

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 17.

CHICAGO, JUNE 22, 1907.

50c. a Year.

State Now Blames Pinkertons INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD Sneak Thief and Assassin Gets Religion

Failing to Fix Crimes on Haywood, with the Aid of Sleuths and the National Administration, the Prosecution Sends Witnesses Home and Will Not Put McParland on Stand.

(Special Dispatch to the Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, June 18, 1907.—Last Saturday the State placed a witness on the stand to testify to the finding of the Peabody bomb near the fire station in Wallace, where he was taking a fire axe he cut out the loaded bomb, which was about ten inches from the bottom of the running stream. Bomb weighed about thirty pounds, containing twenty-five pounds of powder. Some one who did not see it found carried it in sack to the court house, where Sheriff Sutherland opened the bomb, taking out part of the powder. Sutherland stated the importance of the alleged find, Sutherland left the bomb and during the day the remainder of the contents were removed by someone else. Sheriff Sutherland testified he sold the powder to a prospector—being ordered by Hawley. Sutherland took the bomb to the Denver office of the Pinkerton agency.

Richardson's chief purpose in cross-examination of State witnesses was in showing Pinkerton connections. All the witnesses were sought out by Pinkertons and all fares and expenses, amounting in many cases to hundreds of dollars, were advanced by Pinkertons. Pinkertonism fears Richardson's exposure of Peabody and daughter, summoned here ostensibly by the State of Idaho, but really by Pinkertons, testified so unsatisfactorily on cross-examination that Richardson cross-examined Miss Peabody. She showed her story could not hurt Haywood.

Naylor, contemporaneous general with Sherman Bell and McClellan during the Cripple Creek labor war, construction of Victor "Record" by military because that paper was favorable to unions, and the general military reign of terror that existed in Cripple Creek during 1903 and 1904. It was the exposure of Naylor's confession that must have changed prosecution's tactics. Most of the Cripple Creek witnesses were since sent home at over \$5,000 expense to Idaho, and it is rumored a row is going on in the prosecution's camp that so many witnesses should have been brought who were not sworn.

No court was held Monday. Tuesday the Caldwell sheriff took the stand, testifying with qualification that Orchard would have no outside connection, intending thereby to raise presumption of prearrangement as to attorneys for the defense of Orchard.

The defense will show by Attorney Sullivan, of Denver, that Hogan signed a telegram while incarcerated in Canyon county jail, asking Miller of Spokane, to come to Caldwell to defend him.

When State passes witness for direct examination the law says that further testimony drawn from witness thereafter by prosecution must be re-direct testimony, but not testimony relating to new subject matter. Orchard left stand after Richardson's cross-examination, the State refusing Richardson expressed a wish to again recall Orchard for further examination. Prosecution gained great point in their estimation, availing themselves of the opportunity to coach Orchard regarding points where he had made great blunders on cross-examination, spoiling the confession. Under the guise of re-direct examination new testimony was admitted. Several letters mentioning thought insignificant several days ago were dragged into court over protest that it was improper re-direct examination. Orchard was also permitted to recite circumstances under which Steve Adams made his confession exonerating Gooding and Warden Whitney of the State penitentiary of complicity in ex-torting from Adams his alleged confession.

Several hours were taken up today admittedly for the sole purpose of clearing Gooding's and Whitney's illegal and unconvicted method of cajoling, coercing and threatening and after a system only heretofore heard of in Russia, getting Adams' confession. The prosecution are afraid to allow Adams to testify. McParland, who says he knows it all, is afraid to testify.

Rob Meldrum and Barthel, two

Pinkerton gun men, assaulted Tom Frye, a Silver City, Idaho, miner, at entrance to Hawley's office today. Frye, subpoenaed by the State, is favorable to the defense. Barthel pleaded guilty and was fined \$50. Meldrum stood trial, and was fined \$100.

F. J. Boyce, former president of the Federation, now a millionaire by marrying into the Hercules mine, was on the stand when court adjourned. His testimony was harmless. Upon adjournment he familiarly grasped the hand of Hawley and Herby, talking to them congenially for several minutes.

Not only was the disguised re-direct examination today directed to giving Governor Gooding and Whitney good records, but also the re-establishment in grace of Pinkertonism was the most important reason that moved Hawley to ask the court to spring the bourgeoisie government and law into the air till the job could be done. Pinkertonism, Gooding, Whitney and Hawley gained a victory against law and order for themselves today.

No real progress being made in trial except that Richardson read several important questions to Orchard showing that he often had threatened Steuenberg's life, claiming he was to blame for his losing his sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine. Defense has several witnesses who will testify that Orchard had blamed Steuenberg several times as the cause why Orchard was not a millionaire, being forced to sell out on account of getting mixed up in the case.

WADE R. PARKS.

Mrs. Bell Refutes Story

It was in the glare of a brilliant arc light that Orchard said he prowled around the corner where Sherman Bell lived, and carried with him a sawed-off shot gun to "get" the former adjutant-general. Now Mrs. Bell comes out with the statement that Orchard is evidently mixed in his story. He testified that he and Peabody drove by several times in July, two years ago, but finally gave up the attempt—not because Bell was absent, but for the reason that conditions were unfavorable.

Mrs. Bell says: "At the time he referred to, in July, General Bell was in Old Mexico and I was in Durango, Colo. There were other times, however, in which we both might have been seen, sitting on the porch, chatting or playing with the baby."

From Denver we hear more to discredit Orchard's sanctified confession: "Denver, Colo., June 14.—David H. Moffat, the wealthiest banker in Colorado, named by Harry Orchard, the self-confessed multi-murderer, witness in the Haywood trial at Boise, as one of the intended victims of the bomb throwing campaign, has just returned from a trip to the east.

Moffat says the Western Federation of Miners always has patronized his bank and still has very heavy deposits in it. He was friendly with the officers of the Federation, whose custom was sought. Moffat said he was unable to find a reason for being singled out as a victim. His statement throws discredit upon it in view of past relations as well as those now existing with the Federation."

Resolutions.

The Scandinavian Branch of the S. L. P. dissolved about six weeks ago and have organized a branch of Local 85, I. W. W.

This action has created the antagonism of the S. L. P. members in Chicago, and has caused them to circulate the story that this branch of the I. W. W. was carried away by sentiment and did not understand what they were doing. Therefore—Be it Resolved, That the Scandinavian Branch of Local 85, I. W. W., challenge any speaker that the S. L. P. may choose to present at any of our meetings and prove to our members that there can be anything gained by the working class joining the S. L. P. or using parliamentary action.

Yours for Industrial Unionism, Scandinavian Branch Local 85, I. W. W.

The "biggest liar that ever saw Pike's Peak" is said by one man-milliner paid to say prayers and promote holiness, to be "a man after God's own heart," and another, here in Chicago, hit off this pious moral: "For the last fortnight that courtroom has been transformed into a church, and daily and hourly the fear of God and the power of salvation through Jesus Christ have been preached there; and the tidings of it have been carried into every corner of the land."

Call for Third Annual Convention

In pursuance of constitutional provisions, and in accordance with the decision of the convention of 1906, the Third Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will be held in the City of Chicago, beginning Monday, September 16th.

The hall in which the convention will assemble will be announced hereafter.

The General Secretary-Treasurer will, within the next two weeks, send to each local union affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the provisions of the constitution relative to the payment of national dues.

Immediately upon receipt of the said credentials local unions will proceed to choose and designate by regular election their delegates to the said convention, reporting the same to the general headquarters immediately after such choice has been made.

Local unions chartered directly by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for two hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional two hundred or major fraction thereof.

Two or more local unions in the same locality may jointly send their delegate to the convention, and the vote of said delegate in the convention shall be in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

The expense of delegates attending the convention must be borne by their respective local organizations.

The constitution provides as follows: "Proposed amendments to the constitution shall be in the hands of the General Executive Board and printed in the official publication at least two months before the assembling of the convention; no other amendment shall be considered."

For additional provisions of the constitution relating to delegates and representation, see pages 11 to 14 of the Constitution.

Full information for delegates regarding hotel rates, etc., will be published in a later issue of the Bulletin.

Signed on behalf of the General Executive Board, W. M. E. TRAUTMANN, General Secy. Treas. M. P. HAGGERTY, Assistant Secy.-Treas. Industrial Workers of the World.

Chicago, Ill., June 20, 1907.

The Saints' Story Discredited

Failing to Induce Steve Adams to Confirm His Confession He Contemplates Suicide—Gooding's Hero is Not Corroborated by the Trivial Testimony of the State's Witnesses

Boise, Idaho, June 14.—The prosecutors who are striving to fasten the crime of murdering the ex-Governor Steuenberg on the innocent shoulders of William D. Haywood, consumed the entire day today bringing up witnesses to attempt to corroborate and make competent before the law the testimony of Harry Orchard, their star assassin.

Meanwhile, after his six-days' ordeal at Richardson's hands, Orchard looked poorly this morning. He is said to have passed a bad night in his cell.

Directly after the close of Orchard's cross-examination last night, the prosecution began bringing in witnesses to substantiate the part of his story relating to his attempts on Fred Bradley at Frisco.

Three witnesses were put on in succession. The first was Fred Bradley, who proved to be L. B. Guibini, a grocer of Frisco. Guibini said he introduced Orchard, whom he knew as "Barry," to Bradley's servants, and that he helped get him a furnished room near the Bradley house. This was in August 1904. The grocer also said he tasted the milk into which Barry had put strychnine; Mrs. Bradley also complained that the milk tasted bad.

He said Orchard told him he lived by gambling at night, and slept during the day time. He did not know whether he discussed the Bradley explosion directly with Orchard or not, but he talked with every one who came in. In telling of the explosion he said: "The morning of the explosion I looked out of my place when the noise attracted my attention, and I saw Bradley on the sidewalk. He was trying to get up, but couldn't. Half an hour later I saw Orchard in the crowd in front of Bradley's and never saw him again until I saw him on the witness stand here."

Juror Schern asked Guibini if his story was on the same side of the street and the witness answered in the affirmative. Orchard's tale does not correspond with the grocer's. Orchard said he was not about the Bradley place the morning of the explosion; that he planted the bomb and went down town. Guibini swears he talked with Orchard immediately after the Bradley explosion. Orchard also neglected to tell about his frequent calls at the Bradley's back door with groceries; his purpose being to flirt with the girls.

The defense cross-examined Guibini very little. It entered objection, however, to all the testimony offered on the ground that it was not in any way in line to connect Haywood with the crime of killing Steuenberg. Several

motions by Darrow to strike out the testimony for this reason were overruled by Judge Wood.

On cross-examination Darrow brought out the fact that Guibini had been almost kidnapped to get him to Boise. Guibini said the detectives came to him and told him he had to come to Boise, and there was no use trying to dodge it. He got \$200 to cover the expenses of the trip. He said the night before the explosion at Bradley's he saw Orchard get in a car with two grips. Orchard told him he was going away in the morning. At eleven o'clock that night, Orchard was back in his store. On re-direct examination he said Orchard told him he was passing the Bradley place on the street car, and hearing the explosion he jumped off. Guibini remembered expressing a positive opinion at that time that "it could not have been a gas explosion."

This explodes the Pinkertonized manufactured evidence, as it proves that no one at that time suspected that dynamite caused the explosion.

Another witness for the prosecution, Hull McClaughey, assistant postmaster at San Francisco, was asked about a registered letter Orchard had received from Pettibone when in San Francisco. Orchard said he was going by the name of "John Dempsey" at that time, and Pettibone used the name of "J. Wolff" in transmitting the letter, which contained \$100.

McClaughey produced the registry records of the San Francisco office, which show the receipt of a letter on August 13, 1904. The envelope was postmarked "Denver, August 10, 1904."

The receiver's signature, which is alleged by the prosecution to be "J. Dempsey," was absolutely illegible. Darrow objected to its being entered in evidence on that ground, but was overruled. He succeeded, however, in having the signature shown to the jury. They could make nothing of it.

On cross-examination Darrow drew from McClaughey that he came to Board and he received a Pinkerton. This was the only question asked of him.

The next witness also came on a subpoena served by a Pinkerton. He said he was Frank Isaacs, registry clerk at San Francisco postoffice, and gave supplemental testimony regarding the registry records. He delivered the letter addressed to "John Dempsey" to a man who he was satisfied was the addressee and had no further recollection of the matter. He failed to identify Orchard as the recipient of the letter.

Pearl Moore, sub-clerk in the Register

McParland Who is Not to be Permitted to Corroborate His Convert, in the Role of Spiritual Adviser, Fixes up the 'Confession' that is Put Forth as Proof that a 'Miracle' was Wrought.

(Special Dispatch to the Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, June 13.—Orchard's latest story of the Steuenberg assassination is that he made a side trip to Boise for the purpose, while ostensibly headed west on a hunting trip. He said he left the bomb in his trunk at Nampa while he went to Boise, thus contradicting his testimony in direct examination when he placed the bomb in Steuenberg's room at the Idanha hotel here in Boise. He says he left Boise for the Portland exposition; thence to Seattle, spending four days looking for a ranch; thence to Spokane, where finally he decided to go to Wallace, Idaho, to meet Simpkins and David C. Coates for the purpose of kidnapping the children of August Paulsen, one of his old mining partners, and holding them for \$50,000 ransom. He claims that Coates returning from the first Industrial Workers of the World convention at Chicago, told him at Denver that his old Coeur d'Alene partners, Paulson among them, were millionaires, and suggested the kidnapping of Orchard broached the subject to Coates on arriving in Wallace. Coates told Simpkins, who warned Paulson and frustrated Orchard's plan. The defense will prove that Orchard dined at Paulsen's home in the summer he requested Paulsen to advance him \$5,000 for a Salt Lake ice project, but Paulsen refused the loan. Paulsen did, however, loan Orchard the \$300 which he used in assassinating Steuenberg. Orchard telling Paulsen he was going to Los Angeles to sell mining stocks for Coates.

Richardson stopped the story at the point where Orchard lays plans to go to Caldwell when Simpkins would be passing through that city on his way to the Silver Lake City office of the Western Federation of Miners. While in Wallace, Orchard confesses he burglarized the O. R. and N. depot, expecting to secure a trunk full of jewelry. Instead of his take, he took a trunk loaded with sample shoes. He pawned his belongings and either "blew in" or gambled away the money. He then robbed a cash register of \$40 in Burke before borrowing \$300. He said he gave the now useless Peabody bomb to Cunningham who wanted it to blow up the Tiger-Poorman mine, carrying out St. John's direction to "kill the scab." The defense will show that it was St. John who had organized the Tiger-Poorman miners. Orchard's story of giving Cunningham the Peabody bomb contradicts his statement on direct examination, when he said Simpkins objected to using the Peabody bomb on Steuenberg because it was too large. The defense intends to prove that Orchard went direct from Denver to Wallace and not via Seattle.

The story of Orchard's "conversion" was led up to by Richardson, beginning with the incidents just after the fatal Steuenberg bomb explosion, and his arrest two days later. Orchard declared he made so as to leave Caldwell the night of the explosion, but slept as usual in his room at the Saratoga Hotel. The next day, Sunday, he was suspected and placed under parole. Monday he was arrested. The attorney who charged saw Jeb Sullivan of Denver. He was denied by Gooding a consultation with his previous attorney, Miller, of Denver.

Orchard remained in the Caldwell jail eighteen days and was then brought to the penitentiary in Boise.

"Where were you put when you reached the penitentiary?" Richardson asked.

"In the new cell house."

"What sort of a cell?"

"A steel cage. The walls were solid, the front and door were barred."

"You were in solitary confinement?"

"I don't know what you call it."

"And after being put in the cell you were not allowed to speak to any one?"

"Yes, sir; I could speak to the man in the next cell and to the guard in front."

"You couldn't see the man next door, could you?"

"Yes, when we went out in front."

"Who was the man next door?"

"Bob Welter."

"A condemned murderer?"

"Where were your meals served?"

"In the cell."

"They were passed in to you by the same as to the condemned murderer?"

"Yes, sir. The door was opened and the meals were handed in."

Since signing his confession, though Orchard said he had been living high, eating food from the guard kitchen, and also at Warden Whitney's own table. He said Governor Gooding always calls him

"Harry" now, and shakes hands with him right along.

Orchard said his cell was 5x7 feet.

"You were not allowed to exercise or leave the cell?"

"No, sir; not at first."

"After you had been in confinement ten days, who first came to see you?"

"McParland."

"Did you know him—that he was a Pinkerton?"

"Not until that time."

Orchard said he complained to McParland about being placed in the penitentiary. He told the detective the authorities had no right to put him in the penitentiary, as he had not been tried or convicted.

"Did McParland talk to you about you past life?"

"Yes, sir."

"And his past life?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the Molly Maguires?"

"Later."

"Did he first talk of the Bible?"

"No, sir; not at first."

"And McParland told you about King David, who was a murderer, had repented and become a man after God's own heart?"

"He told me about King David, yes."

"And about what a bad man St. Paul was?"

"He talked about St. Paul; yes, sir. I-W-W 13p—Brad J-18 Three

"And about David killing Uriah, and stealing his wife?"

"He told me David had been a murderer, and had gotten forgiveness."

It was at this point that Orchard's tears flowed. Richardson next took up a line of questioning intended to develop that McParland had told Orchard concerning the story of the Molly Maguires in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Orchard said McParland had told him a good deal about the lawlessness of the Molly Maguires.

"Did he tell you about 'Kelly the bum'?"

"Yes, sir."

"And that Kelly had committed many murders, but turned state's evidence and escaped punishment?"

"He told me he was a witness."

"Did he tell you he had promised to protect Kelly and had kept his word?"

"No, sir."

"And that after the trial he gave Kelly \$1,000 on which to leave the country?"

"No, sir."

"What did he tell you?"

"He said a subscription had been taken up, and said \$700 or \$800 had been collected for Kelly."

"And that he was allowed to leave the country?"

"Yes."

"Did he tell you about a man named Kerrigan getting off for testifying?"

"No, sir."

Orchard said that when he was first introduced to McParland the detective wanted to know if the prisoner believed in God.

"I had been thinking about something," said Orchard. "McParland also said he believed I had something to do with the murder of Steuenberg and that I had been at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners."

"Didn't McParland tell you that every man of the Molly Maguires who turned state's evidence was allowed to go free?"

"I don't know that he did. Some of them escaped."

During the cross-examination, Chief Prosecutor Hawley broke in to object against the course of questioning. In reply Richardson declared that Orchard had been "fitted for this examination," was an accomplice, and a master criminal. "If there has been influence or inducement as to securing this evidence we have a right to inquire into it," he declared.

Judge Wood said he would allow the widest latitude, and Hawley had to subsist. This allowed the first important ruling in favor of the defense made so far in the trial.

There are rumors that Steve Adams may be extradited to Colorado on some charges or other, but nothing definite is yet known.

WADE R. PARKS.

Edward A. Horner, organizer of the Roosevelt Third Term National League, found 30,000 gudgeons to whom he sold a "Third Term button" at \$1.00 each. He now misses Horner claimed to have been driven out of Colorado by the Western Federation of Miners and belonged to the "desirable citizens" class.

We sent no plea to Denver for the W. F. of M. to "come in" and pay our debts, but instead forwarded a draft for \$720.00; and we have not "retired."

(Concluded on 2nd page)

THE Industrial Union Bulletin... Published Weekly at 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Yearly Subscription... 30 Cents... Single Copies... One Dollar

Entered as second-class matter March 1, 1907, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Chicago, June 22, 1907.

STATE'S CASE COLLAPSES

The trial of William D. Haywood on a charge which at this writing gives every indication of sheer collapse on the part of the State, the Pinkerton perjurer, and the national administration, is purely and simply an incident in and demonstration of the class struggle.

The effort to convict Haywood of a capital crime, or series of crimes, has been backed by all the power of organized wealth and organized knavery with a conscious determination to break up a working class organization.

With an abiding conviction that the hounded robbers of the capitalist system would create for the commission of no crime to maintain their power over government and the economic resources of the country, and realizing that if there is yet a possibility of inducing a sufficiency of Pinkerton perjurers, the capitalist class will take the stand and swear away the life of William Haywood, it will be done, we view the outcome of the present trial with no special alarm.

The discharge and return to their homes of persons brought to Boies to testify as witnesses for the State, is a clear demonstration of the collapse of the State's case, supported as it is only by men who follow the trade of convicting on manufactured and perjured testimony.

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Every member of the W. F. M. working on a contract shall receive his pro rata share of the money made on the contract, and no member shall work on day contracts on which he

WORLD TAKES NOTICE

One of the most astonishing of recent world occurrences is the strike of the French wine growers. From the Rhone to the Spanish frontier the municipal and communal officers have resigned, after dismissing all public employees.

The inhabitants of the district affected, which includes the department of Harraut, Aude, Haute-Garonne and Pyrenees-Orientales have sworn to pay no taxes until the government yields.

The man is Marcelin Albert. The government fears M. Albert and would like to arrest him, but dares not. It probably would precipitate such wild disorders as have not been seen since the revolutionary days.

The spectacle is one of deep significance for the working class everywhere. It shows that when the workers organize and act intelligently, the power of governments is nothing compared to the power inherent in those who toil in the economic wine press for others' benefit.

ANOTHER BRAINSTORM

Seymour Steinhilber has another brainstorm. This time he breaks out in an affidavit deposing and saying, that as long ago as "on or before the 10th day of January" he proposed that a check be drawn for the sum of \$20,000 in the bank "contributed to the defense fund."

On the 10th of June a draft for \$20,445 was sent by Gen. Sec. Trautmann to Marion Moor, member Executive Board of the W. F. of M., accompanied by the following letter, which explains itself: "June 10, 1907.

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Views of an Objector

To the Industrial Union Bulletin: In your editorial of May 11th are some ideas in which a considerable part of the membership of the I. W. U. have no sympathy, but have only repudiation and aversion.

The Western Federation of Miners has expended \$73,138.25 to date in the defense of Vincent St. John on his trial for the murder of Arthur Collins of Colorado.

The total receipts in the defense fund have amounted to \$87,787.35. The balance on hand April 1 was \$8,271.10. Considerable money has been received since the latter date.

The general receipts of the organization for the fiscal year ending April 1 amounted to \$224,865.82. The total expenditures were \$190,096.63.

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WORKING CLASS ECONOMICS

Lesson VIII. Concluded. Q. The general form of value, embracing the whole world of commodities, converts the single commodity that is excluded from the rest and moves to play the part of equivalent here the linen—into—what?

A. "The universal equivalent." Q. The bodily form of the linen is now the form assumed in common by—what?

A. "By the values of all commodities." Q. It therefore becomes directly exchangeable with all and every one of them?

A. "Yes." Q. The substance linen becomes the visible incarnation, the social chrysalis state of—what?

A. "Of every kind of human labor." Q. Weaving, which is the labor of certain private individuals producing a particular article, linen, acquires in consequence a social character—the character of equality with all other kinds of labor?

A. "Yes." Q. The innumerable equations of which the general form of value is composed, equate in turn the labor embodied in the linen to that embodied in every other commodity, and they thus convert weaving into—what?

A. "The general form of manifestation of undifferentiated human labor." Note: "In this manner the labor realized in the values of commodities is presented not only under its negative aspect, under which their construction is made from every concrete form and useful property of actual work, but its own positive nature is made to reveal itself expressly.

The general value-form, which represents all products of labor as concrete, undifferentiated human labor, shows by its very structure that it is the social resume of the world of commodities. That form, consequently, makes it indubitably evident that in the world of commodities the character possessed by all labor of being human labor constitutes its specific social character."

Q. Does the degree of development of the relative form of value correspond to that of the equivalent form? A. "Yes." Note: "But we must bear in mind that the development of the latter is only the expression and result of the development of the former."

Q. The primary or isolated relative form of value of one commodity converts some other commodity into—what? A. "An isolated equivalent."

Q. The expanded form of relative value, which is the expression of the value of one commodity in terms of all other commodities, endows those other commodities with the character of—what? A. "Particular equivalents differing in kind."

Q. And, lastly, why does a particular kind of commodity acquire the character of universal equivalent? A. "Because all other commodities take the material in which they uniformly express their value."

Note: "The antagonism between the relative form of value and the equivalent form, the two poles of the value form, is developed concurrently with that form itself."

"The first form, 20 yards of linen = 1 coat, already contains this antagonism without fixing it. According as we read this equation forward or backward, the parts played by the linen and the coat are different. In the one case, the relative value of the linen is expressed in the coat; in the other case, the relative value of the coat is expressed in the linen. In this form of value, therefore, it is difficult to grasp the polar contrast."

"Form B shows that only one simple commodity at a time can completely expand its relative value, and that it acquires this expanded form only because, and in so far as, all other commodities are, with respect to it, equivalents. Here we cannot reverse the equation, as we can in equation 20 yards of linen = 1 coat, without altering its general character and converting it from the expanded form of value into the general form of value."

WORKING CLASS ECONOMICS

Conducted by James P. Thompson

Lesson VIII. Concluded

Q. The general form of value, embracing the whole world of commodities, converts the single commodity that is excluded from the rest and moves to play the part of equivalent here the linen—into—what?

A. "The universal equivalent." Q. The bodily form of the linen is now the form assumed in common by—what?

A. "By the values of all commodities." Q. It therefore becomes directly exchangeable with all and every one of them?

A. "Yes." Q. The substance linen becomes the visible incarnation, the social chrysalis state of—what?

A. "Of every kind of human labor." Q. Weaving, which is the labor of certain private individuals producing a particular article, linen, acquires in consequence a social character—the character of equality with all other kinds of labor?

A. "Yes." Q. The innumerable equations of which the general form of value is composed, equate in turn the labor embodied in the linen to that embodied in every other commodity, and they thus convert weaving into—what?

A. "The general form of manifestation of undifferentiated human labor." Note: "In this manner the labor realized in the values of commodities is presented not only under its negative aspect, under which their construction is made from every concrete form and useful property of actual work, but its own positive nature is made to reveal itself expressly.

The general value-form, which represents all products of labor as concrete, undifferentiated human labor, shows by its very structure that it is the social resume of the world of commodities. That form, consequently, makes it indubitably evident that in the world of commodities the character possessed by all labor of being human labor constitutes its specific social character."

Q. Does the degree of development of the relative form of value correspond to that of the equivalent form? A. "Yes." Note: "But we must bear in mind that the development of the latter is only the expression and result of the development of the former."

Q. The primary or isolated relative form of value of one commodity converts some other commodity into—what? A. "An isolated equivalent."

Q. The expanded form of relative value, which is the expression of the value of one commodity in terms of all other commodities, endows those other commodities with the character of—what? A. "Particular equivalents differing in kind."

Q. And, lastly, why does a particular kind of commodity acquire the character of universal equivalent? A. "Because all other commodities take the material in which they uniformly express their value."

Note: "The antagonism between the relative form of value and the equivalent form, the two poles of the value form, is developed concurrently with that form itself."

"The first form, 20 yards of linen = 1 coat, already contains this antagonism without fixing it. According as we read this equation forward or backward, the parts played by the linen and the coat are different. In the one case, the relative value of the linen is expressed in the coat; in the other case, the relative value of the coat is expressed in the linen. In this form of value, therefore, it is difficult to grasp the polar contrast."

bring about the social crisis, it is chimerical to have such belief. It is the aggressive minority on each side in the war that bears the brunt of the struggle while the sheepskin mass is almost neutral. One or two departments of industry in a general strike such as transportation and mining, would block all the rest of industrial life and force the crisis. Probably it will be by great armies in some country, probably by terrorism and tyrannical in others; all that rest with the near future, I think. We should by speech and print, breach of laws and subversive customs, sabotage, strikes, anti-parliamentary and antimilitarism bring on at last the crisis and make their system totter to its downfall, not by parliamentarism and compromising conversion of Democratic Socialists, but through direct action and abolition of the rule of communist anarchists. After that crisis the workers could form their productive associations, voluntary, industrial, communal, regional and universal and be without masters and slaves, tyranny, substitution.

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"Form B shows that only one simple commodity at a time can completely expand its relative value, and that it acquires this expanded form only because, and in so far as, all other commodities are, with respect to it, equivalents. Here we cannot reverse the equation, as we can in equation 20 yards of linen = 1 coat, without altering its general character and converting it from the expanded form of value into the general form of value."

WILL THE MINER ALWAYS REMAIN A SLAVE?

Fellow Workers:—A man styling himself a leader of labor, Mr. John Mitchell, in a book written by others, but bearing his name as author, gives utterance to a proclamation, the gist of which is: "That the toiling miners have given up the hope of ever being more than wage slaves."

"Happiness," says the coal baron, "abounds in the beautiful homes of the miners; prosperity gleams on their faces, the full, well-dinner-pail is proof to all who want to doubt it that through the pleasant relations established between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers eternal peace and harmony have been established."

From the mountains and the hills of Eastern Pennsylvania rang first the call, "Let us organize. We are slaves, as much in servitude to an exploiting class as we were in countries which we left to escape, as we then thought, the slaves of a better power."

Sturdy workers from Ireland, Wales and Germany were the pioneer proletarians in the eastern mining regions of America. Driven out of their native lands, they sought economic freedom in the mountains of Pennsylvania, to find that they had changed only the forms of industrial servitude; exploited slaves they were there, and wage slaves they remain here.

The Molly Maguires, the first labor organization in the coal fields, in spite of the crude, often wrong methods applied by them in the conflicts with the coal mine owners, was nevertheless a strong bulwark of protection for the mine workers. The organization did command the respect of the toilers in the Pennsylvania regions, the coal operators feared them, and politicians began to court for favors from the organized miners.

Not by an open warfare could the mine owners destroy that organization. A far under the mask of friendship, a fakir, was able to convince what the heresies of the capitalists could not.

Labor Fakir McParland, "Ironhorse," brought love for his fellow workers, and "wise leadership" gives testimony to the living ones that they shall not repeat such appalling experience, and allow the capitalists to remain in control and retain their power over the destinies of the hundreds of thousands of slaves in the mines.

Eighty thousand coal miners paid on the gallows, as innocent victims, the penalty. Their dead bodies give warning to all coal miners of today, so that they shall never again trust the wolves in sheep's skin, the agents of the corporations, labor misleaders of the McParland type, even though they may appear in another garb as highly honored officials of the National Civic Federation.

The Old Goes Down—The New Rises: The bleaching bones of murdered coal miners, butchered by the thugs and hessians of the employers in the conflicts of the past fifteen years, bear evidence of the fact that with the destruction of the first organization of coal miners by the coal operators and their agents, the economic pressure, which was the cause of the "coming together" of the miners, has not been relieved.

Coal Miners of America, remember! How were you praised, and your neck submission lauded when you continued in wage drudgery to mine the black diamonds for the operators? But when oppression became unendurable and you and your women gathered on the highways and marching from camp to camp, again stirred up the red, warm blood of your fellow workers, when once more the command went forth: "Let us stand together!" down came upon you the strong arm of the many agencies at the command of the corporations, the blood bath of miners at Larimer, Pa., by the armed forces enlisted for the purpose of capitalist interests, was accompanied by the brutal sneers of a subsidized press.

But the spirit of revolt marched on unabated. You could not be subdued by violent measures used by the exploiting class, nor would you listen to the admonitions to be contented with your lot on earth! While the organs of operators shouted, "What an unruly element, shoot the Huns if they dare defy the glorious institutions of this free country," you got together in the various camps and towns and forced through constant irritation of the exploiters, concessions and relief for yourselves and your families.

What a dreadful chapter of crimes perpetrated by the capitalist masters and their hirelings against the struggling coal miners is embodied in the history of the past fifteen years. The blood baths in Hoeking Valley, Virginia, at Vinton, Ill., in Colorado and Utah, all in Colorado, are evidence of the fact that the most repressive measures had to be applied in the attempt to break and crush the defiant spirit of the coal miners in the land.

Hundreds of thousands of miners were constantly in open rebellion; yet they had not an organization that would embrace them for a common purpose, only a few thousand were members of the Knights of Labor, and when the United Mine Workers, a part of the American Federation of

Miners, convened, in Columbus, Ohio, in the year of 1894, it was found that a new type of McParlands had arisen who used the struggles of the mine workers for their own advantage and selfish aims.

While thousands of miners bore the brunt of battle, the head officials of the United Mine Workers, representing through the organization only one-tenth of the men engaged in the conflict, attempted to bargain away the working class solidarity of thousands. The startling exposure of John McParland, the president of the United Mine Workers of America, by Mark Wild, who backed up by incontrovertible proofs, showed the connection between the operators and representatives of that organization, showed again what methods the capitalists would apply to again down self-asserted manhood of the coal miners of America.

Means of brute suppression had failed, although at an awful sacrifice for the mine workers, working class aims and ambitions could not be downed, the glorious instinct was stronger than the weapons of oppression. The Columbus affair was indicative of the methods the coal operators would apply to again subdue the miners and cow them into meek subjection.

It was a sudden change of heart, indeed, a surprise to the world, and even to the hundreds of thousands of miners, when simultaneously all big coal operators of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, in the bituminous fields, declared their friends, the United Mine Workers, and agreed to meet with the representatives of the organization on a mutual basis of understanding and arbitrate every year all questions of wages, hours of work, sanitary conditions in mines, legislative measures for the mutual benefit of both parties.

"Peace will now reign forever in the coal regions of the land!" You miners, who admitted the same grievances, were told that the way you had fought in the past your well-earned honor was wrong and should not be repeated. So impressed were you with the friendship of those whom you had maliciously aggrieved in the past,—at least you were made to believe it that when the great promoter of this scheme, Marcus Aurelius Hanna, died, you were commanded to close the mine for half a day, in mourning for this man, who, as many of you know, was the most stubborn enemy you had to fight before he became "converted." Didn't that great "friend" of labor erect himself a monument in the hearts of the "capitalists"—mind this—by organizing the National Civic Federation, and don't you feel gratified that upon the national officers of the United Mine Workers of America were bestowed the honor of being partners in that institution, and sit at the same banquet table every year when the acts of "peace" were glorified by men who were known to be the worst enemies the toiling masses of this land had ever had!

The Bunco Game—The Mine Workers as Losers. Mine Workers, when you rested in peace, you allowed the chains to be fastened stronger by the masters and their agents, who to-day don't wear the garb of a brute McParland, but sit in your midst as national officers of the United Mine Workers of America. But they are not at all officers of the United Mine Workers, because you made them; you should not know because you steered those who were not in the past, and the dire consequences of your acquiescence to the orders of the masters and their agents. When today the fines for disobedience of rules which you helped to make are exacted from your hard earned wages by the "check-off" system, never be forgetful of the fact that you sanctioned these rules because your exploiters wanted to establish "peace and abolish disorder" for their own benefit, but at your expense, as you begin to find out now.

What benefit is the interstate agreement to the mine workers? Formerly you would kick when you had a grievance; if necessary, stop work, seek up to the mine superintendent and demand redress. If refused, you, knowing that other miners were in the same grievances, would march from camp to camp, make a concerted demand, and enforce it. If you lost half of the miners would look for work elsewhere, and the fear that they would not have enough men to operate the mines forced the mine owners to make concessions. It wasn't as it is today. Big corporations did not control all the mines in different districts. The coal operators were at war with each other for the markets. The first interstate agreement was made in recognition of the might and respect that you had established through the United Mine Workers of America. That organization, as records will prove, did not have then within its folds one-twentieth of the coal miners working in the bituminous coal districts. And yet the coal operators, in their different districts, had an agreement covering all completed fields of the middle west. After many years of experiment, you begin to see the real cause for the sudden change from hostility to pretended friendship. The John McBride incident at Columbus, Ohio, was only the entering wedge for the breaking down of your working class spirit. (While you are in your meeting, just reading over the terms of some of the skillfully worded clauses in the State agreements, the coal operators used that instrument first to shut out all competition in the bituminous coal markets, and then, through their agents in the mine workers' organization, the labor lieutenants, as Mark Hanna christened them in his memorable speech at Columbus, Ohio, in April, 1904, to keep control over the organization which you thought was organized for the protection of the mine workers.)

You are told that the eight-hour work day has been established; that laws for the protection of life and limb have been enacted through the efforts of your leaders; you are made to believe that your wages have been raised. Oh, you are not! The interstate agreement has not done this. You are now more dissatisfied than you were before the United Mine Workers had acquired such enormous power in "numbers."

Your dissatisfaction with conditions was justified; but when you voiced your grievances and were ready for concerted action to get redress, the coal operators immediately held up before you and you were pledged to respect a piece of paper by which you virtually had surrendered your rights to fight when conditions were most opportune to win concessions. You had to wait until the agreements expired before you could make demands.

As the arch anarchists of this country, and continuing said: "I see that Meyer is coming to Idaho Springs tomorrow. I want to say that if the people allow him to put his feet in Clear Creek County they are dirty, ardent cowards."

This same condition was to be found in several parts of Colorado in 1903 and 1904. It was true of the Ouray district and for the personal safety of Meyer when he was making an official trip as president of the W. F. M. Orchard was employed as a bodyguard, leaving Denver some time in January. When Meyer got to Ouray he found that the mine owners were not obeying the law as declared and Meyer was seized and thrown into a military bull pen, where he was kept for 105 days by "the law and order" regime.

Meyer took precautions for his personal safety as his life had been threatened by the "official thugs" who were prostituting openly the powers of government to the Mine Owners' Association. And as things turned out, instead of Meyer getting any militia to enforce an injunction which the District Court sitting at Montrose had granted, he came to know that the Mine Owners' Association stood above that government and when the "citizens" Meyer asserted "inalienable rights" the Mine Owners' Association seized the powers of government as the ancient slave master would seize a club to rule a slave. Orchard claims to have returned to Denver to take back Meyer's gun and some other personal possessions. Meyer sat in the middle of the cars on the trip to make it less easy for the "official thugs" to get him, as they had boasted they would should he presume to set foot on their territory.

Orchard does not claim that there was anything unlawful or incriminating in that trip to the Ouray and Telluride camps. The State of Idaho does not claim that there was any-

thing criminal in either Orchard's words or actions, or Meyer. Orchard does not charge Meyer as having been in the wrong by which he was imprisoned. He admitted to questions on cross-examination that the mine owners would not recognize the injunction that the Western Federation had procured and that Meyer went to the district for the sole purpose to see why the law was not obeyed and it was while trying to get the law enforced that the mine owners "pulled off" something that turned the tables and Governor Peabody, without making a careful examination to ascertain who was right or wrong, issued the district writ of martial law. No court in Colorado ever tried Meyer for crime. No charge was ever filed against Meyer in the criminal courts of the State where he lived. Instead the superior court of Colorado denied him his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus, but not on the ground that Meyer was a criminal but on the ground that the militia and that the civil law courts had no jurisdiction. They would not investigate to see whether Meyer had done any wrong. When a district court at Montrose which had granted the injunction against the mine owners when it issued a writ of habeas corpus and directed the sheriff of Montrose county to bring Meyer into that court on a day certain, Sherman Bell said, "To hell with your habeas corpus; we will give them post mortem."

W. R. PARKS. A Challenge. Fellow Workmen: As briefly as possible, we, local 96, Industrial Workers of the World, of Indianapolis, Ind., will set forth the particulars proving Edgar A. Perkins, Sherman Bell, and the labor movement, to be a coward.

At the close of the recent Meyer-Haywood protest meeting, held by the Central Labor Union, in Washington Hall, May 23rd, the following conversation took place between the secretary of this local and Mr. Perkins who had been chairman of the meeting.

"Are you aware, Mr. Chairman, of the fact that Meyer and Haywood were prominent in the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World?"

"Yes."

"Do you know that Haywood was chairman at the first convention of the I. W. W.?"

"Then why did you turn down the I. W. W. in its proposal to co-operate with you in a joint protest meeting?"

"Wedid not do that."

"Oh, yes you did. Did you not refuse to consider our proposition at once prepared to make arrangements for a meeting of your own, stating that you would have nothing to do with the I. W. W.?"

"Well, we did not do that."

"Why was that done?"

"Because we look upon the I. W. W. as the same as scabs."

"Oh! So you were here then tonight to defend two scabs were you?"

"Well, I have no time to discuss that point with you now."

Thus ended the conversation. The matter was brought before the next meeting of the local, and the following is a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Perkins by registered mail:

"Mr. Edgar A. Perkins:

"Dear Sir:

"Whereas in the course of a short interview, at the close of the recent Meyer and Haywood protest meeting, with the secretary of this organization you stated that you and your organization looked upon the I. W. W. as the same as scabs. On being further questioned you stated that you had not time then to discuss that point.

"Local 96, Industrial Workers of the World, believing that you will have the stamina to back up your assertion, does hereby challenge you to a public debate on the following question: 'Resolved, that the Industrial Workers of the World is an organization of scabs.'

"You to take the affirmative and we the negative. Or, if you prefer, we will make the subject:

"Resolved, that the American Federation of Labor is a scab breeding organization." We to take the affirmative and you the negative.

"The date of the debate to meet your committee at any time or place to arrange for such a debate.

"We expect to hear from you within 15 days from date and at the expiration of that time, not having heard from you, we will take it for granted that you cannot defend your position and the working-class of this city will be informed of that fact.

"Respectfully,

"Local 96, I. W. W."

This letter was mailed May 10th. Unfortunately Mr. Perkins was out of the city and the letter was held at the Irvington Sub-Station until his return to the city.

Fearing that Mr. Perkins might avail himself of the opportunity to get out of the debate by declaring that he did not receive the letter until the time limit had nearly expired, we sent him another letter extending the time limit for acceptance to 15 days from the receipt of the letter.

We hold the F. O. receipt with Mr. Perkins's signature dated May 24th.

The time limit having much more than expired we now take this means to show to the working-class that Mr. Perkins, by his silence, has proven the weakness of his position and the correctness of the arguments and principles of the I. W. W. which he dare not publicly debate before an audience of workmen.

We further wish to state that the challenge sent to Mr. Perkins stands open to all who may desire to defend the A. F. of L. position at any time or place.

Local 96, Industrial Workers of the World, Room 12, 29 S. Delaware St.

Saint's Confession Discredited (Concluded from 1st page)

istry Department at Denver, was next on the stand. She produced the records of that office in an effort to connect the Wolf-Dempsey letter with Pettibone. It was alleged that Pettibone at the time lived at No. 1725 Stout street, the address given by "Wolf" on the registry record.

Mrs. Sadie Swan was also put on the witness stand by the prosecution, to corroborate Orchard. Her testimony showed nothing.

Near the close of Orchard's examination yesterday, after he had developed McParland's saintly character at great length, Richardson asked him whether he ever heard McParland swear. This brought a hot explosion of protest from the prosecution.

Orchard told of seriously contemplating suicide in the jail where he was confined, after he had failed to get the witness Adams to confirm his "confession." Adams had been put into the same cell with Orchard in order to mellow him also up for McParland. Expecting to commit suicide, Orchard wrote a letter to his brother, which he concealed in the lining of his vest. He told this to Adams and Adams subsequently remarked to Warden Whitney, "This case smells of hell."

WADE R. PARKS.

It should not be overlooked that Orchard is telling the truth—according to McParland, Gooding and Hawley.

I. W. W. LEAFLETS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000— Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50 The Textile Industry, 1.50 Food Stuff Industry, 1.50 Metal and Machinery Industry, 1.50 Story of a New Labor Union, 1.50

Leaflets in Italian, 3.00 " Swedish, 3.00 " Polish, 3.00 " Finnish, 3.00 " Slavonian, 3.00 " Croatian-Dalmatian, 4.00 " German, 4.00

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners, \$1.00 Japanese must be ordered from J. Sobata, 260 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION English, (per 100) \$3.00 Italian, 5.00 French, 5.00 German, 5.00

NOTE:—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. The postage by the General Office has the postage or express charge paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN Room 310 Bush Temple CHICAGO ILLINOIS

LEARN WHAT IT IS

To know what Industrial Unionism is you must read what is said about it by its friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. The following are recommended to workmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is:

Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c Constitution of the I. W. W., 5c Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c "Industrial Unionism," 4c "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," by R. B. Loom, 5c "Address on I. W. W. Program," by R. B. Loom, 5c Sent to any address, prepaid, for 75c

W. E. TRAUTMANN 310 BUSH TEMPLE CHICAGO ILLINOIS

The State Fails to Make Good

Last Sunday, June 16, an important dispatch was sent out from Boise, by J. S. Dummigan to the Chicago Examiner, from which we quote:

"Thirty witnesses summoned by the state to testify against W. D. Haywood were given their mileage and expenses last night and sent home. Following Senator Borah's announcement yesterday that the state will close its case in another day or two, this dismissal of witnesses is taken as an indication that the prosecution is about through with its evidence by which the vast conspiracy of the mining region and the murder of Steuermann was to have been proved."

"I was told this afternoon by a reliable man that Senator Borah, Special Prosecutor Hawley and Governor Gooding are greatly disappointed in some of the witnesses brought here by Detective McParland. I am also assured that the state has been misled by Pinkerton detectives who promised to produce indubitable evidence to connect Haywood with the assassinations admitted by Orchard."

"The crucial time arrived for these witnesses to take the stand and when they were examined by the state's prosecutors in advance of being called and sworn they failed to 'make good.'"

"Credence is given the reports that the Pinkertons have not delivered all the promised evidence by Senator Borah's statement to me this afternoon that neither McParland nor any member of Pinkerton is to be called as a witness by the state."

"The defense has twenty witnesses to prove that Orchard had daily consultations with the mine owners' detective, Sterling, while the strike was on at Cripple Creek."

"Two rooms at whose home Sheridan roomed at Cripple Creek, will swear that Orchard came to their houses scores of times and that he always called to see Sterling at night. Other disinterested witnesses will swear that after the Independence depot was blown up and fourteen men were killed, the mine owners' detectives were close on the trail of Or-

chard and that Sterling called them off and permitted Orchard to get away to Wyoming.

"The farmer jury is to be told that the defense has handed over all the sovereign powers and processes of the state to a private corporation, the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and that fabulous sums have been spent in bringing inconsequential witnesses here.

Numerous witnesses will be called by the defense to prove that Orchard had a personal motive in killing Steuermann and that he often said he would put the ex-Governor out of the way."

"In arguing the case the defense purposes to convince the jury that neither Orchard nor any one else ever really tried to assassinate Governor Peabody, and that if Orchard desired to kill him it would have been an easy matter that he accomplished his object. It is also to be contended that the bomb which Orchard says was made for the destruction of Peabody was actually his own invention for the assassination of Steuermann, toward whom he had a bitter and lasting hatred because he had been driven from the Coeur d'Alene while his partners in the Hercules mine remained there and became millionaires.

So far the state has succeeded in corroborating one part of Orchard's confession, but not a word of evidence has been offered that connects Haywood with Orchard's crimes. It is not to be denied that Haywood, Meyer and Pettibone were all familiar with the assassin in strike times and since the Colorado troubles were quieted, but the state has yet to show, by other testimony than Orchard's unsupported statements that these three chiefs of the Western Federation ever advised, abetted or approved any overt act or commissioned Orchard, Adams and Simpkins to go forth and do murder."

"The defense is prepared to show that the money transactions between Pettibone and Orchard were partly

true and that there was no criminal connection between the two men. It is proposed to prove that Orchard frequently left money with Pettibone, particularly when he was successful at gambling. Then, according to Pettibone's friends, Orchard would seek other friends, 'go broke' and the state officers would get the money that was his own."

"To-night the state is still undecided whether Steve Adams is to be called as a witness. Adams is the piece de resistance of the case at this time, and there is exceeding perturbation among the state's prosecutors regarding that which will be called him. It is now pretty generally understood that Adams is a game man and that he will, if called by the state, refuse to be sworn or take the witness stand. In that contingency it is not known how the state will proceed to get his repudiated confession before the jury for the effect it would have as tending to corroborate Orchard."

"It was intended to confront him with his confession, which procedure the state contends could be followed under the decision in the Paul Corcoran case. These plans of the state are frustrated in advance by foreknowledge that Adams will refuse to take oath as a witness."

Notes on the Great Trial (Special Correspondence to The Bulletin.) Boise, Idaho, June 10, 1907.—In January, 1904, Orchard says that he was hired to go to Ouray and Telluride and procure an injunction. He went as Meyer's bodyguard. Does not claim that he went along to kill any person, but only to guard Meyer while he went with him on an official trip. The Western Federation of Miners had procured an injunction against the mine owners in the vicinity of Telluride and Silverton. Meyer went over to see if the requirements of the law would be carried out. The condition that existed in Idaho Springs in 1903 when W. P. McCormick, the retired merchant, at a meeting of the Citizens' Protective League classed Meyer and Haywood

