

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 14, 1907.

Vol. I. No. 42.

50c. a Year.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE

Review of the Main Causes of the Fight Against the I. W. W. and the Part Played in it by the Officers of the Western Federation of Miners

Greenwater, Calif., Nov. 12, 1907.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS:

Fellow Toller:

We protest against the manner in which our federal officers caused our withdrawal from the Industrial Workers of the World. We believe that in particular the behavior of our Acting President Mahoney, who in general, the members of the Federation were almost, if not totally ignorant, when they voted to withdraw from the Industrial Workers of the World.

We demand that Acting President Mahoney fully explain the position that he has taken in this matter. We also desire an explanation of the reason that our general office stationery, that has been printed since our last convention, has "Mining Department of the I. W. W." printed thereon.

If the I. W. W. is dead, as stated by our official organ, it has been given one of its many stabs by our general officers, who for some reason desire its control, which they being unable to secure, are desirous of forming another Industrial Union, in which they can rule.

We are now separate from the I. W. W., which places us more than ever at the mercy of the ruling class. We heartily endorse the position taken by the Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121.

We beg all of our brothers of the Western Federation of Miners to give their matter their closest attention and correct the mistakes of individuals has made in our withdrawal from the I. W. W. The Industrial Union is the salvation of the toiler.

GREENWATER MINERS' UNION NO. 207, W. F. M.

Committee,
P. Niles,
J. H. Blount,
J. H. Roche, Fin. Sec.

In the issue of THE BULLETIN for November 16 the announcement was made that Number 42, this week's paper, would contain a review of the struggle with reactionism in the I. W. W. convention of 1906 and subsequent developments. Our reason for undertaking this was given at that time when we said that among the widely scattered membership of the Western Federation of Miners "nothing, or next to nothing," is known of the true facts connected with that struggle. We had received a communication on the subject from Greenwater Miners' Union No. 207, W. F. M., of Greenwater, Cal., which is self-explanatory and was received at this office Saturday, Nov. 7.

In dealing with the facts in the case personal allusion cannot be altogether avoided, but we shall endeavor to keep the personal element subordinate to a clear statement of the truth.

The real cause of the bitter fight which has been waged against the I. W. W. since the convention of 1906 was the discovery that in that convention the plans, carefully adjusted in advance, to control the organization of the interest of the Western Federation of Miners reactionary officials, and the incompetent and reactionary G. E. B. of the I. W. W., had miscarried. That Sherman, then president of the I. W. W., was a party to the plans was disclosed by the hostile attitude assumed by him immediately after his return from a visit to Denver, where he conspired with Mahoney, two months before the convention, he boldly declared that the "radicals" and "revolutionists" in the I. W. W. would meet their Waterloo in the convention, because, he said, "we'll have the vote." The inference was clear; by "we" he unwittingly made it understood that an agreement had been arrived at with the "acting" representatives of the W. F. M., and that such was the fact was proven by subsequent events, both in the convention and afterwards.

At about the same time, after the visit to Denver, there appeared a statement identical in import with one of the Chicago daily papers, and the same paper, the Record-Herald, on the 7th of October (the convention met September 17) printed an interview with Sherman wherein he said: "We believed we could start the I. W. W. out by obstructive tactics, but at the end of the tenth day, when they were beginning to get hungry, DeLeon had a resolution passed that they be allowed \$150 a day as salary and expenses while attending the convention. That was more money than any of them ever earned in their lives and they were ready to stay with him until Christmas if necessary."

The above was said and given to a capitalist newspaper by a man who had been guilty of the most wanton and reckless extravagance with the funds of the organization. In a little more than six months he ran up expenses of \$2,512.40, over \$12,000 a day, and in addition he drew from the organization a salary of \$150.00 a month. It is of the utmost importance that these facts be borne in mind in order that a clear understanding may be arrived at regarding subsequent events. It should be remembered that no work that Sherman did increased the strength of the organization. The expense was without return; he organized no locals, although during the year he traveled through half the states in the Union.

It is true that the convention was compelled to take cognizance of the necessities of some delegates whose funds had run out owing to the prolongation of the convention by the gang

Goldfield Glistens With Bayonets

Peace Imperilled by Hot-Heads Among Mine Owners and Public Officials--Plain Statement by President of the Miners' Union

In order that readers of The Bulletin and members of the I. W. W. may fully understand the real facts connected with the present outstanding situation at Goldfield, a situation forced by the Mine Owners' Association and the federal authorities by sending troops of the regular army into the camp when there was no disorder, no justification of such action, and against the protests of citizens and business men, other than miners, we print the unquestionably reliable statement of Chas. H. McKinnon, president of the Miners' Union, which gives the lie to misrepresentations printed by capitalist newspapers all over the country. Mr. McKinnon's statement is as follows:

Having been requested to place before the public the cause, or causes, leading up to the present trouble between the employers of Goldfield and the members of No. 220, W. F. M., I will ask space for a few scattering remarks.

It is needless for me to enter into the financial condition of the country. That condition is responsible, or largely so, for the condition existing in Goldfield. That phase of the question has been discussed and discussed so thoroughly that it would be a waste of time for me to cover the same ground, especially as the workers do not seem to be affected by arguments offered by one of their own class. So to the question.

A short time ago, several of the mine operators--and "lest we forget," there is but one metal produced from the mines of Goldfield, and that metal is gold--gave notice to their employees that cash payments for labor would have to be suspended, as there was no gold with which to meet the payroll. This is in "the greatest gold camp the world ever knew." Another, perhaps with a better financial rating than his fellow exploiters, gave notice that, beginning November 1, he would pay half in cash and half in scrip. Of course, these gentlemen did not refer to the stuff as "scrip." They had a different name for it. But to the party asked to accept it in payment for labor performed, scrip is the proper name.

About this time the stockholders of the Consolidated Mines Company held a meeting, and while, as per notice to employees, they had no money with which to meet the payroll, it was found that they were in a position to declare a dividend of many thousands of dollars. They advertised that fact to the world, at the same time adding that they were so fixed financially that they would continue to pay dividends regularly for a year. It thereupon occurred to the miners that this was a rather peculiar condition. They reasoned that inasmuch as there was no money for dividends, he who was responsible for and made it possible for a distribution of dividends should at least be guaranteed the wage for which he was hired.

A meeting of Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220, W. F. M., was called to discuss the situation, and, if possible, to make such arrangements with the operators as would permit a continuation of work, and at the same time, in some measure, guarantee the laborer his wage. A committee of three was appointed, and a request made that a like committee from the mineowners and bankers meet with the union committee, so that satisfactory arrangements could be made for the carrying on of the business of the camp, without loss to anyone. I called

Will Killing Be The Next?

President Theodore Roosevelt has dispatched United States troops to Goldfield and other mining camps in Nevada. It was done by the request of the Mine Owners' Association, though all citizens of the district are agreed that there was no necessity for the obedience of the president to the orders of the corporations. There was no disorder, no violence, no rioting; the mine workers only protested against the illegal and criminal acts of the mine owners who paid the mine workers in valueless scrip which they had issued through the banks they control, in direct violation and defiance of the law of the United States of America.

President Roosevelt, without ordering an investigation, made himself an accessory to an organized conspiracy to bid defiance to the laws of the land, although it is really an attempt by the mine owners to crush the mine workers' organization with the aid of the executive officers of the country and force the wealth producers to accept the humiliating terms of the oppressors.

These troops may be used, as so often before, to shoot down innocent men and women, and establish similar conditions as have disgraced the stars and stripes when they were hoisted over the bull-pens of Coeur D'Alene and Otrippie Creek.

Don't allow a repetition, comrades of the workshops: It lies in your power to prevent it.

Raise your voice of protest; prepare for action! Mass Protest Meetings should be called at once.

Whenever there are a few workers organized in the Industrial Workers of the World they should start the campaign of resistance at once by calling upon all organizations of workers that claim to advocate the class interests of the proletarians, and inviting them for concerted action in co-operation.

Pack the halls with the throngs of protesting toilers. Let your voices be heard in the halls of the White House in Washington, D. C. Demand the withdrawal of the troops.

Remember that you may be next! Never forget that the mine and town workers of Goldfield are engaged in a conflict against a criminal group of law-breaking capitalists; get busy now!

If the lives of workers be sacrificed in this conflict, it will be your fault too, as you have the power to stop further criminal acts on the part of the mine owners and their allies, including the President of the United States.

Rally to the support of the mine and town workers of Goldfield, Nevada.

W. B. THAYER, Sec. -Treas.

HEADQUARTERS, INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD,
115 BUSH TEMPLE,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Peace Imperilled by Hot-Heads Among Mine Owners and Public Officials--Plain Statement by President of the Miners' Union

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up the Consolidated office, and from there the suggestion came that our communication be handed to Mr. Erb at the Montecito Club. I had a few copies struck off and took them in person to said club, but not being able to meet Mr. Erb, I left a few copies with members, asking that one be given him as soon as possible.

The following day I phoned Mr. Erb and asked him at what hour we could get together. His reply was that the mine owners were unable to get their committee together, but that a statement had been prepared which he would send to our office. That statement came in due time. Imagine our surprise on reading same to find that the Consolidated had suspended payment of all cash and would issue checks "payable in exchange" only.

Our committee did not care to go on record as accepting such checks as being amply secured, and so notified the mine operators' secretary. His reply was that the matter was covered in the former communication and that there was nothing more to be said. To this our committee again took exception, and a special meeting of the union was called for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee. As a result of that report the committee was continued and instructed to try again. The committee was also instructed to secure a guarantee, satisfactory to them, that any paper issued by any employer in payment of wages, would at some time be negotiable into cash. This guarantee the operators positively refused to give.

In defense of this position the mine owners say they cannot get the money. At the same time they advertise a production of from \$300,000 to \$400,000, gold, per week. I am willing to go on record as saying that at the time of the conference the operators were producing 700 men employed in and around the mines of the camp. Granting each man to be getting \$5 per shift, and placing the product of the mines at less than the lowest figures of the operators, \$1,000,000 per month, it is reasonable to suppose that there is not enough of that million returning to the camp to meet the expense of operating the properties?

If there is not, it is certain that the state of affairs exists, what then? Either the much advertised product of the camp is a myth, or the operators have no intention of making their paper good.

The situation as it presents itself to the worker certainly is a serious one, and every wage earner should give it the consideration it deserves. It matters not whether he be a member of the W. F. M., the A. F. of the I. W. W., or what his affiliation may be. A blow is being delivered, and if landed the worker in general and organized labor in particular is not likely soon to recover.

To every man, of whatever calling, who has an interest in the welfare of the country in general, this question is of vast importance and should receive the attention due it. Goldfield is not there affected by this money question; there are 80,000,000 of us and it concerns us all. We have allowed the other fellow to think for us and to act for himself long enough. Let us now begin to think and act for ourselves.

Chas. H. McKinnon.

To a further understanding of the Goldfield outrage and to offset the deliberate and reckless misstatements of the Mine Owners' Association, these facts set forth by the "Nevada Workman," should be understood:

1. That the miners do not refuse to accept cashier's checks simply because those checks are unusual; but they do demand that the employers of labor shall back those checks with a reasonable guarantee of their value as a medium of exchange.
2. That the mine owners have absolutely refused, after having been given every opportunity to do what is right, to guarantee that the paper issued by them in payment of their employees' wages will be secured by the product of the miners' labor, by the property of the mine owners, or by any tangible or legitimate security.
3. That the cashier's checks issued in the town of Goldfield are not legal tender, and that until they are secured by something more than the mere word of a private citizen they cannot be considered to be a legitimate equivalent of wages for labor performed.
4. That many mining and leasing companies have given the strike camp a satisfactory guarantee in this matter, and that in all such cases the men have returned to work.
5. That as showing to what extent the cashier's checks of this town can be regarded as worth their face value, an advertisement has already appeared in the evening paper offering to pay cash for the checks--AT A DISCOUNT.
6. That a number of the business men of the camp have endorsed the action of the miners' union.
7. That the present fight is not for cash, but for a medium of exchange in this town that will fulfill all the legitimate requirements of cash, and will not be discounted to the injury of its possessors.
8. That if the mine owners want peace

(Continued on Page 2)

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CHICAGO, DECEMBER 14, 1907

To the establishment of the workers' republic, or the Co-operative Commonwealth, no consideration will be as important as the self imposed discipline of the Industrial Union.

FACTS IN THE CASE

(Continued from Page 1)
Industrial departments of transportation and metal and machinery for causes that were entirely satisfactory to the majority, this action involving the unsetting of the "presidents" of the departments.

The principal reasons for the decapitation of the general president and the abolition of that office was the general incompetency of the incumbent and the gross extravagance and misuse of the organization's funds, as shown in his report to the convention, which he, with Mahoney, afterwards claimed was "illegal and unconstitutional."

The convention adjourned after sessions lasting several days, the newly elected general executive board, consisting of Vincent St. John, Fred W. Heslewood, A. Michale, T. J. Cole and Eugene Fischer, proceeded to the then general offices of the I. W. U. at 148 W. Madison street.

Then came the avalanche of abuse, falsehood and vilification. O'Neill, of the "Miners' Magazine," with no information at first hand, relied upon Mahoney for his cues. Such information as Mahoney gave him was prejudicial and misleading.

The reader will at once see that this provides for a referendum, the submission of all enactments of conventions to a vote of the membership as a whole.

Voluntary Contributions
K. Tetsuka, New York, \$3.00
W. J. Rinkerton, Blue Island, 1.00
J. Halberg, Jerome, Ariz., .70
H. S. Anderson, Victoria, Cal., 5.00

Strikes Declared Off
The strike of the 150 I. W. U. clock makers in New York, after a struggle of three weeks, has been declared off, the employer, Morris Werba, conceding all the strikes and agreeing to reinstate the strikers.

Missing Copies Wanted
Can any subscriber to THE BULLETIN supply the following numbers of the paper, which are wanted to complete a file by a reader in Europe: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22, 25, 26, 33 and 35?

Work in New England
The central committee of the New England locals met today in Providence, R.I., and Thompson submitted a report of his work for the past month in Bridgport, Worcester and Lynn.

Product, Price and Wages
In The Bulletin of November 30th William Cook takes the position that the workers cannot increase wages unless they are organized in one union, because otherwise they are at the mercy of the capitalist class.

Incitement to Murder
"Goldfield Gossip" is the name of a journalistic tool for mine owners and lawyers, published at Goldfield, Nev. It says of itself that it is "a monthly magazine devoted to extending knowledge of the mines and stocks of southern Nevada"; that is to say, it is a grab-bag for suckers in the interest of mine owners and lawyers.

They Should be Organized
To The Industrial Union Bulletin: While many questions are discussed in The Bulletin, there is one which to my knowledge has never come up for discussion.

Jerome Miners Grill An Editor
Whereas, On November 5, 1907, P. H. Mullaney, without warning, attacked Vincent St. John on the streets of Goldfield, seriously wounding him as well as two others.

Industrial Union Handbook
ITALIAN OR POLISH EDITIONS \$5.00 a hundred prepaid
SEND ORDERS TO 212 Bush Temple, Chicago

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Goldfield Glistens With Bayonets
Continued from page 1
they have only to do that which they are legally required to do; to guarantee the wages of their employees; and that until they do this they will be regarded as the aggressors in this fight.

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Goldfield Glistens With Bayonets (continued)
In behalf of the miners of Goldfield, their wives and children, and in the name of the wage slaves of capitalism throughout the land, The Bulletin appeals to every \$13 a month soldier-slave now in Goldfield, not as soldiers, but as men whose real interests are all bound up with the interests of the working class, and who must sooner or later join the ranks of that class, to consider the causes which have brought them face to face with a possible massacre of men who are hating against an organized force, having at its disposal the concentrated use of the country's natural resources and the subjection of the working class to their unlawful demands.

Product, Price and Wages (continued)
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ECONOMIC DETERMINISM

How Social Institutions Came Into Existence Through Changing Methods of Production

FROM THE PAST TO THE FUTURE

BY WORD H. MILLS

Prostitution, then, is the heirloom bequeathed by group marriage to civilization. It is as much a social institution as all other institutions that characterize civilized society.

But the law of compensation cannot be obliterated. A second contradiction is developed by this condition which has its reflex in society itself.

In the monogamous family we have, then, a picture of the contrast and contradictions of society at large.

Monogamy was the only one of all known forms of family in which modern sex love could develop, but this does not imply that it developed exclusively or even principally as the mutual love of man and wife.

Civil matrimony in our days is of two kinds. In Catholic countries the parents provide a fitting dowry for their son as of old, and the natural consequence is the full development of the contradictions inherent to monogamy.

The best mirror of these two species of marriage as the novel: the French novel for the Catholic, the German novel for the Protestant brand.

In countries where the English law, where the consent of the parents is not held as a legal qualification of marriage, the parents are at complete liberty to disinherit their recalcitrant children at will.

This economic pressure is brought to bear to influence the choice of a mate, and hence it becomes apparent that among classes having any property bequest the freedom to marry is no greater in England or America than in France and Germany.

This conventionalism, too, often results in the most pronounced prostitution, sometimes of both parties, more commonly of the woman.

CHAPTER V.

Sexual love in man's relation to woman becomes and can become the rule only when the fundamental conditions of classic monogamy have been abolished.

Modern society has become divided into two distinct economic classes, a class, smaller in numbers, who own the land and the tools—the means of subsistence.

Since the bourgeoisie has the representative of the same interests that inaugurated monogamous marriage, they are today subject to the last extent to the restrictive and degrading influences which make classic monogamy a social ailment.

Under industrial conditions as they exist today sexual love in man's relation to woman becomes and can become the rule among the oppressed classes alone, no matter whether this relation is sanctioned by the laws that prescribe the official forms required by the ruling class.

Thus the family of the proletariat has lost its historically monogamous character. This, even with all the most passionate love and devotion and the most unalterable loyalty on both sides, is regardless of any possible clerical or secular sanction.

The full freedom of marriage can be common only after all minor economic considerations, that still exert such a powerful influence on the choice of a mate for life, have been removed.

We have seen that the legal inequality of man and woman in marriage was inherited from the earlier stages of society. This, however, was not the cause of its public character; it was not longer a concern of society.

procuring of food by the men. In the patriarchal, and still more in the monogamous family, this was changed. Then the administration of the household lost its public character; it was no longer a concern of society.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK

Readers of The Bulletin may perhaps remember having read a short notice of a strike of trolley men in Yonkers, New York, but there are a few details of the first day of the strike which have not yet been made public.

Previous to the strike the workers were unorganized. As a result, when the discontent which had been fermenting so long at last came to a head the strike committee waited upon the manager after the last turn of men came in to the yards in the middle of the night.

The men imagined, was the holy prerogative of the capitalist. To force the laborer into a corner where, menaced by starvation, he would accept any terms for the time being, was the aim of the capitalist.

Hence the manager pleaded for the strikers to return to work and appoint a committee to confer with him.

So they struck. It was a complete tie-up. Not a wheel turned in the city, and the spontaneous instinct of the workers had achieved a complete stoppage of industry that is usually achieved by "organized" pure and simple leadership.

That is the meaning, and the only meaning, of the strike of unorganized men; the only organized men who were connected with the company were the electricians and engineers who furnished their motive force.

On the first day of the strike Fellow Worker Jacobson, who lives in Yonkers, sent for me, and I took train at once for that city. The trainees and a delegation of New York to bring up an A. F. of L. organizer to organize the strikers.

I inquired how it was that he could promise the support of his union to a strike in which they were only indirectly interested, whilst in the case of the longshoremen's strike in the port of New York his union continued to work and handle the goods loaded or unloaded by Jim Farley's scabs.

But before an audience of strikers was not the place to demonstrate this. As the men had made up their minds as to affiliation before I spoke, I, of course, left them, but as I went out I gave them this note to read:

"Mr. Jennings says he will secure you the support of Mr. Mahan of the Amalgamated Street Railroad Employees, and of Mr. Gompers. Now, these two worthies are the very men who broke the strike of the subway and elevated men in New York by ordering them back to work on the ground that they had broken their contract and had not given their employers sufficient warning.

Does the high price Mr. Gompers received for his fellow-craftsmen, Judas, bear any relation to the depreciation of silver and the inflation of currency by a gold standard? He protested strongly against the proposal of the workers to take him by the throat in the same brotherly manner as capital generally fondles labor.

Then all the papers announced, "Victory for the Strikers," "Recognition of the Union," "Appointment of Board of Arbitration." Thus, is "labor news" manufactured, the progress of the strike and simple union was hailed as a victory for the strikers, despite the fact that they had no union when they went on strike and therefore could not have gone on strike to obtain recognition for it.

It was a victory all right, not for the strikers, but for the employers and the pure and simple union. The latter had now a few hundred more dues-paying dupes, and the former could rest-paying dupes, that their men were now organized in a union that could be trusted to protect their taking their bosses by surprise again by striking at a moment's notice.

It is only a few hundred more of our class, delivered over, bound hand and foot, to be preyed upon and their veins sucked dry by the four parasites that fatten upon labor.

That is the meaning, and the only meaning, of the strike of unorganized men; the only organized men who were connected with the company were the electricians and engineers who furnished their motive force.

Miss Flynn's Tour a Success

I arrived in Duluth, Minn., on Friday, November 14th, and on Sunday afternoon, November 16th, the first meeting was held in Superior, Wis., with an audience of 300 people. The second was held the same evening in Duluth, Minn., with an attendance of from 600 to 700 people.

The first range town we visited was Proctor, Minn., the home of the "Duluth, Mesaba and Northern" transportation workers. The round-houses and yards of this ore-carrying road are located here, all of it being stock-trust property.

Monday took us back to Proctor again, expensive to the company, especially since they know we could keep it up as long as they could, we were left alone, and held a successful meeting. Virginia and Mt. Iron followed with two successful meetings, bringing us to Herby on the 28th. The first meeting was held last evening, drawing a fairly good sized audience. The next meeting is still to take place.

A Brief History of the Industrial Union Manifesto

By Wm. E. Trautmann

PREVIOUS MANIFESTATIONS.

Those were exciting times prior to January, 1905. Plank 10, suggested as a part of the economic program of the American Federation of Labor at the Chicago convention of that body in 1893, a plank upon which hinged the question whether the federation was to stand for the perpetuation of capitalist ownership by the tools of production, or for the social enjoyment of the fruits of collective labor by all creators in common.

But the "Plank 10 advocates" were routed. Sam Gompers, as the most eminent defender of capitalist unionism, spoke such great platitudes in the domain of thought as Frank Foster and others, was too much of a match for the parliamentary Socialists.

But the "Plank 10 advocates" were routed. Sam Gompers, as the most eminent defender of capitalist unionism, spoke such great platitudes in the domain of thought as Frank Foster and others, was too much of a match for the parliamentary Socialists.

Rather than hold aloft in the hour of defeat the banner unstained by barter and compromise, the "utopians," with Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago as spokesman, proposed a new program and the mud for accomplices, in order to work their revenge on an individual who at the best only represented and was not still doing it very efficiently and ably.

The fallacious idea that a crook's services would be used by honest men for a straight and honest purpose is the crook's most valuable ally. He eventually becomes straight himself in the change brought about with his co-operation, was put once more to the risky test, and thus the defeat of "Plank 10" meant the defeat of Sam Gompers, as president of the American Federation of Labor. John McBride was elected president by the combined forces of the corrupt capitalists and the utopian Socialists.

Somers Lumbermen Back in Line

It is now Lumber and Wood Workers' Local Union No. 384, of the Industrial Workers of the World, Somers, Mont.

WHEREAS, After a careful investigation of all matters pertaining to the situation of the local organization and of the entire working class of America in general, we have arrived at the following conclusions:

First—That there is practically no local organization in the present Sherman organization at the present time of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Second—That there is a bona fide organization of the Industrial Workers of the World with headquarters at 212 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., and that St. John is General Organizer and Wm. E. Trautmann Secretary.

Third—That, although we may belong to the Industrial Workers of the World, we are also eligible to being members of the Western Federation of Miners by paying the same prescribed per capita tax (2 cents per month) to the Secretary of that organization, special provision having been made at the last convention of the Western Federation of Miners for our affiliation.

Monday took us back to Proctor again, expensive to the company, especially since they know we could keep it up as long as they could, we were left alone, and held a successful meeting. Virginia and Mt. Iron followed with two successful meetings, bringing us to Herby on the 28th. The first meeting was held last evening, drawing a fairly good sized audience. The next meeting is still to take place.

It was one of the transitory epochs in the labor movement, upon the culmination of which much depended into what channels working class energies and aspirations would be led and directed.

It was then that Eugene V. Debs and his colleagues of the Executive Board of the American Railway Union were put on the grill by the master class and their plant tools in the judiciary branch of government.

There were many great and self-sacrificing heroes in the ranks of the American Railway Union; their names are forgotten; of them no stories relate to what they have done and what they have suffered. This type of heroes, however, was not found among the officers of the American Railway Union; but of those who were "fall and gallows birds" in reality many are just as true, as loyal to a principle which they today, if still alive, have learned to understand in its world-embracing significance better than they did when they rallied with others under the banner of undeveloped industrial unionism in the great array of railway workers who were anxious to throw off the yoke of capitalist craft unionism as represented in the many old Brotherhoods of Railway Employees, and yet all workers in the railway service into one body for a more effective combat against the corporations in the industrial field.

Large bodies of workers began to organize independent of the American Federation of Labor; others, notably so in the eastern part of the country, concentrated their efforts for a combined fight against capitalist unionism by the formation of the American Federation of Labor. John McBride was more expressive as a spokesman of capitalist political interests than the man who preceded and succeeded him, and very likely will still hold the position of president of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kalispell, Be, The Nevada Workman and THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN for publication and that we call on all lumbermen to take cognizance of these resolutions and assist in again making this local what it once was, a power against the onslaught of the capitalist class of this state and the entire country.

instance, the lumber-jacks of the woods of Minnesota were receiving a wage of from \$35 to \$40 per month, whereas now they are receiving but from \$20 to \$26. Lumber camps and the lumber mills of Virginia are closing down, and it is estimated that with the ill effects of over-production upon the working class of the range, about 300 foreigners are returning to the old country per day.

The effect on our meetings comes in the form of audiences under the number we ordinarily might expect. The working people are afraid, it seems, to come to labor meetings. The company is laying off so many men that they are trying to be careful not to give the company any excuse. But we intend to go over the route the second time, when they may be less than more willing to venture out, since we have raised the interest of every range town we have been in so far. You will hear from us soon again. Mesaba.

Monday took us back to Proctor again, expensive to the company, especially since they know we could keep it up as long as they could, we were left alone, and held a successful meeting. Virginia and Mt. Iron followed with two successful meetings, bringing us to Herby on the 28th. The first meeting was held last evening, drawing a fairly good sized audience. The next meeting is still to take place.

Pinkerton Drops a "Bomb"

Old Craft Union Insurance a Demonstrated Fallacy -- Argument Advanced for a General Insurance for all Workers

By Wm. J. Pinkerton

The nature of our calling, and the terrible slaughter of 84,244 killed and 555,586 injured in ten years, the list including railway employees and passengers...

The bait held out to the worker is the protection these craft movements offer to their membership if one of them should happen to be maimed, or to his family in case of death...

There are many reasons why the I. W. W. cannot endorse an insurance. First, as already stated, it is not necessary as a part of the "Industrial Commonwealth"...

The insurance companies are constantly furnishing funds to further their own political schemes, as was exposed in the New York insurance investigation...

Then we have the sorry spectacle of corporations furnishing under the guise of philanthropy an insurance such as established by Hopkins on the B. & O. What can be expected from crafts that have only one field to draw from...

"Swift & Co. Employees' Benefit Association, according to an announcement made yesterday--while the talk of a packing teamsters' strike was in the air--will be launched on July 1."

All contributing employees may become members of the association. They are divided in eight classes, according to their weekly earnings. Classes 1 to 5, consisting of employees earning \$13.50 a week or less, will contribute 15, 20, 30 and 40 cents a week, respectively.

"An employee of the fifth class will receive a weekly benefit of \$6; in case of death \$300, the same in case of the loss of one eye, hand, or foot, and \$1,600 in case of the loss of both or any of those members."

"Class 6 includes members earning over \$13.50 and not more than \$18; Class 7, over \$18 and not over \$30, and Class 8, over \$30 a week. An employee earning over \$30 a week contributes \$1 weekly. He is entitled to a sick or accident benefit of \$18 a week, a death benefit of \$1,000, and \$1,600 and \$3,200, respectively, in case of the loss of sight or limbs as cited. Additional death benefits are allowed by the payment of 5 cents a week for each \$200."

"No increase in contributions will be required from old employees on account of their age. Swift & Co. donate free

use of offices for the association and provide a medical examiner for each plant."

To establish a general insurance it must not be confined to an industry, as conditions now in existence between crafts would then become a factor between industrial unions. It should be open to all workers who desire such protection. Then the one common union would be able to take care of the workers without all the frills of capitalist societies, physical examination and etc.

This insurance must also avoid the snare which capitalism and the so-called fraternal societies adopted in order that they might become wealthy at the expense of their policyholders. As, for instance, in the case of the "Mutual Reserve." When asked by the House of Lords at an investigation as to why the company started business on such a liberal basis and then increased its assessments on policyholders, the reply was given that the company was more anxious to secure business than to adjust the equities, and also because they were collecting undesirable premiums.

Again, fraternal insurance followed suit, but on a cheaper scale, as that they are fenced in by all kinds of schemes, such as issuing a policy at the age of 21 years for a premium of 61 cents on a \$1,000, which at the age of 65 years becomes \$3.61. The contract (which few understand or ever read) states that when the insured has reached the age of 60 years the amount of his policy will decrease every year, until at the age of 75 years it is worth only one-half, or 50% of the original \$100 policy.

Insurance in craft organizations are proving failures. This fact is admitted by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen officially on pages 516 and 517 in the June, 1905, edition of their journal. The same is true of the S. U. of N. A. What can be expected from crafts that have only one field to draw from when the greater insurance societies, such as the Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen, etc., have all been forced to increase their rates? The answer is simply this: When insurance was first instituted among fraternal lodges no study had been made of the situation from a scientific point of view. It depended on providence, lapses, paying up losses, etc. The only logical conclusion to be drawn is that there can be no safe insurance except where the premium, invested at a legal rate of interest, will pay for itself.

Suppose the actuary tables of mortality in any given class. Take, for example, the S. U. of N. A. and the B. of R. T. In these organizations there is a monthly payment of \$2 for a policy of \$1,200 to the S. U. of N. A. and \$2 for a policy of \$1,350 in the B. of R. T. These organizations assume a twofold risk on the premium collected, because of the fact that they promise to pay for injuries received which are not computed in the mortality tables. A mortality rating is given to these same persons in the old-line insurance companies on the basis of an extra premium for the extra-hazardous risk. The question of total disability so important to the members of craft insurance are led to believe that their premiums will cover total disability, which is an utter impossibility. To illustrate: A switchman contributes an annual premium of \$24. Suppose his expectancy of life to be twenty years, which is in excess of the figures governing his craft in the tables of mortality, at the end of that period he will have paid in \$480, hoping to receive in return \$1,200 or \$1,350. If this insurance were protected by a general insurance, the young age would protect the old age from a mortuary point of view and the old man would, through his practical experience, safeguard the young man from the dangers of total disability. The assessment being standard for all from 16 to 60 years of age, we would then have made the first step toward a philanthropic institution.

While the young man would perhaps pay more in his youthful days than in a fraternal insurance, yet he would not feel the burden as much in view of the fact that his later years would be protected by the standard rate, which would prevent those heavy assessments and increased rates which compel so many men of advanced years to lapse or drop out. Therefore, we cannot afford, in laying the foundation stones, to build a cheap structure on sand. We must build on the solid rock of common sense and construct a movement that will stand as

a monument to the workers who refuse to be longer blindfolded by the capitalists in supporting capitalist institutions. It is the purpose of this movement to take as much of these funds as possible out of the hands of the capitalists and use them in our own interests. To accomplish this we have started a plan among ourselves locally in Chicago, and entered into an agreement with the Prairie State Bank to act as depository for the funds, and that no checks will be honored by the bank unless signed by ten members of the local movement, which at present constitutes a board of directors, the bank holding their signatures for comparison. After the organization obtains 500 members, the power of the board ceases. The bank will then honor the policy or other substitute presented by the holder or his heirs and bearing the signature of the chairman and secretary of the board. As banks are liable to failure, it is necessary to guard against such possible contingencies. It would therefore behoove the society, under all circumstances, to obtain amount to be invested in the safest securities obtainable.

The society could also loan to its membership who are constructing homes amounts on good security at more reasonable rates than obtainable from money lenders. With a structure of this kind established, we would become an educational force. Remember, all workers and none but actual "workers" should be eligible, whether members of the I. W. W. or not. There should be no grand lodge ornaments drawing enormous salaries in connection with this movement; simply a "clearance house," with a clerical force to attend to the business, and subject to the order of all members who are workers in the various industries. Of course, it may be necessary to have lecturers and agents as we progress, but they should have no administrative powers, and should also be subordinate to the board.

The following is an outline of the temporary plan to assist in this movement. The sum of \$2.50 should be permitted to the financial secretary. Wm. Hickey, 4610 Wentworth avenue, as a guarantee of business. Fifty cents per month should be remitted as a premium on the proposed policy of \$300. As a protection against money being sent astray, one other member of the board should receive from the financial secretary a certificate of deposit from the Prairie State Bank, showing that his money has been deposited. These certificates number consecutively from No. 1 upward, and the number of the certificate of the organization will never be repeated: This is our letter to the bank: "Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1905. "Prairie State Bank, "Chicago, Ill.

"We, the undersigned Board of Directors, wishing to form a co-operative insurance society, desire that your bank accept such funds as may be paid in to the credit of our society, to be held in trust until such time as we shall have been able to secure sufficient members and otherwise comply with the laws of the State of Illinois regulating the incorporation of fraternal insurance societies. "These funds will be remitted to you through the various agents selected by the Board of Directors to represent the society, and the Financial Secretary-Treasurer of the various locals of the organization. In no event shall we and will not be subject to draft, except the signature of each member of the Board of Directors is attached to the check. "The persons whose names are herewith attached for the present will constitute the Board of Directors. You will be notified later should there be any change in the personnel of the board. "We would request that all funds be deposited under the rules of your savings department and that you credit the account from time to time with accruing interest. "Respectfully yours, "Wm. Hickey, Sec'y. "Wm. J. Pinkerton, 792 Maple avenue, Blue Island, Ill. "L. M. Kohl, 175 Ninety-second street, Chicago, Ill. "G. W. Chalker, 5712 Justing street, Chicago, Ill. "Thos. Hansberry, 6605 May street, Chicago, Ill. "J. H. Leonard, 828 Grand avenue, third flat, Chicago, Ill. "Frank McCormack, Chicago, Ill. "T. Cole, Blue Island, Ill. "Walter Jelinski, Blue Island, Ill. "Wm. L. Hull, 5318 Jackson avenue, Chicago, Ill."

Reply from the bank: "Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1905. "Board of Directors, "Insurance Society of the I. W. W., "Chicago, Ill. "Gentlemen:-- "Your letter of May 20th is at hand and in answer will state that we will accept the funds of your society under the rules of our savings department and the conditions stated in your letter. "We will pay out money from this account only on an order signed by all the members of the Board of Directors, and will endeavor to satisfactorily fulfill your instructions. "Thanking you for your patronage, I remain "Respectfully yours, "F. B. Woodland."

If through any unforeseen event it became necessary to dissolve the society, it could be done only through the referendum of those whose money is on deposit, and then each check would have to bear the signature of the entire board before being honored by the bank. Hoping that the time is near at hand when such schemes for the protection of the workers will be unnecessary, I remain yours for the Industrial Commonwealth, W. J. Pinkerton.

My proposition to start with would be an initiation fee of \$5, with a monthly premium of \$1 for a \$200 policy, to be paid for total disability, the loss of foot or eyesight, and in case of death, to heirs of the deceased. When the society reached 100 members, we could immediately become operative, having sufficient funds on hand to immediately pay two claims in every 100 if necessary. These figures are high, but I suggest them in consideration of assuming a risk that is not accepted in any of the craft movements, namely, the giving of

an opportunity to those who are denied this protection in the craft movements to carry one \$300 policy without a medical examination, or the establishment of an "age limit" for any amount over the \$300 policy a medical examination and the standard rate, based on the American tables of mortality, could be established, basing an initiation fee for each succeeding policy according to the number of deaths occurring among every 100 persons during a stated period, the standard to be established among ourselves, say for a period of ten years. To illustrate, if a person became a member of the society at the age of 20, his initiation fee would remain the same till he had passed the age of 30. If he dropped the movement and remained out till he was past 30 years, or between the 30 and 40 year period, he would come under a new initiation fee governing that period, the same to apply between 40 and 50. The monthly premium, however, should remain the same. All policies should be made out for \$300. This plan will give the worker an opportunity to carry, say, \$1,200, an opportunity to surrender a policy at any time that he could not pay the premium, and so on, until he carried only \$300, with the privilege, however, of redeeming his policies if he carried on the railway for more than 10 months. These rates are not high to start with, considering the fact that the S. U. and B. of R. T. members pay from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per month for \$1,200 and \$1,350, and they are old institutions. If we were to develop the rates, we would have a larger field to draw from as well as the protection of safer risks. "The object in charging \$1 for the first \$300, as already stated, is because of the serious risk that is not taken by any of the craft movements in giving such protection without any medical examination or "age limit."

For succeeding policies it would be necessary to have a medical examination and to conform in all other ways with the rules governing "insurance societies." Policies for \$300 after the first one to be rated at a monthly premium of 50 cents. Through the establishment of an institution of this kind, after it had developed we could strike a telling blow at the insurances established on the railways. I do not care to say too much on this subject, but you realize that the insurance as carried on by the railways is illegitimate, and again, they take from their employees every month a stipend to cover such insurance. If we had this general insurance developed and a sum set aside for a fighting purpose, we could force the railway companies to the courts, and from their own sworn statements before the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the number of employees in service, make them account for the money they were taking from employees and compel them to return the same to each applicant when leaving the service. You know what the policyholders in the Equitable and New York Life accomplished, and we can do the same. Supposing we were to alter our life insurance in such a manner, in an effort to abolish the "personal record system," don't you think they would concede to us a great deal quicker than if we were to waste our energies in a strike? In this movement cannot we accomplish this, as was illustrated on the Union Pacific system some years ago, when a dispute arose between the company and its employees, the employees protesting against the right of the company to control the hospital property. Judge Caldwell rendered a decision in favor of the employees, but as the case in dispute was only tested by the brotherhood representing only a small portion of the men employed, the matter was allowed to adjust itself to suit the company. This subject is too lengthy to enter into details. I simply mention it so that you can recall the facts if you should happen to be familiar with the case. W. J. Pinkerton.

Resolution on the I. W. W. Enclosed find resolutions presented to the preliminary convention called by Locals of the Brotherhood of Tailors of this city, held on Oct. 5th and 6th. The Brotherhood element was some time ago part of the International Garment Workers. The result of the preliminary convention was the formal launching of the Brotherhood of Tailors as an independent organization. The wording of the call for convention gave us a chance to go there without in any way injuring our standing as a part of the I. W. W. A. J. F. Whereas, The conditions in which the present capitalist system places the working class, demands a speedy abolition of capitalism; Whereas, To accomplish this, united action of the working class is an absolute necessity; Whereas, The I. W. W. believes in the uniting of the working class on the basis of the class struggle and to organize them with the ultimate purpose in view of abolishing wage-slavery; therefore, be it Resolved, That this convention adopts the Preamble of the I. W. W. as its declaration of principles; and be it further Resolved, That this convention elects a committee with power to connect with the General Executive Board of the I. W. W., Wm. E. Trautmann, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of joining with the National Industrial Union composed of bodies represented in this convention. Presented by delegates from the Clothing Workers' Ind. Union, Local 59, I. W. W. A. J. Francis, Ike Posen, Delegates.

We pay 11 cents postage on the Stenographic Report of the Convention of 1906. It is a book of over 600 pages and worth owning at the price originally charged, \$1.00 We will send you a copy, postpaid, for 30 cents. Order it now.

50 Cents a Year; 25 Cents for Six Months Send your subscription for THE INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN to WM. E. TRAUTMANN, 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and fill out this blank. Name: Post Office: State: Street and Number: (Enclosed find _____ cents.)

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W. The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party. The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers. These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all. Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution. (Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.)

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