendance a protest against the result. Attorneys Darrow and Richardson expect acquittal; while the state's attorneys are non-committal.

LABOR'S GREAT PROTEST; 6,000 ATTEND

BRAND'S HALL, CHICAGO, ILL., MASS MEETING IN BEHALF OF MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE.

Capitalist brutality in its worst form as exemplified in the kidnaping, prosecution and persecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was resented yesterday by wage-earners of Chicago and hundreds of other cities, towns and hamlets throughout the United States in a voice which will cause the pillars of plutocracy to tremble.

Fully 5,000 people gathered in and about Brand's Hall, Erie and Clark streets, to commemorate the anniversary of the kidnaping of Moyer and Haywood. The meeting was preceded by a demonstration in which fully more than 2,000 men took part, and which extended over five blocks.

Banners with the inscriptions, "Are Idaho and Colorado in Russia?" "We demand justice for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone," and others were carried in by the marchers in the procession.

The importance and the gravity of the meeting was still more increased and intensified when at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor marched into the hall headed by the secretary of the federation, E. N. Nockels, by Edwin R. Wright, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and other prominent labor leaders of this city. As they stepped upon the platform, and the chairman announced that the Chicago Federation of Labor adjourned its meeting after a session of forty minutes in order to come and join in the protest demonstration against the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone outrage, they were greeted by a storm of applause which lasted several minutes.

Johansen for Labor.

Anton Johansen of the Woodworkers then made a short speech in behalf of the Chicago Federation of Labor, pledging the sympathy and support of that body.

Mr. Johansen after briefly characterizing the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone outrage as a capitalistic conspiracy, said that if these men are hanged the supreme court of the United States will stand trial before the working class of this country.

The chief speaker of the day was John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine. In clear and eloquent language, Mr. O'Neill pictured the personality of Moyer and Haywood, showing their broad, humanitarian sympathies and their undying devotion to the cause of the oppressed.

Mr. O'Neill pointed out that it was this very devotion to the interest of the working class which landed them in jail, and which may send them to the gallows.

"They are victims of a dastardly conspiracy," Mr. O'Neill declared, "a conspiracy which aims to take away from labor the right to organize and defend its interests."

O'Neill's Call.

The speaker concluded his speech with a passionate appeal to the working people of this country to rise to a man and prevent the execution of their noble representatives.

Joseph Schmidt, editor of the Bakers' Journal, spoke in German. Mr. Schmidt scored the press of the United States for its assisting in this conspiracy to execute innocent men and betray the cause of labor.

He was followed by John Collins, who declared that the same class and the same interests which seek to send Moyer and Haywood to the gallows also seek to send Shea to the penitentiary. Mr. Collins said that the mine owners of Colorado are in a conspiracy to exhaust the funds of the Miners' Union and thus prevent them from rescuing Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Collins Points the Way.

"The cause for these repeated outrages against labor," he declared, "is all one. It is the ownership of the tools of production by a handful of men. The only way to get at the root of the evil is to abolish the ownership of the means of life by a few. This cannot be done in any other way than by investing the government in the hands of the people."

"A hundred thousand votes for a Socialist candidate for mayor of Chicago will do more to free Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone than millions of dollars."

At this point quite a commotion was caused in the audience by the rising of Mrs. Lucy Parsons, whose husband was hanged in a labor conspiracy in 1857.

Mrs. Parsons objected to the speakers introducing politics into this meeting. Politics," Mrs. Parsons said, "did not save the martyrs of 1857,

and will not save Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in Colorado."

Mr. Collins promptly responded that he did not come to talk politics, but to point out to the workers the weapons with which they can free themselves.

"The only way the workers can prevent such outrages in the future," Mr. Collins continued, "is to take possession of the government, to control the bar and the press."

The Socialist Press.

"The last of these things we have already done," the speaker went on, "we have now a Socialist press in this country, and especially here in Chicago. We have here the 'Arbeiter Zeitung,' which champions the cause of the oppressed. We have also a new child which promises to be a rising giant of the future civilization—the Chicago Daily Socialist."

Applause and hurrahs lasting for fully five minutes greeted the mention of the name of the rebel daily.

J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist Party, said that if hanging was indispensable to progress, the working people should do it.

"Let us do the hanging," he cried, "in a legal manner with a legal length of rope. If policemen are indispensable, then let the workingmen appoint its own policemen. Let the working class hold the club. Let the working people have their own courts, judges and bars. Let them hang the real culprits and assassins of humanity."

Take Down "Liberty."

H. Bartel, who spoke in German, said that if Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are hanged, America might as well pull down the statue of liberty at its New York harbor and replace it by the statue of a policeman with a club in his hand.

"The famed freedom of this country," Mr. Bartel said, "has degenerated into a privilege for a few to trample down the rights of the many."

A collection which was taken up for the defense fund brought \$120.18.

Martin Drescher, the noted German-American poet and champion of the working class, recited a poem especially written for that occasion, of which the following is a translation:

OUR PROTEST!

With bleeding souls and yet, with hearts afire,
We've met today in memory of woe.
We've met to weep, and then again to sharpen
The swords we swing against our ancient foe.
That foe—that pack of brutes and money grabbers,
Who's started out afresh in greedy quest
Of noble victims for those golden idols
That crave to lick the blood of our best.

They think they see another chance to murder;
Another chance to slaughter and to kill.
They think the time is ripe again to outrage
And tread into the dust the People's will.
They trust this earth is still so full of cowards
As it was then—on that November day—
That cursed day when they turned loose—unpunished—
Their brutish lust upon their human prey.

What did they do, those victims of the hangman,
That they should die in loneliness and shame?
They helped the weak against their rich oppressors
And fought for justice in the People's name.
They fought and made their strong oppressors tremble,
They fought and taught their brothers how to fight.
They taught the workman how to break his bondage
And showed him the way out of darkness into light.

And they whom so-called justice now has sentenced
To die in prison—what has been their crime?
What justifies those lacerations of money?
To end these noble lives in their prime?
Our brothers Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer,
Have fought for Unions—that's the reason why.
Don't let them veil the point—you know that this is
The real crime for which they are to die.

"This must not happen!" First to nameless horror

And then to blazing fury turns our thought.
Are we not men to raise our voice in protest?
Is our number, our strength for naught?
"We shall not stand for it!" Friends, lift your voices,

And let them hear aloud our warning cry:
"We shall not suffer this intended murder,
"And woe to you if our brothers die!"

For our own sake, too, we must prevent it—
That murder they are planning in the West.
The duty to ourselves compels us plainly
To let the enemy know that we protest.

Just let the money-grabbers win this battle
And they'll oppress us harder than before.
The brute that once has tasted blood of humans
Is reckless in its fierce desire for more.

With bleeding souls and yet, with hearts afire,
We've met today in memory of woe.

We've met to weep, and then again to sharpen
The swords we swing against our ancient foe.
Begin the fight then! Use your sharpest weapons
To bring the haughty enemy to time.

They shall not say again that we were cowards
Who did not dare prevent such a shameful crime.
M. D.

BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON, PROTEST MASS MEETING

A successful Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone protest meeting was held on Sunday, February 17th, at Bellingham, Wash. About 400 workers were in attendance. The arrangements were made under the auspices of Bellingham Industrial Union No. 337, Industrial Workers of the World. The speakers addressing the mass meeting are members of the union. The meeting was an impressive one and a set of strong resolutions were adopted and a number of short speeches made by some of those present brought tears to the eyes of the strongest men. The feeling of determination asserted itself throughout the meeting, as manifested by one of the many remarks made that "quite a number would be willing to march to Idaho if called to the front." The question was asked in the language of Haywood's little daughter, "Will my papa die?" The ready answer came from the whole audience, "No." The collection taken for the Defense Fund amounted to \$20.75 which was forwarded, less Money Order fee and postage—net \$20.62, to James Kirwan, Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, Room 3, Pioneer Bldg., Denver, Colo.

GENERAL PRESIDENT CHAS. O. SHERMAN IN NEW YORK CITY

Upon urgent requests made by the Industrial Workers of the World local unions in New York City and the demand of the rank and file of other organizations, President Sherman has gone to that place on an agitation trip, arriving there on Wednesday night, February 20th.

As the Industrial Worker goes to press we learn that he was well received by the rank and file of the organizations he has visited and on Saturday night, February 23d, addressed a big meeting of Eccentric Association of Engineers, Local Union No. 120, Industrial Workers of the World, and received a grand reception there and reports that the Engineers' local is growing with great prospects ahead.

TRIAL OF STEVE ADAMS

At Wallace, Idaho, on Monday, February 11, was begun the trial of Steve Adams, charged with the murder of one Tyler a few years before. That the charge against Adams for this crime is merely another phase of the mine owners' conspiracy against the officers of the Western Federation, is very clear. Hence, the outcome of this legal contest to save Adams from being found guilty by use of the hired detectives is of great interest to the readers of the Magazine. Therefore, we give extended reports of the proceedings as they appeared in the daily papers.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 11.—The great legal battle for the life of Steve Adams began this morning in the picturesque mining town of Wallace, Idaho. On one side are the forces of the state, seeking Adams' conviction, the first step toward convicting the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, who are charged with the assassination of former Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho; on the other is the powerful federation, declaring the charges are false and an attempt by the mine owners to break up the union.

The crime charged against Steve Adams is the murder of Fred Tyler, a settler who disappeared from his timber claim on Marble Creek about August 10, 1904, and whose body was found later.

Adams was arrested at Haines, Oregon, February 20, 1906, and taken to Boise, where it is alleged he confessed the Tyler murder. This confession he now denies and it is believed he will claim it was wrung from him by force and is false. Later he was spirited from Boise to Wallace, Sheriff Sutherland leaving the railway and journeying by wagon to avoid the service of legal papers to get his prisoner from him.

About 100 jurors were summoned for today, but it is believed this panel will be quickly exhausted.

Warner H. Haglon is in charge of the case for the state, assisted by Attorney Hawley, of Boise, and J. E. Hyde and S. P. Knight, of Wallace. Senator-elect W. E. Borah may also take a hand. For the defense will appear E. F. Richardson, of Denver; Fred Miller, of Spokane; A. A. Crane, of Harrison, and John Wourms, of Wallace. Clarence Darrow, of Chicago, is expected to arrive tomorrow.

A Wallace, Idaho, special to the Spokesman Review, says that the selection of a jury in the Steve Adams case had not been completed when court adjourned for the day.

"I admit that this case is being defended by the Western Federation of Miners, but I deny that large sums of money have been expended in the employment of counsel. Counsel have been employed very reasonably and I am prepared to submit the sums that have been expended by the defense, when the other side is ready to disclose the sums that have been expended by the Mine Owners' Association on the prosecution."

This is the reply made by Attorney E. F. Richardson to a statement by Henry P. Knight of the prosecution that the Western Federation of Miners was trying to defeat the ends of justice and is expending large sums of money with that object in view.

Mr. Richardson demanded that Judge Woods admonish the jury and order that no notice be taken of the statement, lodged an exception to the statement, and demanded that Knight be reprimanded by the court.

Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 12.—The second day of the Steve Adams trial ended without a jury being secured. When the first panel was exhausted the defense demanded that the names of a new panel be drawn from the box, and opposed the drawing by anyone connected with the sheriff's office. A long affidavit was presented signed by Adams. It states that Adams is a member of the Western Federation of Miners; that Angus Sutherland, now deputy sheriff, was sheriff when Adams was taken from Boise to Wallace; that Sutherland is bitterly opposed to the Western Federation; that while he is nominally a deputy now, he is in reality directing the sheriff's office under an agreement with Sheriff Bailey.

Adams also alleges that while he was being taken overland to Wallace, Sutherland spoke repeatedly of the Western Federation of Miners as outlaws, thugs and dynamiters, and on their arrival at Wallace arranged a secret meeting with Pinkerton Detective James McParland, of Denver, expressly employed to secure conviction against the Western Federation officers, which meeting was held against the will of the defendant and in violation of his rights.

After extended argument it was proposed by the state that Coroner Keyes be appointed to draw

the panel, but the defense objected on the ground that he, too, was disqualified, as he is a witness for the prosecution.

The selection of a new panel brought forth the fiercest battle that yet has characterized the trial. The state wanted the sheriff to draw the new panel, to which Richardson objected. Richardson cited the law, which in effect is that under such conditions the sheriff or some other officer appointed by the court shall select the panel.

Richardson took the stand that the present sheriff, William J. Bailey, is biased against the defendant, and, therefore, disqualified to act. The court gave defense until 4:30 this afternoon in which to submit proof of its contention, the hour then being 2:44. Court adjourned and when reconvened Steve Adams presented an affidavit to the clerk of the court and was sworn. Attorney Richardson then read the following affidavit, made by Adams in support of his claim, that Bailey should not draw the new jury panel. Adams deposes:

"That in 1899 a labor disturbance arose in Shoshone county, Idaho, between an organization of mine owners and operators on the one side, commonly known as the Mine Owners' Association, and several local lodges of the Western Federation of Miners, and that during that time Angus Sutherland was especially appointed the sheriff of Shoshone county for the purpose of filling a vacancy, which was created by throwing the then sheriff of Shoshone county into a military prison or stockade known as a bull-pen; that the reason for his appointment was because of his well-known animosity and hatred toward the Western Federation of Miners and the members thereof.

"That during the month of September, 1906, Sutherland, as sheriff, received possession of the body of the defendant from the sheriff of Ada county, in Boise, and transported it overland through the state of Idaho from Boise to Wallace; and that constantly during the trip Sutherland referred to the Western Federation of Miners as outlaws, thugs and dynamiters; and constantly sought the defendant to give testimony against the members thereof; that upon his arrival in Wallace, Sutherland secretly arranged a meeting between the defendant and one James McParland, a Pinkerton detective, employed for the express purpose of securing the conviction of the leading officers and members of the federation; that the meeting was against the will of the affiant and in flagrant violation of his personal rights as a prisoner under the laws; that the said McParland was then known to be to the said Sutherland a witness against the defendant, and that the object and purpose of arranging said meeting was to entrap this affiant to his injury."

"Adams further deposes that he believes an agreement has been made with the governor of the state of Idaho that Sutherland shall remain in charge of the sheriff's office until, to use his own language, 'Every dynamiter (meaning any member of the Western Federation of Miners) is run out of the country.'"

Adams further says that if the open venire is turned over to Sheriff Bailey, no man will be selected to serve on the jury until his name has first been approved by Sutherland, and that no man will be called on whose sentiments and feelings are not well known to be against the Western Federation of Miners.

An argument followed the reading of the affidavit, Hyde and Knight for the state and Richardson and Darrow for the defense. The court asked: "Why not the coroner draw the new venire?" and, like a flash, Richardson said: "Your Honor, the coroner is one of the state's chief witnesses in this case."

The defense was given until 7 o'clock this evening to prepare an affidavit setting forth why the coroner is not eligible, the judge remarking that it would look much better if the proofs were in affidavit form.

When court reconvened the defense read another affidavit from Adams, to the effect that Coroner Keyes, having been coroner at the time of the finding of the remains of Fred Tyler, and that he was a material witness in the case when preliminary hearing was held. He also says Coroner Keyes failed to hold an inquest over the remains of the body found.

The prosecution admitted that the affidavit of Adams bearing upon Keyes is sufficient to debar him from acting in the capacity desired, but asked until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to produce an affidavit showing that Bailey is fair, counteracting that of the defense filed this afternoon. This re-

quest was granted by the court and adjourned until the hour stated.

Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 13.—The defense won a decided victory in the Steve Adams case today, when Judge Woods sustained the objection of Attorney Richardson to the sheriff's office or county coroner summoning an open venire of talesmen from which to complete the jury. The motion of the defense was that the court appoint an absolutely disinterested and reliable citizen as elisor to summon the open venire, which was bitterly, but unsuccessfully, fought by the state.

O. D. Jones, a pioneer of the Coeur d'Alenes, a prominent business man, a citizen of recognized sound judgment and fairness and a Democrat in politics, was the selection announced by Judge Woods after the conclusion of the debate between counsel upon the affidavit of Steve Adams filed last night, and those of Sheriff Bailey and Deputy Sutherland filed just before noon today.

When court convened for the afternoon session at 2 o'clock the debate was begun, and Knight for the state and Richardson for the defense shot broadsides into each other's case. Richardson, however, completely overshadowed his opponent in resourceful oratory and cunning, although Knight made one of the best addresses of his career.

The affidavits of Sutherland and Bailey are rather tame, stating nothing except a general denial of the charges of Steve Adams.

Following the appointment of Jones as elisor, Prosecuting Attorney Hanson made application for leave to attach the name of W. B. Hopkins as an additional witness for the state. Hopkins is a stenographer who took notes of Adams' alleged confession. He was opposed by Richardson, and the latter was granted until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in which to prepare his reasons why such an order should not be issued by the court.

Adjournment immediately followed.

Jones is to get busy at once on the summoning of a venire.

In his affidavit denying the allegations of Adams, Sheriff Bailey declared that there was never any understanding or agreement that ex-Sheriff Sutherland should have control of his office in any manner or for any purpose, or that any such agreement was made under the direction of a corporation having any antipathy whatever to the Western Federation of Miners or its members.

Former Sheriff Sutherland, who is now deputy sheriff, made absolute denial that on the trip from Boise to Wallace, when in charge of Adams, he had referred to the members of the Western Federation of Miners as outlaws, thugs and dynamiters in any way other than that he at all times, as was his duty as sheriff, expressed detestation for acts of dynamiting with which members of the organizations were charged. He admitted that he arranged a meeting between Adams and Detective McParland, but stated that he did so openly and in the performance of his duty as sheriff in the prosecution of crime.

Judge Woods, in passing upon the question, said that he believed the sheriff's office was entitled to commendation for the manner in which its members had conducted themselves all through the Adams' case. He did not feel that any of them was biased and did not believe the appointment of an elisor would cast any reflection on them. He wanted all sides to feel that a fair and impartial trial had been given, hence his appointment of C. D. Jones to summon the panel. The appointment is satisfactory to both the defense and the prosecution.

Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 14.—The attorney in the Steve Adams' trial battled all day over the right of the state to add the name of W. B. Hopkins to the information charging the prisoner with killing Fred Tyler. The matter is not yet decided, Judge Woods having taken the question under advisement until tomorrow morning.

Affidavits were presented by the state, in which Prosecuting Attorney Walker H. Hanson and former Prosecutor J. E. Hyde swore that they had no knowledge as to Hopkins' evidence when the trial began. Attorney Hyde argued for adding the name of the witness declaring the law was for the protection of the public, not for the protection of criminals.

Attorney Clarence Darrow, for the defense, said the matter of admitting Hopkins' testimony could be taken up later, but the name could not be added to the information. He declared Hopkins had been secretary for James McParland, a Pinkerton detective in the employ of the state.

and the state should have known about the testimony he could give.

Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock a new venire of fifty jurors is to report in court. These men are selected by O. B. Jones, a prominent merchant of Wallace, who had been chosen by the court to serve as clerk. Jones is considered to be perfectly fair, and both sides appear satisfied with the choice. There is little hope of completing the jury this week.

Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 25.—After the state and defense had exhausted all their peremptory challenges this afternoon the following jurors were chosen to try Steve Adams on the charge of killing Fred Tyler, the timber settler:

George Wilson, miner, Mullan; A. R. Leard, Sr., retired, Mace; Jacob Frank, miner, Burke; George H. Curtis, miner, Mullan; Henry L. Wilson, miner, Blackbear; Pink Rogers, general laborer, Warren; John Furst, hotel proprietor, Wallace; Peter Doyle, miner, Burke; H. Ellars, dairyman; J. E. Connors, retired, Mullan; J. Vanderwerker, miner, Kellogg; Frank I. Redding, merchant, Wallace.

Adams is well satisfied with the selection.

The trial of the case will be commenced tomorrow morning when Attorney Knight will make the opening address for the prosecution.

The intense interest which the case arouses here is indicated by the crowds which keep the courtroom filled. Public opinion among the townspeople is well divided. Among the merchants and business men there is a well developed sentiment against the Western Federation of Miners, which is defending Adams, while among the working masses there is strong prejudice in exactly the opposite way.

Judge Woods this morning gave the state permission to add the name of witness W. B. Hopkins to the information, in spite of the protests of the defense.

Jack Simpkins was ruled off the jury on the ground that he is a member of the Western Federation of Miners which is paying for the defense of Adams. The defense took exception.

Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 16.—Good progress was made in the Steve Adams murder case today. Attorney H. P. Knight, for the prosecution, making his opening statement to the jury.

The first witness called to the stand was Mrs. Annie Thomas, mother of Fred Tyler, who was cross-examined at great length regarding the general appearance of her son and the particular marks by which his body might be identified.

A baseball finger on the right hand, and his feet, which had been badly calloused, together with his brown curly hair, were the principal means of identifying the remains.

John R. Thomas, husband of the witness and stepfather of Fred Tyler, was examined on the same lines. He said he was one of the first men who examined the body after it had been discovered, and confirmed all the identification marks named by Mrs. Thomas. He said he had no doubt as to the fact that the body found was that of Fred Tyler.

The clothes which had been taken from the remains were produced in court and were identified by Thomas as those which had been taken from the body at the time it was discovered. At the conclusion of Thomas' examination, court adjourned until Monday morning.—Miners' Magazine.

THE LAW AS IT OUGHT TO BE

JUSTICE McKENNA OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

"I am constrained," said Justice McKenna, "to dissent from the opinion and judgment of the court. The principle announced, as I understand it, is that a circuit court of the United States, when asked upon habeas corpus to discharge a person held in actual custody by a state for trial in one of its courts under an indictment charging a crime against its laws, cannot properly take into account the methods whereby a state obtained such custody.

No Precedent for Recent Decision.

"In other words, and to illustrate the principle by the light of the facts in this case (facts, I mean, as alleged, and which we must assume to be true for the purpose of our discussion), that the officer of one state may falsely represent that a person was personally present in the state and committed a crime there, and had fled from its justice, may arrest such person and take him from another state, the officers of the latter knowing of the false accusation and conniving in and aiding its purpose, thereby depriving him of an opportunity to appeal to the courts; and that such person cannot invoke the rights guaranteed to him by the constitution and statutes of the United States in the state to which he is taken. And this, it is said, is supported by the cases of Ker v. Illinois, 119 U. S. 436, and Mahon v. Justice, 137 U. S. 700. These cases, extreme as they are, do not justify in my judgment, the conclusion deduced from them. In neither case was the state the actor in the wrongs that brought within its confines the accused person.

State Officers Real Offenders.

"In the case at bar the states, through their officers, are the offenders. They, by an illegal exertion of power, deprived the accused of a constitutional right. The distinction is important to be observed. It finds expression in Mahon vs. Justice. But it does not need emphasizing. Kidnapping is a crime, pure and simple. It is difficult to accomplish; hazardous at every step. All officers of the law are supposed to be on guard against it. But how is it when the law becomes the kidnapper? When the officers of the law using its forms and exerting its power, become abductors? This is not a distinction without a difference. It is another form of the crime of kidnapping distinguished from that committed by an individual only by circumstances. If a state may say to one within her borders and upon whom her process is served, 'I will not inquire how you came here; I must execute my laws and remit you to proceedings against those who have wronged you, may she so plead against her own officers? May she claim that by mere physical presence of the accused within her borders the accused person is within her jurisdiction deprived of his constitutional rights, though he has been brought there by violence?

Violate Constitutional Rights.

"Constitutional rights the accused in this case certainly did have, and valuable ones. The foundation of extradition between the states is, that the accused, though she' fugitive from justice from the demanding state, and he may challenge the fact by habeas corpus immediately upon his arrest. If he relate the fact he cannot be removed (V. Corlrain, 138 U. S. 391), and the right to resist removal is not a right of asylum. To call

it so, in the state where the accused is, is misleading. It is the right to be free from molestation. It is the right of personal liberty in its most complete sense; and this right was vindicated in V. Corlrain and the action of a constructive presence in a state and a constructive flight from a constructive presence rejected.

"This decision illustrates at once the value of the right, and the value of the means to enforce the right. It is to be hoped that our criminal jurisprudence will not need for its efficient administration the destruction of either the right or the means to enforce it. The decision, in the case at bar, as I view it, brings us perilously near both results. Is this exaggeration? What are the facts in the case at bar as alleged in the petition, and which it is conceded must be assumed to be true? The complaint, which was the foundation of the extradition proceedings, charged against the accused the crime of murder on the 30th of December, 1905, at Caldwell, in the county of Canyon, state of Idaho, by killing one Frank Steunenberg, by throwing an explosive bomb at and against his person. The accused avers in his petition that he had not been in the state of Idaho, in any way, shape or form, for a period of more than ten years prior to the acts of which he complained; and that the government of Idaho knew accused had not been in the state the day the murder was committed, nor at any time near that day.

Conspiracy Between Governors.

"A conspiracy is alleged between the governor of the state of Idaho, and his advisers, and that the governor of the state of Colorado took part in the conspiracy, the purpose of which was 'To avoid the constitution of the United States and the act of congress made in pursuance thereof; and to prevent the accused from asserting his constitutional right under clause 2, section 2, of article IV, of the constitution of the United States, and the act made pursuant thereof.' The manner in which the alleged conspiracy had been executed was set out in detail: It was in effect that the agent of the state of Idaho arrived in Denver, Thursday, February 15, 1906, but it was agreed between him and the officers of Colorado that the arrest of the accused should not be made until some time in the night of Saturday, after business hours, after the courts had closed and judges and lawyers had departed to their homes; that the accused should be kept a secret, and the body of the state of Colorado with all possible speed, without the knowledge of his friends or his counsel; that he was at usual place of business Thursday, Friday and Saturday; that no attempt was made to arrest him until 11:30 o'clock p. m., when his home was surrounded and he was arrested and Chas. P. Moyer, arrested under the same circumstances at 8:45, and he and accused thrown into the county jail of the city and county of Denver.

Significant Facts.

"It is further alleged that, in pursuance of the conspiracy, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, February 18, the officers of the state, and certain armed guards, being a part of the forces of the militia of the state of Colorado, provided a special train for the purpose of forcibly removing him from the state of Colorado; and, between said hours, he was forcibly placed

on said train and removed with all possible speed to the state of Idaho; that prior to this removal and at all times after his incarceration in the jail at Denver he requested to be allowed to communicate with his friends and his counsel and his family, and the privilege was absolutely denied him. The train, it is alleged, made no stop at any considerable station, but proceeding at great and unusual speed, and he was accompanied by and surrounded with armed guards, members of the state militia of Colorado, under the orders and directions of the adjutant general of the state. I submit that the facts in this case are different in kind and transcend in consequences those in the cases of Ker vs. Illinois and Mahon vs. Justice, and differ from and transcend them as the power of a state transcends the power of an individual.

Decision Should Be Reversed.

"No individual could have accomplished what the power of the two states accomplished. No individual could have commanded the means of success; could have made two arrests of prominent citizens by invading their homes; could have commanded the resources of jails, armed guards and special trains; could have successfully timed all acts to prevent inquiry and judicial interference. The accused, as soon as he could have done so, submitted his rights to the consideration of a federal court. He could not have done so in Colorado. He could not have done so on the way from Colorado. At the first instant that the state of Idaho relaxed its restraining power, he invoked the aid of habeas corpus. He should have been heard, not dismissed from court, and the action of the circuit court in so doing should be reversed."

[Extract from an article in the Los Angeles Record.]

"Not all the power of municipal, state or United States government was able to get John D. Rockefeller, billionaire, into court to merely tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. With miners it is different. The money and machinery of two great states and a great railroad corporation are devoted to kidnapping them upon the veracity of a self-confessed murderer and the ambitious demands of private detectives. And the governor of Idaho walks the streets of his capital city announcing that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are guilty.

"Let the reader consider the foregoing undimmed facts at his leisure. The matter concerns him. Organized capital may want to put him out of the way. Some murderer may confess that the reader now calmly perusing these lines in his family circle is guilty of an awful crime.

"How would you look at it, Mr. Citizen, if organized officialdom and organized corporate power, at the instance of organized money, dragged you from your wife and children, by night, and jailed you in another state, far from friends and all other help?

"This is the question which has been put up to every wage-earner, every business man, by the mine owners, the governors of two states and a powerful railroad corporation.

"Is life so dear or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?"—Patrick Henry.

Workingmen, arouse! Insist on the law being as it ought to be. You may be the next!

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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

A Delegate: I move the previous question? Seconded.

The Chairman: The previous question has been moved and seconded. Are you ready for the question? (Question called for.) Call the roll.

Delegate Sims: What is the previous question? To table the motion?

The Chairman: The Secretary will call the roll.

Delegate Smith: What is the previous question? What are we voting on?

The Chairman: The previous question is Brother Riordan's amendment.

Delegate Keough: I want to notify this convention that I am going to stay to protect the men that sent me. I want to notify the convention that I am not for the tactics that have been shown here. I have not taken the floor while I have been here but once, and if we are not allowed to defend ourselves and show why all these conditions must exist and show what has been done in the past, then I want to tell you that I am going back to the organization that sent me here, and I will tell them the tactics that have been carried on here, and let them be the judges. I am only an individual sent as their servant, and—

Delegate McMullen: What are you going to vote on?

Delegate Keough: (Continuing)—and I have no right to give my vote to anyone that has not clearly the power to vote.

Delegate Tullar: I rise to a point of order.

The Chairman: State the point of order.

Delegate Tullar: The previous question has been called for and it is not debatable.

Delegate Mahoney: I want to be informed so that I can know how to vote.

The Chairman: You are discussing the amendment to the motion, the amendment that the brother read over there.

Delegate Mahoney: Does that embody in the amendment the motion to lay on the table?

The Chairman: I do not understand so. Did it, Riordan?

Delegate Mahoney: There is no motion to lay on the table in that amendment, Brother Riordan?

Delegate Riordan: No.

Delegate Mahoney: All right, then I am satisfied.

The Chairman: Call the roll on the previous question.

Delegate McMullen: I understand we are voting now to shut off debate.

The Chairman: Yes.

Delegate McMullen: This is not on the amendment or anything else.

The Chairman: No; this is "Shall we take a vote on the amendment now?"

The roll was called and the vote announced as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....624

Yes394

No230

The Chairman: The motion is carried. We will now—

Delegate McMullen: Mr. President, Roberts' Rules of Order says that it requires a two-thirds vote to carry this question. Here is Roberts' Rules on it. If that is two-thirds by the figures given here I am perfectly willing to submit.

Delegate Tullar: We have established no rules as yet. Majority votes have carried all questions up to this time. Hence I suggest that that contention is out of order.

Delegate McMullen: I submit that I am offering you the rules, the ordinarily accepted authority which we have been working under heretofore.

Delegate Smith: Mr. Chairman, this authority has not been accepted.

The Chairman: I recognize that our constitution states that unless otherwise provided Roberts' Rules will govern. But at this stage of the game I am going to rule that this vote is in order and will stand. Now the vote will occur—

Delegate McDonald: Just one question—That is not supposed to rule that you can transfer the vote of one delegate to another?

The Chairman: The President is not clear on that.

Delegate Veal: Mr. Chairman, and delegates of the convention, I am opposed to the giving of proxies—

Delegate McMullen: I rise to a point of order.

The Chairman: The vote has been called for by a vote of this convention, and there will be nothing more said on this proposition. We will

proceed to take the vote on the amendment. Call the roll.

Delegate Kleese: State it.

Delegate Lingenfelter: What is the amendment?

Secretary Trautmann: Is this on the motion?

The Chairman: No, not the motion; on the amendment. Now, be clear. The motion was that the Secretary be instructed to notify each local union by wire whose delegates had left the convention.

Delegate Riordan made an amendment to the motion that Sister Spear's vote be given to Delegate Veal. Now, you are voting on the amendment. Proceed to call the roll.

Delegate Lingenfelter: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

The Chairman: What is your point of order?

Delegate Lingenfelter: My point of order is this, that the amendment does not conform to the constitution of this industrial body.

The Chairman: Your point of order is not well taken at this time.

The vote was taken. Prior to the announcement of the vote—

Delegate Lingenfelter: By a slip of the tongue I made a mistake. It is manifest that I am in favor of the proposition. I voted no; I ask that the vote be changed to yes. Manifestly I am in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Haver: Mr. Chairman, may I make a request of the delegates before the vote is counted?

The Chairman: The Brother wants to make a request. The delegates will be quiet for a minute.

Delegate Haver: Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, my request is this: I only hope, in the next three or four days that the people who have tried out their power of oratory in this convention will not want to do the same in the future, to have it go down on the record. Let us in the next three or four days get down to business and cut out all this rag chewing that we have done in the past.

The vote was then announced as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....592

Yes104

No488

The Chairman: The amendment is lost. The question now occurs on the motion that the Secretary be instructed to notify each local of the withdrawal of its delegate. Proceed to call the roll.

Delegate McMullen: And to ask them to send others.

Delegate Hannemann: With the consent of the house, I move that the vote stand as the vote on the motion.

The Chairman: Is there any objection?

Secretary Trautmann: Does that imply that if the locals whose delegates have withdrawn from the convention should instruct them to return to the convention they will not be accepted as delegates?

Delegate Duncan: I did not intend to imply that.

Secretary Trautmann: I just want to know that, to be clear on this proposition, because one or two locals whose delegates withdrew have already instructed other delegates to take their places and one delegate has been sent back to the convention, so that the matter has to be settled right here.

Delegate McMullen: Mr. Secretary, didn't I understand that the motion of the brother right there was that you be instructed to wire the locals whose delegates had withdrawn and ask them to send other delegates?

Secretary Trautmann: Suppose they instruct the same delegate that he must return, what then?

—Delegate McMullen: If they instruct the same delegate and he presents a telegram or written instructions here, it seems to me they have complied with the instructions.

Secretary Trautmann: All right, that is all I want to know.

Delegate Riordan: I am not going to raise an objection against the decision of the Chair, but I have been told that there are delegates upon the floor of this convention who expect later to be called back to their respective locals. Now in the event of a letter coming from a local union to a delegate upon the floor of this convention instructing him to delegate his proxy to any delegate already seated in this convention, would it not be proper to allow that delegate the privilege of making his selection upon the floor of this convention and delegating his proxy to such dele-

gate? If you rule that a wire must be sent before it will be recognized by this body I will raise an objection. On the other hand, if you rule that such a letter will be recognized and the power granted to such delegate, I will not raise an objection.

Delegate McMullen: Let us vote on this proposition.

The Chairman: A roll call has been asked for. Call the roll.

Delegate Tullar: A point of order. I would like a ruling on the suggestion of Brother Riordan.

Delegate Schomberg: He didn't ask for a ruling. He asked a question.

Delegate Tullar: Will a letter from the local union satisfy this convention?

Delegate Schomberg: No.

The Chairman: Wait. The Chair would be of the opinion that should a letter come here duly sealed and signed by the officers of a local union, to the effect that their delegate was withdrawn and instructing him to turn his vote over to somebody else, that it should be accepted by the convention. That is, I would not rule that the convention has got to adopt what the Chair thinks, but that is the way the Chair would look upon it, as instructions from the local union. I believe a local union has a right to withdraw a delegate at any time. The delegates are the servants of the local unions, and the unions have a right to withdraw them and the unions have a right to instruct them; and it occurs to me that instructions to a delegate to transfer his vote to somebody else is a power that belongs to them and should be recognized here by this convention.

Delegate Smith: Then, Mr. Chairman, how would you rule in the event the delegate received a telegram to that effect?

The Chairman: Well, a telegram and a communication with the seal on it are different things. I have seen too much done by telegram that has caused too many men too much trouble, and I have so little faith in telegram companies that I would not vote for what comes over their wires.

Delegate Brown: In case of a telegram from a local at a distance the delegate would not be getting an even show with the delegate that belongs in the vicinity of Chicago.

Delegate McMullen: Whenever you attempt to put this ruling of yours in force, I give you notice that I will appeal. It is foreign to this question that we are voting on now. I take it that that vote is entirely foreign.

A Delegate: Vote.

The Chairman: The vote is called for.

Delegate McMullen: Whenever you come to make this decision you are going to get an appeal.

Delegate Rogers: I want to understand what we are voting on.

The Chairman: I will state it once more. Brother Duncan moves that the Secretary be instructed to notify by wire each local union whose delegate has withdrawn from this convention. Is that right?

Delegate Goldberg: And send another.

The Chairman: Now we will proceed to take a vote.

Delegate McMullen: I have no objection if there is unanimous consent to the adoption of this.

The Chairman: If there is no objection upon the part of any delegate the Chair will rule that it is adopted by unanimous consent. So ordered.

Delegate Fox: Mr. Chairman, the Special Committee on Transportation and Seating of Delegates is ready to report.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE

Colorado City Industrial Union No. 122.

Colorado City, Colo., Feb. 27, 1907.

All working people are requested to concentrate their minds on the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case in Idaho on March 5, 1907, demanding their immediate release.

By order of the Union.

(Seal)

C. HANSEN, Secretary.

METHOD OF ORGANIZATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where there are ten local unions with not less than 2,000 members in any one industry, the General Executive Board is empowered to call a convention of that industry and proceed to organize them as an International Industrial Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

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

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Industrial Insurance Agents Attention!

The Industrial Insurance Agents of Boston and vicinity have organized and are working under a charter granted by the Industrial Workers of the World. There is great need for organization in our calling. Now, when the whole country is stirred up over insurance investigations is the proper time to organize. Do it, fellow Agents, do it now. For particulars address

WM. J. F. HANNEMANN, Gen'l Secy., 148 W. Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, GENERAL PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1907.

To Officers and Members of All Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World:

Dear Sirs and Brothers, Greeting:— You are hereby instructed to make nominations for five (5) members on the General Executive Board, one (1) General President, and one (1) General Secretary-Treasurer. Department Locals will make nominations only for General President and General Secretary-Treasurer. Local Unions holding charters directly issued from the General Administration will make no selection in their nominees for General Executive Board Members from any of the members of Local Unions affiliated with departments. Nominations for General President and General Secretary-Treasurer may be made from members of Local Unions or departments.

All nominations must reach the General Office not later than April 15, 1907. All nominees should be reported on the blank space at the bottom of this letter, detached and forwarded to General Headquarters.

Fraternally yours, CHAS. O. SHERMAN, General President. WM. J. F. HANNEMANN, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

(Date)..... From Local Union No....., City of....., State of..... We place in nomination the following: For General President, General Secretary-Treasurer, Board Members,

(SEAL) (Detach and return to General Office as soon as filled out.)

CALL FOR REFERENDUM VOTE

Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the World:

Dear Sirs and Brothers, Greeting:—

The last so-called convention of the Industrial Workers of the World being a failure, and as the same was declared null and void by your Executive Board, and knowing, as we do, that the constitution should have some amendments, we take this opportunity to ask the membership as a whole to vote on the proposition of amending our constitution by the initiative and referendum. There are many organizations that amend their constitutions by referendum and meet with success. Our constitution states that amendments or changes, shall be made at conventions, but it will be several months before a convention can be held. Therefore, we feel that the members should have an opportunity to amend the constitution, if they so see fit and herewith submit the following propositions to be voted on by referendum.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. O. SHERMAN, General President. WM. J. F. HANNEMANN, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

(Date)..... From Local Union No....., City of....., State of.....

1. Shall the constitution be amended by the initiative and referendum vote?

(Yes)..... (No).....

2. Shall we hold our next convention July 4th, 1907?

(Yes)..... (No).....

Votes on the above questions close April 15, 1907. Votes received after that date will not be counted.

(SEAL) (Detach and return to General Office as soon as filled out.)

HEADQUARTERS I. M. & T. U.—I. W. W. Room 1—241 East 42nd Street.

New York, January 30, 1907.

Ed. "The Industrial Worker":

Was pleased to receive "The Industrial Worker," and to see that the capitalistic courts, which the disruptionists called into service, has decided against them. Up to date not one musical local has left our organization, and there has been no report of loss of members. I have been informed though, that in St. Louis the disruptionists have organized a local, and it was undoubtedly done with some members we expelled some time ago for scabbing. In New York they also succeeded in organizing a number of our suspended members, but as our Local 41 sends in their January report with the largest membership it ever had, you can see that the disruptionist organization here is only a joke; they also organized a local with the assistance of an insurance agent and musician by the name of H. Hartmann in New Jersey, but as they will have to look for

their work from the S. L. P., of which there is none to speak of, their future there will be anything but smooth.

Locals to the New York Counsel report a steady growth, and now that we are rid of the disrupting element that had hampered our growth, all indications point to a large growth in the organization. Fraternaly yours,

W. SHURTLEFF,

Information reaches us that the Chicago State Street employers demand a second trial for C. P. Shea, and that the case will be tried for the second time by Judge Kavanaugh, commencing on February 25th. Many objections have been raised by the defendants against the trial being placed in the hands of Judge Hall the second time, as the feeling was expressed that he was hostile to their interests; it is also reported that the joint council of the National and its rival, the United Teamsters, have pledged \$12,500 to aid C. P. Shea in the second trial.

See our price offer on page 2.

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- THE MAN UNDER THE MACHINE, \$.05
- THE FELLOW OF BEING "GOOD," \$.05
- EASY LESSONS IN SOCIALISM, \$.05
- COMMUNIST MANIFESTO, Marx & Engels, \$.10
- NO COMPROMISE, Liebknecht \$.10
- SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN and SCIENTIFIC, Engels, \$.10
- ROBERT SOCIALISM, Vass, \$.25
- PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM, Vass, \$.75
- COLLECTIVISM, Vandervelde, \$.80
- ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, Engels, \$.80
- THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION, Kautsky, \$.80
- AMERICAN PAUPERISM, Ledoff, \$.80
- EVOLUTION OF MAN, Boetche, \$.80
- SCIENCE & REVOLUTION, Liebknecht, \$.80

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THE PREAMBLE

THE working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

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

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping 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.

LABOR

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