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THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Advocate of Industrial Unionism for the Working Class

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SHALL THE WORKING CLASS BE CRUSHED?

With the latest outrage against the working class fresh in our minds, the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, we of the laboring class are again compelled by the logic of events to give serious thought to the problem of the ages. Again is it brought home to us that the struggle for freedom from the domination and control of the present owners of the world is not going to be a pink tea affair; that in our efforts towards emancipation, the enemy does not propose to meet us on the field of our choosing—the field of discussion and reasoning—but that in the future, as in the past and the present, they will stop at nothing in order to prolong their rule.

We can only judge the tactics of the enemy in the future by their conduct in the past, and each struggle for better conditions on the part of labor in the past has been but a story of corporation conspiracy in which no deed was too dark or crime too hellish, if it but served the ends of our masters. Every right of free men has been violated. We have been deprived of our liberty, deported from our homes, charged with crimes without number, railroaded to the gallows and the penitentiary upon the testimony of the hirelings of those to whose benefit it was that our efforts came to naught.

This is the lesson of the past and it will be the story of the future unless the class whose brain and brawn is responsible for everything that contributes to the welfare of the human race arouses to a true sense of the responsibility which rests upon it as a class in their own defense. The opening struggle is now upon us; the gauge of battle has been given by the enemy in the arrest of our brothers. The attack for the present has been centered upon them because they have stood as the representatives of the working class, trusted by the working class and are true to that trust.

This is but the opening shot in the battle, the loss of which means the crushing of working-class aspirations of the present generation; means that we shall be doomed to another regeneration of wage slavery with all its horrors, with all the struggles of the past to be gone through again.

By VINCENT ST. JOHN

Our task is a great one. How can it be accomplished? By the organization of the entire working class in an organization which recognizes no interest save that of the working class.

To bring the workers to a realization of this, to arouse them to the danger which confronts them, to bring to them the knowledge that will enable them to defeat this latest conspiracy on the part of the master class, is the task which confronts us today. There is no time to be lost. Our enemies are moving with all the power at their command. We must be up and doing with a heart for any fate; everyone must to his post. Every day must see some part of the task accomplished. There must be no rest until victory is ours, and not only are the honored three vindicated and restored to their friends and families again, but the whole working class emancipated. Then, and not till then, will our task be accomplished.

How shall we bring this about? To my mind there is but one road: the organization of the entire working class in an organization which recognizes no interest save that of the working class. An organization which recognizes the struggle now going on between the slave and the master for supremacy and is founded upon that struggle; an organization which asks no quarter and will give none; whose battle cry is, "An injury to one is an injury to all"; an organization which recognizes no division among the workers, that scorns to accept the form for the substance and relies for victory upon the justice of our cause and the intelligence of an enlightened working class alone.

The organization based upon these principles, which Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone assisted in launching, the Industrial

Workers of the World, is the weapon which shall not only free them, but the entire working class as well.

To bring within the ranks of the Industrial Workers of the World every member of the working class in this domain of capitalism is our task. It will require our best efforts; it will require courage, perseverance and unrelenting toil; but the prize is worth it.

To the breach, ye veterans of the past! Arouse ye toilers of this land, and from ocean to ocean let your voices bid the conspirators halt!

The cause of labor wants no more martyrs. Haymarket, Pana, Lettimer, Hazleton, Coeur d'Alene, Cripple Creek and Telluride are enough. We can stand no more.

To your post everyone! Let none be laggards in the fight. Spread the light. Let each do their utmost, and victory will be ours.

Industrial Unionists Victorious

The headquarters received information April 22d, from Brooklyn, N. Y., that 100 members of Silk Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, were out on strike. The demands presented to the employers were as follows:

1. Increase of 15 per cent in wages for all underpaid and bad articles;
2. Increase of 10 per cent in wages for all other articles;
3. Full pay on one item when the worker has to wait for wares on the second item.

After a dispute lasting three days the employers agreed to the first and third demands, but tried to evade the second by increasing the wages for all other articles a few cents. The entire body of workers struck April 20th, not a single member breaking the ranks. The strike was endorsed by the Industrial Council of New York. Five days later, on April 25th, the employers, realizing that they were contending against a body of working people determined to stand together, conceded all the demands, and the factory resumed operations.

It is interesting to note that these silk workers made no demand for recognition of the union. That they are capable of taking care of their organization and making it effective without any recognition from a boss is shown by the result of their last dispute.

The headquarters is now supplied with announcement stamps of 15 cents and 25 cents. They will be furnished to local organizations in books of 1,000 stamps for \$1.50.

CLEAR UNDERSTANDING NECESSARY

The editor of "The Industrial Worker" having requested me to furnish an article with practical suggestions that may be helpful in advance to delegates to the next Industrial Workers of the World convention, many of whom will doubtless be new men, along the line of insuring a more perfect organization and clearer understanding of the purposes and plans of the Industrial Workers of the World, I hasten to jot down these few thoughts in the limited time at my disposal.

The editor of "The Industrial Worker" correctly couples the idea of clearness of understanding of the purposes and plans of such an organization as the Industrial Workers of the World with the purpose of perfecting the organization itself. Indeed, the latter depends upon the former. Rough constitutional provisions may, in the measure of their wisdom or error, promote or impair an organization, the cleverest of constitutional provisions will not save a body whose purposes or plans are shadowy. It has been said that a good captain makes a good ship, but that no good ship can make a good captain—meaning that even a poor craft, well captained, will accomplish results which a better craft, ill-captained, will fail in. What the captain is to a ship, its purposes and plans are to a labor organization; what the ship is to a captain, its constitutional provisions are to the purposes and plans of an organization. Accordingly, though not everything, yet the principal thing with us of the Industrial Workers of the World must be to promote that clearness of understanding of the purposes and plans of our organization, without which clearness of understanding nothing else will stand, while with it all else will follow.

The Industrial Workers of the World stands upon the principle that labor is the sole producer of all wealth, and that consequently to labor all wealth belongs. The Industrial Workers of the World goes further; it does not, after the enunciation of that great truth, collapse, exhausted by the effort. On the contrary, invigorated by the inspiring thought, and steeled thereby to action, proceeds to drill its forces with the object in view of "taking and holding" the wealth of the land, together with the mechanism of its production, and administer the same by, through and for the people. Such a goal might seem clear enough. Nevertheless, in practice, no "goal" is really separable from the method to attain it. Where methods are inadequate, goals become visionary. The goal of the Industrial Workers of the World is no vision; it is none because its methods are adequate; these are adequate because they are forged in the furnace and hammered on the anvil of the class struggles of the human race. The methods of the Industrial Workers of the World are dictated by two main sign-posts, raised for the guidance of mankind by our forebears.

The first of these two sign-posts points to the fact that this generation is turning a cycle in the history of man. Traceable history finds man first at the "gens" stage of social organization. The foundation of the gentile system is man, and not territory. The social system of the gens was a reflex of its foundation—it was communistic; territory was considered only as an incident; it was reached through man. Labor; government reached territory only through the individual members of the gens. Out of

By DANIEL DE LEON

The Industrial Workers of the World is the product of working-class aspirations, curbed and controlled and guided by experience. Defects of construction will be readily detected and improvements made as we become clear regarding what we want and how to get it.

the gens we gradually evolved, until the revolution was perfected which marks the "political" stage of society. Capitalist society is the fullest expression of this social stage. It completely reverses the system of the gens. While the gens was built upon men, political society is built upon territory; while the gens reached territory through its men, political society reaches men only through its territory. The changed foundation was likewise reflected in a changed social system. That system is the individualistic, brought on by property held privately, and raised gradually above men, even above life. The defect of the gens brought on its dissolution; the defect of the political, now capitalist system, is, in its turn, urging on its own downfall. The man, or labor, basis of the gens was hampered, through the imperfection of the tools of production, in its straining towards that fully civilized condition which is dependent upon abundant production, dependent, in turn, upon the efficacy of the tool. The individualist, or capitalist basis, cured the defect; it perfected the tool of production; it thereby made civilized conditions possible—but only possible. Inherent in the capitalist system are the vices that annul its possibilities for human welfare. Its conquests had to be paid for by the temporary sacrifice of the virtues of the gens—the man as against the property basis of society. Life is more precious than property; property is there for the sake of life, not life for the sake of property. Society having reached, via the political or capitalist stage, the tools with which life can be promoted and common welfare insured, is now moving along the spiral, back and upward, where the gentile system of social organization is to be returned to, but upon that higher plane made possible by the conquests of political society—the perfected tool of production. This sociologic fact is one of the two sign-posts that guides the path of the Industrial Workers of the World. By framing its organic construction upon the industrial basis, the Industrial Workers of the World has acted obedient to the behest of the times—the behest to cast aside the political social stage, in which territory determines constituencies, and to resume the social stage in which man, labor, is the constituent element. By organizing its government upon the foundation of industries, regardless of territorial demarcations, the Industrial Workers of the World has acted obedient to the practical significance of the changed constituency—the significance that the government of civilization has outgrown the political stage, and should now be solely the administrative organism of the people's organized productive activities.

The second sign-post by which the Industrial Workers of the World picks its way is the distinctive feature of the working class, that is, the modern revolutionary class—the

feature of economic impotence. In my address, "The Warning of the Gracchi" (the second of "The Two Pages From Roman History") I pointed out in detail the grave difference that characterizes the working class from all other and previous historic revolutionary classes. I there summed up the argument in these words:

"Going no further back than the days of feudalism, the distinctive mark of the bourgeoisie, or then revolutionary class, was the possession of the material means essential to its own economic system; on the contrary, the distinctive mark of the proletariat today is the being wholly stripped of all such material possession. While wealth, logically enough, was the badge of the revolutionary bourgeoisie, poverty, likewise logically enough, is the badge of the proletariat. The sign, the symptom, the gauge of bourgeois ripeness, as of the ripeness for emancipation of all previous subject classes, was their ownership of the physical materials essential to their own economic system; the sign, on the contrary, of the proletariat, is a total lack of all material economic power—a novel accompaniment to a revolutionary class, in the whole range of class revolutions."

All previous revolutionary classes were equipped with the economic power needed to put through their respective revolutions; the proletariat is the first on the list that is "equipped" with economic impotence. By casting its constitution in the mold of industrialism, and repudiating the craft form and spirit of organization, the Industrial Workers of the World has proceeded obedient, not only to the ultimate requirement of the times, in their heaving for the overthrow of "political society," it also acted obedient to the fact of the badge that typifies its class—economic impotence. The craft form and spirit of organization not only ruptures the crafts among themselves, not only rends the whole working class into the "organized" and the "unorganized," but it also fatedly, and as a consequence, keeps them in utter impotence by keeping their economic impotence unrelieved. The economic impotence of the working class nothing can offset except their integral economic organization. The constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World is cast in the mold that offsets the economic impotence of the proletariat. What ownership fails to do for it, industrial organization patches.

Such is the goal, such the methods to attain it, of the movement that ripened into the Chicago convention of last June-July. The Industrial Workers of the World was the product of those aspirations, curbed and controlled and guided by experience gathered in the past, and the sign-posts raised by history. The most practical suggestion I can make towards insuring a more practical organization is—quoting from the monumental document just published by the Unity Conference of the New Jersey Socialist Labor and Socialist parties, the passage which declares: "Discipline is a matter that really cannot be legislated upon; it consists in the spirit of an organization, and it is only possible in a body that is clear upon what it wants, and clear upon how to go about getting it"—to emphasize the point that clearness upon what we want and clearness upon how to go about getting it is the quality that we must all train ourselves in. That done and attained, defects of construction will be readily detected, improvements will

TOWARD THE SUNRISE

EUGENE V. DEBS, in "The Culturist"

The earth is in travail; the race is suffering the pangs of parturition.

A world-wide humanly-embracing revolution is on the calendar—in red letters—of the twentieth century.

The impending social crisis is the most portentous that ever issued from the womb of Time. Historical epochs mark the growth of man, the progress of events, the rise and sweep of civilization.

Prophets and philosophers, catching the spirit of coming events, foresee and proclaim them; and as they approach, poets and pamphleteers, orators and agitators, dramatists and musicians, animated by the new spirit, acclaim the joyous tidings of the sunrise on the morrow.

These are the heralds of the dawn; the torch-bearers of progress; the evangelists of advancing civilization.

Living, they are hated and reviled; crucified and damned.

Dead, they live again and forever.

Freedom is the universal shibboleth of the present age.

And as the cry for freedom surges from the soul and leaps from the lips of Labor, a thousand million proletarians, in all the zones that girdle the globe, lift their bowed bodies from the dust and join in the swelling anthem of the social revolution.

In all nations—civilized, semi-civilized, barbarian and savage—the leaven is at work; and beyond all boundary lines a silent, invisible, irresistible power is reaching out and marshaling them all in orderly array within the luminous orbit of universal alliance.

The nineteenth century evolved the physical forces for the overthrow of wage-slavery and laid the material foundations, wide as the world, for a new social order. The twentieth century, completing the work, will rear the social superstructure—the royal temple of humanity disenfranchised.

Freedom, in its true, ideal sense, is yet unknown to man. It cannot abide where slavery exists. Its spirit is essentially universal. It is radiant as the sunshine and refreshing as the shower—the very life-breath of civilization.

In the soil of ignorance, superstition thrives, but freedom fails. It is not for the few. The "Four Hundred" cannot, with all their millions of stolen dollars, buy a breath of it. They are, indeed, the veriest slaves. The canker is at their souls and the dry rot at their bodies.

Nicholas of Russia will never know the joy of freedom. The czar and his subjects are chained together, and not God himself can free the czar without freeing the subjects.

That is the law—the moral law—and no political machine nor other device of the master class can ever repeal it.

Freedom is no more for the master than for the slave—no more for the capitalist than for the wage-worker.

O Freedom, we thank thee from the fullness of grateful hearts. Thou art truly pure and incorruptible. Thou lookest down with pity and compassion on the children of toil, bent with their burdens and weary with oppression. Thou biddest them to join hands and hearts, shake off their cruel fetters, and rise to thy realms of peace and joy. We thank thee above all for thy supreme sense of justice in withholding thy favors from their masters and rulers, for thy great boon, rebuking thus the soulless few who would, to free themselves, see all their brethren perish in slavery. We hear thy cheering voice and understand thy revolutionary mission. Thou art to us the noblest of ideals; and when trials and vexations multiply and clouds hang low, we find in thee increasing solace and unflinching strength and

as readily suggest themselves. Thus triply united by the bonds of singleness of purpose, oneness of method, identity of goal, the second convention of the Industrial Workers of the World cannot fail to follow the pace set by the first convention, which rose so powerfully to the occasion as to crash through all opposition thrown in its way, dash the dearest hopes nursed by its foes, and start the ball rolling that will never stop until the slough of "political government" has been thrust aside and the land emerges in the festal garb of economic administration.

inspiration. We know that when the hour strikes for thy reception; when class robs class no more; when humanity, slaveless and masterless, rises to its true dignity, then will thou come to earth to abide with the children of men in the reign of freedom forevermore!

The greatest cause in all this world today—the cause whose lofty ideals fire the souls of eight millions of workmen and women with revolutionary passion, is international socialism. This grand historic movement has no parallel in history. It is the first conscious attempt for the workers of the world to unite for the overthrow of their oppressors; the first deliberate resolution to achieve their own emancipation.

The emancipation of labor is essential to the freedom of humanity.

The struggle for freedom is the history of the race; the fruit of the struggle, the development of man.

The jungle and the wilderness have in large extent been cleared away, but the animal struggle for existence rages fiercely as of old, and savage nature still runs riot in the breast of man.

The earth is not yet fit for human habitation; but the long, dark night is passing, and humanity is moving grandly toward the sunrise.

The civilizations of Egypt, Persia, Babylon, Rome, Greece, Assyria and other ancient nations, and the royal robbers and privileged parasites that ruled over them had their day and passed away with the wretched slaves who built the pyramids and obelisks along the track of the early centuries of the race. The feudal nations of medieval Europe, whose lords and nobles inherited all the vicious and heartless characteristics of the ancient ruling class, especially their parasitic disdain and brutal contempt for their outraged slaves, have followed in the wake of their predecessors, and nothing remains but the memory of their bloody reign—the midnight horrors of history.

All, all these nations and dynasties, and all the broods of titled vampires that had their gory beaks in the heart of honest toil, have turned back to dust and now fertilize the highway of the ages, but the working class survives; slowly yet surely developing the power to fulfill its mission of emancipation.

The working class may be robbed, trampled upon, crushed, broken, sabered, imprisoned, shot full of jagged wounds, "poor dumb mouths" to bear mute witness to the crimes it has suffered, but its majestic march continues toward the sunrise.

All the kings and courts, all the armies and navies and all the retainers and mercenaries of the ruling class cannot turn backward the revolutionary movement of the working class of the world.

The very defects it encounters eliminate weakness, promote solidarity and insure ultimate triumph. The working class, in all ages, has been the lower class—and as a class is still on all fours, worked, ridden, whipped and stabbed, to serve the convenience of its master.

But this working behemoth is coming gradually into consciousness of his latent power. He has but to shake himself to make the earth tremble. He is the potential ruler of the universe.

Through all the countless years that are gone, this giant groped in darkness while swarms of insects ravaged his flesh and rioted in his misery. The twentieth century will see him emerge from the black night of ignorance and stand erect in the glory of his power and the joy of his triumph.

Wage-servitude in the capitalist system is the last phase of Labor's slavery. This system, like those that preceded it, must go the way of all things. Society changes ceaselessly, reproducing itself in forms adapted to material progress and the logic of events.

The master and slave, the lord and serf of past ages are gone, and the capitalist and wage-worker of our day must soon follow them.

The evolution of industry is at once destroying and re-creating the social world; and no injunction issued by any capitalist court can lie against the operations of its resistless forces.

The development of machinery necessitates the concentration of capital, and this in turn crushes out the middle class and compels the revolutionary organization of the working class.

The class struggle against class-ruled society is as wide as the domain of capitalism, and as deep-rooted as the exploitation of the working class.

Labor and capital are locked in an international conflict that rocks the earth.

The capitalists are few and cunning; the workers many and ignorant.

But the eyes of the workers are opening; they are beginning to think, and to act.

They have been beaten a thousand times, and have rallied again; they will be beaten a thousand times more, but they can endure it all and grow stronger in defeat.

Capitalist cupidity and craftiness, the corrupt subservency of political, judicial and military hirelings, editorial venality and sanctimonious servility; all the hordes of weaklings, cowards, apologists, traitors and assassins; all the moral degenerates described by Shakespeare:

*"You shall mark
Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave,
That, doting on his own obsequious bondage,
Wears out his time, much like his master's ass,
For naught but provender."*

All, all these are arrayed against the labor movement, itself infested with spies and informers and oftentimes led by the benchmen of the enemy—but the labor movement, purging itself again and again, and steadily developing its inherent mental and moral power, will vanquish ultimately all the forces of oppression and injustice; and the day of its victory will mark the freedom of humanity, the greatest epoch in the annals of the race.

The whole competitive regime is out of tune and out of date.

Capitalists themselves devour one another with no more remorse than if they were wolves and hyenas. The great mass of small producers constituting the middle class are being ruined, pushed over the precipice, and are tumbling headlong into the surging sea of wage-slavery; and in the next few years the middle class of today, stripped and propertyless, will have to make common cause with the working class in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

"The earth for the people" is the uncompromising demand of the labor movement.

Today virtually all wealth is produced with social tools in the hands of social labor.

Social tools must be made social property. The Rockefellers, Morgans, Harrimans, Carnegies and Astors, capitalists and parasites, and all their brood, will soon have to pack their grips and follow their antecedents, the slave-owners and feudal lords, to the limbo of the obsolete.

The working-class movement will in due time check their baggage to its final destination.

It is the historic mission of labor to free the human race. To free itself is to free mankind.

Labor is life. Society would perish without the working class.

The degree of labor's servitude is the degree of society's tribulation, defeat and shame.

The disclosures of profligacy and piracy among the elect in New York insurance circles registers at

[Continued on page 4.]

Here is an extract from a letter written by Governor McDonald, of Colorado, to J. C. Lamb, Dryden, Mich., concerning the arrest of Moyer and Haywood: "The governors of the various states, at a convention held several years ago, adopted rules which are much more stringent than the United States laws, and which are followed by most of the governors; and this state is particular that these rules be followed in all their details."

Read it again! The governors of the states hold a meeting, not provided for by law, and "adopt rules," without reference to law; these "rules" are, he says, "much more stringent than the United States laws" and are followed in Colorado "in all their details." That is to say, the whim and caprice of the governors overrides the

laws of the country; without the consent of the people and with entire disregard for the law-making bodies of the country, they agree to adopt rules and enforce them as individual autocrats. No political action required, you see; just an agreement among governors—the same governors who cant and prate about anarchy.

Little Prince Edward of Wales, who is eleven years old, has been studying English history, and he was being examined recently on the period of Henry the Seventh. "Who was Perkin Warbeck?" he was asked. "Perkin Warbeck," replied the prince, "was a pretender. He pretended to be the son of a king, but he wasn't. He was the son of respectable parents."—E.L.

once the height of capitalist-class ethics and the depth of working-class slavery.

There can be no morals in any society based upon the exploitation and consequent misery of the class whose labor supports that society.

There can be no freedom while workers are in fetters.

Wage-servitude is fatal even to the true freedom of its most favored capitalist beneficiaries. They may be surfeited with gold and power, but they are not free. They cannot sever the ties that bind them to their slaves and soar alone into the realms of freedom.

It is written in the moral law with "iron pen in the lead and rock forever" that whoever enslaves his fellow-man forges fetters for himself.

When labor is emancipated, humanity will draw its first full and vitalizing breath of freedom.

The eight millions of social revolutionists are multiplying their numbers into conquering majorities; and in good time, when the knell of departing capitalism is sounded, they will have the economic and political power to take possession of the sources and means of wealth production in the name of all the people, to whom they rightfully belong, and all the people will then be free.

We are now in the transition period between individualism and collectivism; between brutality and brotherhood.

The change will come on schedule time unless the laws of evolution are suspended and the earth stops still; and it will come in peace and order unless the ruling class decree otherwise; but it will come.

The nineteenth century developed the machinery and methods to increase the production of wealth a thousand-fold. The twentieth century will still further augment this vast productive force—and it will do more; it will distribute this wealth in equity among the people who produce it.

Wealth will be for all; so easily obtained honestly that there will be no incentive to steal; and so abundant that poverty will disappear; and ignorance, disease and crime will follow in their order.

The highest civilization attainable in capitalism has been reached, and its degree may be recognized in the moral grandeur and spiritual exaltation of the chief executive of the nation in publicly advocating the whipping-post and the flesh-tearing lash as ministers of mercy and instruments of Christian salvation.

The whipping-post, bespattered with the lacerated flesh of the moral deformities produced in capitalist society, as the symbol of Christian civilization!

O Jesus, what virtues are inculcated and practiced by thy followers in thy name!

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Wealth and leisure for all! That is now possible for the first time in the history of the race. And that will be but the material foundation of the new social order—the beginning of the coming man.

Who shall tell of the intellectual unfolding, the spiritual development and the moral exaltation of the generations to follow?

Come, let us onward—TOWARD THE SUN-RISE.

The Tactical Differences

Geo. H. Shoaf, special correspondent in Idaho of the "Appeal to Reason," directs attention to the tactical differences between the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor, in the following pointed fashion:

"And, now comes the conflict of tactics between the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor. The first organization is founded on the principle of industrialism; the second is based on the idea of trade autonomy. The first holds that an injury to one worker immediately becomes the concern of the entire working class; the second says we will give you assistance provided you belong to our union. The first says if it does not run counter to the agreement which we have with our bosses, the second says do not strike unless your cause is just. If it is just we will call out every man, woman and child in our movement, if it is necessary, to help you win your fight; the second says strike when you are driven to that recourse, but for God's sake don't ask any other union to strike in sympathy with you—that might violate an agreement and injure the interests of our employers. Strike, lose and be d—d, the agreement must be preserved and the interests of our bosses must not be disturbed. The first says to its members, join the party of your class and vote as you strike; the second denies the right of political discussion, and stands for class division and class ruin at the ballot box. The first says there can be no identity of interests between the capitalist class and the working class; the second declares all differences between the employer and employe can be settled easily by each party getting on opposite sides of a table and looking each other squarely in the eye. The first stands straight in the sun and demands its full need of justice—ownership of the earth, including the governments thereof; the second would send a delegate committee to Congress with a petition humbly begging a miserable scrap from a gang of political highwaymen. The first declares in thunder tones that the working class is the only useful class, and that the working man is the only man who has a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; the second admits that the workers have a right to exist and that they are entitled to a fair share of what they produce, but, after all, the capitalists are the masters, and in the face of their influence, power and money the workers had better go a little slow—one step at a time. The first has sworn eternal war on capitalism, and is dedicated to its destruction; the second stands for a continuance of the present system with all its misery, starvation, poverty and crime. The first means business; the second is organized, to all appearances, only for dress parade. The employers' associations throughout the country hate and fear the first; the second they welcome with open arms. The Industrial Workers of the World is pronounced anarchistic and dangerous by the capitalist press and by the capitalist class; the American Federation of Labor is regarded as safe, sane and conservative.

Such are the differences between the two great labor organizations seeking to unite the American wage earners in their struggle for existence in the opening years of the twentieth century. With the first organization, and all it means and stands for, is affiliated the Western Federation of Miners. And the miners' union is the hub of the wheel that has commenced its roll toward the shining goal of liberty, fraternity and equality.

Brother W. L. Jenkins, of New Castle, Pa., is the writer and composer of a new song, "Amalgamate as One," which was rendered and well received at President Sherman's recent big meeting in that city. Those who are interested in pushing the sale of the song may write Brother Jenkins direct. His address is 608 Pennsylvania Avenue, New Castle, Pa.

The Scandinavian Socialist Club, of Cambridge, Mass., after full and careful consideration, has decided to reorganize and become a part of the Industrial Workers of the World, also to make the propaganda of industrial unionism among Swedish workmen its principal work. L. Anderson is secretary and John Forsberg (78 Cherry street, Cambridge, Mass.) secretary.

Of Interest to All Carpenters and Joiners

The resolution and correspondence following is self-explanatory and will interest a large body of workers in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, who have been denied the opportunity, to read it in their own journal:

"Omaha, Neb., Dec. 12, 1905.

"Resolution, Local Union No. 427, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners:

"Resolved, That we request our general officers to submit to a referendum vote of the entire membership (as soon as enough unions endorse this resolution), to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor and affiliate with the Industrial Workers of the World.

"Our reasons for presenting this resolution are: We believe that our affiliation with the American Federation of Labor has ceased to be of any benefit to us from the fact of its staying away from the real principles of organization. Also it is giving too much of its attention to capitalism to the detriment of the working class. We feel that the present plan of craft autonomy is not in keeping with the spirit of the times. That there can be no harmony between capital and labor as they are two antagonistic forces. Therefore we feel that in order to draw the working class more compactly together and have them work harmoniously, that above resolution should be favorably acted on.

"That the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have always been in favor of industrial organization, as shown by the formation of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, and that the above resolution tends to a stronger organization on industrial lines. That all organizations when organized on industrial lines, such for instance as the Brewery Workers and the Western Federation of Miners, have made the staunchest fights and succeeded beyond any stand made by the American Federation of Labor. We believe we should profit by their example of organization. Furthermore the American Federation of Labor has always decried politics in the union, but has kept a paid lobby at Washington, D. C., to beg for some legislation in favor of labor and has never succeeded in getting any laws enacted in their favor, and any man of common reason can see there is only one way by which the laboring class can come into possession of their own, and that is by thorough organization on industrial lines."

"Indianapolis, Dec. 21, 1905.

"W. O. Chadwell, Secretary, Union No. 427, Omaha, Neb.

"Dear Sir and Brother—I received your communication under date of December 13th, containing resolution from Union 427, Omaha, Neb., asking that the question of the United Brotherhood withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor be submitted to a referendum vote of our entire membership, and also requesting that this United Brotherhood affiliate with the Industrial Workers of the World.

"I have carefully considered all the points made by your local union in favor of such action, and must say that I fail to see why such a proposition should be made by your local union at all. In the first place, this organization is not, and never has been in favor of industrialism in any form. If it was, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would never have been formed, and we would not be in existence today. We distinctly specify who are eligible to membership in our organization. They must be men actively following the carpenter trade, or one of its kindred branches. Therefore we stand solely for strict craft autonomy.

"You state that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have always been in favor of an industrial organization. From whence and from whom did you receive this information? On the other hand the United Brotherhood has always been opposed to such a form of organization and from present indications always will be. You must remember that we have close onto two thousand local unions under our jurisdiction, and as much as your union is in favor of withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor and affiliating with the Industrial Workers of the World, you will find that the majority are opposed to it. We have had industrial forms of organization in the past, and they have proved failures.

"From their ruins arose the present form of organized labor, headed by the American Federation of Labor with its national and international unions, state, local and central bodies, all working together for the common good of the wage-workers of our country. The American Federa-

tion of Labor has been in existence now for over a quarter of a century, and is growing stronger every year, as the report of President Gompers and Secretary Morrison show. You say that nothing has been accomplished by the American Federation of Labor and you go still further and make the assertion that the present plan of craft autonomy is not in keeping with the times, or in other words you say craft autonomy organizations such as the Carpenters, Plumbers, Painters, Bricklayers, Iron Workers, Lathers, Electricians, Laborers, etc., are not in keeping with the times, they accomplish nothing and should cease to exist. Now let us see. The United Brotherhood alone has increased the wages of carpenters from \$2.00 and \$2.75 per day fifteen years ago, to \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day at the present time, and in this way has placed five and one-half million dollars more in the pockets of the carpenters each year than they would otherwise have received. We reduced the hours of toil all over the country from ten and twelve hours per day to eight and nine. We have now 560 cities working the eight-hour day, and a little less than 500 cities working the nine-hour day. Besides that we have established the half-holiday in all the large cities. We have entered into hundreds of agreements with employers whereby better conditions for our members were gained without a strike.

"We nursed our brothers when sick, buried them when dead, and took care of the widows and orphans left behind, and now we are asked to give up this organization and become a part and parcel of the Industrial Workers of the World, who haven't the semblance of a reputation as to what they have done or intend to do in the future. What will we gain from the Industrial Workers of the World? Did you ever consider this question? It can be answered in one word. Wind. We want something of the good things of this world while yet alive and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is supplying these good things to us in many ways. We are lucky to be able to control our trade alone in this country, but it seems that some people want to control the entire world. The sooner we get such notions out of our heads the better it will be for us.

If the Structural Building Trades Alliance is an industrial organization, as you claim, then the American Federation of Labor must also be an industrial organization. Where then is the necessity of changing from one industrial organization to another? Here, however, I wish to tell you that the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America is not an industrial organization. It is formed for the purpose of protecting the autonomy of the different tradesmen; to avoid strikes, etc., etc. I cannot see where that is industrialism.

"Now, brothers, you have taken up a mighty question and before going any further in the matter you should seriously consider what the results would be to our organization if your suggestions and resolutions were followed out. I cannot believe that you want to put the United Brotherhood of Carpenters out of business, and I hardly think it is your desire to put any other national or international organization out of business. What then, do you want? Is it politics? If so, why not come out openly and say so? I have dealt with this question at some length, because it is a serious one, but whatever you do always remember that you are under deep and lasting obligations to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for it was that organization that raised your wages, reduced your hours of toil, took care of you in sickness and death, protected the widows and orphans left behind and performed hundreds of other good deeds for your comfort and well being; therefore your first duty is to your organization. Don't forget that.

"Your resolution will be submitted to the General Executive Board as soon as that body meets at this office on January 23d next, and whatever action is taken by that body will be communicated to you as soon as possible thereafter.

"Wishing you all, the members of the United Brotherhood, a very merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year,

"I am fraternally yours,

"FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary."

"Omaha, Neb., February 7, 1906.

"Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—In reply to your communication of December 31st, 1905, to our Local Union No. 427 would say: I feel that it should receive a reply, and as I am a unit of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and feel as deep an interest in the organization as any other member can, whether a high private or a general officer.

"The resolution presented by our local was made in good faith and after due consideration. I shall have to disagree with you on your first

proposition, that is, that the carpenters have never been in favor of industrial organization, if I understand the meaning of industrial organization. My understanding is that all crafts, when organized under one head, or general organization, constitute an industrial organization, all who are working in one and the same industry.

"If this is a fact, then the Structural Building Trades' Alliance constitutes an industrial organization, so far as it goes. That it is not a complete organization no one denies, but that is the nucleus of a complete organization. You ask from whence and from whom did we receive the information that the carpenters did we did not get it from the general officers of the organization, as they do not constitute the whole organization. The rank and file of the organization are the officers; the officers are the servants of the organization, not its masters. Don't think because I use plain language that it is done in a spirit of ill feeling; far from it, it is done in a spirit of truth and the truth will make us free. If the carpenters are opposed (as you state) to an industrial organization, what harm can there be in submitting the question to a referendum? You say we are not, while No. 427 by unanimous vote say we are, and that our affiliation with the American Federation of Labor is no benefit to us. Now, if you are right in your statement, the organization will say so, and if not they will say so.

"You state we have had industrial organization in the past, which I deny. The National Building Trades Council was, so far as it went. The brewery workers are an industrial organization, also the Western Federation of Miners. Have the last two proved failures? If so, let us have some more of the same kind of failures. You state the American Federation of Labor has been in existence for over a quarter of a century, and is growing stronger every year. This is conditioned on what you term strength. If numbers constitute strength then you are right, but if power to enforce their laws and rules show strength then you are mistaken, as the last convention proves, when the Executive Board of that body acknowledged their inability to enforce their rules.

"I also deny your statement that we say craft organizations are not in keeping with the times, and should cease to exist. We never said anything of the kind, nor inferred it. You say the United Brotherhood has increased the wages of carpenters from \$2.00 and \$2.75 per day fifteen years ago to \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day at the present time, and in this way placed \$5,500,000 more in the pockets of the carpenters each year. Now, brother, just stop and think a minute, and I think you will change the last statement. You mean it has been the means of keeping up our standard of living, and not that the carpenters have that much more money in their pockets. The only gain we have made is by the reduction of hours, when we knocked out two hours of the bosses' time, and improved ourselves by studying our own interests during that two hours.

"Why, Brother, I am surprised to have you think we want to disrupt the brotherhood, far from it, we realize the benefit of organization and wish to make that organization stronger and better. You ask what we will gain, and if we have considered this question. We have considered most certainly, or we would not have taken the step we have. We believe in evolution, therefore, we do not believe we have reached perfection or ever will. You think all we will gain by the change would be "WIND." Well, brother, I guess we could stand a little more wind, as that is about all we ever got from the American Federation of Labor.

"You say we want some of the good things of this world while yet alive; to this I want to add 'Amen!' But, brother, don't be so greedy as to stop there. We have a duty we owe to those who come after us, the same as our forefathers prepared the way for us the best they knew how.

"We don't think it right, nor even is it unionism, for one craft to scab on the other, and that is trade autonomy pure and simple. Yes, I want to see the workers of the world control the world's production, and I believe the time is not far distant when they will be forced to do this or get off the earth. To compare the Structural Building Trades Alliance with the American Federation of Labor is about the same as comparing the present railroad train with one of twenty-five years ago. I don't wish to convey the idea that the Structural Building Trades Alliance is a perfect organization; far from it. Until the rank and file have full control through the election of officers, and a voice in the settlement on all cases with the employers, it will not amount to much, or be of any great benefit to the membership.

"If, as you say, the Structural Building Trades Alliance was organized to protect trade autonomy, I have got a wrong idea of it, and am not the only

one either. My understanding of the Structural Building Trades Alliance is to strengthen all the industries in the building trade by forming a stronger organization.

"Your question, is it politics we want? would cause a smile that won't come off. Organize an economic industrial class, and back it up with a political organization of that same class and you have a force. If you have an organization without force you will accomplish nothing. The American Federation of Labor has been crying no politics in the union, while they have kept a paid lobby at Washington, D. C., begging their masters to give them some legislation against the interests of these same masters. (Consistency, thou art a jewel.) That is the dirtiest kind of politics. You say whatever we do always remember that we are under deep and lasting obligations to the brotherhood. Just as though we were not an integral part of it. I am free to admit it sometimes makes a difference whose bull goes the ox. We are high privates in the rear ranks, therefore, have no ax to grind, but look to the welfare of the whole United Brotherhood.

"If you remember about two years ago we sent in a similar resolution and it was endorsed by about nineteen other local unions, but on request of the General Officers and the Executive Board we allowed it to go over. This shows that 427 is not the only local that is dissatisfied with our present conditions as regards organization.

"Now, Brother Duffy, I want you to answer this problem: If a man receives \$2.00 per day for his labor, and it costs him \$2.00 per day to support himself and family, or receives \$3.00 per day, and it costs him \$5.00 per day to support himself and family, how much has he gained? Do you not know that the iron law of wages always controls, and always will control as long as the wage system exists? And that the iron law of wages allows the laborer just enough to reproduce his life energy and reproduce his kind.

"Politics is the stuffed club, wielded by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, backed up by the civic federation, to pound the laboring class into a line that do not think for themselves, but thanks be to the two hours of our time we have taken back gives us a little better chance to study our own economic interests. If you want to know the power of the laboring class I will refer you to the political in Russia and the industrial strike of the Western Federation of Miners in Russian Colorado.

"If the American Federation of Labor is the great cure-all of labor, why is it that more than one-fifth of all the children of this country are wearing their young lives in the mills and factories, grinding out profits for a class that are a detriment to civilization?

"As long as the rank and file have no voice you have no organization. No man is intelligent enough, or great enough, to rule another. You have failed to publish in our own journal a communication sent under the seal of our union for publication in the same. Who gave you authority to censor the voice of any part of this brotherhood? You have cut out the list of secretaries and do not publish it in the journal any more. How are we to get our ideas before the membership? Are you afraid of them? Now, Brother Duffy, if you will not publish it in our own journal there are plenty of journals in that will publish it, and I want to tell you right here that it will be published.

"The members of 427 are as loyal and true as any others, but when one man undertakes to suppress the voice of three or four hundred, I, as one of these members, am going to register a great big kick, and I am going to add force to that kick. Thought is force, and the more force you give it the greater the thought.

"I don't want you to consider this a threat by any means, but the only time we have to take up a question of this kind is during the winter months when work is slack, as we can then give it more time and study, which such questions should have. We have already lost a whole month by your not publishing in time. Will be pleased to hear from you by return mail, and if you still refuse to publish the resolution and article we can govern ourselves accordingly.

"Yours fraternally,

"B. H. VAIL, Local 427.

"2211 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb."

Help Needed

Information has been received from Olive M. Johnson, Box 15, Diamond, Fruitvale, Cal., that along with other sufferers in the terrible calamity by which 200,000 people were rendered homeless, many members of the Industrial Workers of the World are in great distress, and immediate relief is necessary. Everything has been lost. Readers of this journal able and willing to help our needy brothers may send contributions as above to Sister Johnson or to W. E. Trautmann, 148 West Madison Street, Chicago.

THE GENERAL MOVEMENT

What a Fiasco, to Be Sure!

Again we are able to report a good month's work in the organizing field, and again we are quite unable to give any comfort to our enemies who have had us "on the hog" ever since we began to do business. It goes without saying that the members of the Industrial Workers of the World have had a strenuous time swelling the fund for the defense of Brothers Moyer and Haywood and their associates. And yet from March 21 to April 29 there was added to the roll of industrial unionism twenty-six new local organizations in fourteen states.

Clarkia Lumberman's Industrial Union, Clarkia, Idaho; Lake Charles Industrial Union, Lake Charles, La.; Palisades Industrial Union, Palisades, Colo.; Garment Workers' Industrial Union, Baltimore, Md.; Pioneer Industrial Union, Providence, R. I.; Italian Silk Dyers, Paterson, N. J.; Tailors' Industrial Union, Hartford, Conn.; Wood Carvers' Industrial Union, New York, N. Y.; Fort Worth Industrial Mixed Union, Fort Worth, Tex.; Lawrence Industrial Mixed Union, New Castle, Pa.; United Express Workers' Union, Boston, Mass.; Window Washers' Industrial Union, Chicago, Ill.; Industrial Typographical Union, Pittsburg, Pa.; Silk Workers' Industrial Union, College Point, N. Y.; Blythedale Industrial Workers' Union, Blythedale, Pa.; Mooseup Textile Workers' Industrial Union, Mooseup, Conn.; Marble Workers' Industrial Union, Cincinnati, Ohio; Agular Industrial Mixed Union, Agular, Col.; Industrial Workers' Mixed Union, Reno, Nev.; Greater Boston Scandinavian Local, Boston, Mass.; Metal Workers' Industrial Union, San Francisco, Cal.; Core and Magnet Winders' Union, Schenectady, N. Y.; Iron and Steel Molders' Union, East St. Louis, Ill.; Progressive Industrial Local, Chicago; Metal Workers' Industrial Local, Pullman, Ill.; Ornamental Wire and Grill Workers' Industrial Union Cincinnati, Ohio; Teamsters' Local Union, Chicago.

Total number of local organizations chartered since July, 1905—389, exclusive of the Western Federation of Miners locals. On with the work! Let this summer be made historic in the labor movement of America.

Printers Organize

A local printers' organization affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, has been formed at Pittsburg. At the first meeting held by the members, April 12, 1906, the name of Industrial Typographical Union was adopted for the newly formed organization, and various officers elected. Comrade Joseph Edelson, the well-known contributor for the socialist movement, was elected president.

We expect all the honest printers of Pittsburg and vicinity to join our organization. Most honest people are sympathizing with socialism, and their only reason for not joining the various unions is a surplus of humbleness, each and every one of them thinking that the union will do just as well with him as without; humbleness is sometimes a good quality, but not in this case.

Don't be too slow, fellow printer. Your help is needed, your co-operation is cordially requested. Come and join our union, or rather make it your union as well as ours.

Comrade Edelson can be seen for business either at his residence, 20 Lombard Street, Pittsburg, or at the Cosmopolitan Printing Co., 33 Federal Street, Pittsburg.

Industrial Typographical Union 300, Industrial Workers of the World.

B. KRAMER,
Recording Secretary.

Scandinavians to Join Industrial Workers of the World

At the meeting of the Cambridge Scandinavian Socialist Club it was decided to reorganize and join the Industrial Workers of the World.

When the question to join the Industrial Workers of the World came up before the club an interesting discussion ensued, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

After a careful consideration of the existing condition and the labor movement in its various forms here in America, we have come to the conclusion that revolutionary industrial unionism, the Industrial Workers of the World, is the only organization in America today that can possibly benefit the working class.

Therefore we consider it the duty of every wage-earner, also of every Swedish-speaking wage-earner, to join the Industrial Workers of the World and

make common cause with the whole proletariat of the world. We also declare that at the present time revolutionary political action is ineffective, but as soon as the majority of the wage-workers get organized on the economic field in an organization based upon the class struggle and conscious of their interests as a class, then is the time ripe for revolutionary political action. Economic organization is necessary for the establishment of solidarity among the workers, to cultivate self-imposed discipline and to enable the workers to repulse the aggressive onslaught of capitalism and at the subsequent downfall of the capitalist system to take care of and carry on production and distribution and the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the Cambridge Scandinavian Socialist Club, in meeting assembled, organize and become a part of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Resolved, That this organization hereafter shall be known by the name Cambridge Scandinavian Industrial Union of the Industrial Workers of the World, to use the Swedish language in conducting the business at the meetings and to adopt its own by-laws in the Swedish language, such by-laws to be examined and approved by the executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Our object is to propagate industrial unionism among Swedish-speaking wage-earners and especially among those that do not understand the English language, and to help construct that organization which will be the corner-stone of the co-operative commonwealth.

JOHN FORSBERG, Organizer.
L. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Organizing Building Laborers

I desire to call the attention of the many readers of "THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER" to our Building Employes' Industrial Union, No. 282, a subdivision of the department of the Industrial Workers of the World, recently organized in Salt Lake City.

For years past we have had a local union subordinate to the Building Laborers' International Protective Union of America, and by an element of bad leaders the local was suspended for non-payment of per capita tax and does not hold good record with its national; nevertheless its founders and leaders applied the ring rule and operate things as they desire, their tactics being the kangaroo and graft system, which cause the discrimination of the majority of its members forcing them to stay out. In the meantime they felt themselves in full power, and established an initiation fee of \$10 and insist in compelling any worker in their craft (hod carrier) who performed the work to sign an order on the boss for payment of same (the ring-rulers being exempt from payment of dues) said fakers got so corrupt that they were left without many dues-paying members and the funds were fading away, so they decided to lower the initiation fee to \$5, and finally came down to \$1.50. It was a reasonable bait, but the fish would not bite; they all were onto their game and no longer wished to get caught.

To make a long story short, the writer, who had been one of the many discriminated members (for opposing their graft proposition) rejoined again with the understanding that we make a halt and institute new methods of doing business. He proposed that this craft union would become a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, and with big difficulty succeeded, although the simpers and corrupt would-be politicians showed their contempt on the revolutionary movement (that would not do at all—they saw their graft banish) and bitterly denounced the movement to be a humbug and a fraud of the worst form; but they had to abide to their own laws, agree with the majority, so the craft union was disbanded and real union (established) organized with fourteen charter members that were left in the craft union. Our local union embraces any wage earner employed in the department of the building industry. We meet every Monday evening at the Federation of Labor Hall, on Fourth, South and State streets, Salt Lake City.

L. J. TRUJILLO,
Organizer.

Resolution for Postponement

The following resolutions have been received from Terre Haute Local Union No. 9, and are published for general information. As will be seen, they relate to a postponement of the convention, owing to the strong probability, as set forth, that the battle of life and death in which the organization is engaged for Moyer and Haywood and the Western Federation of Miners, will be certain to prevent a large number from attending a convention in

June, and that this crisis practically absorbs the resources of our membership:

"Whereas, the Moyer-Haywood affair is of absorbing interest to the Industrial Workers of the World, and should have precedence over all others, and,

"Whereas, The annual convention of the Industrial Workers is to be held about the time that the trial of our brethren will take place, and

"Whereas, Many of our Western unions could not be represented under existing circumstances, and the convention would cost a large amount of money which would better be used in this crisis for the defense of our persecuted brothers, therefore be it

Resolved, That the annual convention for this year be postponed until after the trial above referred to has been closed, subject to be called at such time thereafter as may be determined by the General Executive Board.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceeding had by Terre Haute Local Union No. 9, of the Industrial Workers of the World, be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership for decision.

"P. K. REINBOLD, Chairman,
THEODORE DEBS,
EUGENE V. DEBS,
Committee."

In connection with this proposal it seems to be necessary to correct a misunderstanding respecting the trial, which has been set for May 15th. The proceedings in the Supreme Court at Washington, and the naming of a day in October next, when the argument of attorneys for the defense, in the habeas corpus matter will be heard, does not have the effect of putting off the trial. The trial begins May 15th, just the same as if no writ of error had been taken to Washington. This statement is made for the purpose of correcting an impression that the trial is postponed until after the decision of the Supreme Court on the writ of error in October.

I. W. W. Label Endorsed

Thursday, March 8th, the Butte Mill and Smelters' Union, the second largest union in Montana, with a membership in good standing of more than twelve hundred, unanimously adopted the following resolution in regard to the American Federation of Labor attacks upon the Universal Red Label of the Industrial Workers of the World:

The Resolutions.

Whereas, Several small unions in Butte have declared unfair the Industrial Cigar Company of this city, manufacturers of "The Moyer" and "Little Butte" cigars, bearing the Universal Label of the Industrial Workers of the World, and

Whereas, These cigars are made by members of the Industrial Workers of the World under better union conditions and at better union wages than prevail in any other cigar factory in Butte or the United States; be it

Resolved, That Butte Mill and Smelters' Union No. 74, affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, condemn in unmeasured terms the hostile action of any body of men towards our label; and be it further

Resolved, That this union emphatically endorse the Universal Label of the Industrial Workers of the World and request its members to exert themselves to the utmost to further the sale of "The Moyer" and "Little Butte" cigars bearing said label, and to refrain from patronizing saloons and cigar stands that refuse to sell these cigars.

Adopted at regular meeting of Butte Mill and Smelters' Union No. 74, held Thursday evening March 8th, 1906.

H. F. SCHULZ,
President.
C. P. MAHONEY,
Secretary.

INQUIRER.—It is not true that the Industrial Workers of the World has sought an endorsement from the Socialist or any other political party. All the twaddle about endorsing the Industrial Workers of the World has come from purely parliamentary socialists. If individuals have been somewhat insistent that a socialist must approve of, and join the Industrial Workers of the World, that is a matter that concerns only the individuals assuming that attitude. The Industrial Workers of the World appeals for endorsement only to individual members of the working class. And, we may add, we are getting it.

President Chas. O. Sherman spoke at a big labor protest demonstration in Pittsburg, Saturday, April 21st, from which over a thousand people were excluded by reason of the limited capacity of Carnegie Music Hall, into which, the Pittsburg Trades' ears, 2,500 gained admission. On the day following, Sunday, he had great meetings at Youngstown, Ohio, in the afternoon, and New Castle, Pa., in the evening.

Convention Proceedings

There will come a time when you and you, and everyone interested in the rise and development of the Industrial Union movement, will wish you owned a copy of the stenographic report of the convention proceedings. This report, full and complete in every detail and preserving all the discussions on the many important subjects discussed, has been published in a cloth-bound volume, which can be had from Wm. E. Trautmann, 148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, for \$1.50. Send in your order. Every local union should own a copy.

At a meeting of the Terre Haute members of the Industrial Workers of the World the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The dastardly assault of the capitalist class, through the connivance of its tools, the governors of Idaho and Colorado, upon four of our leading and most loyal comrades, C. H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, George Pettibone and Vinton St. John, calls for the most prompt, vigorous and determined action of the whole working class and of all others who prefer the orderly administration of justice to criminal conspiracy to murder innocent men in the name of law; therefore be it

Resolved, That we denounce this revolting outrage upon our comrades of the Western Federation of Miners, and that we call upon the workers everywhere to arise in their might and protest against and prevent its consummation.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to our imprisoned comrades, not only our sympathy and our moral and financial support, but that we place ourselves at their service in this crisis, and that we loyally support them through good and evil report until they are rescued from the clutches of their would-be murderers and restored to their homes and their families.

P. K. REINBOLD, Chairman.
THEODORE DEBS,
EUGENE V. DEBS,
Committee.

Report has been sent to this office of a meeting of a joint committee, representing the various labor organizations of Grand Junction, Colo., held on April 22d. The joint committee issued, with the approval of the organizations represented, a statement declaring that the time for holding mass meetings and adopting resolutions had passed; that as soon as all the evidence in the Moyer-Haywood case is in all workers in the United States quit work and take a vacation until the freedom of the Western Federation men is secured. On the following day, Industrial Workers of the World Local Union No. 35, met and unanimously endorsed the proposition.

A member of the Industrial Workers of the World recently made a trip from Wichita, Kan., to Reno, Nev. At the latter place he was invited to a socialist meeting, where everybody was requested to speak. He availed himself of the opportunity to present the principles of industrial unionism. He succeeded in opening the eyes of the socialists and the result was an organization. He writes us that he is still going westward, and will be heard from again. His suggestion is that everybody keep a look-out for opportunities to start local unions.

A check for \$5,000 has been received from Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, of the United Mine Workers of America. This generous donation from the United Mine Workers, when the men of the coal mines are confronting a struggle with the coal barons, speaks eloquently of the growing solidarity of labor and points to a time in the near future when the working class will be marching under one flag to overthrow the system that puts men in prison who speak for the emancipation of humanity.—Miners' Magazine.

A strong mixed local with thirty charter members was organized by A. S. Edwards, at St. Paul, Minn., Friday, April 20th, following a public protest meeting held the night before, at which Brother Edwards spoke to an enthusiastic audience.

It is being told that W. R. Stubbs, accompanied by his little son, went into the senate gallery the last time they were in Washington. Among the persons the boy was interested in was Edward Everett Hale, a magnificent-looking old man. His father told him that was the chaplain.

"Oh, he prays for the senate, doesn't he?" asked young Stubbs.

"No," replied the Kansas speaker; "he gets up and takes a look at the senate, and prays for the country."—Kansas City Star.

AN ALPHABET FOR WORKERS

A—is for Anarchist—Morgan is chief;
B—is for Baer, the general coal thief;
C—is for Capital, a system of plunder;
D—is for Death of the system, by thunder;
E—is for Energy, by so many wasted;
F—is for Freedom, by many ne'er tasted;
G—is for Greed, very hard to surmount, with leaders like Gompers and twin Brother Belmont;
H—is for Honest, now almost unknown;
But workers are uniting, money power to overthrow;
I—is for Idlers, who now rule the land;
J—is for Judges, who obey their commands;
K—is for Kings of Finance, not a few;
L—is for Laborers, and Liberty, too;
M—is for Masters, for whom laborers toiled;
N—is for Nature, dethroned and despoiled;
O—is for Octopus trusts at your throat;
P—is the Power which they get from your vote;
Q—is for Quickness in ending our woe;
R—is for Robbery we seek to overthrow;
S—is for Socialism, which tyrants fear;
T—is for Trusts, which are bringing it near;
U—is for Union of all in the fight;
V—is for Victory, already in sight;
W—is for Wealth, now held by the shirkers,
Soon to be taken over by the Industrial Workers;
X—is for Xiphoid in the hands of the brute;
Commanding all wage-slaves to forever keep mute;
Y—is for Yearning from all strife to be free;
When enlightened, the oppressed ones the remedy will see;
Z—is for Zealous workers to expose all abuses,
FOR LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES.

INDUSTRIAL ARMY OF OCCUPATION

The initial numbers of the "Industrial Worker" give evidence that it will do good service in the cause of the working class. The articles on industrialism are solid and clear, and the answers to the labor fakirs and grafters who misrepresent industrial unionism are convincing. And this is as it should be. "The Industrial Worker" cannot be too clear on the aims and objects of the organization.

In the past the cause of the working class has been retarded by nothing so much as by some men who call themselves socialists. And it only needed the rise of industrialism out of the chaos of craft disunion to prove this fact.

No sooner did the working-class movement begin to make headway than it began to attract some jobless men, whose most prominent characteristics are ignorance and vanity. They immediately constituted themselves into editors and leaders and began to exude from their ignorance on us unfortunate workmen, and, ignoring the evolutionary process of socialism, and the development of capitalism, tried to lead the movement along the private paths dictated by their own material interests. They failed, and succeeded only in confusing the minds and turning those whom they were able to reach into a buffer and a shield between the agents of capitalism in the craft unions and the honest rank and file.

And now when the thing itself—the embryonic structure of the co-operative commonwealth—has come into view on such a scale that all who want to see can behold it—these men don't know it, and have alternately tried to destroy it by misrepresentation and by silence. And in this they have failed too. The Industrial Workers of the World is growing in strength and numbers every day.

Men who cannot, from whatever cause, accept the logical conclusions and tactics that flow from an understanding of the capitalist system of production and the present condition of the people should not embark in the working-class movement as leaders. They have none of the qualifications necessary, and we prefer to choose who shall lead us.

We, who are engaged in the every-day struggle for existence as wage slaves, are forced to the conclusion that the pure and simple or craft union is obsolete and useless as a weapon to fight the battles of labor, and because of that very fact it is loved and fostered by the capitalist class; that at present it is dominated and animated by capitalist economics; ideas and idols; reflects its capitalist economic in struggle, strife, conflict, jurisdictional and job fights; makes contracts to scab by craft, hides the class struggle by use of craft labels, craft buttons, craft badges; is the appropriated and adapted weapon of capitalism to keep the workers divided and prevent them becoming class-conscious, and by its impotency and imbecility spreads pessimism among the workers, and by its false foundation fosters political ignorance and suicide. Originally a weapon of the

workers for their own protection, it has become a weapon controlled by the capitalist class to crush labor.

We are also forced to the conclusion that the workers must organize themselves on the basis of the class struggle into the Industrial Workers of the World to take and hold that which they have produced by their labor; that they must organize themselves without compromise or equivocation, and without fear of the slanders and threats of the agents of capitalism in the craft unions; that they must tear the mask from their economic and political misleaders.

Men who cannot, or will not, accept these facts—and we challenge contradiction—should not try to steer the working class movement so as to make it square with their own private interests, by setting aloft falsehoods both about industrial unionism and craft unionism; in proof of which are the facts that these men floated the lies that the Industrial Workers of the World scabbed in New York, and that the American Federation of Labor was "nobly waging the class struggle," when, as a matter of fact, it was only the usual jurisdictional struggle.

Men whose material interests allow them to accept premises, but prevent them from accepting conclusions can only spread confusion and beguile in sincerity and treachery by attempting to speak for the working class. We don't need any self-constituted leaders. They have always betrayed us, and we are going to lead ourselves this time.

The large numbers in recent years in the American Federation of Labor are not the spontaneous coming together of workmen on recognition of their identical economic interests. They were driven into the American Federation of Labor and compelled to join the union or lose their jobs by the capitalists, because the capitalists recognize that they can control the workers through bribed labor leaders, and dope them through hired labor papers to keep them in ignorance and at the same time away from socialist literature, and that if the capitalists didn't drive them into capitalist unions on craft lines they would organize themselves into a working-class union on the line of the class struggle.

If anything were needed to prove the collusion between the capitalist class and the American Federation of Labor leaders to keep the workers of the United States in subjection, it has been furnished by the secret and illegal arrest and trumped-up charge against President Moyer and Secretary Haywood. In the frantic efforts of the capitalist press of Cincinnati to try and make a plausible case against them, the "Times-Star" calls Gompers and Mitchell, as witnesses for the prosecution, "and two of the greatest American labor leaders" who referred to the Western Federation of Miners as "a bunch of anarchists." The capitalist press has manufactured its own evidence against Moyer and Haywood, and has them convicted before even the lawyers in the case have even seen that precious "confession."

Workers, organize for your own welfare—the industrial army of occupation.

ROBERT BANAKER,

Cincinnati, O.

Workmen Beware

All workmen will take notice that Goldfield, Nevada, is overrun with workmen of all classes. There are ten men for every job in the town. Please post this in a conspicuous place.

By order of the
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD,
LOCAL NO. 77,

J. M. BROWN, President.
JOSEPH SMITH, Secretary.

A few years ago on one of the coldest mornings of winter, I saw a long line of shivering, half-clothed hungry-looking men and women standing in front of the Cook County Outdoor Relief Department. They had come with bags and baskets to receive the doles of supplies. They were the public paupers gathered from the most wretched homes and district in Chicago. Some were shamefaced, silent and cowed; some were swearing, scolding and quarrelsome; others were fearful, anxious and hesitating; and some few gave evidence of decency, still holding fast to their self-respect. It was almost like a chain gang marching under public gaze. Whatever there was of ignominy upon these unfortunates whose only crime was poverty. It is needless to point out the gathering together of the miserable exercises upon the more sensitive and respectable of the poor. It is a common, wholesale, degrading treatment of the poor which ends by betraying their self-respect and in many cases condemns forever the unfortunate applicants to a position of disrepute in the community. This is not true charity; it is brutality.—Robert Hunter, "Poverty."

Secretary Trautmann is now prepared to fill orders for the Industrial Workers of the World constitution in the German and Italian languages.



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JOLIET, MAY, 1906.

Take Notice.

The attention of former subscribers to the "International Metal Worker" is called to the expiration of their subscriptions. "The Industrial Worker" has filled its obligation to these subscribers upon receipt of this number of the paper. We trust that all of them will promptly forward their subscriptions upon reading this notice. Secretaries of locals in the metal and machinery department may obtain the yearly subscription cards at 40 cents each, and in that way secure 10 cents on each subscription for the local treasury. Act promptly and get your names on our growing subscription list.

Status of Moyer-Haywood Case

The writ of error filed by Attorney Richardson in the Supreme Court at Washington was on April 23d advanced for a hearing by the court, and the first Tuesday in October named as the date for argument.

The prisoners remain in custody of the sheriff of Ada County, Idaho, and are accorded the treatment due to men not yet proven guilty of any crime.

After our last edition went to press Vincent St. John was released on bail of \$10,000, furnished by the Western Federation of Miners. He left Telluride for Denver and is now at the federation headquarters.

From the Chicago national headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World there was sent to the acting officers of the Western Federation of Miners a check for \$3,500, being part of the money received at this office for the defense fund. The total amount received for the fund at Industrial Workers of the World headquarters up to and including April 26th, is \$6,292.01.

Gorky Victorious

The spread of proletarian revolutionary principles is causing no end of uneasiness among the ruling class in the United States, which believes in the absolute destruction of the elementary rights of the working class. When it was known that Maxim Gorky, the fearless champion of the hungry

and oppressed, who cannot be bought by gold or frightened by the despotic power of Russia, was to visit the United States, the authorities sought to prevent the carrying out of his mission on the ground that he was an anarchist, or that he was an enemy of all forms of orderly government. The statutes were ransacked to find, if possible, some excuse whereby Gorky might be prevented from landing and speaking in behalf of a slaveless world, an industrial commonwealth. That the distinguished Russian writer and revolutionist is amongst us and is received everywhere with an enthusiasm to which the mere American politician is an entire stranger, would seem to indicate that the authorities had failed in their plans. And that is exactly as it should be. The growing solidarity of the working class of the world is the most hopeful sign of these days. No national boundary lines, no differences in forms of government, no variety in language separates the workers conscious of the class struggle and the indisputable dominance under every form of government of the predatory rich.

What the real facts are in connection with Gorky's propaganda may be a matter of no concern to those in power, whether in Russia or America. But the workers, properly organized and disciplined, will make it concern them. Gorky stands out clearly in the life of the Russian people for exactly what the Industrial Workers advocate in America. He has outlined and is committed to an industrial republic on lines of organization similar to those of the Industrial Workers of the World. On no other lines can order be established in the world. All the talk of anarchy and opposition to any form of orderly government is the veriest claptrap, whether uttered by high public authorities at Washington or the petty politicians in the Socialist Party who oppose us on the pretext of preserving the integrity of that organization.

We welcome Maxim Gorky to America as a representative Industrial Unionist, as a missionary of order throughout the world.

Another Lie Started

The "Teamsters' Journal," following the contemptible course of other American Federation of Labor publications toward the Industrial Workers of the World, charges that money contributed for the Western Federation of Miners' defense fund and sent to Industrial Workers of the World headquarters is being used "to send out literature" and "for organizing purposes." So completely bankrupt in principles have the officers of the capitalistic unions become that no other course is left open to them except lying and misrepresentation. Not one dime of the defense fund has been or will be used for the purposes stated. For several months past the general fund of the Industrial Workers of the World has been drawn upon to a limited extent to meet the expense of a free distribution of literature, while, of course, the organizing work is directed and compensated for from this office. This is what has been done and this we shall continue to do without consulting the gang of knockers who seek to keep the working class divided against itself.

While this matter is in hand, we desire, in behalf of the Western Federation of Miners and the Industrial Workers of the World, to extend to all the local organizations now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor our cordial and sincere thanks and appreciation of their generous responses to our call for funds. The list of contributors, started in this number of "The Industrial

Worker," will be continued in future issues until completed. No honest man in the labor movement doubts that the fund will be properly and fully accounted for. As to the rest—let them howl!

Muck and the Muck-Raker

Where the muck-rake is, there is muck. The muck is responsible for the muck-rake. No muck, no muck-rake. Muck procures the muck-rake. Muck muck requires many, muck-rakes. Muck is abundant and muck-rakes in demand.

Where capitalism is, there is corruption. Capitalism is responsible for corruption. No capitalism, no corruption. Capitalism is the procurer of corruption. More capitalism means more corruption. Corruption blights every human interest and institution and capitalism is the sty in which it breeds.

The man with the muck-rake is a public benefactor. The more thoroughly he does his work the more beneficial his work is. He is responsible neither for the muck nor the system that promotes muck. He simply found it—then took up the muck-rake. Some there be whose olfactories are so sensitive that they object to disturbing it. They are like the New England Christian woman who did not like to be reminded that her dividends were produced by child-labor in her Southern cotton factory. She didn't want the muck disturbed. To her the man with a muck-rake was a "hysterical sensationalist."

President Roosevelt is profoundly disturbed by the man with the muck-rake. Evidently he has come to see that the muck-raker is gaining too much national prominence. It does not comport with his ideas of history-making to be eclipsed by the muck-rakers. But that is just what is happening. He is opposed to the muck-raker just now. He wants the muck left alone. In his speech he showed no effective opposition to muck. But he is profoundly concerned because it is being disturbed. The existence of corruption, lawlessness and tyranny he cleverly evades and calls the exposure of conditions "hysterical sensationalism!" He opposes disturbance of the muck, the exposure of corruption, but lacks the broad and strenuous statesmanship to deal the procuring causes of muck, the universal prevalence of corruption.

Gorky in Chicago

Maxim Gorky, the soldier of the social revolution, the mighty advocate of the oppressed and down-trodden Russian proletariat, occupies the platform at two great protest meetings in Chicago, May 6th, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. With scorn and contempt for the hypocrisies of the smug bourgeoisie, reeling in its own fathomless immortality, the joint conference of workingmen's organizations in Chicago brought this peerless son of the people to Chicago that he might raise his voice in our May meeting—a meeting to protest against tyranny at home. The international working-class movement recognizes no boundary lines and none of that narrow exclusiveness that seeks to maintain hostility between the workers of different countries. To the working class of all countries Gorky is a friend, and the workers welcome him. The only crime he has ever committed is that of being true and fearless in his stand for the down-trodden of earth. That he has defied a social conventionalism of a corrupt and brutal capitalist society is ignored by us; it affects Gorky's mission only for the moment. The very people who

DOWN WITH THE BARRIERS!

The integrity of working-class organization, the certainty that in the struggle with the centralized power of capitalism it shall be made to function to the advantage of the working class, makes the industrial form of organization imperatively necessary. There can be no health, and therefore no effective resistance to exploitation, in any department of industry so long as all the grades of labor engaged in its operating processes are practically at war with each other, and this in the interest of their employers—the capitalist class. The hope of the workers lies in a steady advance along the lines of a growing order, unity and equality. The welding together of all the workers engaged in productive processes in any one industry is the absolutely essential condition to the attainment of that economic power which is the ultimate goal of the working class as a whole.

The Industrial Workers of the World denies that a section of workers in any given industry, consisting of only a few of the entire body engaged in it and these few merely seeking to "save their own bacon" by dicker and agreement to the entire exclusion of all the rest, is or can be a real labor organization. Such a body is oftener a serviceable adjunct and aid to the capitalist system than anything else. We contend that the prevailing economic conditions create a pressing necessity for the amalgamation of all grades of labor in one industry into one organization. The organization of capital is extensive enough to control with almost unerring precision the great industries of the country. How, against this tremendous fact, the working class is finally to gain emancipation and freedom by retaining a craft or squad system of organization nobody attempts to show. It cannot be shown. The thing is impracticable. Economic considerations impel private owners of capital to centralized organization. Company lines and company business merge into affairs of a general association. A general association in a section of the country becomes a general association of national scope and power. This capitalist form of amalgamation enormously increases the capacity of the owners to exploit labor and put the entire body of the people under tribute.

Prior to the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World, the working class had only an ineffective conglomeration of autonomous craft unions to resist the centralized power of capital. The Industrial Workers of the World is built upon the principle of class consolidation—the welding together of all workers employed in one industry, constituting an industrial unit, with a general administration. The scheme of organization invests each industry, or industrial department, with complete autonomy in its respective internal affairs, provided the

have feigned a "righteous indignation" were the foremost to read with avidity and applaud hysterically the giving of wedding presents by the crowned heads and princes of Europe on a recent occasion. And the crowned heads and princes of Europe are notorious libertines and sensualists. Compared with them, with the ruling despot of Russia, for example, Gorky, a child of the peasantry, a man who has lived the hard life of the toiling masses, Gorky stands pre-eminent in real morality, a morality based on love and justice, which synods and snobs,

central administrative body or general executive board shall have power to control in matters concerning the general welfare of all.

The rising consciousness in the workers portends the success of Industrial Unionism. That success means the solidarity of the working class as a whole and its ultimate control of the industries which its skill, sacrifice and ingenuity have made possible. Without Industrial Unionism there can be no defensive co-operation among the workers against the depredations and irresponsible dominance, in industry and government, of capitalist rough-riders. Without such unionism the workers cannot achieve control of the material means of subsistence. Some there be among the capitalists who realize this. They have singled out the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World for destruction. This in itself should arouse the working class and fire them with a zeal to build a real labor organization in which skilled and unskilled workers alike are knitted together in a growing equality, with one aim in view: The power to take, control and operate the essential means of life, which is at once the inspiration and the outcome of the social revolution the world over. The power to control and operate, and derive all possible benefits from the operation and control of the mechanism of production, is infinitely more important than playing a part in the machinations of political government. The first concerns life and development; the other, unless constituted of the working class itself in control of the material means of life, means corruption, decay and death.

When we regard all the varied operations or activities in a given industry as an organic unit in the industrial structure, as in itself an organism not self-sustaining and independent, but interrelated and interdependent, it is seen that industrial order and efficiency requires that the human element concerned should be organized as a whole. Only in this way can order and discipline in the rising democracy be secured. For there is nothing so important, important to the degree that they overmaster all other interests, as the industries and occupations by which the workers live and maintain civilization. There must, in consequence, be health in the economic organization, the organism of the working class, and this is not acquired by defining the principles of industrial order and the common material interests of the workers as a whole. Harmony in all the parts of the economic organization is the condition necessary to victory.

To persist in craft unionism is to persist in error. It is a betrayal of the new consciousness of the workers, a concession to individualism, an obstruction to the supreme cause. Down with all barriers to working-class unity!

in Russia and America, fear and misrepresent.

All hail to Gorky! That he came as a revolutionist to denounce the crooks and shams, the tyrants and hypocrites of the world—this is his honor and his crime.

The co-operative commonwealth is not just "around the corner" from some voting booth. It is not a millennium, ready-made, for the workers to step into. It is something the workers will have to cut and fit for themselves. Its realization presupposes economic organization and discipline—the ability of the workers to mass their economic power behind their ballots.

"The Jungle" Endorsed

The president does not think as much of his muck-rake speech today as he did at the time of its delivery. He has had agents in Chicago investigating the charges implied in Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle," against the packers and Packingtown. These agents, it is understood, have now completed their work, and are ready to report in substance as follows:

That the inspection of meat, held under direction of the government, was lax; that the agents were unfaithful and that the interests of the consumer, as well as the health of the consumer were being imperiled.

That diseased cattle are bought and slaughtered and packed and then passed and put on the market; and that this is done with the full knowledge of the inspectors, whose duties are to protect the buyer from such dangerous impositions.

That the sanitary conditions in the yards are so filthy as to invite the birth of germs that kill; that cleanliness there is a lost art; that the rooms where both sexes are employed are a menace to morality, and that all prudence and care in the administration of the packing-house district are thrown recklessly to the winds.

Thus the "muck-raker" becomes the biggest man in the country.

To make matters worse for the monstrous profit-mongers of capitalism, Commissioner of Health Whalen, of Chicago, has made a most disquieting revelation of poisoned food which is sold by our benevolent business men to the people for consumption. Dyes and poisonous preservatives are being swallowed by the ton. An immense business, says the commissioner, is carried on in restoring decayed canned goods by puncturing the cans and injecting a dangerous quantity of formaldehyde.

Get Sinclair's book; buy "The Jungle," and circulate it. It is a marvelous exposure of the abominations and brutality of capitalist industry.

The "Social Democratic" candidate for mayor of Milwaukee, in a public address, assured the "business interests of that city that they will not be disturbed. "Our party," he said, "believes in all things that are for the business life of the city. We want to strengthen the business life of the city. The socialists, if they get into power, are not going to upset things. Why should I want to destroy the business interests and prosperity when I own property myself?" In other words, here is an alleged socialist candidate who wants to conserve the business interests of the city! His election means that these interests will not be disturbed! Now we see the true cause for the opposition of the "Social Democratic Herald" and its editors to the Industrial Workers of the World and Industrial Unionism. Why, Hearst is far more radical than this Milwaukee aggregation which fears to enter the right word in a socialist campaign, because, forsooth, some votes might be shooed away. They have the itch for votes. It is all of a piece with the "Herald's" failure to have a single-line reference to the outrage against the Western Federation of Miners in its issue following the arrest of Meyer and Haywood. And then, a week later, when mention of it was made, its editors had no opinion about the outrage and "suspended judgment" out of regard to the middle-class public opinion in Milwaukee whose votes they wanted to catch.

The reports that San Francisco had been destroyed by an earthquake, a natural convulsion over which we can have no control, were supplemented in due time with the truth that the great catastrophe, by which millions of property and thousands of lives were lost, was due chiefly to the fires which followed the earthquake. The shock of the latter is said to have rendered useless the water supply; when the city most needed protection, for which millions of money had been expended, the service failed, doubtless because, being the work of private contractors, it was like most other public work done for profit, cheap and ineffective. The inadequate water supply of the city has long been a matter of public notoriety.

From Colorado we have received information that copies of THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER going to subscribers who are inmates of one of the penal institutions of that corporation-ridden state, are cut up into ribbons and never reach the persons to whom they are addressed except in a mutilated condition. The mail clerk of the institution is a petty tyrant.

who says that "none of that radical stuff can come in here." So instead of defacing the papers by blotting out censored passages, as they do in Russia, or compelling the publisher to go to press with all objectionable matter lifted bodily from the forms, as in Austria, the contemptible crew of censors in America cut THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER into ribbons to prevent subscribers getting the "radical stuff." By what right, we would like to know, does a pinhead mail clerk, holding a political job through the grace of some time-serving political boss like Peabody, presume to deprive our readers of what they have paid for and are entitled to receive? The answer is brief: By the right of might. Workingmen, get wise. Organize in such a way that you will have the power to put down all tyrants, big and little, and blot the censors from the face of the earth.

The only "Socialist" and alleged labor paper not to have one word about the arrest of Moyer and Haywood in its first issue one week following the outrage, February 24, was the "Social Democratic Herald," of Milwaukee. This is the paper purposely published for propaganda, that has been subordinated to American Federation of Labor influences and interests by Victor Berger. It stands for a socialism that clings to the rotten shirt-tail of the American Federation of Labor, and frames up "Socialist" platforms for the votes of American Federation of Labor trades unionists. It did not dare utter a true, ringing protest against an undoubted conspiracy against the Western Federation of Miners—for local middle-class and trades union reasons. In its issue for March 2d, after two weeks of profound meditation, its sapient editors permitted the following to appear:

While we certainly must show a decent suspension of judgment, it is pretty hard, indeed, to keep from deciding the case in advance. We've "got to be shown" before we can believe it. 'Tis being translated reads something as follows:

"We are on the eve of an election; if we say anything radical just now we may shoo away some votes; we must catch votes to get into office; we can't afford to lose any votes, because Rose might get in again; therefore we will suspend judgment, out of a decent regard for the people whose votes we need!"

The man who extolled the "brilliant feat of arms" of American soldiers when 600 defenseless men, women and children were slaughtered in the Philippine Islands, now says that "the labor leader who clamorously strives to excite a foul class feeling on behalf of some other labor leader who is implicated in murder," is no better than the rich who are ravaging the country and despoiling the people. It merely tends to show that a politician is incapable of a really fine discrimination. The labor leader whom Roosevelt had in mind in his muck-rake speech pleads for freedom; the rich are combined to throttle freedom. The labor leader pleads for the poor and dispossessed wealth producers; the rich are organized to rob them. Moyer and Haywood have been entangled in a murder charge as the result of a conspiracy; the rich are the conspirators. The memory of the labor leader will rise above the muck of predatory rich and all their apologists. That will live when the muck of capitalism is cleared away the world over and every republican politician of the present generation is forgotten.

The Mine Owners' Associations and authorities in Colorado seem to be getting weary of the work of conspirators and have let some rare opportunities slip by to trump up more charges against the miners. During March there was a terrible railroad accident in which a large number of persons lost their lives; following this there was a huge snowslide, causing great damage to property and more sacrifice of human lives. And no attempt has yet been made to connect John O'Neill and James Kirwan with the slaughter!

"The Social Democratic Herald" says that the Industrial Workers of the World is "on the hog" (sic), nearly out of business, and Max Hayes says we are doing business all over the country. "Active workers all over the country (Hayes says) have suddenly grown lukewarm (as a political action now) and are enthusiastically proclaiming the advantages of industrialism." From our point of observation we are enabled to say that Max is right. The "Herald" wishes we were "on the hog."

Don't be disturbed for a minute by any reports you see in American Federation of Labor papers, or the "Social Democratic Herald" about the Industrial Workers. They are all like Roosevelt, who doesn't want the muck raked over; they desire to keep the rank and file in ignorance of truth. "There's a reason!"

One of the "mistakes" that Gorky made soon after his arrival in America was in sending greetings to Moyer and Haywood, victims of the industrial czars of Colorado and Idaho. Following is the message he sent:

"Greetings to you, my brother socialists. Courage! The day of justice and deliverance for the oppressed of all the world is at hand.

"Ever fraternally yours,

"MAXIM GORKI."

Moyer and Haywood made reply as follows: "The class struggle which is world wide, the same in America as in Russia, makes us brothers, indeed. Convey our best wishes to fellow workers in your native land. We are with you in spirit. Accept fraternal greetings.

"WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD,

"CHARLES H. MOYER,

"Ada-County Jail."

This conduct on Gorky's part was a grievous disappointment to the dilettante, kid-gloved, spineless "reformers" who had expected a series of pleasant talks in select clubs with an exclusive coterie of intellectuals. But Gorky happily escaped from that sort of a program and, by close contact with the working class, is learning some things he didn't know about this glorious land of "political" liberty.

The Inquisitive Boy

"Father, there are some things I would like to know."

"My son, there are whole families in the same fix. But I see by your face that you think I am a fountain of knowledge, so fire away."

"Well, what do the letters A. F. of L. stand for?"

"Well, son, its members will tell you they stand for American Federation of Labor; but some people are so cynical that they say those letters stand for A Friend of Looters and A Foe of Labor; my private opinion is that A Family of Lobsters would be the correct title for them."

"What are its objects?"

"Judging from appearances, I should say they were to keep the workers divided through the different trade or craft unions and the republican and democratic parties, and to provide salaries for its officers?"

"Who are its officers?"

"A president, Samuel Gompers. Of course, there are some others, but they do not cut much ice, as its real governing power is vested in a select society called the Civic Federation, composed of several benevolent capitalists, who love the workingmen so much that they donate their services."

"Well, do not the officers have any duties to perform?"

"Oh, yes. They must attend the banquets of the Civic Federations; get up petitions to Congress; look wise and draw their salaries."

"What has it accomplished?"

"Only God, Samuel Gompers and the Civic Federation know, and they will not tell."

"Well, have they not a very large membership?"

"Yes, and the only way I can account for it is on the theory that it is a fact that there is really a sucker born every minute, and that the American Federation of Labor has got a corner on the entire supply."

"Are they not trying to get better wages?"

"Yes, that seems to be the very summit of their ambition, better-wages. Begging to keep a little larger share of that wealth which already belongs to them. To explain to you I will state it to you this way: At regular intervals, which to fool labor are called pay days, the capitalists hold labor up and take away from it all of its large bills, but allows it to keep its small change, which it calls wages."

"Why don't the capitalists take all?"

"Because that would be killing the goose that lays the golden egg. By leaving labor just enough to exist upon until next pay day it will produce some more large bills for its masters."

"Well, why don't the workingmen kick Gompers and the Civic Federation out of control?"

"My son, they are doing even better than that; they are leaving the American Federation of Labor fast and joining the Industrial Workers of the World that in a short time all that will be left of the Gompers-Mitchell aggregations will be a memory and probably a few government jobs."

A. M. KINNEY.

La Santinella, of Calumet, Mich., says it can no longer consistently support the American Federation of Labor, and declares unreservedly for the Industrial Workers of the World.

Call For May Meetings

Chicago, April 10, 1906.

To All Industrial Unionists, Greeting:

The day is near at hand when our comrades, Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, George A. Pettibone and their associates, victims of an infamous outrage against organized labor, will face their accusers in court upon the alleged charge of assassinating the late Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. If they are given a fair trial it will be due to the legal knowledge, ability, persistence and loyalty of the lawyers engaged for their defense. By the authorities of the state in which they have, by a prearranged plot, been incarcerated; they have been condemned in advance of the trial.

Organized labor is called upon to defend human liberty, which at this moment is at stake. All those rights of civilization—habeas corpus, the right of assembly and free expression of opinion, the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—all these are at stake. The praesides of plutocracy are engaged in a foul conspiracy to destroy them all.

We, therefore, in behalf of the Industrial Workers of the World, call upon the members and all others in sympathy with our efforts to prevent the monstrous outrage being successfully carried out, to arrange for protest meetings, to which additional funds shall be raised for the defense, on SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1906.

At these meetings we especially urge that speakers be chosen who are familiar with the outrages committed by corporation and state authorities against the Western Federation of Miners, beginning at the Coeur d'Alene in 1897, so that the public may be informed as to who the real criminals are.

We further recommend that no outdoor gatherings be had in city thoroughfares, but that all meetings be held indoors and conducted in such a manner as to assist in the attainment of our present object—the liberation of our brothers from the coils of our capitalist enemies. It is important that the defense fund be given a substantial lift at the May meetings; this cannot be done as well on the streets as indoors, and we hope that local committees will not overlook this, the chief object of these demonstrations.

The occasion affords opportunity for general labor demonstrations and the co-operation of all working-class organizations should be invited. The incarceration of the Western Federation of Miners' officials on an alleged charge of murder necessarily interferes with any program we might have had for a May 1st demonstration. Under all the circumstances we deem it advisable to hold meetings as suggested on the first Sunday in May, believing that a larger attendance will be assured.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

CHAS. O. SHERMAN,
General President.
WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
General Sec'y-Treas.

Industrial Workers of the World Will Rise Again

As announced elsewhere in this paper, the members of the Industrial Workers of the World in San Francisco, have been stripped of everything by the great calamity that befell the city. Industrial Workers of the World headquarters were completely destroyed and all property and records, except the charter of Metal Workers' Local No. 57, lost. Brother Geo. Speed, president of Local 173, writes us that he called a meeting at Socialist Party headquarters and mustered twenty-seven members. In behalf of all members he asks that they be absolved from all financial obligations to headquarters until they can recover from their present distressful condition. This request will undoubtedly be complied with. "All of us," he writes, "are anxious to remain members of the Industrial Workers of the World in good standing, and we are determined to build up along with the rebuilding of the city."

The Light is Spreading

The New Castle (Pa.) Daily Herald, of April 23 contained the following interesting news item: "William Dufford, who was president of the Trades Assembly until last night, was not in attendance at the meeting of that body, and did not have an opportunity to interfere with the action of the other delegates in electing a president to supplant him. Philip Evans, a delegate representing the Typographical union, was elevated from vice president to president, and James Daley was named as successor to Mr. Evans."

Dufford was recently won over to the ranks of the Industrial Workers of the World, a representative of which organization (Chas. O. Sherman), was in this city Sunday, and addressed an immense gathering of working people, socialists and others, who assembled at the opera house. By becoming a member of the Industrial Workers of the World it appears Dufford lost his right to a place in the Trades Assembly. There is no indication that he endeavored to retain it."

WESTERN FEDERATION DEFENSE FUND

The list herewith submitted includes the donations to the Defense Fund received at Headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World up to April 10. The list will be continued in our June issue. The total amount received at this office, up to and including April 26, is

\$6,292.01

Table listing donors and amounts: A. Larson, Lisbon, N. D., \$ 5.00; M. Leonard, 1.00; John Lindgreen, 1.00; J. Sowaas, 1.00; John Kenny, 1.00; Wm. Carroll, Marysville, 1.00; Western Federation of Miners, 229, 5.00; E. P. Johnson, Cincinnati, O., 25.00; Socialist Labor Party, Fortia, 5.00; Birmingham Industrial Union, No. 92, 100.00; Miners' and Smelters' Union, No. 167, 25.00; A. J. Dowler, 5.00; E. Handelman, on List 709, 7.00; E. Falkovitch, on List 708, 2.00; Wm. E. Boan, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1.00; L. Lacoste, New Orleans, La., 5.00; Salfers Industrial Union, No. 168, 10.00; Costmakers' Industrial Union, No. 188, 80.00; Ladies' Tailor Industrial Union, No. 234, 5.00; Shoe Workers' Mixed Union, No. 90, 5.00; Silk Workers' Industrial Union, No. 176, 25.00; Cleveland Cloakmakers' Union, No. 233, 7.65; Newburgh Industrial Union, No. 228, 7.50; Cincinnati Industrial Union, No. 61, 10.00; Industrial Workers' Union, No. 296, 5.00; John Kortan, Saginaw, Mich., 7.75; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 112, 5.00; Northwest Side Socialist Party German Branch, Chicago, 5.00; Oklahoma City Industrial Union, No. 229, 16.00; Textile Workers' Industrial Union, No. 127, 5.00; Durant Industrial Workers' Union, No. 256, 1.85; P. M. Leahy, Chicago, 1.00; H. G. Riley, Chicago, Ill., 5.00; J. Winslofer, Chicago, Ill., 1.00; M. B. Quinn, Chicago, Ill., 2.00; J. J. McDonald, Chicago, Ill., 1.00; R. Fritzdorf, Chicago, Ill., 1.00; W. H. Carroll, Chicago, Ill., 1.00; C. B. Boylan, McLoud, Oklahoma Territory, 2.00; Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, No. 7, 7.00; C. E. Crockett, Burnie, Ore., 2.00; Edwin Brenholz, Turneraville, Tex., 1.00; Central Labor Union, No. 40, 2.00; Charles Brenner, Biloxi, Miss., 1.00; Homer N. Schulberg, Wichita, Kan., List No. 5, 14.00; Part of collection at Apollo Hall, Chicago, Ill., 174.75; Hamilton Industrial Labor, 25.00; 109, 68.75; Daily People, New York, collection, 4.05; J. Hilow, List No. 702, 25.00; Metal and Machinery Department, 10.00; John Kortan, Saginaw, Mich., collection on balance of lists, 18.65; Joe Davis, Roslyn, Wash., 25.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 814, 1.00; United Brewery Engineers' and Firemen's Union, No. 256, 5.00; H. Heinrich, Seranton, Pa., List 887, 4.25; A. Marittoni, Frank, Alta, Canada, 1.00; A. Ballarini, Frank, Alta, Canada, 84.00; Mrs. Oskar Neebe, on List 2384, 2.50; Ernst Besselman, San Rafael, Cal., 28.10; Louis C. Haller, collection at Los Angeles meeting, 72.50; Sunset Brewery Workers' Union, 10.00; Workingmen's Circle, Branch 29, 16.90; Alphegny Turners' Association, List 1277, 6.50; Brewery Workers' Union, Sharon, Pa., List 480, 2.00; Gen. Weis, Dimond, Cal., Clor, Factory, Federal Labor Union, San Pedro, Cal., List 681, 20.40; Brewery Workers' Union, Branch E, List 298, 11.25; Joe J. Brack, collection Stove Mounters' Union, No. 8, 1.50; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 81, List 878, 20.00; Newberg Industrial Union, No. 98, 20.00; J. Anderson, collection at meeting, 9.55; Tacoma, Wash., 5.00; Englewood Turn Verein, 2.00; United Brewery Engineers' and Firemen's, List 1519, 25.00; Brewery Workers' Union, San Antonio, Tex., List 158, 29.25; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, No. 77, List 1599, 25.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 513, 2.50; Charles K. North, Dorchester, Mass., 2.50; Gen. F. G. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., 2.50; J. J. Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., 2.50;

Table listing donors and amounts: Alfred Ahlberg, St. Paul, Minn., 5.00; Roscoe Parks, Frenchtown, Mont., 247, 10.00; Recruiting Union, No. 6, Industrial Workers of the World, List 8, 10.00; H. T. Smith, Cordova, Mex., 2.88; James Seckey, Springfield, Vt., 1.00; Daniel Donnelly, Springfield, Vt., 1.00; Thomas Griffith, Canyon Ferry, Mont., 1.00; Frank Toebe, Canyon Ferry, Mont., 1.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 147, List 201, 25.00; Brand Shoemakers' Union, No. 277, 10.00; Scandinavian Socialist Club, Boston, Mass., collection at meeting, 55.00; W. Doyle, collection at meeting, per Labor News Company, N. Y., 7.30; Metal and Machinery Department Union, No. 2, Industrial Workers of the World, 7.30; Detroit Industrial Workers of the World, Union, No. 169, 5.50; Haver Workingmen's Industrial Workers of the World, No. 14, 2.00; J. L. Pitta, Industrial Workers of the World, member-at-large, 10.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 96, List 431, 10.00; Emp. Florheim Shoe Company, per E. F. Simpson, 25.75; James McCall, Raymond, Wash., 2.00; Brewery Workers' Union, Branch 6, List 699, 21.00; E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn., 5.00; John Farley, Cambridge, Mass., 1.00; Geo. Ferah, Hot Springs, Ark., 1.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 98, List 485, 5.00; Lucile A. Mint, Ellenbury, Wash., 1.00; Teutonia Turn Verein, Chicago, Ill., 15.00; Harnett Workers' Industrial Workers' Union, No. 1243, 5.00; Arbeiter Mobilar Verein, Rahway, N. J., List 872, 1.00; Coopers' Union, Chicago, Ill., 25.00; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Branch 2, List 588, der W. S., Preisingne Gemcinde der W. S., Chicago, Ill., 5.00; Original Industrial Workers of the World, No. 208, 20.08; Elliot C. Harding, Vineyard Haven, Mass., 4.40; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 2, List 189, 25.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 286, List 639, 5.00; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Branch E, List 1599, 10.00; Tobacco Workers' Industrial Workers of the World, No. 89, 30.75; Robert J. Clancy, Pa., 18.40; Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, No. 18 T. F. Cole, collection at meeting Kan., 18.40; Brewery Workers' Union, Branch E, List 219, 5.00; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, No. 109, List 1759, 2.00; Bricklayers' Union, No. 25, 25.00; German Engineers' Union, No. 110, 25.00; A. Lineweber, Bristol, Tenn., 5.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 111, List 45, 25.00; Bohemian Singing Society Fohhnst. Anton Mahr, collection Brandt's Hall, Erie, Pa., 18.40; Collection of joint meeting at San Antonio, Tex., 18.40; Central Labor Union, N. Y., 22.00; Barney M. Cohen, Cleveland, O., List 898, 14.80; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 109, List 449, 11.25; Chas. Brenner, Biloxi, Miss., 1.60; Lewis F. Ahelz, Selenicity, N. Y., collection, 3.75; John Kortan, Saginaw, Mich., collection on balance of lists, 29.50; John Farmer, Roslyn, Wash., 5.00; Joe Davis, Roslyn, Wash., 3.50; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 814, 5.00; United Brewery Engineers' and Firemen's Union, No. 256, 5.00; H. Heinrich, Seranton, Pa., List 887, 4.25; A. Marittoni, Frank, Alta, Canada, 1.00; A. Ballarini, Frank, Alta, Canada, 84.00; Ernst Besselman, San Rafael, Cal., 28.10; Louis C. Haller, collection at Los Angeles meeting, 72.50; Sunset Brewery Workers' Union, 10.00; Workingmen's Circle, Branch 29, 16.90; Alphegny Turners' Association, List 1277, 6.50; Brewery Workers' Union, Sharon, Pa., List 480, 2.00; Gen. Weis, Dimond, Cal., Clor, Factory, Federal Labor Union, San Pedro, Cal., List 681, 20.40; Brewery Workers' Union, Branch E, List 298, 11.25; Joe J. Brack, collection Stove Mounters' Union, No. 8, 1.50; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 81, List 878, 20.00; Newberg Industrial Union, No. 98, 20.00; J. Anderson, collection at meeting, 9.55; Tacoma, Wash., 5.00; Englewood Turn Verein, 2.00; United Brewery Engineers' and Firemen's, List 1519, 25.00; Brewery Workers' Union, San Antonio, Tex., List 158, 29.25; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, No. 77, List 1599, 25.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 513, 2.50; Charles K. North, Dorchester, Mass., 2.50; Gen. F. G. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., 2.50; J. J. Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., 2.50;

Table listing donors and amounts: Amalgamated Flint Glass Workers' Union, No. 6, List 1834, 11.50; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Branch 67, List 1550, 10.00; Carl Holten, List 1889, 13.00; Stove Mounters' Union, No. 24, List 2331, 10.00; Louis Pfeiffer, Maxton, Ind., collection, 3.00; Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Union, No. 273, List 2687, 10.00; Albertown Turn Verein, Pittsburgh, Pa., Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, No. 173, List 1794, 6.15; Otto Bems, Erie, Pa., collection, 8.95; Mich., Lists 1219 to 1222, 35.00; Amalgamated Flint Glass Workers' Union, No. 6, List 1834, collection, 3.75; Jos. B. Dillon, Marion, Ind., collection, 1.00; Robert Clausen, Somers, Mont., 1.00; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, at large Industrial Workers of the World, 1.00; Deutscher Fortbildungs Verein, Pittsburgh, Pa., 28, Toledo, Ohio, 5.00; M. J. List 872, 1.00; Mrs. Oskar Neebe, Chicago, Ill., List 374, 8.25; N. J., 4.00; 11th Ward Club Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., 2.00; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, List 1001, 3.80; Glass Workers' Union, No. 48, List 100, 10.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 7, San Jose, Cal., 15.00; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Branch 11, 10.00; Chas. Brenner, 1.00; Lynn, Mass., 7.00; Brewery Engineers' Union, No. 239, 5.00; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, No. 210, 10.00; Jacksonville Cigarmakers' Union, No. 114, 10.25; Daily People, New York, collections, 23.05; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, per Amalgamated Flint Glass Workers' Union, No. 59, per H. Schmidt, 5.00; Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 2, Cleveland, Ohio, 14.10; J. Heans, per Portsmouth S. D. R. R. Shops, 16.00; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, No. 124, West Newark, New York, 10.00; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, No. 92, South Newark, New York, 10.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 303, 10.00; Charles P., 10.00; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, No. 153, Rye, N. Y., 10.20; St. Louis Central Council, St. Louis, 25.00; Transportation Department Industrial Workers of the World, No. 7, San Antonio, Tex., 23.50; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, No. 122, South Bethlehem, Pa., 15.00; Lawrence, Mass., Turn Verein, 11.45; Industrial Workers of the World, No. 123, Milwaukee, Ind., 4.50; Bitter Root Lumbermen, 140, 25.00; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 189, New York, 10.00; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 126, West Britain, Conn., 1.00; E. Kleininger, List, 1.00; Painters and Paperhangers' Union, No. 80, 5.00; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, No. 148, Somerville, Mass., 5.00; Industrial Workers of the World, No. 192, Portland, Ind., 10.00; South Side Turn Verein, Chicago, Ill., 6.00; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Natick, Pa., 2.00; Industrial Workers of the World, No. 116, Virginia City, 21.00; Denver Turn Verein, 10.00; C. Morcet, collection, 2.50; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, No. 95, Philadelphia, Pa., 5.00; Branch 149, 2.00; Employes Vissman Bakery Plant, List 289, 12.00; Cranford Painters' Union, No. 59, 25.00; New Haven Trades Council, 25.00; Collection from United Socialists of Mystic and Stonington, Conn., 64.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 8, Newark, N. J., 75.00; A. J. Kugler, collection on Lists, 89.00; Saranac Makers and Packing House Employes, per A. J. Kugler, 5.00; Malt, Union, No. 121, Newark, N. J., 5.00; 10th and 11th Ward Socialist Party, Newark, N. J., 5.00; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Branch 48, List 1561, 6.15; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Branch 121, 1.60; Italian Silk Weavers, of West Ho-

Table listing donors and amounts: Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, No. 49, Chicago, Ill., 25.00; H. Lappen, Schenectady, N. Y., List 296, 6.25; Daily People, New York, collections, 117.50; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 72, List 1843, 5.00; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 46, List 1859, 5.00; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 224, List 416, Mich., 2.00; Textile Workers' Union, No. 127, 4.00; Lonsborough's Union, No. 4, Eureka, Cal., 20.00; Butchers and Packing House Workers, No. 101, 20.20; Cleveland Industrial Council, collection at meeting March 25, 1934, 36.28; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 203, List 1754, 2.00; A. McRinis, Lansing, Mich., 1.00; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 109, 4.25; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 140, 2.00; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 202, 10.00; Miss Elizabeth Trautmann, Chicago, Ill., 5.00; W. E. Trautmann, Chicago, Ill., 10.00; Great Counter Workers, Industrial Workers of the World, No. 194, 100.00; Silveston Industrial Union, No. 112, 10.00; Industrial Workers of the World, No. J. A. Leach, Tucson, Ariz., 6.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 85, Terre Haute, Ind., 2.00; Charles Berner, Biloxi, Miss., 1.00; Tobacco Workers, No. 49, Cleveland, O., 1.00; Hamilton Mixed Industrial Workers of the World, No. 251, 5.25; I. Mint, Roslyn, Wash., 2.50; Detroit Socialist Club, 11th Ward, 14.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 84, Salt Lake City, 18.25; Shoemakers' Union, No. 32, Industrial Workers of the World, Schenectady, N. Y., 25.00; W. J. Pelt, Houtouse, 7.25; Paul Maiorana, 14.10; Industrial Workers of the World Local, No. 4 and 108, Detroit, Mich., 12.00; Industrial Workers of the World Cigarmakers, No. 243, 8.70; C. C. Bryce, London, Ont., 10.00; Employes Milwaukee Sash and Door Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 69, 1.00; Building Laborers' Protective Union, No. 1474, 4.25; Akron Turn Verein, List 1474, 8.00; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 125, List 1076, 11.40; Wm. Lohmeier, List 1074, 14.45; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 89, 18.80; Stove Mounters' Union, No. 24, 5.00; Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Union, No. 1023, List 2091, 2.00; E. J. Farce, on List 671, 1.10; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 196, 2.00; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 122, List 1084, 8.25; Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Union, No. 1088, Dayton, Pa., Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Branch 100, 6.00; Ernst Vaupel, Long Island City, N. Y., List 1233, 1.00; Painters' Union, No. 423, Sarina, Ont., 3.00; Fred Schoede, Wilkesbarre, Pa., List 148, 6.14; Bakers' and Confectionery Workers' Union, No. 146, List 3246, 7.00; E. Marcus, List 86, 2.00; Industrial Workers of the World, No. 92, collection, 7.25; Branch 149, 2.00; Employes Vissman Bakery Plant, List 289, 12.00; Cranford Painters' Union, No. 59, 25.00; New Haven Trades Council, 25.00; Collection from United Socialists of Mystic and Stonington, Conn., 64.00; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 8, Newark, N. J., 75.00; A. J. Kugler, collection on Lists, 89.00; Saranac Makers and Packing House Employes, per A. J. Kugler, 5.00; Malt, Union, No. 121, Newark, N. J., 5.00; 10th and 11th Ward Socialist Party, Newark, N. J., 5.00; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Branch 48, List 1561, 6.15; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Branch 121, 1.60; Italian Silk Weavers, of West Ho-

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 12]

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE END PROTEST MEETING

On Sunday, April 8th, the workmen of San Francisco raised their voices in a mighty protest against the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John.

It was the largest and most portentous genuine labor demonstration that San Francisco has ever seen.

The protest meeting was the result of a call issued by Local 173, Industrial Workers of the World, to which call fifty-seven labor organizations had responded. In spite of it being a beautiful California Sunday, which draws most people to the park and the ocean beach, 5,000 men and women gathered in Woodward's Pavilion to voice their protest.

The speakers were P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, and George Holmes, Franklin Jordan and George Speed from the Industrial Workers of the World. Mr. McCarthy spoke in a straight-forward manner, which strongly appealed to the audience. Mr. McCarthy's main stand in co-operating with the Industrial Workers of the World deserves so much the more credit as most of the other prominent American Federation of Labor men fought strongly against such co-operation, in spite of the fact that such a large number of unions participated. All the speakers aroused a splendid enthusiasm. The Maennerchor sang the "Marseillaise" during the collection, and an Industrial Workers of the World band from Oakland rendered instrumental music. This band, consisting of twenty pieces, had volunteered its services to assist fellow trades-unionists in prison.

The collection amounted to \$365.60. The expenses, amounting to about \$250, will probably be more than covered by special contributions from the unions for the purpose. When all lists are in we will probably have added nearly \$1,000 to the Moyer-Haywood defense fund.

The following resolutions were adopted amid great enthusiasm:

"Whereas, We, the workmen of San Francisco, know for a fact that the Mine Owners' Association of the West and their allies have for many years resorted to murder, arson, dynamiting and train-wrecking and other crimes, trying, although without success, to roll the responsibility for these crimes upon the Western Federation of Miners—that working-class organization without equal;

Whereas, The evident purpose of such persecution has been to break up and annihilate this bulwark of the working class, the Western Federation of Miners;

Whereas, This Mine Owners' Association, with their allies tools and hirelings, have recently crowned the infamy of their crime-stained career by another monstrous crime, namely, the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, with the apparent determination to murder these men through the mockery of capitalist justice, falsely alleging them to have murdered Frank Steunenberg, ex-governor of Idaho;

Whereas, we fully know that Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John are innocent of this murder, as well as of all other crimes of which the mine owners have vainly tried to convict them;

Whereas, we realize that this outrage against our chosen men is only an aggravated repetition of the villainies previously committed against organized labor by the ruling class, aided by the ex-convicts and thugs of the Pinkertons, who thirst for blood money;

Whereas, We, the workmen of San Francisco, see in this action of the ruling class an open declaration of war against the working class, and especially upon truly organized labor, with the ultimate purpose in view of crushing our aspirations and further degrading and enslaving our class.

Resolved, That we hereby solemnly protest, as citizens and as workmen, against these unlawful proceedings, and demand that our men be set free without further delay; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand that the real criminals, i. e., the Mine Owners' Association and their allies, represented by the governors of Idaho and Colorado and the Pinkerton thugs, be brought to the bar of justice; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby serve notice on the ruling class that if a hair be seathed on the heads of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John, we shall consider such a crime an act of open war upon the working class and will act accordingly."

Upon motion it was then decided that we all march down to the Newspaper Square, at the corner of Kearny and Market streets, to deliver

personally the message of protest to the pieces of the capitalist class. We will do this with inscriptions such as "We Demand the Liberation of Our Brothers," etc.

As soon as we entered Market street thousands upon thousands of men and women joined in the march, until our line extended over four blocks, comprising over 10,000 demonstrators.

On arriving at the newspaper buildings the band stopped and played, and a speaker, Comrade George Holmes, mounted Lotta's fountain, an artistic outrage and encumbrance which stands in the center of the newspaper place. Soon our red flag, with the inscription, "Workmen of the World unite," was flying to the breeze from the candelabra, and Comrade Holmes, always equal to the occasion, delivered a thundering message to the capitalist newspapers, again and again interrupted by deafening cheers from the vast mass of humanity.

We were about to disperse and go home for supper, when a ruffian of a police appeared upon the scene, kicked a little lad who stood in his way, tore down the flag and arrested the speaker. Indignant at the outrage, the crowd hooted the policeman, who by this time had received reinforcement. And then began one of the most brutal orgies that the country has witnessed. That it did not turn out an American Red Sunday was only due to the self-control of the crowd amidst all indignation.

Squads of policemen clubbed right and left, evidently for no purpose but to slake their hellish thirst for proletarian blood.

To the driver of the patrol wagon was shouted the order, "Drive right into them at full speed." And he did. Many were injured, one old workman, a tinsmith, perhaps fatally.

So fierce was the onslaught on this unsuspecting and enthusiastic crowd of workmen that it drew forth the instincts of the cornered animal. One man is said to have laid low two policemen with a brick and a plain-clothes man was laid out in the gutter, by mistake, by a fellow-bluecoat. Scores were severely injured and blood was seen on many a face.

Due to the magnitude of the mix-up, the details were not at hand at this writing, but everywhere one can hear tales of the wanton brutality of the minions of the capitalist class.

Sixteen men were put in jail, and two of them are accused of assault with deadly weapon. Of course these two are only scapegoats, selected by the police to atone for the injuries suffered by some of them. Neither one of them had raised a hand in self-defense, but were most mercilessly beaten with the clubs, one of them in a dark hallway in the city prison. The other man seems to have been selected simply because he had just come in from a railroad job in the wilds and had not yet had time to have his beard and hair trimmed.

Among those arrested were also a boy of fifteen a university student, and the editor of the Socialist Voice, of Oakland, who had all committed the serious crime of picking up and carrying some of the banners, scattered around the street.

Thus the workmen of San Francisco are learning the benefits of their so-called "labor administration."

—John Sandgren, Secretary Joint Convention.

Boost at Granite City

On the 13th of April the American Steel Foundry Co., at Granite City, Ill., seeing the Industrial Workers of the World assuming large proportions, and knowing that they would have us to deal with in the future, decided upon a policy of extermination. The American Foundry Co. has about 2,200 men in its Granite City plant, about 100 of which were organized in the Iron Molders' Union, also 100 in various other American Federation of Labor organizations, all of which had "sacred" contracts; also 100 industrial workers, minus the "sacred" contract. Now, the Iron Molders' Union, the dominant organization in the plant, were divided, half belonging to the International Molders' Union of North America, an adjunct to the American Federation of Labor, and the other half to the Industrial Workers of the World.

But the Iron Molders' Union had a contract which expires 20th of May, so the manager, Mr. Davis, counted upon these divided slaves to stand by him and crush the Industrial Workers of the World, and about the 20th of May he will reward them, and juggling the rewards of the future by those of the past I predict lots of clover for boss

about the 20th. Anyway, the night of the 13th of April the night superintendent reduced a force of eight men to four, and gave the four men the privilege of doing eight men's work. The men refused and called a strike. The molders to a man answered the call and went out. The company ordered their police to close the gates and let no one get out of the stockade until the company got the men together and pictured the dire effect it would have on these men if they left their masters.

The men got tired and broke down the fence.

When morning came the day men refused to go to work until their demands were acceded to, which was \$1.75 for nine hours, instead of \$1.50 for ten, eleven and twelve hours, for all laborers and helpers. The company refused and 1,500 men refused to go to work. Local Union No. 47, Industrial Workers of the World, immediately voted to stand by the men. The next day a committee of the men met Mr. Davis and he told them he had nothing to settle; the men had simply quit and if they refused to go to work he would shut down the plant; that the company had \$30,000,000 dollars to fight strikers with, and he thought this a good occasion to use some of it; that he would meet the American Federation of Labor, but not the Industrial Workers of the World. Now, the company has one plant here and a large interest in another in this town, and also one in East St. Louis, Ill., and they can afford to close one plant, providing they can run the other two, which they surely did when they had the American Federation of Labor to fight. But this time they reckoned without their host.

We immediately redoubled our efforts on the other two plants. The one plant here, which had no trouble upon hearing that the Industrial Workers of the World was going to cause trouble, granted a 15 cents increase to all helpers and laborers. But Mr. Davis decided to fight in the other two plants, so he called the business men of the town together and gave them their instructions. That turned Parry's Alliance men loose on us; then he consulted the American Federation of Labor and gave them the opportunity desired.

The Trades Assembly held a star chamber meeting, at which they passed a resolution denouncing the Industrial Workers of the World as disrupters and union wreckers, who should be driven out of the city. The few sincere men that have stuck to the old rotten hulk got disgusted with such toadying and deserted. The landlords ordered our men to leave their houses; they decided to buy tents and the lords pressed their case no farther. The business men sent a committee, with decoy ducks on it, to Mr. Davis to settle this impudent uprising of the rabble; then the committee came out of the shop and told the slaves what a nice man Davis was and how the firm loved the men and would keep them to toil in that beastly old dungeon; but the caquille refused to budge. So it is up to Mr. Davis now to play his trump card, the Federation molders had an agreement, a "sacred" contract, and he appealed to the business agents to furnish molders to break the strike; so these Grand Dukes of Labor, true to their masters and positions, had to play the Judas part, and they gladly did so.

For five days they wore sack cloth and ashes, harangued and preached, threatened and swore by all of the "sacred" contracts and swore by the eighteenth century, that the men would have to go back to work; but the Granite City molders refused to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. Seeing defeat they resorted to the Belmont method and had men imported from St. Louis, and it had the effect of breaking the strike.

While the Industrial Workers of the World here is strong enough to fight one at a time, yet it was in no position to fight them both. After being out eight days our men went back to work, and instead of being weak we come out stronger and more determined than before. We have gained 200 members and they are still coming, and what is better we got the pure and simples on the run. The members never made a call for help, because they had a few left over for a rainy day and when it rained they used it. All hail to such fighters!

I am proud to say that we have a sturdy lot of fighters, who regard it as being worth their greatest efforts to be engaged in a cause so grand and noble as the freeing of the workers of the world from wage slavery.

Yours for the revolution,
G. W. BOSWELL.

John W. Slayton, for several years known throughout the country as a prominent speaker and organizer for the Socialist Party, has joined the Industrial Workers of the World local at New Castle, Pa., and offers his services as a speaker for Industrial Unionism. He will represent the Industrial Workers of the World at a big demonstration in Cincinnati, May 6th.

Adventures of Red and Shorty

By KINKY

Strange how he did it, but there he was lying on the bench, doubled up in the most peculiar manner. The bench was divided by iron arm rests to separate the seats. His head was resting on one of the arm rests; his body was cramped, coiled up in a ball, but nevertheless he was sleeping soundly. The sleeper was a handsome boy about fifteen years old; he was very ragged, and even while lying down it could be seen that his clothes were much too large for him. His face, hair and clothes were blackened with coal dust. This was a type of a "hobo." Though only a bit of a boy, he was beating his way over the country.

In the depot where this boy is sleeping are two carefully groomed, stout, comfortable looking travelers. These two gentlemen are waiting for an early morning train. The two gentlemen are saying their vanities by cracking jokes and saying wise things at the expense of the sleeping "boy tramp."

Suddenly the sleeping lad's face is lighted up by a broad grin, a look of satisfaction makes itself manifest by the expression of the countenance. Who knows? Perhaps this pleasant dream brings him to the side of a watchful mother, or perhaps, he is dreaming of his curly-headed, comical little sister, who has just been frightened almost to death, because she nearly dropped baby brother out of her weak, tiny arms, while attempting to hold it in the same way mamma does.

But it does not matter how many different gyrations the sleeping lad's face go through, yet the "jokers" continue to crack puns at his expense. One of them says: "He's a fine-looking little lad, at least, he would be good looking if he was washed and dressed up."

"I'd hate the job of dressing and cleaning him anywhere I am," retorts the companion; continuing he says, "I'll bet he is covered with vermin."

The latter remark was inspired by seeing the sleeping youngster cruelly scratch first his chest and then attempt to scratch the back of his neck.

"Look, here comes two more," said the first gentleman, continuing in the philosophic tone of one who knows: "these are without doubt hardened tramps who won't work."

Barely was the last word out of the speaker's mouth when "Red" followed by "Shorty" shuffled into the depot. Finding two seats opposite the door they sat down. Their presence has closed the mouths of the critical tourists. For about ten minutes a heavy stillness makes itself felt. The boy's heavy breathing, coupled with the irregular clicking of the telegraph system, make the waiting travelers irritated and nervous. Their smiles have long since vanished. In order to escape the unwelcome companionship of "hobos" they, exchanging knowing looks, go out of the depot, and while parading up and down the platform, being lawyers and therefore competent, discuss the problem of "what ought to be done with men who won't work."

As the door closed "Red" remarked to "Shorty": "Dose two plugs are either stiff planters, croakers, or dey shoot off at the head. Dey did not appreciate our company and dey yapped at us, as if we was in der way. One of dese days I hope we will be in der way and den, when dey do honestly earn their keep some of the starch will be taken out of der backbone."

"Dat's a swell-lookin' punk; it's gettin' light, let's wake him up, a bull might come in and glom him. Even while talking "Shorty" was walking toward the sleeping boy. Upon being

shook he would mumble, "Yes, mother." After a few attempts "Shorty" turned to "Red," saying: "I can't and haven't the heart to wake the poor kid up. You do it Red."

When the kid was finally roused, and after lifting the lids from a brown pair of roguish eyes, in a sweet, sharp, boyish voice, said: "Lo, old timers; where are we?"

"Get up, kid, and brace yourself, dis town is hostile and the bulls are sour," said "Red."

The "Kid" turned toward "Shorty," remarking in a caustic tone, but with a laughing expression of his orbs, "Ain't dat a funny lookin' bunch of wool, he'd make a corkin' headlight."

Then the "Kid" unwound himself and got on the floor, stretching himself, rubbing his eyes, then feels the top of his head and finds his cap missing. He hunts around and finds the cap on the floor, it having fallen off of his head while asleep. After setting the cap on his head, just over the right ear, he said in a patronizing tone: "When did you gay cats blow in?"

"We came in on the bilid of a rattler and the skunk ditched us here. When did you blow in?"

"I came in about midnight; me and my partner got on a 'red-ball' freight. The 'shack' found us and made me go up on the engine to brake coal for the 'tallow pot.' The 'shack' promised to carry my partner, but I guess he ditched him, as he was not on the train when we got here. She drifted in on the siding and the 'Hoghead' found me asleep on the diamonds. He canned me. Den I went huntin' for me partner and couldn't find him, den I came into dis station, it was warm and I flopped."

"Which way are you goin', Kid?"

Hesitatingly, as if he was ashamed of his thought being discovered, involuntarily he said, "I'm going home." After this remark his face turned red with shame and humiliation; then to change the subject he turned to his comrades: "Got the makins'?" holding out his dirty, yet well-formed, little hand, expecting tobacco.

"Am going up town after a while to shoot snipes and I'll get you a few white ones, but as it's light let's go and get a wash somewhere," replied "Red."

So the three started to find a place where they could wash up at. After a deal of walking they came across a running creek, and this creek, not knowing the reason why "hobos" visited it so early in the morning, allowed its waters to run, and continued to sing its wholesome morning refrain. The "Kid" pulled out of his hind pants pocket a little sack. This sack, in its original world obligation, was the receptacle for cigarette tobacco, but now there was a piece of soap lodged therein. "Shorty" dug up a rag, it was too large to be called a handkerchief, and shaped different than a towel, and the three partially disrobing washed themselves without even a protest from the creek. Of course, had the creek known, if, no doubt, would have ordered the "hobos" away from its right of way.

After drying themselves and combing their hair with a little comb, and replacing their coats where they belonged on their backs, a conference is held and they discuss the breakfast problem; they decide to step around town and hit back doors. The object of hitting a back door is to rehearse the classic plea, which plea, in order to merit results, must be made with a sorrowful, longing sadness: "Please, lady, would you be so kind as to give a hungry man something to eat; any-thing will do?" Maybe you get it,

but more often you don't, for, perhaps, the lady of the house has a beautiful dog and this dog receives all the "come backs" and none can be spared for lazy, hungry tramps.

After rushing a half an hour the "Kid" is on his way to the meeting place, which is by the creek. He has stowed away in the lining of his coat four nice, large "lumps" given to him by kind women. "What luck did you have?" "Nottin doin'," "Shorty" draws out, very pathetically; "the women folk won't give me nottin, they suggest dat I'm strong enough to go to work; but dey never tink dat dere ain't no work to go to. One frau did give me sort of a poke out, its two slices of punk wid a little salve on dem, here dey are (producing two thin slices of bread wrapped in an old newspaper) and I toasted dem down here. Did you do any good, Kid?"

"Yes, I got me four large dukies. Here comes Red, wonder how he made out; women can't help but hand out to him, he's so hungry lookin'." How'd you make it, Red?"

"Got the lumps and collected a lot of vegetables for smokin' and chewin' poipeses on the main drag."

Making a common pile of all the eatables acquired, consisting mainly of bread, our three travelers squat down to chew and swallow their grub.

After they were through eating, "Red" said: "What you hds say, let's boil up, as dis is a nice quiet, out-of-the-way spot? The Kid is as crummy as a cookoo, and I feel as if I, too, have a large and thriving and working family of seam squirrels on me."

"All right," was the answer, and the "Kid" started out to look for a large can, while "Red" and "Shorty" hustled up a lot of wood. A large fire was started. The "Kid" returned with an old lard can. It has a hole in its bottom, but "Shorty" fixed that all right with a bit of rag. The can was filled with water and placed on the fire to boil. They then took off their ragged garments and "boiled up" everything outside of their coats, hats and "Shorty's" vest. But before putting the clothes into the boiler they washed them with soap. Each took his turn attending to his garments. After the clothes were boiled they were washed again, doused in the creek, then wrung and wristed until they lost their form and then hung them upon limbs of bushes to be dried by the sun.

The three crowded behind a large bush and while waiting for their clothes told stories. The "Kid" told this one: "Me partner and I had as funny an experience as I ever heard of. We was cutting across country, makin' time, hungry and tired, a few days ago, and we sat down to rest, when along comes a fussy dude with a picture-takin' machine, wanting to know if we would let him take our piskchers. 'Me and me partner made a beautiful scene, he said, 'What will you give us?' I asked, and he said two-bits each, so I said all right. He fixed his machine and took our piskcher. While packing up his machine me partner said, 'Say, can dat ting take invisible pictures?' 'Why do you ask such a question, sir?' the dude drawled out. 'Because if it can I want you to take a picture of my appetite; I want to send it to mother.' Hearty laughter greeted this story."

Then "Red" started one: "You know dat children in the country districts are told to look upon us tourists as some species of an animal different from the man. Well, in harmony with that notion, there was a bright, little girl, accompanied by her mother, driving by a stockyard recently. In the stockyards she saw two men; she pucker'd up her forehead in the wise frown that adorns smart children when thinking hard, then, in a puzzled way, turns to her mother and says, 'Mother, ain't the hobos smart?' 'Why, child,' retorts the mother, 'I always thought they were dumb or they would not be what

DEFENSE FUND CONTINUED

Chas. Stieh, Trenton, N. J., List 1904, \$ 11.20
Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse, Branch 21, List 1911, 21.60
Lloyd N. Brandborg, Hennings, Minn., collection at party, 6.20
Collection at meeting of United Conference of Huddon Co., 100.00
Brewery Workers' Union, No. 220, Sheboygan, Wis., 5.00
Carpenters' Union, No. 100, Cleveland, Ohio, List 1902, 7.00
G. E. Co., Schenectady, N. Y., List 1907, 3.15
Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse, Branch 200, 2.00
E. D. Hammond, collection Social Turner Hall meeting, Chicago, 11.00
Frank Kopp, per Workmen's Defense Committee, 50.00
Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse, No. 107, 10.00
Prof. Elzer, List 1728, 2.27
Brewery Workers' Union, No. 125, 5.00
Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse, Branch 145, List 1906, 20.95
Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse, Branch 5, 5.00
Charles Bromley, Biloxi, Miss., 1.00
Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 25, List 2162, 12.00
Lesters' Union, No. 88, per J. E. Koch, 10.00
Hakera's Union, No. 51, per R. D. Leusch, 10.00
Collection at meeting, South Chicago, 2.27
C. M. Wilson, Roundin Island, Cal., American Federated Garment Workers' Union, No. 107, List 1911, per L. S. Swearington, 20.05
Joe Pehler, List 2285, 8.25
Bakery and Confectionery Union, No. 219, 3.00
Seattle Industrial Union, No. 178, 41.76
Der Arbeiter, New York, collection, 22.25
H. H. Goldberg, List 1721, 2.25
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Coast Shingle Workers, collection, Concordia Turn Verein, 10.00
Collection Columbus, Ohio, mass meeting, 8.40
Still Workers' Industrial Union, No. 190, per Alfred Huttner, 10.00

they are. 'But, mother' pleads the little girl, 'as we passed the stockyards I noticed two of them and they were both showing their smartness, one was reading a newspaper and the other was reading his shirt.'

When the laughter following this one had subsided "Shorty" started:

"I hit the back door of a house one day last week, gettin' my allowance of slop, or trying to, when I butted into an Irish woman. She told me to wait on the step and she would get me some bread. While waiting I could hear the loud yelling of a lad about eighteen months old. Every once in a while I could hear the mother's voice say, 'I'll be there son, don't cry,' and other endearing terms. All of this failing she started to make threats, finally she said in a stage whisper to the yelling youngster, 'You better be quiet, Johnny, or the bum will eat you.' Then turning to me in a loud voice said, 'Won't you, bum?'"

"Darn it, guess dat's that east-bound rattler that just pulled in. Am going to try to make it, as I want to make time," said the "Kid," and while talking he started to rapidly put on his wet garments. "Red" and "Shorty" wanting to see their little friend off also taking their wet garments from the bushes rapidly dressed. As the train waited about twenty minutes at this point they had time to dress and run toward the depot.

"It's too light to ride the deck," said "Shorty."

"Know it, dat's why I am going to ride the gats."

When the train is reached, as quick as a flash the "Kid" makes a dive under the train, getting on the trucks. The negro porter, at the front end, having his eyes trained, despite the rapidity of the "Kid," saw him, and as the bell begins to ring after the "All aboard" notice of the conductor, the porter, running to the car under which the "Kid" is planted, hollers "get out of yer!"

The train has started, but suiting the action to the porter's order, trying to get out the "Kid" slips. As quick as a flash "Red" rushes toward the "Kid" and is just in time to pull him out, after the slow, grinding wheels

has crushed a foot, above the ankle.

The train signaled down. In the meantime "Shorty," panther like, with a terrible expression on his face, flays at the porter. With a "damn you" his fist shoots out like a piston rod, the negro drops and "Shorty" jumps on top of him, his powerful hands are fastened around the porter's throat. "Red," though interested and working on the wounded boy, looks up, and seeing "Shorty" on the porter sharply yells, "Cut dat out, Shorty. Come here and help me stop the flow of blood; the nigger ain't s'ponsible, he had his orders, he's got to keep his job and he had to order the Kid off."

By this time the conductor and a lot of passengers were circled around the injured boy. "Poor lad!" "It's too bad!" and other remarks were made by the onlookers.

The boy was sobbing desperately. "My poor mother, oh, it will break her heart. Oh, I didn't treat her square! And I was going home and intended to be good to her."

The conductor could not get any answers to the numerous questions he asked. The crowd continued to surge when a contralto feminine voice is heard: "Let me through, I know that voice, it's my brother." The crowd made way and a loudly attired young woman, her head hid under a large hat, powdered and painted was the face when the black, heavy veil was removed by her short, chubby fingers.

She sat down on the ground, placed the injured boy's head on her lap, kissing the boy, then gently and kindly rubbing the boy's forehead with her hand and tears coursing down her cheeks, without a word, without even a sob she waited for "Red" and "Shorty" to stop the flow of blood. The pain made the lad unconscious, and after a consultation it was decided that he could be moved to a doctor's office.

As "Red" and "Shorty" picked up the boy a man's gruff voice said: "Well, have you made enough of a fool of yourself crying on that kid tramp. If he'd not been where he had no business to be he wouldn't of got hurt. It serves him right. It will teach him and his kind a lesson. Now that you've ruined your new dress the train is about to start; let's get back on, we'll go into a private car."

The gruff voice was talking to the girl. He was a sickly looking small man, fairly well dressed, smooth face, thin lips. A straight, sharp nose seemed to be artificial, placed in its position. He had a mean, greenish eye. He was about thirty-seven years old and a bachelor who was at this time "putting up" for the girl to whom he was talking.

The girl wiped her tears with a handkerchief and only said: "Go take your train. Let me alone." "You don't mean to say you're going to stay here," he hissed, "and ruin all our plans. Brace up and come on the train."

"Haven't you caused me enough sorrow. Let me alone. I'm going to take care of my crippled brother. He will, no doubt, lose a foot. And then we are both going home." This little talk was not spoken, but sobbed out.

"Going home and disgrace your folks, after putting up with me for two years. Get over that fool notion quickly. Your life is ruined and let's continue to have the good time we've been havin'. Look at the money I've spent on you. Are you going to quit me now?"

"I was a fool. I broke a good boy's heart, broke my own trying to deceive myself into the belief that I like the rapid life we were leading. I took up with you, at first as a joke on my sweetheart. He got mad. You ruined me and now that my poor, dear brother is injured this will be the turning point in my life. Come what may I'm going home. I know mother will forgive me."

The voice was broken by continued sobs and tears coursed down the painted cheeks, making the face hor-

rible to look at, and withal the girl was handsome, her brown eyes spoke eloquently and shone like jewels, and though she had already drunk the bitter cup to its dregs she was only twenty years old.

The vicious bourgeois was struck dumb by the girl's last statement. With a "Good-bye, you'll come back to me, and I'll get even," he started on the run and caught the moving train. The mannerisms of the man showed that he was a gambler. He was gambling in stocks at the exchanges.

After the train was out of sight the weeping girl unconsciously walked toward the doctor's office. A large crowd of men and women were on the sidewalk discussing the accident. The crowd made way for the girl and she, as if in a trance, walked into the doctor's office.

In the operating room was the doctor with "Red" and "Shorty." After examining the wound it was deemed best to cut off the injured leg just below the knee. After an hour of hard work the doctor has the job completed, and thanking his assistants he dismissed them.

As they were going through the front room, "Red" said: "Whew, here's that kid's sister, she's fainted; wonder how long she's been layin' here!" The doctor soon revived the unconscious girl. She asked after her brother, but before she could get an answer she swooned again. Finally she came to and told the doctor she had money and wanted to know how soon her brother could be moved. He told her and she agreed to wait in that town.

"Red" and "Shorty" were received like heroes by the townspeople as they walked out of the doctor's office. A hundred questions were asked and answered, but no one could think of inviting these hungry "hobos" to have dinner.

"What you say, Red let's not step out for dinner, but disappear in the jungles, the Hoosiers will tink we flew the coop, and we'll come up tonight and weed the store on the corner."

"It's a go, and we'll cut across country and get on another railroad."

So down to the jungles "Red" and "Shorty" go. They lay around, talk and smoke, and when it gets to be about 11 p. m. they come up toward the town. They get a gunny sack at the flour mill and then "Shorty," going behind the store, prys open the shutters and lifts the window. He carefully crawls in and "Red" keeps watch. The majority of things that "Shorty" puts in the sack are eatables, and after getting what they most need they close the window and shutters and leave the town. It's maybe two days before the honest storekeeper discovers that he was robbed. When he makes the discovery he notifies the marshal that he has lost about ten times more stuff than "Red" and "Shorty" took.

The marshal goes down to the depot and the first man he sees he grabs and throws into the lockup, and of course wants the innocent man to "confess." The poor fellow knows nothing, so can't confess, but nevertheless he is tried and duly convicted and gets thirty days in the booby hatch.

MEETING NOTICES

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

Boston Industrial Workers of the World meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at Socialist Labor Party's headquarters, 1165 Tremont Street, Room 1. F. J. Boyle, Secretary.



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INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

International Labor Day in 1906 finds foremost among the active and aggressive organizations that brings to the social revolution a new impetus and inspiration, the Industrial Workers of the World. From scores the principal industrial centers of the country news has been received of extraordinary activity among Industrial Workers of the World men for May Day and Sixth of May demonstrations. Every Industrial Union speaker in the country is engaged and the supply is ever short of the demand. It is, therefore, safe to say that this year will be a notable one in the propagation of sound economic principles and the correct theory of organization among the workers of the land. The destiny of the working class is bound up in the idea of solidarity, unification. The May demonstrations are worth while only so far as they tend to unite the workers into one national organization. Only through such a form of organization can the mission of the working class be accomplished.

The May demonstrations this year in the United States take on a new and deeper significance by reason of the projection of Industrial Unionism into the working class struggle. The unprecedented success that has crowned the efforts of a revolutionary economic organization is a matter for general congratulation and indicates the greater interest that will attach to International Labor Day in the years that are to come.

They Know We're Alive

The Dayton (Ohio) "Journal" gives some interesting facts concerning the International Association of Machinists, from which we take the following:

"There seems little at present to obstruct the entrance into the local field of the Industrial Workers of the World, the rapidly growing and formidable rival of the American Federation of Labor.

"Recently the 'Journal' published the sentiment expressed by a number of members of local trades unions, particularly members of the International Association of Machinists, regarding the prospects of the new organization, which was launched in Chicago last June, and since that time the disaffection in the ranks of the International Association of Machinists has grown to an alarming extent.

"The disaffection in the ranks of the machinists is due primarily, according to sentiment expressed, to the remissness of the International Association of Machinists in dealing with the local lodges. There are six lodges affiliated with the International Association of Machinists, and the combined membership was, until several weeks ago, about 1,500.

"The Industrial Workers of the World has flooded the local International Association of Ma-

chinnists organizations with letters urging affiliation and other literature, some of which has been forwarded President O'Connell, but so far this has elicited no response.

"It was also stated that the Industrial Workers of the World had already commissioned a local organizer to begin work among the disgruntled machinists. The organizer in question is a member of the International Association of Machinists, but could not be seen in verification of the report. Nevertheless, based upon close observation, the ultimate invasion of the new labor body, it seems, cannot be doubted.

"One of the most prominent and active members of Assemblers' Lodge No. 730, said last evening: 'I favor dropping the high dues to the International Association of Machinists and going into the Industrial Workers. We have been treated like curs by our international officers. In fact, the Dayton boys have had a rough path all the way. We were lunched by the Metal Mechanics, and indeed O'Connell has shown us nothing better than what we had. Dayton was a strong and representative International Association of Machinists' town once, but the spirit's gone and we are down-and-out so far as the effective organization is concerned. I hope the Industrial Workers of the World gets a start here and will do all I can to make its organization among the machinists of Dayton a success.'

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Capitalists are not fighting the pure old brand of unionism; they have, in fact, formed an alliance with it, and the union is the silent partner in the firm.

If there be no necessary conflict between capitalists and wage-workers, it follows that all the fighting that is going on must be unnecessary.

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It is a fact that nearly all scale and strike-breakers are ex-unionists.

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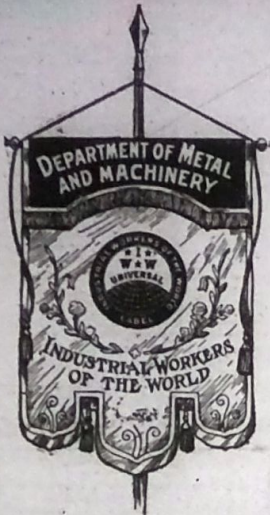
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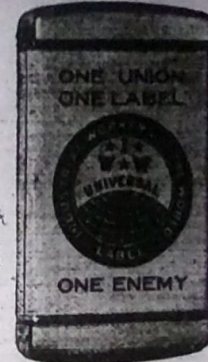
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THE PREAMBLE

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.

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