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THE

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Advocate of Industrial Unionism for the Working Class

VOL. II, No. 4 [APRIL, 1907]

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

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MAY DAY INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY.

BY W. J. F. HANNEMANN.

At the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, June 27 to July 8, 1905, the following resolution was approved on Saturday morning, July 1st:

"Resolved, That the first day of May of each year, which day has been selected as the International Labor Day by the International Congress of Labor, be designated as the Labor Day of this organization and that the members of this organization be urged to cease all labor on that day and carry out exercises appropriate to such a day for the education of the working class as to their rights and interests on the economic and political fields."

International Labor Day, May 1st, is full of significance and promise for the working class, the proletarians of the world, as labor applied to the raw materials of nature to shape them into useful articles is the beginning of or birth of most useful things necessary to the good and welfare of the human race. So May 1st, the last month of spring, the season of the year when nature puts on its bright colors of renewed life after a deathlike sleep through the cold and frozen winter season and resurrects the flowers in the fields, the trees taking on their bloom and all nature is in tune to begin, as it were, its life like a new birth over again with renewed hope and anticipation for the successful reaping in harvest time of the seeds now planted.

May 1st is recognized by the proletariat the world over as International Labor Day and naturally leads to the solidarity of labor, which unity in action it is our aim to attain. The working class of the world having formed into a solid phalanx by recognizing May Day and on that day expressing the class-conscious spirit of working-class interests, will strike terror into the ranks of the capitalist class and go a long way in compelling our oppressors, the ruling class, to grant our demands for better

conditions and it will make for putting into practice that valuable truth and motto, "Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

Why, at this stage of the revolution now going on peacefully (that is, without physical force) and yet with misery and suffering becoming more intense every year, should we name a holiday dedicated to the cause of the working class? Because the proletarians want to have one day in the year on which they can gather to discuss, as it were, in unity like one man, their condition, their surroundings, their environments; to learn from one another why they receive less than two-fifths of the products of their labor; why the unemployed army of workers is ever growing larger; why the workers live in hovels and tenements while they build palaces; why the workers barely exist and hardly keep their bodies in working condition and thousands starve while nature is bountiful in its supply of foods; why the workers wear scanty clothing while they make and produce the world's clothing and while the few non-producers have more than they need; why the wealthiest 10 per cent of American families receive approximately the same income as the remaining 90 per cent; why child labor increased in a single decade more than 200 per cent in the South; why nearly one-sixth of all the employes in the hard coal mines are children; why the increase of child labor in the iron and steel industry is 216 per cent; why about 1,750,000 children, between the ages of ten and fifteen years are employed in the mines and factories of the United States; why children are deformed, maimed, weakened and made diseased for life in many of the industries flourishing in every laboring community and learn how to emancipate themselves from the thralldom of wage slavery; how to bring about a system of

society in which all workers of brawn or brain will receive the full products of his labor and his full share of leisure; and learn why the working class should collectively own and control, as they now operate the tools, the machinery, the factory, the mines, the mills, etc.; why profit, rent and interest are the mainstay of the capitalist system under which we live and why they should be abolished; how the co-operative commonwealth will be established by the working class.

May Day is observed by the workers throughout the world in many and varied forms and always in connection with an educational feature, such as a parade winding up with addresses by able speakers, an indoor or outdoor mass meeting, a picnic, an excursion, an entertainment or a fair with addresses by able speakers.

It is the duty of every working man and woman wherever possible to agitate for the recognition of May 1st as International Labor Day and on that day at least devote part of the time in reading a leaflet or a pamphlet or a book which contains enlightenment on the class struggle and on that day concentrate your thoughts on the struggle for existence, its lessons and your duty, to assist in breaking the chains of wage slavery.

At the time the first Monday in September was made a legal national holiday as Labor Day in the United States an effort was made by organized labor to have May 1st recognized as Labor Day, but the capitalist class saw that May 1st would give the working class many advantages over the first Monday in September, opposed May 1st and, as they hold the powers of government, decided on the first Monday in September. The working class of the United States can make May 1st a national legal holiday just as was done in several European countries—begin now by agitation.

STAY AWAY FROM CAPE NOME, ALASKA

As the spring is opening the cheap tinfoam promoter gets busy and floods the country with circulars describing the particular brand of prosperity that prevails in the country which he is desirous of boosting in order that he may reap a harvest from the deluded victims who are hypnotized by beautiful flowers of rhetoric. The railroad corporations even descend to the petty level of the wildcat stock speculator in picturing boundless prosperity in some far-off region, in order that hundreds and thousands of people may be induced to invest in railroad transportation, thereby adding fabulous dividends to the bank accounts of railroad magnates. In no place does the booster go more beyond the limit than in Seattle, Wash. The writer with a prolific brain who can make huge drafts on his imagination can always find employment with swindling promoters, who desire word paintings made of agricultural Edens and mining Eldorados, where nuggets are used for paving the streets. The flim-flam writer has already started to boom Cape Nome, Alaska, for the benefit of railroad corporations and steamship companies. It is the purpose of these hired scribblers to bring an influx of laboring people to Cape Nome, in order that their masters may reap a golden harvest. We have a lengthy letter from the secretary of Nome Miners' Union No. 240, W. F. M., which tells of industrial conditions in this far-away mining camp in the Northwest. The labor market at Nome is glutted and the hands of hundreds of miners and men of other vocations are shackled in idleness. It is the desire of the secretary of Nome Miners' Union that the laboring people shall not be imposed upon by rosy-hued circulars written by mental prostitutes, who are paid by transportation companies to paint glowing pictures of the green pastures to be found in this mining camp of Alaska.

The secretary of Nome Miners' Union has advised us to inform the miners of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope to stay away from Nome, as this mining camp has a surplus of idle men, and it is probable that many of them will be forced to leave and seek elsewhere for employment.—Miners' Magazine.

There are over 200 local unions in the City of New York known as independent, not affiliated with any national head.

LIST OF LOCAL UNIONS EXPELLED

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

WM. J. F. HANNEMANN,

Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

Omaha Industrial Union.....	No. 86,	Omaha, Neb.
Blythesdale Industrial Union.....	No. 302,	Blythesdale, Pa.
Pioneer Industrial Workers'.....	No. 379,	Skowhegan, Me.
Pioneer Mixed Industrial Union.....	No. 8,	Kansas City, Mo.
Wichita Industrial Workers' Union.....	No. 205,	Wichita, Kan.
Industrial Workers' Union (Mixed).....	No. 215,	Pittsburg, Pa.

AWAKE FROM SLUMBER.

Arouse, my friend, awake from slumber,
Help us arrest the men who plunder.
You feel secure in your present snap,
But in the future you will meet mishap.
Thousands of men were just as sure,
But they were fired, and now are poor.
Regrets prove vain when the tide has ebbed,
And you languish in jail because you begged.

The soul is small and the conscience blind,
That feels no love for human kind.
Awake to action, your job won't last,
Your wife and children will have to fast.
Standing alone you are bound to fall,
Conditions will force you to the wall.
Banish your greed, help on the race,
And make the world a happier place.

We know you are honest, but you do not think,
And obey like others a master's wink.
Exert your brain to make it grow,
And stubborn facts you will learn to know.
We have been dreaming to our sorrow,
And now must face the bleak tomorrow;
We must unite to save the lives
Of babes unborn, and loving wives.

Shake off the chains of the pirate band!
Exact your rights in this free land!
Your rights are just the same as mine—
The right to live and contentment find.
No one is born to slave for knaves,
And rot like carrion in unknown graves.
We are born free, why bear the brand
Of cowardly slaves in this broad land?
By Henry M. Edmiston.

The Copper Queen Mining Company, of Bisbee, Ariz., has launched what is known as the "Bisbee Industrial Association." The object of this corporation association is for the purpose of retarding the growth and vigor of the local union of the Western Federation of Miners. Men of intelligence who work in the mines at Bisbee will not be deluded by an "association" whose constitution has been drafted by mine operators, bankers and lawyers. The miners of Bisbee will not be caught by the melody that was warbled by the spider to ensnare the fly.—Miners' Magazine.

See our prize offer on page 7.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. O. SHERMAN,

General President.

VICTORY FOR BUTTE WORKMEN;
EIGHT-HOUR DAY ESTABLISHED

After a strike of little over a week, the eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$3.50 were established in Butte, Mont. The strikes affected the following concerns:

The Butte Electric Light, Gas & Power Company; the strike lasted five days. The Independent Telephone Company; strike lasted twenty days. Butte Street Car Company; strike lasted four days.

The Butte city council came to the front and granted all street laborers \$3.50 for eight hours. This makes a minimum for all classes of labor in Butte, Mont., of \$3.50 and the eight-hour day established.

Great credit is due Butte Workmen's Union No. 5, of the Industrial Workers of the World, for these improved conditions, as nearly half of the workers of Butte, outside of mining are members of this union, and the result of co-operation that has been obtained in Butte, Mont., through the efforts of the working class should be an object lesson to all workers, as it shows what a united effort upon the part of the workers will do, and we sincerely hope that other industrial centers will pattern after Butte, Mont., and organize on the industrial plan of organization and, by so doing, get the same results that have been obtained in that city.

LUMBER WORKERS' STRIKE AT
SOMERS, MONT. IN FULL FORCE

As "The Industrial Worker" goes to press we are in receipt of facts to the effect that the lumbermen's strike at Somers, Mont., is in full force. While the strike has been on for over sixty days, involving over 250 men, the O'Brien Lumber Company has succeeded in securing about eight scabs, who are remaining loyal to that company. Over 100 imported men have been brought to the camp, but all, with the exception of eight, when discovering the true condition of things and learning that a strike was in progress, could not be induced to remain and prostitute their manhood. The company has stopped at nothing to discourage the men in this fight. We are informed that they have a large army of detectives and deputy marshals, who are used for no other purpose than to coerce the striking workmen. Many of the workmen live in the company's houses and have been notified to vacate. Credit to the workmen has been discontinued and nothing can be purchased by a striking lumberman unless he has the ready cash.

All kinds of inducements have been offered to Organizer, T. P. Wilburn, who is handling this strike, and has handled it from its beginning. The men have been told by the management of the company that they would recognize the union and grant the demands if they would organize into trades unions. They have frankly stated that they have no prejudice against trades unions, but they are determined that their employes shall not belong to an industrial union.

The members of Local Union No. 224, who are all engaged in this strike, are due great credit for the way they have conducted this campaign, as it has been carried out

In a business-like way. None of our members have been charged with any crime and everything has been harmonious and law-abiding. Organizer Wilburn has remained with the boys from the very beginning and has worked against great odds, and he is due great credit for the way in which he has handled this proposition and the stand he has made from the very beginning. The last report, which arrives just as we are going to press, informs the office that if we can maintain our striking brothers and keep their families from starvation we can win the strike, as the season will soon change; the ice in the lake will break and, if the men are not employed to take care of the logs that are already on the ice, it will be a great loss to the company.

The demands of the strikers are just and reasonable. There has been a system existing in this lumber camp since it has been established—one unjust, unreasonable rule—that the company would collect \$1.00 per month from each worker, to be known as a hospital fee. The supposition was that, in case of sickness or accident while in the service of the company, the workers would receive hospital privileges, but the fact of the matter is, the company has no hospital and there is none in that section of the country for 200 miles.

Some months ago, when the O'Brien Lumber Company discovered that their employees were members of the Industrial Workers of the World, they employed a superintendent, who has a record of smashing unions, and he took the contract to destroy the Industrial Workers of the World. The strike is the result of his coercing and discharging the influential members and we sincerely hope that labor everywhere will see the necessity of teaching this company a lesson, to the effect that labor will not tolerate the success of union smashers, and if we get the moral and financial support of our friends and sister unions there is no doubt as to the success of this contest.

The prompt action in response to this call is shown in the following list of donations reported at general headquarters up to March 30, 1907.

Canton Industrial Union.....	No. 323, Canton, Ill.....	\$ 3.00
Missoula Industrial Union.....	No. 250, Missoula, Mont.....	12.50
Shoe Workers' Industrial Union.....	No. 90, St. Louis, Mo.....	5.00
Clarkia Lumbermen's Industrial Union.....	No. 288, Clarkia, Idaho.....	25.00
Saltse Industrial Union.....	No. 168, Saltse, Mont.....	19.00
Bitter Root Lumbermen's Union.....	No. 140, Stevensville, Mont.....	25.00
Bigfork Lumbermen's Industrial Union.....	No. 400, Bigfork, Mont.....	7.50
Darby Lumbermen's Union.....	No. 33, Darby, Mont.....	50.00
Kendall Industrial Union (Mixed).....	No. 274, Kendall, Mont.....	15.00
Industrial Workers of the World.....	Chicago, Ill.....	50.00
Globe Miners' Union, W. F. M.....	No. 60, Globe, Ariz.....	100.00
Silk Workers' Industrial Union.....	No. 176, New York, N. Y.....	25.00
Bellingham Industrial Union.....	No. 337, Bellingham, Wash.....	10.00
Musical Sub-Division.....	5.00
St. Regis Lumbermen's Union.....	No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.....	50.00
Aldridge Miners' Union, W. F. M.....	No. 57, Aldridge, Mont.....	10.00
Nine Mile Union.....	No. 41, Stark, Mont.....	25.00
Bingham Miners' Union, W. F. M.....	No. 67, Bingham Canyon, Utah.....	10.00
Eccentric Engineers' Industrial Union.....	No. 120, New York, N. Y.....	10.00
Gold Hill Miners' Union, W. F. M.....	No. 54, Gold Hill, Nev.....	22.00
Mullan Miners' Union, W. F. M.....	No. 9, Mullan, Idaho.....	10.00
Sparta Miners' Union, W. F. M.....	No. 49, Sparta, Minn.....	5.00
Bingham Industrial Union.....	No. 93, Bingham Canyon, Utah.....	20.00
West Jordan M. & S. Union W. F. M.....	No. 240, West Jordan, Utah.....	10.00
Cascade County Farmers' Industrial Union.....	No. 405, Great Falls, Mont.....	6.00
Fairview Miners' Union W. F. M.....	No. 243, Fairview, Nev.....	10.00

The following call for financial assistance for our brothers now on strike at Somers, Mont., was sent out on March 9th:

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Chicago, Ill., March 9, 1907.

Support Our Brothers in Their Strike Against Their Oppressors!

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

Dear Sirs and Brothers, Greeting—You are herewith appealed to to give every possible financial assistance to our striking brothers, Lumbermen and Sawmill Industrial Workers' Union No. 384, at Somers, Montana. A copy of an article appearing in the March Industrial Worker, herewith enclosed, gives you the details of the strike; and its cause is underlined in ink. There is every prospect for our brothers to gain a victory, as on that date the season, which lasts for a limited time, commences for successfully carrying on certain parts of the lumber industry, and will be forced to make a settlement with our striking brothers on or before that date.

Please forward immediately a donation from your treasury, be it small or large. Do what you can, as this victory will mean the organizing of five thousand men within the near future and lead to organizing all the workers of Montana into the Industrial Workers of the World.

The plan is to ask every local union to make a donation from their treasury, small or large, and take a collection at your meeting immediately and secure contributions for this Strike Fund in your shops. Lists will be forwarded under separate cover.

Rally to the support of our brothers in the spirit of our battle-cry, "the grievance of one is the grievance of all!" We know no East nor West, no North nor South; the working class is all one!

Send contributions direct to Thomas P. Wilburn, General Delivery, Kalispell, Montana, and notify Wm. J. F. Hannemann, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, No. 148 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., which will be acknowledged by sending you a receipt, and announced in the April "Industrial Worker."

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. O. SHERMAN,

General President Industrial Workers of the World.

WM. J. F. HANNEMANN,

General Secretary-Treasurer Industrial Workers of the World.

Those local unions who have not yet made any contribution are urged to do what they can to give our striking lumbermen financial assistance.

The striking men are holding together in a true, class-conscious, working-class spirit, putting into practice that powerful weapon of labor, "solidarity," which is a credit to the proletariat, and are setting an example by putting the principles of Industrial Unionism to a test, as the mills are completely tied up; an insurance inspector remarked to one of the men that he never saw such a complete tie-up as this one in all his life. Foreman Cashman, the tool of the lumber company, was fined \$10 and costs in Justice Smith's court for threatening assault and also disturbing the peace.

The following is a copy of circular issued by Local Union No. 384, Industrial Workers of the World:

To Whom It May Concern:

We, the members of Local Union No. 384, Industrial Workers of the World, employes of the John O'Brien Lumber Co., kindly wish the assistance and sympathy of all laboring people, and ask them to remain away until the trouble is properly adjusted. We feel that we are unjustly discriminated against. We ask those coming to Somers to thoroughly investigate our cause and use their good judgment.

We are in the right and going to win!

For reference or any particulars, address

Secretary I. W. W. No. 384,
Somers, Montana.

AS WE GO TO PRESS THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM REACHES US

"Kalispell, Mont., April 2, 1907.

Mr. Chas. O. Sherman,
148 W. Madison St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Clean-cut victory for Somers. Detailed report will follow soon.

T. P. WILBURN."

The members of Lumbermen and Sawmill Industrial Workers' Union No. 384, of Somers, Montana, are due great credit for the magnificent fight they made against their employers—the O'Brien Lumber Co.—for better conditions. Throughout the strike they manifested the splendid spirit of solidarity, having recognized the watch words of Industrial Unionism, "The grievance of one is the grievance of all"—"All for one and one for all," and succeeded in winning for themselves and the working class a victory that future history will record as one more skirmish fought by the workers in the present revolution which, by reason of the indomitable principles of Industrial Unionism, was crowned with victory for the workers in wrestling from the capitalist class some concessions to ease the oppressed workers, as they continue in the good work on the economic field in the overthrow of the capitalist system and advance toward the co-operative commonwealth.

THE BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS

By CHARLES O. SHERMAN.

The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is due great credit for the courage manifested in the past year in the creditable fight that it has made against the Bridge Trust, better known as the American Bridge Company. It is now over a year since the contest started on the question of wages for the workers.

The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is known as a building trades organization, as the majority of the members follow the erecting of skeleton frames for buildings and the records show that they have to their credit the reputation of ever being ready to fight for the principles of unionism, and especially for the betterment of their membership.

In the days gone by they had the same experience as all trades unions and were successful in meeting the majority of the employers and adjusting their difficulties. When this was not done, they were generally successful in calling strikes and, through their persistent fight, forced the employers of their members to settle on reasonable grounds. But, in the contest mentioned, which started something over a year ago, when the representatives of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers took up the question of getting an agreement with the American Bridge Company, they came face to face with the true conditions as they exist today, and the result of the persistent efforts of the representatives of the rank and file of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' organization was to the effect that the American Bridge Company would not recognize their organization nor concede to the demands made upon that company. The result of a referendum vote was the declaring of a general strike on all work that was being erected by the American Bridge Company. Their members in this fight showed the same determined disposition to stand by their principles and demands and responded to the strike to a man, and the contest has been on now over twelve months.

As far as the American Bridge Company is concerned, they announce to the world that the strike is over and that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is defeated, which is undoubtedly correct; yet, like all trades unionists, members of the organization will not concede that they are defeated. The American Bridge Company has not succeeded in destroying the principles of unionism within the members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' organization, but, in observing the conditions as they are, it is plain to be seen that the American Bridge Company has succeeded, to a certain degree, in carrying on their business, and to the conservative thinker it is evident that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have been defeated in their efforts to force the American Bridge Company to a settlement.

The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have had no difficulty, as far as discipline is

concerned, in handling their own members. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers are the last ones who will scab on their own jobs; no matter what suffering will be entailed, they will endure the same, and are the last workers in the world to ever become weak-kneed and give up. However, regardless of this, scabs were secured outside of their organization and, no matter what reports may be set forth, the American Bridge Company has succeeded in carrying on the majority of their work. Without a doubt, this has cost the company hundreds of thousands of dollars, but what care they for a million dollars if they can succeed in defeating organized labor. It only takes a few months in the gigantic business carried on by the American Bridge Company to make up the loss, which is to be sweated out of the poor slaves that take the employment once enjoyed by the union men. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have done everything within their power to win this contest. They have used every weapon at their command. Yet, regardless of their persistence and loyalty and the sacrifices made by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, we see within a year their great organization suffering under the pain of defeat. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers not only left their positions, but those who were employed have paid special assessments and have contributed liberally to the support of their striking brothers. However, this seems to have no effect upon the results that were desired.

"The Industrial Worker" realizes the position that this places the officers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in and, undoubtedly, there are some trades unionists who will make the statement that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers could have made a victory out of their defeat had they not been misgeneraled or that they were sold out. "The Industrial Worker" makes no such a charge as this, knowing as we do that the trades unionist or the representative of a trades union has nothing to sell. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers did not go down in defeat in this contest because of any lack of loyalty or any mismanagement upon the part of any individual or officer, but they went down in defeat because organized labor refused to recognize the fact that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' strike was the strike of every other worker. Other trades unionists connected with the A. F. of L. did not refuse to work upon buildings where material was furnished by the American Bridge Company. The membership of the great railroad brotherhoods did not refuse to haul the material for the American Bridge Company and distributed the same at various places, to be erected by scabs, knowing full well when doing so that they were striking a death blow at the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

All of this great contest and the picture as drawn here in "The Industrial Worker" is in plain evidence to the working class, espe-

cially the trades unionist, yet we hear, O, so many who say Industrial Unionism is a good thing, but in advance of the times—that it has come too soon. We, the Industrial Workers of the World, feel that we are ten years behind time and should have come long ago, and we say frankly that we stand in the same position today that we have through the whole battle, viz., believing that the trades union movement today is a detriment to labor. It is a system of organized labor that sanctions, willingly, knowingly, and wilfully, legalized scabbery. We say this because we contend that a man may, just as well go and scab on a striking Bridge and Structural Iron Worker as to be a party, in delivering material to a scab that is working in the place of a Bridge and Structural Iron Worker. Trades unions do not unite the economic powers of the working class. This was demonstrated in the last convention of the A. F. of L., when the president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers went before that body, while in session, which is the only time that the A. F. of L. is a legislative body, and laid the case, the fight in question, before the Executive Board and the delegates of that great convention and made a reasonable, conservative appeal that something be done by the affiliated unions to assist the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in their contest against this great corporation that was destroying the very life and existence of their organization, and a menace to the general trades union movement. The efforts of the president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' organization were fruitless, and this great federation that we hear so much about and which is collecting a per capita tax every month from the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers refused to hearken to the appeal and no assistance was rendered, and now we ask the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in the face of all this evidence, notorious as it is, we ask you why you are a part of the trades union movement, knowing that, through the organic laws of the various constitutions of the building trades, you are divided and not in a position at any one time to unite in one solid phalanx all of the workers in the building trades in any contest.

There is no question but what the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers should have their local unions. There is no question but what the painter should have his union; there is no question but what the carpenters and plumbers should have their separate unions; but there is a question, and we want it answered by all trades unionists, pointing out to us that it is not feasible to organize or unite those that are organized now under one constitution, whose principle shall be "the grievance of one shall be the grievance of all." Then, if the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have a grievance on a building or a bridge, that grievance becomes the grievance of every worker in the building trades. This is the system offered by the Industrial Workers of the World, and we ask the trades un-

ions if it is a fact that they are not intelligent enough to co-operate and work under one constitution for the benefit of the whole? We say if you are not, then may God help you, for you are in no position to help yourselves, and, as long as the building trades remain in their present divided position, governing each trade by separate economic laws, securing separate contracts from the master, expiring at separate periods, just so long will the building contractor be master of the situation. But, when once you discover that, through your united efforts, you can come under one constitution and then join a movement that embraces the workers of the whole country, who will be organized in the same form, in departments, then will you discover the remedy for all of the troubles that now exist, and you will, for once in your existence, realize that the worker is the master of the situation and that the building contractor must hearken to the just demands of labor.

We are condemned by a great many trades unionists for what they call "disrupting labor." We will ask the world if, by uniting the economic powers, the working class is disrupted? We frankly say to the workers that are now organized that they will never see the day when they can or will be organized under the trades union system. Thousands have had a bitter experience under the old system, and they cannot be interested any more. Thousands that have never belonged to unions have profited by the experience of their fellow workers who have participated in trades unions, and they also will refuse to co-operate in trades unions. But we know, from evidence that we have secured from the rank and file in all sections of the country, that the workers are ready for Industrial Unionism, and the great stumbling block that exists at the present time is the misrepresentation of those who pretend to represent the working class in the trades union movement. We say to the building trades and all trades that we have no desire nor wish to destroy the existing unions, nor do we wish to see it done. On the other hand, we stand ready and willing to make them stronger, and we do want to see them unite the present unions under a plan whereby there will be no loss of energy and the full power of the working class can be utilized at any one time if necessary.

Were the building trades united in the Industrial Workers of the World on the plan outlined in this article, the American Bridge Company would have been down and out long ago and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers would have been enjoying the demands that they made on that company without a strike; but, as long as the American Bridge Company knows that there cannot be a united action brought about by the various trades, then they are safe and they will use the force of one trade to destroy the efforts of another, and we sincerely hope that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers will take this object lesson that they have had in the past year as a cue to their future, as the demonstration has been made in a clean-cut, fearless fight upon the part of a fighting organization, as strong as any that are connected with the building trades, that no one organization can make a contest with one of the greatest trusts of this country,

and become victorious. The members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' organization have the sympathy of every member of the Industrial Workers of the World, as we feel that they went into this fight under a misapprehension, but every Industrial Worker feels that this should be an educator and that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers should be better union men in the future than at any other period and that their eyes should glance over a few pages of articles that will teach them the principles of co-operation with their fellow man and bring them to that goal of success—INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

CHAS. O. SHERMAN.

LABOR UNION RESOLUTION

The following proceedings took place at the afternoon session, Saturday, March 2, 1907, of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party at Chicago, Ill. It is up to the next National Convention of the Socialist Party to do what the National Executive Committee did not see its way clear to do, and thereby, in the spirit of progress, word their Labor Union Resolution so that there will be no question of its meaning and that no specific form of union be endorsed:

Trade Union Resolution.

Motion by Hillquit: "That the delegates of our party to the International Congress be instructed to vote for Trade Union resolutions, in closest accord with the Trade Union resolution adopted by our National Convention and the Party Referendum."

Comrade Untermann introduced the following as a substitute:

Labor Union Resolution.

"The economic and political organization of the working class is the natural and necessary outcome of capitalist concentration. The form of the economic organizations is dictated by the prevailing conditions of production, the form of political organization by the political constitutions of states and the federations of states. Both economic and political labor organizations are dependent for a successful promotion of their present and final aims upon a mutual understanding and co-operation.

"In proportion as the economic and political conditions are changed by technical transformations and the centralization of capital, the economic and political organizations of the working class are compelled to face new problems and to adapt themselves to new requirements. In the course of such adaptation, differences of opinion concerning the form of organization and methods of adaptation naturally arise among the organized workers and lead temporarily to the formation of antagonistic factions or to the intensification of the frictions between already existing factions. But the progress of capitalist development naturally tends to unify and solidify all existing economic organizations, and to bring the economic organizations into closer and closer touch with the Socialist Party, which represents politically the most advanced organized and unorganized laborers.

"So far as the members of the Socialist Party are able to exert any influence on

their fellow workers, they should endeavor to spread the understanding, that every Socialist should, if possible, join the union of his craft and work with all energy and tact for the adoption of that form of economic organization, which shall be considered by the consent of the majority, as best adapted to the prevailing industrial conditions, and as best calculated to unite a majority of the working class economically and politically for the complete emancipation of all working people from class rule and wage slavery."

The Committee declined to act on Untermann's substitute as being contrary to the resolution adopted by the National Convention, and referendum.

Original motion adopted, Comrade Untermann recorded as voting NO.

Comrade Work filed the following comment: "I vote Yes, because we are bound by the resolution passed by the National Convention, although I am by no means satisfied with that resolution."

MUSICIANS' UNIONS ARE INCREASING

We are pleased to announce to our readers that, aside from the charters issued to mixed organizations, the musicians' are building up very rapidly. Several charters have been issued by the secretary of the musicians connected with the Industrial Workers of the World during the month of March and the workers everywhere should become interested in organizing the musicians. In every industrial center you will find musicians who do not follow the vocation entirely for a livelihood, but they are mechanics of different trades working in shops, factories and mills, and all industrial workers should realize the great advantage in getting these musicians to organize and become a part of the Industrial Workers of the World. It does not only strengthen and protect the musicians, but it also gives the Industrial Workers of the World an opportunity to have union music from their own organization. At the same time you are bringing into the fold many craftsmen representing other trades who will naturally become interested in the principles of industrial unionism and every assistance possible should be rendered towards organizing the musicians. Any information desired on these points will be cheerfully given on application.

C. O. SHERMAN,
General President.

THE GOLDFIELD, NEVADA, SITUATION.

A report from Goldfield, under date of April 1, gives us more information as to the difficulty existing in that camp. The report goes to show that the Industrial Workers of the World locals, comprising a large membership, in October, 1906, gave up their local union and joined the Western Federation of Miners' local union without authority from the Department of Mining or the General Administration. It was the mixture of the miners and mine workers with the other trades that was responsible for the difficulty at Goldfield. It is believed that the trouble now existing in Goldfield could have been averted had the local unions remained as they were, and if moderation and good judgment had prevailed in handling the grievance.

It is evident that it is not the proper policy to mix mine workers and other industries in one local union. It demonstrates more strongly the necessity of having departments that represent the different industries. Chas. E. McLaughlin, Acting President of the Department of Mining, is now in Goldfield, and it is expected that a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty will be reached at an early date.

The Rise of The American Proletarian.

By AUSTIN LEWIS.

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The proletarian is a new factor in American political life. Up to within a very recent period his existence has been denied by statesmen and publicists. In the eyes of the ordinary respectable historian, this phenomenon of the growth of a class, in all respects similar to the European proletarian class, has been ignored. Even where the economic and political activities of this class have provoked a necessary and unavoidable interest, the peculiar aspect of these activities has either been uncomprehended or conveniently neglected. This ostrich tactic is not only foolish but dangerous as well. To ignore facts is the very worst way of meeting them. To ignore the fact of the American proletarian is mere stupidity.

The proletarian class has been born. It is already beginning to find itself. It will soon thoroughly understand the use of its organs. The economic and political efforts made by it will constitute the greater part of the history of the future in this and in all civilized lands.

The object of the following pages is to show briefly the causes of the origin of this proletarian class in the United States and to describe the mode in which it has made its existence manifest up to the present time. This naturally involves a critical estimate, from the proletarian point of view, of the environment in which it has developed. It is perhaps as difficult for the modern proletarian to arrive at an impartial estimate of the value of the capitalist system as it was for a Whig to correctly appreciate the feudal nobility. While antagonisms exist, hostile regards cannot be avoided, and to exhibit correctly the modern proletarian it is necessary, also, to make clear his attitude to the force with which he finds himself in antagonism. While the proletarian suffers the anguish of the conditions with which he is oppressed, it would be very remarkable if he could view his antagonists with philosophic calm and front the battle with a mind clear of animosity. Desirable as such an attitude might be, it is, in the very nature of things, impossible. Therefore, in any discussion of the proletarian position, the proletarian psychology must also be taken into account.

The introductory chapters are intended as a brief resume of industrial history. Their purpose is to point out to what extent the American industrialist, proletarian as well as captain of industry, has been indebted to preceding epochs of human history. Given the machine development of the eighteenth century and the factory system, the results have been unavoidable. The course of development in this country has presented no new aspects. It has been more rapid and more intense than in any other, except perhaps Japan, but the broad features of resemblance

to that of other countries have been preserved. No form of government has presented any effective barrier to the advances of modern capitalism. Wherever the essential prerequisites of capitalistic growth have been found, the plant has flourished. The economic forces which have produced an ambitious and energetic proletariat in Russia, as far as the modern system has penetrated that country, have also produced a class-conscious and ambitious proletariat in the United States. Political forms prove to be merely forms in face of the economic fact. The capitalist becomes master under any political system and President and King are equally his servants. Ouida somewhere remarks that a King is a fat man who bows well and a President is a fat man who bows badly; the essential point is that they each bow equally to the dominant capitalism. But where capitalism is dominant there the proletarian movement raises its head. In the hour of his triumph and amid the salutes to his victory, the capitalist, had he the powers of perception, might hear the tolling of his passing bell. The imperious demands which change makes upon life cannot be denied, and the young proletariat must in the course of time come to claim its own.

In the meantime, however, the proletariat has to grow up. To the fact of this growth the organs of public expression unanimously testify. With the recognition of this new development there is also mingled a fear—a fear, moreover, which is entirely unfounded. To the timorous and uninitiated bourgeois, which means to the popular journalist and the popular politician, this growth implies the destruction of what he is pleased to term civilization. According to all his gloomy vaticinations art and science, which the modern bourgeois claims to take under his protecting shield, are doomed to extinction at the hands of a brutal and violent working class. There need, however, be no alarm on this score. As Kautsky says: "It is not by the proletariat that modern civilization is threatened. It is those very communists who today constitute the safe refuge of arts and science for which they stand in the most decisive manner."

When the course of the proletarian is finally crowned with victory there is no reason to believe that the results of this step in human development will differ from those which have marked its predecessors. On the contrary, the triumph of the proletariat implies the triumph of Humanity over the tyranny of material things.

CHAPTER I.

THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.
The commodity presses itself upon our attention; directly we begin to examine any problem of social import, that thing made

by human labor and offered upon the market for sale, satisfying some human need, elevated or base, and by virtue of its function as a thing desired, challenging other commodities to exchange; thus forming the basis of that intricate and elaborate arrangement which we call commerce, for the protection of which armies and navies are maintained, and in whose name and for whose perpetuation holocausts are sacrificed.

The fight of the modern man equally with the lowest savage is a fight for the possession of these instruments of satisfaction. The difference in kind and in number of commodities is the difference between the modern man and the barbarian, between savagery and civilization.

We may examine this commodity as regards its price—the ratio in which it exchanges at a given time with other commodities—we are then engaged upon a study of economics. We may study its mode of creation, the processes through which it passes before it reaches the market a finished product. This would be a technical study of the commodity, an examination into what Marx would call the making of the "use value," and then, again, we may eliminate all distinctions of kind in commodities and simply regard them as a whole mass of articles, presented for exchange upon the market, as products of human energy, as the results of human industry.

This last is the purpose which we have set before us, viz., to follow the most marked of the changes which have occurred in the making of things which man has required, without any special study of the processes involved in the making of any particular commodity, except in the cases where a change in the manufacture of a particular commodity such as that in the manufacture of cotton a hundred and thirty years ago, has been preliminary to a general change in the mode of making commodities of all kinds, and has led to a new form of the organization of industry.

It will be observed that the term industry implies the division of labor, else it were plainly improper to speak of the evolution of industry. If each person supplied his own needs in his own way, entirely independent of the rest of mankind, there could be no evolution of the industry as such. But from the earliest times men have associated themselves together, having probably been compelled to do so in self-defense, and as a result of their mutual defense against external foes, have learned to combine against the common enemy—nature. They are not alone in this. Various animals and insects, which will be at once suggested, have also organized themselves into associations for the satisfaction of their needs.

(To be continued.)

WHO WILL BE THE WINNER?**THE PRIZE CONTEST**

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

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

CHAS. O. SHERMAN,

General President, I. W. W.

WM. J. F. HANNEMANN,

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

NEWARK MUSICIANS PROTECTIVE UNION

Local No. 27, I. M. & T. U., I. W. W.
Newark, N. J., March 2, 1907.

Editor "Industrial Worker":

The January and February issues of "The Industrial Worker" received and the members are delighted to know that the disruptionists have failed to destroy the general organization.

Local No. 27 some time ago passed resolutions declaring themselves in favor of the original Industrial Workers of the World, after considering the evidence of both factions.

As we have many old union men in our local and from the reputation and tactics used by the element who tried to pack and run the organization, we feel that we are justified in our declaration, that we have favored the faction that is for the interests of the majority, and above all, a strict adherence of the constitution.

At a meeting held recently for the installation of the local officers for the year of 1907, we had the pleasure of hearing addresses by Miss L. Twining, of Denver, Colo., W. Shurtleff, General Secretary Sub-Division Public Service Department, J. Thorn-Willson and J. Schomber, President and Vice President respectively of Local No. 41, Musicians; also from an organizer of the International Bakery and Confectionery Union, who complained of the lack of support the bakers were receiving from the A. F. of L. in their recent strike and lockout.

After the meeting the members, guests and were served with a supper in the headquarters dining hall.

Local No. 27 began the year of 1907 in the best shape and financial condition (as

the annual reports of the officers proved) since its organization.

Thanking you in advance for the valuable space, I remain, respectfully,
JOHN H. CIZYUSKI,
Secretary, Local No. 27.

WORKINGMEN APPEAL FOR FREE RUSSIA

At a meeting of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, held on March 9th, the following appeal in behalf of the workingmen of Russia was considered and, as it was found that the revolutionary movement in Russia is largely supported by workingmen from every part of the civilized world and that the success of the movement there means great progress for the working class of Russia and therefore will have a good effect on the advance of the working class of the world toward its emancipation from the thralldom of wage slavery, it was endorsed.

To the Workingmen of the United States:

Fellow Workers:—It is now about two years ago that a cry of horror and indignation went up from the whole civilized world at the news of Bloody Sunday in St. Petersburg—January 23, 1905, when the Russian government ruthlessly slaughtered the workingmen and women who came unarmed to petition the Tsar for redress of grievances.

Since then the heroic struggle of the Russian people for land and liberty has been watched with sympathetic interest through the different phases of its development. There have been moments of inspiring though partial success, rousing the wildest enthusiasm. There have been bitter disappointments and heart-rending anguish. Many thousands of men and women and youths have heroically laid down their lives for the cause. The great strikes, mutinies and armed uprisings against tyranny have been met by wholesale massacre and savage persecution. Again and again the government has promised reforms; again and again it has broken its promises, matching its treachery with its cruelty. Yet, as the champions of liberty have been killed or thrown into prison or exile, others have sprung up to take their places, equally brave and energetic.

It is a long struggle. Despotism dies hard. The grand and terrible drama is not yet finished by which Free Russia, young and strong and ready for political and industrial progress, is to rise out of the ruins of official "Darkest Russia."

It is the workingmen who have led in the fight. They have dared and suffered as never did any class before in the world's history. No sufferings can daunt them. From every defeat they rally, prepared to fight yet more vigorously for freedom. They are sure of victory and are ready to pay the price.

Fellow workingmen of America, you can help your comrades in Russia. You can hasten their victory, you can make it easier; by your aid they can win sooner and with less loss of life. You ought to help them, for they are fighting your battle as well as their own. The cause of liberty and progress is the same, the world over.

You sympathize with your Russian brothers. Show your sympathy by deeds as well

as by words. They need money—money to buy arms to defend themselves against their murderous oppressors; money to buy bread for themselves and their families, so that their strength shall not fail when the critical moment comes.

Workingmen of America, your brothers in Russia stretch out their hands to you. They ask you to help them in their hour of need. Respond to the call like generous men, like loyal workingmen. Give as much as you can, and give it quickly.

RUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

B. H. BRUMBERG,

B. PROSSKY,

D. GREENFIELD,

M. ROMM,

D. RUBINOW,

Executive Committee.

Send all contributions to the Treasurer, Dr. M. Romm, 206 E. 15th Street, New York City.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE RUSSIAN DUMA

The latest classification of the Russian Duma is as follows:

Socialist and Labor members, commonly called "the Left"; Social Democrats, 65; Social Revolutionists, 50; the Group of Toil, composed chiefly of peasants, and scattered groups of labor deputies, 115. Total, 230.

Liberal Center, consisting of 85 Constitutional Democrats and Progressists, Pacific Regenerators, Democratic Reformers, etc. Total, 125.

Nationalist Center, composed of representatives of Polish and other non-Russian nationalities. Total, 50.

Ministerial Right, composed of Moderates, supporters of Premier Stolypin and approving the so-called constitutional policy of the government. Total, 40.

Right opposition, the outspoken, supporters of the Tsar and opposed to representative government in any form. Total, 80.

According to this classification, the relative proportions of the Duma may be defined as follows: Socialist and Labor Left, 44 per cent; Liberal Center, 24 per cent; Nationalists, 21½ per cent; Moderates, 17½ per cent; Absolutists, 15 per cent. This would give the opposition to the Government three-fourths of the Duma, if they acted together, but reports indicate that they have divided on the question of amnesty for political prisoners, the Social Democrats (Socialists) alone demanding, and properly, the release of the thousands of exiled and imprisoned fighters for liberty as the first and best evidence of good faith on the part of Stolypin and the government he represents. — New York Worker.

Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain.

New occasions teach new duties;

Time makes ancient good uncouth;

They must upward still and onward,

Who would keep abreast of Truth.

—James Russell Lowell.



Advocate of Industrial Unions for the Working Class

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The Editor reserves the right to refuse manuscript for publication.

JOLIET, APRIL, 1907.

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

GENERAL NOTICES

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

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

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

Somers, Montana. Lumbermen's Industrial Union, No. 284, Industrial Workers of the World, is making a fight that will be crowned with success, as they are practicing the principle of "solidarity," and will win for them the applause of the working class everywhere.

It is very appropriate this year for every labor organization in the country to hold International Labor Day exercises in conjunction with a Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone demonstration on May 1st, as both are making for the solidarity of labor.

It is announced that the Oakland Daily World will be published with the first issue on May 1, 1907. It is to be a workingman's daily newspaper, owned and controlled by the working class of Oakland, Cal.

The capital of any nation is the producing power of the working class of that nation.

If all workers were to abandon the United States, property would not be worth 5 cents on the dollar.

The charges are often made in trades unions after the loss of a strike that the national officers sold them out. The workers do not realize that their officers have nothing to sell. On the other hand, they are too glad to make a humiliating concession to save the union.

The machinists on the Santa Fe Railroad lost their strike. The company could not defeat the machinists, so the boilermakers, blacksmiths and woodworkers remained loyal to the company and the trick was easy. If the employees were organized on industrial lines in the Industrial Workers of the World they could win.

But a few years ago the locomotive engineer thought himself too good to permit his fireman to eat at the same table with him. Now they eat at the same table and the engineer is trying to force the fireman to join his union.

Not 40 per cent of Chicago labor is organized; yet Chicago is called a union town.

Reports come to this office that the employers are telling the workers that they have no objections to their being members of a trades union, but they do object to the worker organizing into the Industrial Workers of the World. Do the workers realize that the employer is consistent? He knows that if his workers are united they will control, but if divided into trades unions he can control by putting one union against the other.

The use of electricity for motor power has crushed the proud spirit of the locomotive engineer. He now realizes that he is not more important than any other railway employe.

The time is not far distant when the switchmen will no longer see the dignified engineer down on the foot-board showing the scab how to throw a switch in case of trouble, as of old. It will soon be the motorman, as \$2.25 per. GOOD BYE, OLD EAGLE EYE!

Railroad companies do not advertise any more for men. They simply announce that they are in need of more hands.

Just a few hands to control the improved machinery and the work goes on. Will the railroad men ever get their eyes open and organize on industrial lines?

Local Union No. 120, Industrial Workers of the World, Eccentric Engineers of New York, is one of the most progressive unions connected with the Industrial Workers of the World, and the time is not far distant when they will control every steam plant in Greater New York.

On President Sherman's recent trip to New York he visited Local Union No. 120, at its regular business meeting. They did not know of his presence in the city, but he was surprised to find the hall crowded to overflow attendance, there being in attendance over 140 members. New members are being initiated at every meeting and arrangements are being made to secure a larger hall for the accommodation of the membership. A business agent's office is maintained and employment found for all licensed engineers. It is to be regretted that we have not more unions up to this standard.

Our Local Union No. 110, German Engineers, is due great credit for its good work in the movement. The local is growing, and promises, with the co-operation of Local Union No. 120, to become a power in New York.

Our Local Union No. 121, Stationary Firemen of New York, is also progressing and increasing in membership, and the outlook for the future never was brighter.

The Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World gained over 3,000 members during the month of February.

Industrial Unionism means the uniting of labor's forces into one solid phalanx. Trades Unionism means organizing the workers into separate groups. The workers themselves should be able to decide which plan means protection.

Your local union will grow when you become active and get new members.

Members of an organization have no right to complain about what their union does not do if they remain absent from the meetings.

It is becoming a fad with the trades unions when seeking contracts and concessions from the master, and meets with some success, to make the threat that, if they do not get the demands, their union will join the Industrial Workers of the World. Several trades have secured concessions when this threat was made. It is a well-known fact that the employers do not want Industrial Unionism.

It was only a few years back when the freight handlers employed by the railroads were on the pay roll as "day laborers." It is quite different now, and the freight handlers are working on piecework. They are paid according to the tons of freight they handle.

See our prize offer on page 7.

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

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

GENERAL NOTICE.

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

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

The revolution being carried on by the people of Russia at the present time against the autocratic Russian government is justified and should have the support of liberty-loving workmen of every part of the civilized world.

The revolutionists and their supporters in Russia are made up mainly of workmen's labor organizations, the peasantry, the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, liberal and reform societies. We endorse the appeal for aid shown on another page, as the working class of Russia have appealed to the working class of the United States for aid and, as the working class suffers oppression the world over wherever capitalism rules, we should extend all possible aid to enable them to successfully establish their Duma (congress) and the ballot. When our republic at its birth called for aid men like Lafayette and Steuben responded as well as France. Free Russia to be born a republic is at the present asking for aid; it is the duty of the American workmen now to respond and render assistance in every way possible.

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

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

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

In this issue of "The Industrial Worker" we are in a position to tell our readers exactly when the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will take place. Every pressure was brought to bear by the defendants to get a trial. The last report was to the effect that Judge Fremont Wood, at Caldwell, Idaho, had refused a change of venue and the date for the trial would be set at some future period. The workers should not relax in their activity to keep this question before the minds of the working class. It is an attempt upon the part of the Mine Owners' Association to murder innocent men. Every constitutional right has been ignored them; the law has been trampled under foot; the President of the United States has refused to interfere. Through the efforts of Eugene V. Debs, the Congress of the United States has had the matter brought before them and no action taken, which should be evidence to the working class that it rests wholly and solely with them whether this murder shall take place or not, and "The Industrial Worker" warns labor everywhere that, if they stand idly by in this case and permit Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to be railroaded to the gallops, it only means a forerunner of what will follow and the future will see greater sacrifices of life and liberty to those who dare speak for the rights of labor than history has ever recorded. The unions should not relax in their activity, but co-operate with their fellow workers and arrange for mass meetings, take up collections and not cease the agitation for a speedy trial and the demand for their release. It is not a question of industrial unionism, trades unionism, nationality, sex or color. This question involves the rights of the people and whatever differences that may exist, or has existed in the past, on the question of jurisdiction or division of thought from a religious or a political standpoint should be forgotten and the workers should unite their economic and financial powers into one solid phalanx in this case and a warning should be issued to the financial powers of this country, to the extent that legalized murder must not and will not be tolerated. If it is, those who are responsible for the same will be held personally responsible and will be made to answer to the workers for their crime.

As we go to press the newspapers are warning the public in black headlines of the possibility of 45,000 railway employes declaring a strike on the principal Western lines. The press tells us that the management of the corporations has refused to concede the increased demands by the railroad men and if they do not recede from this declaration the railroad men will strike.

"The Industrial Worker" will prophesy that this great threatened strike will never take place. The railway men of this country are not organized and disciplined under a form whereby they have confidence in each other. They are split into trades unions and there is no guarantee to one trades union whether the other would prove true in case of an industrial contest, and where there is no confidence there can be no co-operation. The only strikes we hear of in railroad circles at this time are the threatened strikes

through the press. The representatives of the various labor organizations representing the railway employes are continually making threats through the press of what is going to be done, but we fail to see them do it. It is a notorious fact that under the improved method of transportation the railway employes are doing 35 per cent more service to the corporations than they were in 1894, and never will the railway workers of this country be in a position to compel the corporations to remunerate to them what is right and just for the services rendered until such time as they are organized into one economic, industrial transportation organization. When they are thus organized they will not have to use the newspapers for strike purposes and the corporations will see that no reports of strikes get into the newspapers when they once learn that the workers have organized on the industrial plan, for a strike, under those conditions, would mean a clean-cut victory for the workers. So the public need have no concern as to the inconvenience of a strike at this time. The railway men are not organized for that purpose. They are what might be called "A Co-operative Insurance Company." The only prize they can win is by dying and permitting their widows to enjoy the insurance paid by those organizations. It requires courage and manhood to inaugurate a strike and, to give courage and stimulate manhood, men must be organized unitedly and stand as one band of brothers, regardless of what position they occupy in the service of a corporation. When they are thus organized they can then be known as a brotherhood, but not until then.

The last sensational report in the trades union news is to the effect that the A. F. of L. is about to cancel the charter of the Brewery Workers. The officers of the Brewery Workers will lose no sleep over this threat, as they know the A. F. of L. is not cancelling any charters voluntarily. If the officers and members of the Brewery Workers were class-conscious as to their position in society as producers, they would stop all argument as to their legality of a charter from the A. F. of L. by withdrawing their affiliation from that body and ceasing payment of per capita tax to the powers that are trying to destroy them. In other words, they would support Industrial Unionism in its entirety.

Recently the labor columns and the press have given some space to the question of organizing the milliners, and the statement has been made that the better class of ladies have signified their willingness to patronize the union label and great praise has been given to those who have promised to patronize union-made headgear.

In the arguments set forth by the trades unionists—that the milliners should be organized so that the consumers may be sure that their headgear was made in a clean, fair shop—they do not tell the consumer that, while it may be possible to organize those who construct the hats and bonnets used by the women, the same material from which these commodities are made are produced under the most wretched conditions. "The Industrial Worker" makes this point

because of its knowledge of the truth in this matter. The majority of the product known as ribbons used on the hats and bonnets of women are woven in looms in factories in and about New York City and, while the Industrial Workers of the World has had the majority of these workers organized, there was one continual fight for eight months during 1906, trying to force better conditions for the workers who weave the ribbons that are used for all domestic purposes. Every demand ever made by the ribbon weavers has been refused by the employer. Through persistent fights and after spending thousands of dollars, some concessions have been secured in a few of the shops in New York, but the majority of the ribbon product comes from shops that are known as "open" shops and the workers are not recognized as union men and women. Many of these shops work long hours and the remuneration is not sufficient for the service rendered to make it possible for the ribbon weavers to live as they should live in America, and we ask the trades unionists if it would be consistent to place a union label on a hat or a bonnet that perhaps had been assembled by a union operator when, at the same time, it is a fact that the goods consumed in constructing the same hat or bonnet were made under the most unfavorable conditions—made in shops where the employer is not entitled to the use of a label because he does not give union conditions to his workers.

This is the system of trades unionism—where they will prostitute their union label in order to give a clean bill of lading for a class of goods to be put on the market, where they will find purchasers practically under misrepresentation. This is true with many of the garments worn by men and women that are labeled by the garment worker as "union made." If the same sympathizer with union labor could see where the garments came from and the wretched conditions under which they were made, there would be very few who would have any respect for the employer when they learned that the garment had come from a factory worse than any sweat-shop exposed in this country. Much of the textile work is done by children. Many of the textile workers, while they are fathers of families, the mother and the wife is compelled to work side by side with her husband in order that the two jointly may earn enough to barely eke out an existence.

These conditions being as stated in this article, we ask the trades unionists if it is not time that something be done and that, if we are going to use the union label, that label be placed only on such goods as are worthy of the principles of Industrial Unionism. If a label is going to be placed on garments or headgear of the human family, representing that the same is union made, when the fact of the matter is that it has only been united by union labor and that the real material that goes to make up the garment or the bonnet is made under the most wretched slave conditions that the world has ever known, is it not time that we organize the material workers as well as the assembling workers and only place the label on

such goods as we know have been produced, as a whole, under fair conditions? The Industrial Worker claims that the union label will not take the stigma from the garments worn by the human family until such time as that label is a universal label showing that it is a clean bill of lading of the product as well as the uniting of the garment.

It is expected that the trouble at Goldfield, Nev., will be amicably settled in a few days and the mines resume operations. Acting President C. E. Mahoney is on the ground surveying the situation, and it is very probable that differences will be honorably adjusted.—Miners' Magazine.

The man who said that for the working class it was either the red flag or the white flag, said a great truth. It is either the conquest for economic justice which the red flag typifies or the thing that the white flag typifies—surrender. The red flag has been referred to as the age-long flag of labor, and some have claimed that it therefore merely stands for human brotherhood. But it stands for more than that. Throughout history it has been the banner of the downtrodden with aspirations for better citizenship through emancipation. It is therefore a revolutionary emblem—not revolutionary in the vulgar anarchistic sense, denoting assassination and vengeful revolt, but revolutionary in the higher Socialistic sense. And so we say that with the working class, the builders of the world in chains, it is either the red flag of emancipation or the white flag of surrender. And this does not mean that American workmen do not respect the American flag, for they will give it every bit of respect that is its due, proud of it when it waves for freedom; sorrowful, when it waves over subjugated weaker races or is flaunted above the fortified work prisons of the capitalists or snaps its folds above soldiers ordered out by capitalism to shoot workingmen into submission to economic wrongs.—The Vanguard.

'ARE THEY GOING TO HANG MY PAPA' MUST GO INTO A MILLION HOMES.

To help raise money for the defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and to get the above song into a million homes of the working class at once, I hereby agree to furnish it to all Union Secretaries, the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, all State and Local Secretaries and all Speakers in the field, to any part of the United States and Canada in lots of from 100 to 10,000 copies at 5c per copy, prepaid. Cash must accompany order. At the above figures this song should be made a feature of every protest meeting, and sold for the express purpose of raising a large fund, or given as a souvenir to all who contribute to the cause.

It strikes me that if I were one of an audience at a meeting called for the purpose of protecting the lives of innocent men, I should be overjoyed at the prospect of securing so appropriate and beautiful a souvenir, and if you will take hold of this opportunity with the heart and spirit that actuates the author in making this

offer, \$100,000 can be raised for the defense by this means in the next sixty days.

Comrades, at this price there is no money in it for me, but there is good in the song, ample proof of which, if proof were needed, I have at hand in hundreds of personal letters of praise from those who have bought it, and from the press and having already realized, through your quick and generous appreciation, the amount of the original cost, and not wishing to wax rich off your misery, I am making you this offer in good faith, and stating some facts which I know you will appreciate; and until I go over the long trail on a through ticket, you may expect me to continue to make a noise.

All cash realized on the song should be forwarded to JAMES KIRWAN, Room 3, Pioneer Building, Denver, Colo., and if you are not afraid of giving the author and the song undue advertisement, you may say that the amount thus forwarded is for the Spendthrift Song Defense Fund. The song will help our comrades; it is what I can do. Will you take up this good work?

Yours in the Revolution,
OWEN SPENDTHRIFT.

Girard, Kansas, Feb. 11, 1907.

Owen Spendthrift, St. Louis, Mo.

My Dear Comrade—I am thanking you for the copy of "Are They Going to Hang My Papa" kindly sent by you and which I appreciate beyond words. You can say, for me that the music is gotten up in truly artistic style and I think the title page the most attractive and striking I have yet seen. The words are not only appropriate, but full of feeling and worthy of the theme—I do not know of any more touching and dramatic incident better entitled to be set to music.

The song is timely, and ought to be sung at every kidnaping demonstration, and at every other meeting.

Music is a factor of great importance in our propaganda and should be assiduously cultivated. There is nothing that reaches the heart and stirs the blood like strains of revolutionary music. I hope you may sell a million copies.

Yours for the Revolution,
EUGENE V. DEBS.

Huntington, Ark., March 23, 1907.

Owen Spendthrift, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Comrade—This is a very small town and I handed your beautiful song around and have sold four of the five you sent me.

Yesterday, Comrade L. F. Stewart, of Springdale, who is a music teacher and violinist, was with me and we learned to sing "Are They Going to Hang My Papa." It is very—VERY pretty, and I hope it will become, as it deserves to be, the most popular song in the United States of Plutocracy.

In the next issue of the State Bulletin of the Socialist Party of Arkansas, I am going to make a good mention of it and trust the notice will be the means of you selling a large number of them in Arkansas.

DAN HOGAN.

LABORS GREAT PROTEST

ON BEHALF OF MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE

TRIAL ON MAY 9, IN ADA COUNTY

Information reaches us as we go to press to the effect that the motion for a change of venue has been granted in the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases. The trials will be held in Ada County and begin on May 9.

The General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World at its meeting held on March 9, acted upon the following communication:

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Protest Conference of Philadelphia,
Room 10, 1305 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, February 28, 1907.

To All Labor Organizations Interested in the defense of the Persecuted Officials of the Western Federation of Miners—Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone:

Greeting—The Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Protest Conference, of Philadelphia, begs to submit to your body the following questions:

1—What is your judgment as to the advisability of holding, as soon as possible, a National Conference of all Labor Bodies interested in the matter, to devise ways and means of giving publicity to the outrage perpetrated on Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone?

2—Would you participate in such a Conference?

3—Do you know of any specific line of work that a National Conference could accomplish at this time, essential to the defense, and which could not be properly accomplished without such a Conference?

4—Will you kindly favor us with a reply, directly by letter and through the official publication of your organization, with the end in view of facilitating an exchange of opinions on this subject, among all interested in the matter?

Faithfully yours,

ED MOORE,

Secretary.

(Seal.)

The General Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to transmit the actions of the G. E. B. to the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Protest Conference of Philadelphia, and same was done through the following communication:

Industrial Workers of the World,
148 W. Madison St.
Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1907.

Mr. Ed Moore, Sec'y Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Protest Conference of Philadelphia, Room No. 10, No. 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your circular letter of inquiry, dated February 28, was duly received and taken up by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, and I was instructed to inform you of their decision in regard to the four questions proposed by you.

In regard to question No. 1, our reply is that we believe it advisable to hold, as

soon as possible, a national conference of all labor bodies, to devise ways and means of giving publicity to the outrage perpetrated on Brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, provided that you receive favorable replies to this question from at least three-quarters of the membership of organized labor bodies in the United States.

In regard to question No. 2, we would participate in such a conference in accord with our position stated in our answer to question No. 1.

In regard to question No. 3, would outline one specific line of action that the national conference could accomplish, as follows: That the national conference draw up a strong circular letter, stating the fact that an outrage has been committed upon three members of the working class, their only crime being loyalty to their fellow workers, by being kidnaped and illegally incarcerated in a bastille, and that it is the intention of the Mine Owners' Association in the West to railroad these men to the gallows, and that the only thing that will save them is a united protest on the part of the whole working class of the United States and the supplying of funds for their defense, and calling upon every member to inform himself in regard to this case and thereby take a personal interest in advancing the welfare of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, as it affects each individual worker personally, for, if the capitalists, our oppressors, succeed in Idaho and Colorado, they would repeat the same action in other parts of the United States. This letter may also include any other statements that bear on the question involved, and is to be addressed to local unions and labor societies and bodies, a copy of same to be submitted to each national or international officer of the different labor bodies, with instructions that same be printed by them and that they immediately send out a copy of same to their affiliated local unions or branches. This will be a means by which this outrage will be placed before every labor body in the United States and will prove effective in enlightening a large number of the working class who are still unaware of the seriousness of this case, as the question of arousing the individual members to protest against this outrage is just as important as the item of collecting the necessary ammunition to carry on the defense in the form of funds.

In regard to question No. 4, would say that, in addition to having written this letter, will discuss the matter in our official monthly organ, "The Industrial Worker," giving our position in regard to this matter in the April number.

Trusting the above information will be of service to you, I remain, with best wishes for the success of your efforts in behalf of our outraged brothers

Fraternally yours,

WM. J. F. HANNEMANN,
General Secretary-Treasurer Industrial Workers of the World.
(Seal.)

Under date of March 20, 1907, we were informed by Secretary Ed Moore, of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Protest Conference of Philadelphia, that a majority of the answers received from organizations state they favor the holding of a national conference if there is a certainty of it being well attended.

KENSINGTON CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

PRÓTEST MASS MEETING

Kensington Turner Hall was the scene of a big Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone protest meeting on Sunday, March 15th, at 2 p. m., arranged by the Kensington Trades Council Protest Conference in conjunction with the Chicago Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Protest Conference. The first speaker to address the meeting was Chas. O. Sherman, President of the Industrial Workers of the World, who, in pointed language, showed why the Western mine owners had selected the officers of the Western Federation of Miners as their victims to railroad them to the gallows, by the fact that the Western Federation of Miners is the one organization that the united capitalist class could not destroy, because that grand and valiant organization is built on the basis of the class struggle and the principles of Industrial Unionism. At every turn in his speech he was applauded as the workers present caught the meaning of the solid truths expressed by him. The next speaker, J. Edward Morgan, representative of the Western Federation of Miners, made an inspiring appeal to those present to acquaint themselves with the facts of this outrage and for financial assistance. He was followed by Honore Jaxon, a delegate from the Chicago Federation of Labor, who rendered a strong and impressive speech. The speakers were frequently applauded, showing that the working class will come to the rescue, once they are reached and hear the truth. The meeting was a decided success.

\$86,837.75

THAT IS THE TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR THE DEFENSE FUND UP TO MAR, 1

A dispatch from Denver states that James Kirwan, Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, has issued a statement about the defense fund for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. This is the first official announcement made on this subject, about which there has been some conjecture.

Mr. Kirwan states that the defense fund on March 1, 1907, amounted to \$86,837.75. Up to the same date there had been expended \$73,500.15 in defending Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and Steve Adams, the lab-

ter's case being related to the parent case, and \$6,377.85 in defending Vincent St. John, whose case was involved in the parent case and which has been closed by dismissal.

The first contribution to the defense fund came from P. W. Dowler, of Tacoma, Wash., amounting to \$5. The largest contribution, \$5,000, came from the United Mine Workers of America, of Illinois. The smallest contribution, 10 cents, was sent in as "A Widow's Mite."

In opposition to this fund, the legislature of Idaho has appropriated \$100,000. The mine owners of Colorado also have contributed a fund estimated at about \$250,000.

The handling of the defense fund since it was started, soon after the arrest of Moyer and Haywood in February, 1906, has been with the most thorough and systematic business methods in the office of Acting Secretary-Treasurer Kirwan. An inspection of the accounts of the fund was recently made by Kirwan before a newspaper representative, in behalf of the many contributors. There is in preparation an itemized statement for each contributor.

By the time the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial begins, Mr. Kirwan believes the fund will have reached more than \$100,000. He also has assurances from many labor unions that more funds will be forthcoming if needed, especially from the United Mine Workers of America. The American Federation of Labor has also given assurance of assistance.

Of the expenditures which used up the greater amount of the fund, attorneys' fees and investigations are in the lead. It has been necessary for the defense to delve for evidence along the same lines employed by the prosecution.

The administration of the fund has been almost entirely with Mr. Kirwan, with the executive board of the Federation as its counselors.—New York Worker.

BRONX TO HOLD BIG MASS MEETING

A large Moyer-Haywood protest meeting will be held in the Bronx on Wednesday, April 10, at Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, under the joint auspices of the New York Conference and the Bronx Labor Council.

The speakers at this meeting will be Johanna Dahme, Sol Fieldman and Morris Hillquit. C. H. Bausher of the Bronx Labor Council will preside.—New York Worker.

ANOTHER MEETING IN ELIZABETH

The second meeting under the direction of the Union County (N. J.) Moyer-Haywood Conference will be held at Saenger Hall, Fourth Street and Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, on Friday, April 3, 8 p. m. The speakers will be Franklin H. Wentworth and Clement Driscoll.

At the last meeting of the Union County Conference delegates were seated from the plumbers' union and the Leiderskrantz society, with donations of \$10 from each. A local dramatic society has offered to play "Down on the Farm" for the benefit of the defense fund.

It remains for the working class itself to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF IOWA TO RESCUE

The United Mine Workers of the State of Iowa have held their tenth annual convention in Des Moines. The men of the coal mines of the State of Iowa looked beyond the boundaries of the State in which they work and live, and beheld men of the Western Federation of Miners in a prison in Idaho. These men of the coal mines of Iowa not only passed resolutions of sympathy for the victims of a corporate conspiracy; not only placed on record their protest of denunciation against the infamous outrage that was perpetrated upon Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, but declared that their treasury to the extent of \$3,000 was at the service of the Western Federation of Miners in fighting a battle to vindicate the honor and good name of men whose only crime is their deathless loyalty to the wage slaves of the world.

The resolution drafted and adopted by the delegates in the tenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, at Des Moines, Iowa, on March 16th, is as follows:

"RESOLUTION NO. 15.

"Des Moines, Iowa, March 16, 1907.

"To the Officers and Members of the Tenth Annual Convention, District No. 13, U. M. W. of A., Greeting:

"Whereas, Charles H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, officers and associate members of the Western Federation of Miners were kidnaped and deported from their homes in Denver, Colo., across the borders of another State to Boise, Idaho, by conspirators of the operators' association and citizens' alliance on February 17, 1906, and since incarceration refused the usual safeguards of American liberty, deprived of a fair trial by an impartial jury of their peers, refused the writ of habeas corpus and bonds, hounded and tortured by criminals and murderers of the Pinkerton and Thiel detective agencies, debarred from a public statement of their case through the press, because this source of information is controlled by the conspirators; and,

"Whereas, the Supreme Court of the United States in its majority decision has disregarded all prior precedents and law made by its own decisions for the last century, to favor this association and alliance of employers, and refused to halt this association of anarchists in their mad rush for the blood of organized labor. We believe with Supreme Judge McKenna, as stated in his dissenting opinion, that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have been criminally deprived of their liberty by a disregard of their constitutional and legal rights to extradition. We also agree with him that kidnaping is a crime whether perpetrated by Governors McDonald of Colorado or Gooding of Idaho, or some other Pat Crow without official title; and,

"Whereas, The State Legislature of the State of Idaho has appropriated from their State fund the sum of \$50,000 to aid McParland in his murderous attack against our brothers, and the governor of said State has sent militia, and a consignment of federal troops to the site of trial has been ordered by the President of the United States; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we pledge our moral and financial support to these our persecuted brothers, and instruct the chairman of this

convention to at once convey our greetings to them by wire.

"Resolved, further, That the sum of \$3,000 be appropriated and held in reserve and at any time needed for the defense of the officials of the federation, same to be forwarded at earliest possible convenience of State Executive Board.

"L. U. NO. 634, by H. G. STREET.

"Moved and seconded that the convention concur in Resolution 15. Carried."—Miners' Magazine.

LUELLA TWINING IN MASSACHUSETTS

According to previous arrangement, Miss Luella Twining of Denver appeared before the Central Labor Union of Boston last Sunday and although the constitutional limit for such speakers is only thirty minutes she spoke for over an hour. The hall was crowded and she was listened to with intense interest. At the close a rising vote of thanks was given her and the Central Labor Union recommended to the affiliated unions that the platform be given to Miss Twining while she is in Boston. Her eloquence and manner of presenting the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone convinced the most conservative of the delegates.

On Sunday Miss Twining spoke in Pilgrim Hall to an enthusiastic audience and a collection of \$22.40 was taken up. It is probable that the work of arousing interest and raising funds for the defense will take on new life in Boston.

Luella Twining has been meeting with success in Boston. She addressed a meeting of Cigarmakers Union No. 97 last week and as a result a committee was appointed consisting of Patrick Mahoney, Joseph Spero and Joseph Balam to visit all the labor organizations in Boston and vicinity and ask them to join in the protest for Moyer and Haywood. A conference will be organized on lines similar to the one in New York.

Miss Twining also spoke to the typographical union last Sunday and received a hearty greeting after she had explained the true situation in the West.—New York Worker.

PROTEST ACTIVITY

The annual convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor held in Harrisburg two weeks ago unanimously adopted resolutions on the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and pledging moral and financial support.

On Wednesday, March 20, a mass meeting was held at Pine Beach, Va., just outside the Jamestown Exposition grounds, and a large crowd of exposition workmen from all over the world gathered to hear John Wanhope, organizer of Local Norfolk, Socialist Party, speak on the Moyer-Haywood case. The proprietors of the Virginia Inn had the large dining room for the meeting, but it could not accommodate the crowd.

At a well-attended mass meeting held in Ford's Grand Opera House, Baltimore, Md., March 17, strong resolutions were adopted and ordered sent to President Roosevelt, the Supreme Court and other officials.—New York Worker.

Labor produces all wealth.

Complete solidarity of labor means emancipation from wage slavery.

ACTIVITY IN NEWARK

At its regular meeting on Thursday, March 14, the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Conference of Essex County, N. J., decided to grant the request of the public and repeat the protest meeting of March 10, which was a grand success despite the severe snow storm which blocked the street-car traffic for a time. The strength and earnestness of Edward Moore of Philadelphia, and the force and eloquence of Franklin Wentworth so completely captured the audience that there is a resistless demand for more. Arrangements are therefore being made for Sunday, April 7, to repeat the meeting at the Columbia Theater. There are now about seventy-five organizations represented in the Conference and all deeply interested and in earnest. — New York Worker.

ANOTHER MEETING IN STATEN ISLAND

The Moyer-Haywood Conference of Richmond Boro has arranged another public meeting for March 23, 8 p. m., at Liberty Hall, Port Richmond, S. I. George Kirkpatrick and Wm. F. Coakley, delegate to the Central Federated Union of New York City, will speak.—New York Worker.

BROOKLYN N. Y. CONFERENCE

The Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference meets the first and third Friday nights of each month at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Since March has five Fridays, the next meeting will be on April 5. Definite reports are expected at that time in reference to the question of a night street parade on May 1, in accordance with an affirmative vote in the Conference based upon the assumption that a night parade would effectively reach a large proportion of the populace.

Wm. Mackenzie has been obliged to withdraw as Secretary and Josephus Chant Lipes was made permanent Secretary. Miss Lily Schneppe was elected Assistant Secretary.

Delegate Munterich from the Central Labor Union reported receiving a set of resolutions from Miss Luella Twining accompanied by the statement that Assemblyman Collins was willing to introduce these resolutions in the State Assembly proposing that a committee of investigation be appointed in behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. As the time did not warrant waiting for the next meeting of the Conference, Munterich collected signatures at once, among them being those of several prominent Brooklyn public office-holders. The Conference concurred in the delegates' action. The suggestion prevailed that all delegates and their fellow craftsmen carefully read the labor report for current information on the case.

The Financial Secretary made the following report of the moneys received: 22d, A. D. S. P., \$5; W. S. and D. B. F. Branch 155, \$10; Cooper's Union of Brooklyn No. 14, \$5; Gottscher Socialist Club, \$10; Chas. Gackenheimer for contribution coupons, \$1.50; collection at Mass Meeting, \$67.57; 19th, A. D. S. P., \$10; Young Peoples' Socialist Club, \$10; W. S. D. B. Fund, Br. 87, \$10; Joa. Markwalter for contribution coupons, \$5; received balance Feb. 1, \$1,284.02. Total, \$1,418.09.

The advisability of holding street meetings was discussed and laid on the table until next meeting. Meanwhile Delegate Egan was instructed to secure Speakers' Club members for open-air addresses.—New York Worker.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE

At the meeting March 16th, Comrade Wolfe presided and in the absence of the Recording Secretary, Meyer U. Solomon, acted as temporary Secretary. New delegates were seated from the Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers No. 41, Butcher Workmen No. 269, East Side Moyer-Haywood Conference and the Bronx Labor Council. The Financial Secretary reported that an additional amount of \$500 had been sent to the Western Federation of Miners.

Communications were read from Acting Secretary Kirwan of the Western Federation of Miners and John M. O'Neill, editor of the "Miners' Magazine," denying the malicious statements in some newspapers to the effect that the W. F. of M. has over a million dollars in its treasury; the fact is that in spite of the liberal donations made by labor organizations, the W. F. of M. will be compelled, in order to cover the expenses of the trial, to levy assessments on its members. Acting Secretary Kirwan states that a full financial report of the donations received and disbursements made will be printed by the end of the month and sent to all those interested in the case. The Secretary of the Conference was instructed to ask for three hundred such financial reports to be sent to all organizations represented in the Conference.

A committee from the Bronx Labor Council reported having secured Ebling's Bronx Casino for a protest meeting in April and asking the Conference to make the necessary arrangements. The request was granted and the Executive Committee instructed accordingly. In response to a letter from Wilmington, Del., deploring the fact that very little agitation for the defense is done in the town and asking the Conference to communicate with the unions there, the Secretary was instructed to write to the Wilmington Labor Council and see what arrangements can be made. Reports from the organizations showed division of sentiment as to the advisability of holding a parade. While the majority have not yet made reports, the Conference will probably decide favorably on this question, as the time was never more favorable for a successful demonstration, and as it is also likely the Moyer-Haywood trial will just reach its critical period about May 1. The matter was finally disposed of by the delegates being instructed to request action of their organizations on the question of holding a parade on the first Saturday in May at 6 p. m. and to report on or about April 1. The Secretary was instructed to notify all organizations represented in the Conference of this proposition, as many organizations were not represented at the meeting and may not know about the decision of the Conference. He was also instructed to request the district Councils in the city to influence their local unions to take part in the conference and the projected parade.

A communication from the Chicago Conference, asked for information and stated that it has made arrangements for telegraphic reports of the trial. The Secretary was instructed to comply with the request and to inquire about co-operating with New York for daily reports of the trial, in order to save considerable extra expense. It was decided to print Clarence Darrow's speech before the jury in the Steve Adams case in leaflet form, as it contains valuable information regarding the Moyer-Haywood case. The leaflets will probably be ready Saturday and can be used to great advantage among union men.

The Conference will continue to meet every Saturday evening and the delegates are requested to attend, as the work of organizing a large parade cannot be successfully attended to unless the delegates attend all the meetings.

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

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: Electrical Workers No. 419, \$5; Pie Bakers' Union, \$10; Barbers' Union No. 315, \$5; Butcher Workmen Union No. 269, \$10; S. D. P., Woman's Branch, No. 23, Camden, \$15; do., Br. 23 Syracuse, \$10; Cigar-makers' Union No. 10, Providence, R. I., \$5; Newspapers & Mail Deliverers' No. 9463, \$5; previously acknowledged, \$6,046.90. Total, to date, \$7,011.90.

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: Eugene Smith, \$5; Mr. Ryan, \$1; S. Lander, \$10; previously acknowledged, \$3,056.56. Total to date, \$3,072.55.

The meeting on March 23d was taken up with reports from organizations regarding the holding of a parade on May 4, and from the reports it is safe to assume that the majority of delegates will vote for a parade, when final action is taken at the first meeting in April. Comrade Wolf presided. Communication was read from Acting Secretary Kirwan of the Western Federation of Miners, reporting the probability that the trial will not begin until early in May. The matter of co-operating with the Chicago Conference for daily reports of the trial was referred to the Executive Committee for action. The Financial Secretary presented the financial report for the week, showing that an additional \$900 were sent through National Secretary Barnes for the Defense Fund. The Executive Committee recommended the printing of 40,000 copies of Darrow's speech in English and 10,000 copies in German; reported making arrangements to visit the various district councils and interest them in the Conference; circular letters were sent to all unions asking them to participate in the parade; Comrades Lane and Oppenheimer elected a committee to attend the East Side Moyer-Haywood Conference and report weekly to the Executive Committee. Delegates from the following organizations reported in favor of a parade: Machinists' Lodge No. 402; Piano Workers' Union No. 6; do. No. 16; Housemiths' Union No. 52; Pattern Makers' Association; I. W. W. Engineers' No. 120; Cigar-makers' Union No. 90; District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters; Local No. 1011 Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators. Dele-

gate from Carpenters' Local No. 375 reported that his union opposed a parade. The holding of open-air meetings was referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to arrange for at least two open-air meetings every week.

The attendance at this meeting was not very satisfactory, as some delegates had to attend the General Committee of the Socialist Party and other meetings, but next Saturday the delegates again are expected to attend the meeting in time so that all the important business at that meeting may be disposed of.

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

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: A. F. 50 cents; "Panama," \$19.50; Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, \$300; Cap Makers' Union No. 1, \$100. Total for the week, \$420. Previously acknowledged, \$7,011.90. Total to date, \$7,431.90.

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, \$100; Brotherhood of Painters No. 261, \$2; Piano Workers' Union No. 18, \$5. Total for the week, \$107. Previously acknowledged, \$3,072.55. Total to date, \$3,179.55.

All contributions for Manhattan and the Bronx should be sent to Financial Secretary U. Solomon, 66 East Fourth Street, New York City, with instructions as to the fund the donation is intended for.—New York Worker.

AWAKENING OF THE PRESS

While the labor press of the country has been voicing the sentiment of the working class in the Colorado-Idaho outrage, the daily press of the country has been dumb in the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case and, sphinx-like, failed to report the activities shown by an aroused working class by the many monster mass meetings being held in all parts of the country and the raising of a defense fund in behalf of our innocent brothers now suffering the indignities foisted upon them by the capitalist class and depriving them of their liberties for the long period of thirteen months without even a trial. But at last the voice of the working class, manifested by the many demonstrations being held, has broken the silence of the press, as we notice an editorial in the Chicago Evening American of Wednesday, March 20, 1907, of which the following is a copy:

We have long ago told our readers about the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case out in Idaho.

Our readers know how these three men were selected as scapegoats, and how a very able-bodied conspiracy was arranged to hang the three of them, by way of discouraging other leaders of the miners' union.

Publicity has disarranged the plans a little. A minority report of the Supreme bench of the United States declared that these men were actually kidnaped.

And the majority decision of the Supreme bench of the United States makes it clear that the men are deprived on a technicality of the rights to *habeas corpus* and to the usual extradition proceedings.

At first, everything looked very nicely greased for the conspiracy. A certain self-

confessed murderer and coward, Harry Orchard, had been persuaded to make a confession. In this he conveniently implicated the three men whose destruction was desired.

Then there was another cheerful prospect ahead.

Harry Orchard's lawyer—which means the lawyer of the gentlemen that organized the conspiracy—was put on the bench, and it was hoped by the conspirators that this man, their own lawyer now made into a judge, would be good enough, as judge, to try and condemn Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

It is cheerful to announce, however, that things are not going quite so smoothly for the Moyer-Haywood conspirators.

Judge E. L. Bryan, formerly lawyer for Harry Orchard, and now on the bench, announces that *he will not try the Moyer-Haywood case.*

He thinks that as Orchard's lawyer he is perhaps not quite fitted for it, *and we quite agree with him.*

If Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone should prove to be guilty of the crime charged against them, this newspaper and all the good citizens of the United States *would want to see them hanged.*

If guilty, their crime would be worse than murder, for it would be misrepresentation of a great body of honest men.

But with the United States Supreme Court admitting that the men were kidnaped, with nothing whatever against them except the trumped-up statement of a self-confessed murderer, and with this decision of Harry Orchard's lawyer *not* to sit in judgment upon the men accused by his client, we perceive the value of publicity.

Just at present the men who had arranged to railroad Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows have discovered that *they themselves are on trial.*

The justice of the state of Idaho is also on trial, and it is perfectly safe to say, with the attention the case will receive, that a certain collection of energetic gentlemen will find out something they needed to know, namely, that you can't hang three men in America simply because you *want* them hanged, or simply because you get a worthless outcast to denounce them, or because you happen to have more money or more influence than they have.

It will take *proof* to hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. And the mere fact of one confessed criminal attacking three men of hitherto good reputation and character will *not* be sufficient.

It is enough of a disgrace to Colorado and Idaho that their governments should have committed the kidnaping of these men.

The hanging of them in the same illegal way would be a little more than the people would stand. They will be *proven* guilty or acquitted—not hanged—"just to oblige."

Whereas it has long been known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, I want it known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor.—John Ruskin.

Industrial Unionism spells success for the working class on the economic field.

REPORT OF THE SO-CALLED SECOND CONVENTION CONTINUED

The committee submitted the following report: Report of Committee on Credentials of Transportation Locals.

We report that Local No. 17, of Blue Island; Local No. 7, of San Antonio; Local No. 1, of Englewood, and Local No. 13, of Hammond, were in good standing last December at the date of the inception of the Hall-McCabe controversy, and entitled to one vote each, according to their numerical strength.

We report that W. J. Pinkerton, J. E. Fitzgerald, John Plummer, Wm. Hickey and W. L. Hall were in good standing at the time of the inception of the Hall-McCabe controversy, as shown by their cards and the recognition of their locals, their department and the general organization.

We recommend that W. J. Pinkerton be seated in this convention as delegate from Local No. 17, of Blue Island, with one vote. We recommend that J. E. Fitzgerald be seated in this convention as delegate from Local No. 7, of San Antonio, with one vote. We recommend that John Plummer be seated in this convention as delegate from Local No. 13, of Hammond, Ind., with one vote. We recommend that W. L. Hall and Wm. Hickey be seated in this convention as delegates from Local No. 1, of Englewood, with one-half vote each.

WM. R. FOX,
W. R. PARKS,
C. H. DUNCAN,
Committee.

The Chairman: You have heard the report of this committee. What is your pleasure?

Delegate De Leon: I move that this convention concur in the report. (Seconded.)

The Chairman: It has been moved and seconded that this convention concur in the report of the special committee on the question of the Transportation delegates. Are you ready for the question? (Question called for.)

Delegate Mahoney: I understand that the report is that these delegates be seated, but in case of one local union that has got one vote, that that be split in two and we give them one-half vote apiece.

The Chairman: Yes.

Delegate Mahoney: I am opposed to that portion of the report, and I move or ask for a segregation of that and have action on that part separately, as I cannot vote on that local union and on the other local unions where one delegate is given a full vote and one delegate given one-half. I am opposed to the splitting of one vote between two men for the purpose of putting two men on the floor from one local union. I do not think that looks right, and I ask that the question be divided in that respect.

The Chairman: Is there a second to that motion?

The motion was seconded.

The Chairman: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the report be segregated in so much as to segregate the first part of the report which occurs on Local Union No. 1, where the committee reports or recommends the seating of two delegates and splitting the vote of either individual to one-half. Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Parks: I ask unanimous consent for the segregation of that part of the report.

No objection heard.

The Chairman: If there is no objection by the mover and the seconder of the motion on segregation, the Chair will declare that it will be so ordered by unanimous consent. It is so ordered. You now have the original motion offered by Delegate De Leon on the question of accepting the report on three delegates, which would occur on Local Unions Nos. 7, 13 and 17, leaving Local Union No. 1 out of consideration.

Delegate Johnson: I rise for a question of information. The question is, if it is not the opinion of the Credentials Committee that the credentials coming from Local 14 comes under the head of protested delegates of the Transportation Department and should be included in this report.

The Chairman: The Chair would state that it is the Chair's opinion that when the convention elected this special committee all business pertaining to that one question was placed in the hands of this committee, and it will be the opinion of the Chair that it took from the Credentials Committee any power to act on the question. And at this time I feel that the question before the house is, Shall we seat the three delegates outside of Local Union No. 1, which has been segregated? (To Be Continued.)

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METHOD OF ORGANIZATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.