



THE Industrial Union Bulletin

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Chicago, May 25, 1907.

GOODING'S LAST BREAK

So Orchard has "got religion." He has undergone a "spiritual transformation" and found relief from the burdens of a running record in the refuge of all the scoundrels, high and low, that ever mistreated the earth...

Neither McFarland nor Gooding would be working the spiritual racket unless they were seeking human life or aiming to strangle human liberty. The devil a Saint would be for only one purpose—to carry out an evil design.

Gooding, who long ago gave it out that the men in prison at Boise "would never leave Idaho alive," in using his office to assist the capitalist press in giving Orchard a "new" character, has again demonstrated his complete fitness for the position he holds in the conspiracy.

He is "fit" because he readily does the bidding of the class which is nervously anxious to convict Haywood.

He is "fit" because he is fairly representative of the type of venal ruffianism that goes by the name of government in the United States, from Washington to Boise.

He is "fit" because, like his friend in the White House, he interferes with established legal processes and balks the administration of law, while hypocritically shouting for "law and order," and a "square deal."

He is "fit" because he is of the kind of "governors" who trample on the laws of the people, and acts upon rules adopted by men of his ilk for the suppression of liberty.

Gooding is, doubtless, one of the Anarchist Order of American Governors, according to Governor McDonald of Colorado, at a convention held several years ago "adopted rules which are much more stringent than the United States laws, and which are followed by most of the governors!"

These governors, whether named McDonald or Gooding, no longer believe in American traditions or institutions. They agree to adopt rules and enforce them as individual autocrats. Political action with them, is a sham and a fraud, a farce, an interference with the interest of the organized handits for whose benefit the rules are adopted.

In arranging an interview with Orchard for the picket representatives of capitalist-controlled newspapers, there is no room for doubt that Gooding by premeditation sought to prejudice the jurymen against Haywood.

He is obviously under obligation to the capitalist class to do as that class in his power, to convict a man of a crime that nobody believes he committed.

Still he is only the tool of the vandals of capitalism who stop at nothing to carry out their nefarious schemes to retain their pluri-million privileges.

Not until the workers are so organized on the economic field that they will have the power to stop every wheel from turning can the present industrial condition be changed. Capitalist governors are SELECTED TO UPHOLD CAPITALIST INTERESTS, and that they will do until the crack of doom, unless the workers organize to own and operate the means whereby they live.

THE "PLAY" IS ENDED

The Metal and Machinery Department of the rump faction is no more. It has been put out of business by the few remaining locals and members, who at last made the discovery that they had all they wanted of the "president" and his vanishing clique of reactionaries. The way the dissolution and final obsequies were brought about is interesting. The "department" had dwindled down to three or four local unions—the great majority having stood with the regular I. W. W. in favor of the convention and the duly elected officers—and by them a referendum was instituted on a proposition to absolute separation from the Sherman-Kirkpatrick "I. W. W." The proposition was carried with a whoop, just at the same time dissolving the membership of Sherman and Kirkpatrick with their so-called "I. W. W." both having been members of Local No. 1. Our information is that notwithstanding the stern logic of events, which have put the "president" entirely outside of even his little and diminishing rump faction, he still gives it out that he is the "president." But, how ever that may be, it is certainly harmless, enough, the referendum having accomplished so much, the members of the three or four locals proceeded at once to dispose of the

property of the defunct department. They took possession of the office at 148 W. Madison street and in spite of the feeble protests of Sherman and Kirkpatrick who were ejected, proceeded to sell the entire office outfit at auction, all of it being knocked down to a second-hand dealer. The latter had his big wagon waiting below and, while the former "departmentalists" were congratulating each other on their splendid coup, desks, safe, tables, chairs, filing cabinets, everything was removed from the office and hauled away. Then the curtain dropped; the "play" was ended.

Grant Hamilton, one of the official lackeys of the A. F. of L., says the program of that organization is evolutionary—to build up and not to destroy. And there is some truth in his contention; the trouble is that he didn't explain it. The A. F. of L. has existed into partnership with Citizens' Alliance and the Civic Federation; it is also committed to the maintenance of capitalism. As to the working class, however, the A. F. of L. is positively destructive.

All workmen of whatever trade or occupation are strenuously interested in capitalists and capitalists by going to Nevada in search of employment. On the other hand, the workman who considers his own welfare and desires to serve his own interest will stay away. There are plenty of workmen who have received the job, especially in the Goldfield district, where there are about 700 bores called mines and not to exceed 10 productive mines in the whole lot.

Ever ask yourself why it is that the capitalists oppose strenuously the form of working-class organization for which it stands? Do you think they would oppose us but for the fact that we are opposed to them and the system they uphold and revel in? Would they fight the I. W. W. if it were merely job-offering, civic-federalization and trust-in-your-purchasable leaders outfit?

The talk at Boise now is that no matter what the outcome of the trial of Haywood and his associates, Orchard is doomed to hang. The indicted Horan is reported as saying: "I would not wish to see the blood of Frank Stoenberg stained my hands if I consented to anything less than the death penalty for Orchard." Have they at last made up their minds who is to hang?

San Francisco is in the throes of the class war—labor against capital, and on the side of capital stands nearly all the leaders of organized labor who have for years played the confidence game with their too willing dupes. With labor industriously working for the maintenance of control, but the workers themselves.

The Idaho statute defining and punishing improper attempts to influence jurors or persons summoned as jurors, was without doubt violated by Gooding. But there'll be no proof. Gooding is beyond the ring and the "integrity" of the State must be maintained, no matter if capitalist laws are thereby abrogated.

A close scrutiny of the case thus far fails to show a single ruling not in favor of the prosecution; still, however, on the ground declare that Judge Wood is fair and impartial. He has the opportunity of his life to deal out even-handed justice. With that done, Haywood will be a free man when the trial ends.

As we go to press the prospect is that about three of the jurors in the box will be retained to have any part in the trial. The defense has filed a protest against the prosecution exercising its right to test peremptory challenges, under the law specially passed to enable them to do so.

So far Judge Wood has done nothing in connection with Gooding's butting in; after his show of indignation, one would have expected him to uphold the dignity of the court. It is not hard to imagine what would have occurred had the defense been caught in a similar act of flagrant contempt.

Bulke's Wells, leader of the Colorado "mob," according to Carroll D. Wright's report, is still working on the conspiracy. His last stunt is to try and induce Steve Adams to corroborate Orchard's confession. The conspirators seem to be worrying a lot over that confession.

Collier's Weekly, always monthly in its professions of impartiality, has a peculiar doing the Moyer-Haywood case and adding to the best of his ability the case of the handits of Colorado and Idaho who are strangling the liberties of the people.

Organizer Fred Heslowood is with the lumbermen of Montana and getting them out of the fog and haze of fakery in which they have been floundering under the "leadership" of reactionaries.

Since Orchard has "got religion" isn't it about time for the brethren of the cloth to hold in a like aside with the gang that is working so hard for the kingdom of gold?

A parasite is a desirable citizen; the "unpurchasable citizen" is a producer. This is strictly according to capitalist philosophy, which is the philosophy of Roosevelt.

Among other things that are clearly demonstrated in connection with the conspiracy and trial is the low level of American politics and politicians.

The Chicago Journal still sticks to its exposure of Moyer, notwithstanding the array of facts showing the exposure to be a fake.

THE BLANKTOWN MAN

There was a man in Blanktown, Of kind and foible bent, Who loved to tell his neighbors How he worked that engine.

He whistled the corporations, He played the "southern trust"; He told the "new administration" Ought to build a stronger jail; He sought dramatic climax.

This foolish man in Blanktown, His words would scorch and burn, Was so busy teaching Blanktown How to work that engine.

It was talking in the evening, And talking through the day; He talked his life away.

"Free text-books" are his hobby, And "prohibition" future; And a new town pump, To Blanktown, He has planned that the same.

All his talk about "low taxes," What's that to do with ME? I do not care a rap about it; Such pictures of "the future" Seem to me a trifling THING.

And I think this man at Blanktown's A simple-minded fellow, From the People's School; But there he sticks in Blanktown, In telling how they'll run things.

Maple Court Farm, New Canaan, Conn. May 17, 1907.

To the Industrial Union Bulletin: This morning I received a letter from one of the ablest anti-ballot men in our organization in which he says:

Just after reading his very able letter I opened my Daily People and found this extract from the Glasgow Herald of Saturday, April 27: "If the Glasgow correspondent of the Glasgow Herald is right, the strongest Revolutionary Industrial Union in the world, the French Confederation Generale du Travail, has only been able to attain its present tremendous power through the VOTES of the French Socialist Party."

The leaders of the Confederation Generale du Travail, are frankly and openly revolutionaries. Their Socialist approaches anarchy and they make no concealment of the fact that they are opposed to the government of the present Republic and its replacing by a Socialist one. The doctrines they preach are simply anarchical. In strike movements they advocate the "action directe" (a euphemism for pure violence), "sabotage," the "difficult destruction" of machinery in hand of workmen, and other such gentle means of persuasion. The "sabotage" in the present bakers strike consists in putting petroleum in the ovens, and similar means of "bringing pressure" on the masters.

But the leaders are no band of mere vulgar criminals. They are a band of men of very superior intelligence who are convinced themselves that all weapons are fair against the hated bourgeoisie. Their organization is excellent and far-reaching. They have taken the various trades syndicates (Amlicie, trade unions) by categories and formed federations. Thus the bakers, cooks, grocers, butchers, and other similar syndicates form the Federation de l'Alimentation. The railways, omnibus, cab, tramway, and other syndicates form the Federation de Transport, and so on. Each of these federations is represented on the central body of the Confederation Generale du Travail, the now formidable and dreaded "C. G. T."

One of the first conditions of admission to the Confederation is that each syndicate must give a written declaration that it will blindly obey the orders of the central body—that is to say, that it will strike or work by order of command. The Confederation's plan is to decree strikes of certain corporations and industries, one after another, and keep the social fabric in France in a continual state of unrest. When this has been sufficiently shaken loose the general strike will be proclaimed as the prelude to the great Socialist revolution. The Confederation has even been successful in bringing in the syndicate of civil servants.

The Confederation now no longer makes any secret of its aims. It placards the walls of Paris with posters calling on the soldiers to desert from the army, and reservists not to join the ranks in time of war. It is the first duty of the French soldier in time of war to shoot down his officers. The Confederation has a verse stating that the soldier's first bullet must be for his own general. This is even taught to children. The "Carmagnole" and the "Ca Ira" of 1793 have been left far behind. It has asked the Government to permit this: THE REASON IS THAT THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN THE CHAMBER ARE THE WATCH DOGS OF THE CONFEDERATION. AN OTHER STERN MESSAGE AGAINST IT WILL RESULT IN AN INTERPELLATION, FOLLOWED BY AN ADVERSE VOTE, AND DOWN THE CABINET WILL GO."

Augustine, Paul—95. Bohn, Frank—106. Bumble, H. W.—96. De Leon, Daniel—55, 39, 503, 236, 545, 552, 325, 56, 92. Ebert, Justus—86. Edwards, A. S.—25. Fischer, F.—57, 259. Freese, S. L.—260. Haggerty, M. P.—260, 173, 353, 363, 178. Haggerty, T. J.—353. Haywood, Wm. D.—98, 178. Heslowood, F. W.—260, 215, 276. Knecht, F. W.—224. Kessig, A.—96. Riordan, John—178. St. John, Vincent—55, 283, 173, 161, 25, 56, 363. Thompson, A.—85. Trautmann, W. F.—160, 367, 150, 84, 173, 503, 245, 317, 218, 8, 833, 270, 383, 174, 43, 150, 552, 276, 25, 14, 67, 56, 23, 251, 363, 1, 66, 92. Walsh, J. H.—276, 92, 95. Wilke F.—96.

Members-at-large voting yes—1: Haggerty—1; Trautmann—4. The following have declined: De Leon, Edwards, Knecht, Trautmann. These accept: St. John, Heslowood. All nominees who have not accepted or declined are requested to notify the general office of their action not later than June 1st.

Paterson Forging Ahead

The I. W. W. movement in Paterson, N. J., is flourishing like a green bay tree; every day adds to its strength and all the workers in the city are interested. Flax workers, locomotive builders and wood workers are making splendid progress. The Budiville weavers have now 1,200 members. A constant campaign of education is kept up and the principles of the organization are taking root everywhere among the workers. The dyers' helpers and finishers branch has a membership of 600. Other branches in the silk industry are on the way, and a new local of metal and machinery workers is about complete. On the other hand the living capitalist papers of the city are warning which they say "advocates the killing and croakings of A. F. of L. crooks, the little red button is worn by thousands of workers, and their number is increasing."

General Headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World at 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Jaures, the leader on the floor of the French Chamber of the United Socialist Party, is a more egregious bourgeois intellectual freak than any man in prominent position in either the Socialist Party or the Socialist Labor Party in this country, and yet a Socialist Party thus led has been good enough to serve as a bulwark behind which to construct real Revolutionary Economic organization. Do the Anti-Ballot shouters think that Capitalism is the weaker in America than it is in France—that we can get along without any such defensive bulwark? Robert Rives La Monte.

Tells What Unity Is

TO THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN: Without being conscious of the fact, capitalism, with its highly co-operative subdivision of labor, for the profit of the capitalist class, has united the working class, irrespective of race, creed or sex, until this dividend-producing unity has reached a point of perfection where numerous crafts are working together in such a way as to form the new well-known, but only the united, modern giant, called industry. There are those who, reasoning from these facts, concluded that if this co-operation of numerous related crafts organized into one industry for the benefit of high profits in favor of the capitalist was possible, the working class might organize the various crafts into one industrial organization for the exclusive benefit of the working class, with the object in view of reducing profits by raising wages, until a point is reached where the workers are the united product of his labor, leaving to the capitalist shirker the right to either work at the same terms or pay the penalty imposed by natural laws—the right to die. Such an organization is the I. W. W., since it alone united the working class into a unity, irrespective of race, creed or sex, and that is the reason for the persecution of its officers, such as Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, St. John, Preston, Smith, and others. To my mind, the time has come when nothing but corresponding policy, unity, effected by the I. W. W., can save those men; therefore the I. W. W. to be up to date in the progress of events, ought to launch its own political party as soon as the necessary discussion of the question will permit. What is needed now is action that is political and industrial as well. What is political economy? Political economy deals with the abolition of waste in the production and distribution of wealth. Accordingly in a class society politics are the reflection of the various material economic interests of the various classes in which society may happen to be divided. Therefore, neither politics nor economics can separate one from the other; hence the science of abolishing waste in the production and distribution of wealth—namely, political economy. Only such action is unity. Yours for this brand of industrial and political unity of the workers of the world, MARY RALPHS, NEW YORK CITY.

Nominated for Delegate to International Congress

The vote in favor of sending a delegate to represent the Industrial Workers of the World at the International Congress to be held in Stuttgart, Germany, from the 18th to the 24th of August, 1907, is nearly unanimous. A large number of locals participated in the vote in favor of such action, but many of the locals voted negatively, made no nomination. The list of nominees with the locals nominating them, follows:

Augustine, Paul—95. Bohn, Frank—106. Bumble, H. W.—96. De Leon, Daniel—55, 39, 503, 236, 545, 552, 325, 56, 92. Ebert, Justus—86. Edwards, A. S.—25. Fischer, F.—57, 259. Freese, S. L.—260. Haggerty, M. P.—260, 173, 353, 363, 178. Haggerty, T. J.—353. Haywood, Wm. D.—98, 178. Heslowood, F. W.—260, 215, 276. Knecht, F. W.—224. Kessig, A.—96. Riordan, John—178. St. John, Vincent—55, 283, 173, 161, 25, 56, 363. Thompson, A.—85. Trautmann, W. F.—160, 367, 150, 84, 173, 503, 245, 317, 218, 8, 833, 270, 383, 174, 43, 150, 552, 276, 25, 14, 67, 56, 23, 251, 363, 1, 66, 92. Walsh, J. H.—276, 92, 95. Wilke F.—96.

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Moyer's Career Traced

Mrs. George W. Moyer, sister-in-law to Charles H. Moyer, was interviewed at her daughter's home in San Jose, Cal., regarding the statement printed in the Chicago Journal that Moyer had served a term in Joliet penitentiary on the charge of burglary. After reading the dispatch from Chicago, Mrs. Moyer stated: "I have known Charles Moyer ever since he was a little boy, and know that he never was in any penitentiary in his life on a burglary charge. He is not that kind of a man. When it is alleged that he was in Joliet, we know positively that he was in the Black Hills of Montana, where he went as a young man. He was about eighteen years old at the time. He was very sickly and was not expected to live. We thought at the time that a stay in the mountains would do him good, so he left Boone, Iowa, and went west to Montana, where he lived for several years. From there he went to Deadwood and Spearfish Lake in the Dakotas, where he engaged in mining and ranze riding. He never was a farmer, that I know positively, for he was never strong enough, or inclined that way. The description of his eyes and hair does not tally with that printed in the newspapers. His eyes are very dark and his hair is black. All his family had dark eyes and black hair, with the exception of his brother Frank, who was very fair. During the time he was in the West we corresponded with him frequently, and we have letters to disprove any statement that he was in prison in 1886, as it has been alleged. Charles Moyer is not built of that type. I would rather believe him to be quick-tempered and inclined to be stubborn in his ways, but there is not a particle of the sneak about him. Honest and above board, Charley

Language Leaflets

General headquarters is prepared to furnish I. W. W. constitutions in the French, Italian and German languages at the rate of \$7.00 per hundred. All three are ready for delivery.

We have also printed another edition of Debs' address on "Industrial Unionism" delivered at the Grand Central Palace, New York, in December, 1905. This can be supplied in lots at 3/4 cents; single copies, 5 cents.

The Industrial Workers of the World has no other official publication except the INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN with offices at 310 Bush Temple, Chicago.

WORKING CLASS ECONOMICS

Conducted by James P. Thompson

Lesson V. Concluded

Q Since the relative form of value of a commodity—the linen, for example—expresses the value of that commodity, as being something wholly different from its substance and properties, as being, for instance, coat-like, we see that this expression itself indicates—what?

A "That some social relation lies at the bottom of it."

Q With the equivalent form is it the same?

A "No; it is just the contrary."

Q What is the very essence of this form?

A "It is the expression of the value of the commodity by Nature itself."

Q Of course, this holds good only so long as the value relation exists, in which the coat stands in the position of equivalent to the linen?

A "Yes."

Q Are the properties of a thing the result of its relations to other things?

A "No. They only manifest themselves in such relations."

Q Does the coat seem to be endowed with its equivalent form, its property being directly exchangeable, just as much by nature as it is endowed with the property of being heavy, or the capacity to keep us warm?

A "Yes."

Note: "Hence the enigmatical character of the equivalent form which escapes the notice of the bourgeois political economist until this form is completely developed, confronts him in the shape of money. He then seeks to explain away the mystical character of gold and silver by substituting for them less dazzling commodities, and by receding, with ever-renewed satisfaction, the catalogue of all possible commodities which at one time or another have played the part of equivalent. He has not the least suspicion that the most simple expression of value, such as 20 yards of linen = 1 coat, already propounds the riddle of the equivalent form for our solution."

Q The body of the commodity that serves as the equivalent figures as the materialization of—what?

A "Of human labor in the abstract."

Q And what is it at the same time the product of?

A "Some specifically useful concrete labor."

Q This concrete labor becomes, therefore, the medium for expressing—what?

A "Abstract human labor."

Q If, on the one hand, the coat ranks as a commodity, the embodiment of abstract human labor, so on the other hand, the tailoring which is actually embodied in it counts as nothing but—what?

A "The form under which that abstract labor is realized."

Q In the expression of value of the linen, does the utility of the tailoring consist in making clothes?

A "No."

Q What does it consist in?

A "In making an object which we do not recognize to be value, and therefore to be a conglomeration of labor, but of labor indistinguishable from that realized in the value of the linen."

Q In order to act as such a mirror of value, the labor of tailoring must reflect nothing besides—what?

A "Its own abstract quality of being human labor generally."

Q What, then, is the second peculiarity of the equivalent form?

A "It is that concrete labor becomes the form under which its opposite, abstract human labor, manifests itself."

Q But because this concrete la-

bor, tailoring in our case, ranks as, and is directly identified with, undifferentiated human labor, it also ranks as identical with any other sort of labor, and therefore with that embodied in the linen?

A "Yes."

Q Consequently, although, like all other commodity-producing labor, it is the labor of private individuals, yet, at the same time, it ranks as labor directly social in its character?

A "Yes."

Q This is the reason why it results in a product directly exchangeable with other commodities?

A "Yes."

Q What, then, is a third peculiarity of the equivalent form?

A "That the labor of private individuals takes the form of its opposite; labor directly social in its form."

Note: "The two latter peculiarities of the equivalent form will become more intelligible if we go back to the great thinker who was the first to analyze so many forms, whether of thought, society, or Nature, and among them also the form of value. I mean Aristotle.

"In the first place, he clearly enunciates that the money-form of commodities is only the further development of the simple form of value, i. e., of the expression of the value of one commodity in some other commodity taken at random—

for he says: "5 beds = 1 house is not to be distinguished from "5 beds = 50 such money."

"He further sees that the value relation which gives rise to this expression makes it necessary that the house should qualitatively be made equal to the bed, and that, without such an equalization, these two clearly different things could not be compared with each other as commensurable quantities. 'Exchange,' he says, 'cannot take place without equality, and equality not without commensurability. Here, however, he comes to the top of the great further analysis of the form of value. 'It is, however, in reality, impossible that such unlike things can be commensurable,' i. e., qualitatively equal. Such an equalization can only be something foreign to their nature, consequently only a makeshift for practical purposes.

"Aristotle, therefore, himself tells us what barred the way to his further analysis. It was the absence of any concept of value. What is that equal something, that common substance, which admits of the value of the beds being expressed by a house? Such a thing, in truth, cannot be, says Aristotle. And why not? Compared with the beds, the house does represent something equal to them in so far as it represents what is really equal, both in the beds and the house, and that is—human labor."

"There was, however, an important fact which prevented Aristotle from seeing that, to attribute value to commodities as such, is the embodiment of abstract human labor, so pressing all labor as equal human labor, and consequently as labor of equal quality. Greek society was founded upon slavery, and had, therefore, for its natural basis the inequality of men and of their labor-powers. The secret of their expression of value, namely, that all kinds of labor are equal and equivalent, because, and so far as they are human labor in general, cannot be disclosed until the notion of human equality has already been acquired, the fixity of a popular prejudice. This, however, is possible only in a society in which the great mass of the produce of labor takes the form of commodities, in which, consequently, the dominant relation between man and man is that of owners of commodities. The brilliancy of Aristotle's genius is shown by this alone, that he discovered, in the expression of the value of commodities, a relation of equality. The peculiar conditions of the society in which he lived alone prevented him from discovering what, in truth, was at the bottom of this equality."

Lesson VI. next week.

The Real Situation at Goldfield

Grant Hamilton, Farleyite Organizer of the A. F. of L., Gets a Grilling -- Record of the Organization He Represents.

BY VINCENT ST. JOHN

In the two Goldfield papers, Chronicle and Tribune of April 1907, a person by the name of M. Grant Hamilton breaks into print and says: "It is deemed opportune that an official statement be made defining the position of the A. F. of L."

change in the name from W. L. U. to A. F. of L. (American Labor Union) was not for the reason stated by Hamilton, but was the answer of the W. L. U. to the invitation of the A. F. of L. to become affiliated, coupled with the threat that if they did not the A. F. of L. would disrupt the W. L. U.

on the contrary the A. F. of L. has retrograded from the position it held at its inception in that it has become part and parcel of the Citizens Alliance and Civic Federation, two organizations who are in existence solely to perpetuate the degradation of labor.

deep enough so that he hung himself, whilst M. Grant Hamilton still lives, despite the plenitude of rope. The I. W. W. has an intense hatred, not of all material things, but of wrong and injustice, and all those principally responsible for such conditions.

friends, and started the program which the committee of arrangements had made out. The speaker of the evening was Mr. P. Dinger, of the Machinists' Local, and one of the most talented and best informed I. W. W. speakers in this city.

position as it is in reality, and not build up a straw-man. This is an old trick of the bourgeoisie and it ill-behoves a revolutionist to use the same method.

Buffalo is Active

The capitalist class is just as alert to its interests and will pursue the same murderous tactics in New York state as in Colorado and Idaho when an opportunity offers.

California Woodsmen

The past week has been another busy one. The A. F. of L. strike is still on, and is being conducted on the same blind, stupid way.

Put on the Scab List

I. W. W. men of Portland, Ore., have issued the following: To the citizens of the United States, desirable and otherwise:

From Goldfield Jail

Vincent St. John, who, from present indications, will be elected delegate to the I. W. W. at the Stuttgart congress, writes cheerily from the Goldfield jail, where he is now confined.

Musicians Reorganized

Since the Chicago convention, in which the musicians were ousted as a department, there seems to have been very much dissatisfaction among the toilers and serafim, because it seems the old organization did not seem to properly fill the bill.

A Correction

To the Industrial Union Bulletin: In the Industrial Union Bulletin of May 11th, appears an article "Meaning of the Word Political," by a member of Local 85, in which the position of the S. L. P. is misrepresented, whether deliberately or not I don't know.

Local Union Announcements

Local (Mixed) Union No. 67, Jersey City, meets every first and third Thursday in the month at Preitag's, corner Reacon and Central avenue.

For full particulars address W. Woodhouse, 71 Summit avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Table listing various fund contributions and amounts, including Preston-Smith-St. John Defense Fund and Eugene Fisher collection.

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LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

MINUTES OF MEETING, SATURDAY, MAY 11th, 1907. PRESENT:—P. F. LAWSON, J. PLUMMER, R. STONE, E. SIMPSON AND E. S. PAYMENT.

Letter received from E. J. Blough, of Latrobe, Pa., stating that there were about thirteen hundred organized workmen in that town who had formed a Trades Council composed of bricklayers, stone-masons, carpenters, barbers, bakers and brewery workers. He asked for information as to how a charter could be obtained from the I. W. W.

The General Secretary reported that he had replied in the following letter: May 7, 1907.

Mr. E. J. Blough, 809 Ligonier St., Latrobe, Pa.

Dear Sir and Fellow Worker:—Received yours of May 6th. Your letter gives inspiration, breathes assurance that the wage workers of Latrobe, Pa., will not permit a few self-styled leaders to issue mandates by which they keep the workers divided and fighting each other on jurisdiction lines, much to the delight of the capitalist masters.

But while this instinct for class solidarity seems to permeate your body, in asking under what conditions a charter for a central body can be secured, there are so many other things that you do not touch upon in your communication, which, however, should be thoroughly understood if you wish to analyze your own laudable position, that I would request of your body to consider carefully, and for the lasting benefit of the wage earners in your community, the merits and demerits of the questions involved.

The Industrial Workers of the World can not grant a charter to a central body, consisted of unions of different crafts, except these unions agree to a general plan of organization outlined in the preamble and constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World, and organize on the lines and upon the fundamentals upon which alone success in the fight of labor for a larger, and finally for the full product of its toil, is assured.

Class solidarity of the workers pre-supposes that the organizations of the workers must be shaped according to the requirements of industrial conditions prevailing in the places where the workers are exploited for the profit-making of a few owners of all instruments of production.

The space of a letter does not permit going into details. I will send you separate cover some literature, in which the aims, objects, forms and fighting methods of the I. W. W. are fully explained.

When a few of you will, by studying the underlying principles, learn to grasp the great program proclaimed by the organization, then you will also be convinced that under the form of organization, as advocated by the I. W. W., no man will need to dictate to you in jurisdiction fights, or try to split your ranks through that, because "Industrial Unionism" means in reality "Industrial Unity, industrial mutual help."

If desirable, an organizer of the I. W. W. should appear before your body, providing you arrange a meeting for some one, and in such an event you would be able to learn the real cause of labor's weakness and of the disintegration of the forces of the working class, which would be invincible if the working class would be properly organized on the economic basis.

I sincerely hope you will consider this offer in the spirit in which it was written, and awaiting an early reply, I remain,

Yours for Industrial Freedom, (Signed) WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

I. W. W.

The action of the General Secretary was approved.

Letter read from R. D. Simpson, of Division, Ill., stating that there were 400 workers who wished to get into the Industrial Workers of the World, but as work was very scarce just at present money, they were not at present able to contribute the amount necessary for a charter.

Moved by Stone, seconded by Simpson, that the General Secretary forward the charter and complete outfit. Carried. The General Secretary received from Fellow Worker Henry L. Borini, of Globe, Ariz., stating that the bartenders' local in that town had completely gone to pieces, and that the clerks' union was being organized by C. O. Sherman. The charter as a business proposition and still retained the union cards in the saloon, which should be taken out.

Organization of Plummer, seconded by Stone, the General Secretary was instructed to forward to fellow worker Borini credentials and instruct him to get the union cards were taken out of the saloons. Carried.

Letter was read from the Independent Ladies Tailor Union of Chicago, stating that they had decided to join the I. W. W., and asking for further information regarding organizing and also to get in communication personally with the General Secretary.

The General Secretary reported that he had already accepted the invitation of these unions and had spoken at several of their meetings. At the last meeting of the Independent Ladies Tailor Union, \$25.00 had been collected for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund.

Letter and report read from Organizer Forberg from Wichita, Kan., in which he stated she had about completed the organizing of cement workers and was waiting applications from sewer workers. There were two contracts in that city, which would employ about five hundred men and an effort was being made to organize all the men in that town working at that occupation. A mass meeting held on Sunday night had been a great success.

A communication was read from the local executive committee of Wichita, asking that Organizer Forberg be retained in Kansas, and speaking highly of the work being done by her there. Moved by Lawson, seconded by Simpson, that Organizer Forberg be retained in Kansas until further developments. Carried.

Letter read from Organizer Fox, from Columbus, Ohio, stating that he considered it necessary for him to remain in that city until May 15th and possibly a few days longer. He was confident that the time was not far off when Columbus would be an I. W. W. town. He had spent a week attending meetings of locals, visiting amongst stone yard and lumber yard employees. He forwarded a number of subscriptions for The Bulletin.

Letters read from Organizer Thompson, from New Bedford, Mass., in which he stated that the fellow workers there were a very live bunch and arranged for a great number of meetings, advertisements of which he enclosed in his letter showing that he was speaking at noon every day at the different works. Meetings were also being arranged for Fall River.

Letter was read from Fellow Worker Mrs. V. W. Otis, of Denver, who is now in Whitehall, Ill., giving information regarding the strike and showing the excellent chance for an I. W. W. organizer to do good work could he reach the field immediately.

The General Secretary reported that on receipt of the letter he had directed to the General Secretary to proceed to Whitehall as quickly as possible. Letter was read from Organizer Cox, stating that he would reach Whitehall on the 7th of May.

A communication was read from Organizer Williams, showing that he had been called to Furka, Cal., where a strike had been called by the A. F. of L. Twenty-five mill and lumbermen of the A. F. of L. went out on strike for non-payment with them. It was simply a false fight by the A. F. of L. to attempt to make seals of the I. W. W. men, but in this they failed, and the result was that all the lumbermen and millmen had joined the I. W. W., putting the A. F. of L. off its feet entirely.

Letter read from Fellow Worker Louis Dellavia, of Union Hill, N. J., in which he stated that he was a member of Local 104 of New York, and was now employed in the printing industry. As he was not many times speaking for the I. W. W. he believed that if he had voluntary organizer's credentials he could render more service to the I. W. W.

The General Secretary stated that he was well acquainted with the work done by Fellow Worker Dellavia and would recommend that he be granted credentials.

Moved by Payment, seconded by Stone, that the General Secretary be instructed to forward voluntary organizer's credentials to Fellow Worker Dellavia. Carried. Application for charter received from H. Becht, Recording Secretary, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada, for an industrial workers' union. An I. W. W. man will need to dictate to you in jurisdiction fights, or try to split your ranks through that, because "Industrial Unionism" means in reality "Industrial Unity, industrial mutual help."

Letter read from Organizer Fischer in regard to a strike of the longshoremen of New York. He gave details of the strike, which showed that the workers while not affiliated with any particular organization were yet inspired with the necessity for an industrial form of union, several men taking active part in the strike being I. W. W. men.

Organizer Fischer stated that together with Organizer French and other I. W. W. men they had decided it was wise to take an active part in the strike, and in such an event you would be able to learn the real cause of labor's weakness and of the disintegration of the forces of the working class, which would be invincible if the working class would be properly organized on the economic basis.

Moved by Plummer, seconded by Payment, that Organizer Fischer be fully colored in the action that he had taken and every assistance possible rendered. Carried.

Letter received from Secretary Chatterton, Local 98, Wakefield, Cal., stating that they had a charter issued over a year ago, and asking if it was necessary to have a new charter, and ordering six hundred dues stamps.

Letter read from Organizer Walsh, from Seattle, Wash., stating that the situation in Seattle was not particularly encouraging owing to the fact that out at the first meeting he had held fifteen new members were taken into the organization and during the entire week 98 were added to the local. Letter read from Organizer Heide, from Spokane, stating that he was about to proceed to Montana to visit the various locals throughout that State. He gave a lot of information regarding the progress of industrial unionism on the Pacific coast.

Letter read from Fellow Worker Jackson, of Raymond, Wash., in regard to propaganda work that he had been doing for the I. W. W. throughout that district. The General Secretary was instructed to forward Fellow Worker Jackson voluntary organizer's credentials.

The following letter was read from the Secretary of Local 325 of Tonopah, May 7, 1907.

Wm. E. Trautmann, Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Fellow Worker:—At a regular business meeting of Local 325, I. W. W., of Tonopah, last night (May 6th), it was decided to call the cooks' and waiters' strike off. You already are familiar with the details of the strike that has been waged by the Hotel and Restaurant employees of the I. W. W. here, so it is not necessary for me to enter into details. I will simply say that the strike was lost for two principal reasons; first, that the A. F. of L. Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union deliberately scabbed on the strikers. Second, that the Miners' Union of Tonopah, N. 121 W. F. of M. refused to give the proper support to workers winning the strike.

"The strike was declared off under the following conditions: The strike had been on for several months with the result that many of the most active members of Tonopah, N. 121 W. F. of M. had been obliged to leave town. The membership had dropped down from 300 to 35 paid up members.

"The Union Restaurant, in which

many of the members had been employed, owing to the persecutions of the Citizens' Alliance and the scabbing of the A. F. of L., had been obliged to close its doors.

"The funds of the local were tied up by an attachment levied on them by the notorious chloroform newspaper, the 'Tonopah Sun,' and the local was no longer able to meet its expenses.

"In view of these facts, we believe you will agree with us, that in order to save the organization from destruction it was absolutely imperative that the strike be declared off.

"Yours for a speedy revolution. (Signed) P. S. HALEY, Sec'y No. 325."

Letter read from Fellow Worker Brill, Secretary of Local No. 80, Muskegon, New York, showing that owing to the troubles through which their local had gone in fighting the reactionist faction, they were greatly hampered on account of lack of funds, and found themselves with practically an empty treasury. He has been requested to inform the General Secretary-Treasurer that it was practically impossible for them to commence paying per capita tax for some time, but they would be in shape to do so by the first of next quarter.

Moved by Stone, seconded by Payment, that Local No. 80 be released from any payment of per capita tax previous to the beginning of their next quarter.

Ex-Board Member Cole, who was present at the meeting of the Local Advisory Board, stated that Fellow Worker Pinkerton was working on a leaflet for the railway workers, and as soon as ready efforts should be made to have a systematic distribution of the same among the railway workers.

The General Secretary brought up the case against Preston, Smith, St. John and the others in Goldfield, and showed that although judgment had been given against Preston and Smith it was evident that the prosecution had no ground upon which to stand, and an appeal should certainly be made.

Moved by Plummer, seconded by Payment, that the Secretary immediately communicate with our fellow workers in Goldfield regarding the taking out of an appeal. Carried.

After approval of the following bills the Board adjourned:

Bill No. 726 May 6. John Hansen, organizer, Chicago, salary for week ending May 11th, \$12.00

727 May 6. Western Union Telegraph Co. bill for April, 14.45

728 May 6. C. J. Peterson, printer and light bookkeeper, salary for week ending May 11th, 36.00

729 May 6. D. R. Ginsburg, stenographer, salary for week ending May 11th, 15.00

730 May 6. J. Jacobson, stenographer, salary for week ending May 11th, 15.00

731 May 6. O. J. Smith, office assistant, salary for week ending May 11th, 15.00

732 May 6. A. N. Edwards, editor, salary for week ending May 11th, 20.00

733 L. M. Forberg, organizer, for week ending May 11th, 20.00

734 May 6. J. P. Thompson, organizer, for week ending April 27th, 20.00

735 May 6. J. P. Editor, organizer, for week ending April 27th, 20.00

736 May 6. J. P. Editor, organizer, for week ending April 27th, 20.00

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738 May 6. B. H. Williams, organizer, for week ending April 27th, 20.00

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thousands of acres of timber lands. The story of the robbery of the public domain in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Oregon is repeated here. The difference is that the Idaho ring has succeeded, through political power, in warding off punishment until now it is a question whether the statute of limitation does not intervene and make punishment impossible. This plea is set up by the individuals confronted by indictments.

The Republican boss of the State, Senator-elect William E. Borah, several former State officials, and a score of minor satellites, are under indictment for conspiracy to defraud the Government. The Grand Jury has adjourned until June 17, but these indictments have not been made public for political reasons.

Five true bills were returned, one against John Kinkaid, a former State Senator, John I. Wells, L. M. Pritchard, Patrick H. Downs and John Kinkaid, were indicted for conspiracy to defraud, and A. E. Hunter for perjury. The other indictments, involving former State officials and a score of minor satellites, are under indictment for conspiracy to defraud the Government. The Grand Jury has adjourned until June 17, but these indictments have not been made public for political reasons.

The Republican boss of the State, Senator-elect William E. Borah, several former State officials, and a score of minor satellites, are under indictment for conspiracy to defraud the Government. The Grand Jury has adjourned until June 17, but these indictments have not been made public for political reasons.

Senator Borah is special counsel for the State in the prosecution of Moyer and Haywood, and the Department of Justice has suppressed the indictments until the case against the Federation officials is tried. The men indicted with Borah were close personal and political friends of Gov. Frank Steiensenberg, and gossip has it that the Government did not wish to prejudice the case of the State by making public the true bills. There is no other theory plausible for the adjournment of the jury, and the suppression of the indictments. Especially is this true when an appeal by the dominant political power of the State was made directly to Attorney-General Bonaparte and the President when the indictment were voted.

This appeal was followed by summons on District-Attorney Ruich to appear in Washington with a transcript of the evidence taken by the Grand Jury.

An influential friend of the Senator-elect first scurried to Washington, Borah followed and dispatches from this field are bottled-up news set forth by the Senator. I shall not set of a conspiracy of labor unions." This is ridiculous. The miners have no union in Boise and the other unions are passive. They have taken no action except to demand a fair trial for the accused. I am sure a bundle of evidence are floating about somewhere in the East, and the lid has been clapped down hard in the Federal Courts here.—Special Correspondence N. Y. World.

Sherman Bell Demands Fair Trial for Haywood

Denver, Colo., May 19—"That fight at Boise is not my fight and I have kept out of it so far, but I want to say right now that I won't stand for any jobbery of the men on trial and if I see any attempt to shut me out, I shall not appear as a witness except of my own volition and I cannot say now that I shall go in this way, but if any attempt is made to 'job' the prisoners or any attempt to use me as a witness against the Western Federation of Miners or the mine owners, I give notice now that I shall take a hand, and this notice applies especially to the mine owners."

This is the declaration of Sherman Bell, adjutant general of Colorado during the Peabody administration, who was the most prominent person in the labor war.

"They will never be able to hear all the witnesses. They will run along this year and the next year and the chances are the men accused of murders in Colorado and being tried in Idaho will be kept in jail ten years.

"Why should they try these men in Idaho? During the troubles here and before the murder of Steiensenberg there were seventy-five persons killed in Colorado; at least they are dead. One man was killed in Idaho, and yet they take men from Colorado to Idaho to try them for crimes committed by Colorado. Why don't they try them here? We have courts. Is it because they are afraid?

"The whole thing is a farce. It is unfair and un-American. I detest the principles of Moyer and Haywood, but I think they should get a square deal.

"You can say for Sherman Bell that those men are in reality being tried in Idaho, not for the murder of Steiensenberg, but for murders in Colorado, and that the place to try them is Colorado. But wherever they are tried I shall do all in my power to see that they get a square deal.

"Sherman Bell is remembered as a former Colorado sheriff who failed to collect from the State and the mine owners his fees for services rendered against the W. E. of M. At this distance from the scene of action it looks as if Bell was holding his bill as a club over the prosecution, that it is over the W. E. of M. has been so bitter that it lends no color of belief to the above story."

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Below we give a partial list of books which we are prepared to supply to readers of this paper. As will be seen the list contains many of the books with the contents of which Industrial Unionists should be familiar. They range from light, but instructive pamphlets, to the scientific and philosophical works of Labriola, Morgan and Marx. Any book in the list will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, and we ask all members of the organization and readers of this paper to order their books from us.

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Industrial Union HANDBOOK Gives an outline of the Structure of Industrial Unionism and Analysis of the Preamble. Very useful in arriving at an understanding of the firm organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. Price, postpaid, 10 cts. Special rates on large orders. To anyone sending in ten yearly subscriptions, with \$5.00, for the Industrial Union Bulletin, we will send postpaid a copy of the Official Stenographic Report of the Industrial Workers of the World Convention of 1906. It is a book of 620 pages, and should be read by every member of the I. W. W. The price of the book is \$1.00 to any address.