

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 43.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 21, 1907.

50c. a Year.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM PROTESTS AGAINST OUTRAGE AT GOLDFIELD

IT MAKES CLEAR THE CLASS STRUGGLE

The attention of the working class should be at this time directed to Goldfield, Nev., the scene of the latest attempt on the part of the employing class to subjugate the workers. The camp at Goldfield, Nev., has long been a thorn in the side of the employers by reason of the conditions enjoyed there by the working class, gained by them through their organization in the I. W. W. and the camp, and are the universal eight-hour day and the minimum scale of wages of \$1.50 per day. With the inception of Goldfield as a mining camp, labor was recognized as the prime factor in developing the camp, and by reason of this fact the union was recognized without any attempt on the part of the employers of labor to antagonize it.

The statement by emissaries of the mine owners of Goldfield, to the effect that the mine owners are becoming tired of the repeated exactions of the union and are determined once and for all to break the power and influence of the union at this time, is false. The entire struggle in Goldfield, as elsewhere, has simply been a conflict occasioned by organized labor resisting the encroachments of the employing class.

In the beginning there was no question as to the influence of the Miners' Union of Goldfield. Every struggle occasioned since the beginning has been brought on by the mine owners in their efforts to lessen the influence and power of the miners' organization.

Stories of attempted violence, dynamite plots and the finding of hidden rifles, emanate from the perjured brain of the mine owners' press agency, and are given to the public with the sole intention of prejudicing the miners in the eyes of the community at large in order that the people will have a suitable state of mind for them to perpetrate any fresh outrages that they have in view on the members of the Miners' Union of Goldfield.

If any rifles were found by the detectives of the Mine Owners' association, they were first hidden by the same people, and were part, no doubt, of the contents of two piano boxes that were unloaded at the Goldfield mine two days before the arrival of troops. The alleged dynamite outrage is too childish to be given any credence by even the most unsophisticated. The story of the miner attempting to explode frozen giant powder is too absurd to be repeated, and proves conclusively that there was no plot to gain the work of detectives.

When we take into consideration the personnel of those who are at the head of this fight against the Western Federation of Miners and the I. W. W. of Goldfield, we can readily understand that they would stoop to even worse than alleged dynamite plots to gain their ends.

The governor of the State, John Sparks, was the employer, at one time, of the notorious Diamond Field Jack Davis, who while in the employ of Sparks, and upon the orders of Sparks, assassinated two sleeping men, and then for whose protection for this deed the present governor of the State of Nevada and his cattle company expended many thousands of dollars.

The Honorable George B. Nixon, United States Senator for the State of Nevada, another leading spirit in the Mine Owners' association, is a gentleman who made his start in life immediately after the bank which he was connected at Winnemucca, Nev., was burglarized. The people of that vicinity are heartless enough to say that the burglarizing of the Nixon bank was planned and executed in behalf of the present United States senator, who, at any rate, dates his debut as a politician from that time.

These are two very fair samples of the men who go to make up the Mine Owners' association and Citizens' Alliance of the State of Nevada, a great many of them being convicts, gamblers and thugs of the lowest description, who stop at no crime to accomplish their ends. All the efforts of the I. W. W. and W. F. M. had been forced to pay the union scale of wages for all labor and work on the railroads. We can imagine United States Senator Clark, of Montana ill-fame, little relished the idea of paying \$1.50 per day for labor on the grade of his road; no more so did the other two roads.

The present difficulty is a result of the concerted action on the part of the employing class, backed up by the obedient tool of that class, Theodore Roosevelt, who has taken to the most dumb of the laboring class that the president of this country is but a committee appointed by the employing class to enforce the dictates of that class, and it says to the working class, "My will is your law, and if you don't recognize it as such and accept the conditions that I see pleased to give you, all the powers of the government are behind me; so get out of here."

VINCENT ST. JOHN.

No Dissension in the Ranks

The following special dispatch appeared in the "Daily People" of the 14th: Goldfield, Nev., December 13.—The operators attempted to open the mines yesterday. Pickets report that it was a miserable failure, but ten men being at work on all the properties, and as to the reports of union men deserting to the mine owners, the fact of the matter is that not one union man has broken ranks.

President MacKinnon of the miners union and another official interviewed General Funston yesterday, and they reported that he declining any intention of interfering with the strike. There will be no deportation of union men, he says. The commission appointed by President Roosevelt is now on the evidence in Washington, and when the evidence is all in we may confidently expect a report equally damaging to the cause of the mine owners as Public Document 122.

Governor Sparks is in camp and has been drunk most of the time. He admits that the troops were sent for at the best of the mine owners. It happens, however, that the move by which they expected to win and annihilate the union, has turned out to be a boomerang, which has knocked those using it galley-west.

The operators have gone too far. They expected to have the troops at their beck and call and use them just as they please in the attempt to smash the union and open the mines. Martial law, according to their notion, was to be declared openly. The troops now more than suspect that they were brought here under false pretenses.

The Executive Board of the W. F. M. now in session in Denver, wires that all its resources are at our disposal. We stand for what is right, and are united, and out to win.

Quick Action at Philadelphia

In response to the telegram regarding the sending of federal troops to Goldfield we immediately called a protest meeting for Sunday night, Dec. 8th, at the east plaza of the city hall. We held a meeting with Campbell and Young as speakers, and in closing never before so late in the winter had outdoor meetings been held in Philadelphia, we had an audience of about 500 people, who gathered on such short notice. The condition of affairs was put squarely before the workers, and the action of President Roosevelt was denounced in plain terms. The crowd that stood in the cold air for two hours were with us to a man, and when the following resolutions were proposed they were passed without a dissenting voice.

"Whereas, President Roosevelt has given orders that the United States army shall be used in Goldfield, Nev., to aid the capitalists in forcing the members of the working class to accept worthless scrip instead of lawful money in payment of their wages, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we condemn such action and denounce the invasion of a peaceful community as a violation of the liberty guaranteed by the constitution of the United States."

Thomas Flynn, Sec'y Committee.

Goldfield Miners in Session

At the regular meeting of the miners' union at Goldfield, Tuesday night, December 10, resolutions were adopted deploring the bringing of troops into camp and demanding their immediate recall. The hall was packed with members, and the sentiment was decidedly against accepting the proposition of the operators for return to work conditionally upon renouncing the organization. The members protested against the stories of dynamite plots, etc. It is likely that the strike committee will send pickets over the district this week, to urge new men not to work. Pickets may also be sent to Reno, where the union understands imported men are being mobilized. The following resolution was passed:

United Frisco Workers Protest

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9, 1907.

To Goldfield Miners' Union: Dear Brothers and Fellow Workers:—Upon the departure of the soldiers from this city to go to your town a few of us arranged for a protest meeting. We realize that the sting of the master's lash was paid to the doors. Over 4000 Your enslavement to our enslavement. Therefore, doing our duty, we called a meeting of protest. We rented Walton's Pavilion, and though the meeting was held on twenty-four hours' notice, the hall was packed to the doors. Over 4000 listened to the remarks of the speakers, and by their enthusiastic applause the "unwhipped boy" gave notice to the world that Russian methods will not be tolerated in America for any length of time. We are not to be intimidated by anything, but to see troops hurled into a peaceful community to harass and intimidate men because they decide their small portion of their own product shall be given to them in such form that they can use it, must arouse the most drowsy mind. Brothers Walsh, Long, Schulberg, Speed and Burns were the speakers. The Socialist party, the Socialist Labor party and the I. W. W. worked hand in hand to secure the main thing they are big enough to put aside quibbles and shake their closed fist at the common foe. Brother Kern of the Hungarian Socialist Labor organization, acted as secretary of the meeting. At the close of the last speech the following resolutions were read:

"Recognizing the fact that there is an identity of interest which binds all those who labor together, we, the working men and women of San Francisco here assembled in this hall, this 8th day of December, 1907, in order to carefully deliberate on the latest outrage of the capitalist-owned government of the United States against the striking miners, members of the Western Federation of Miners. After conscientiously reviewing all of the facts, are in favor of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we call upon all members of the working class to protest against this latest crime, and to hold the said Theodore Roosevelt up to the contempt of all people who are forced to work for a living; and be it further

"Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the Central Labor Union of Spokane, the Miners' Magazine, the Industrial Union Bulletin, the Labor World, the Weekly People, the Nevada Workman and other labor papers.

"Resolved, That we protest against the President of the United States helping the Mine Owners' Association to crush organized labor in Nevada and the other laborers to take worthless scrip for pay; and be it further

"Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the Central Labor Union of Spokane, the Miners' Magazine, the Industrial Union Bulletin, the Labor World, the Weekly People, the Nevada Workman and other labor papers.

Signed: M. W. Bennett, B. Holmes, James Wilson, Committee.

McCabe Miners Stand by St. John

The following resolutions were adopted by McCabe Miners' Union in regular session assembled on Saturday, December 7, 1907:

"Resolved, On November 5, 1907, at Goldfield, Nev., one P. H. Mullaney made an unwarranted, unprovoked and murderous attack on Vincent St. John, one of the staunchest and most valued members of the Western Federation of Miners, and one of the bravest advocates of the cause of labor, thereby endangering the life of one of our earnest workers; and

"Whereas, In the issue of the Miners' Magazine of November 1907, John M. O'Neill, editor, commenting on the murder attack upon our Brother St. John, used language that we consider to be slanderous and vilifying and tending to cast a slur upon the fair fame and unsullied record of our well-tried brother; language that was not born out by the well-known facts in the case, the article mentioned being suggested by the Associated Press dispatches of November 5, 1907, and which were known to be notoriously false and untrue; and

"Whereas, The language used in the article is directly contrary to the spirit which is being constantly advocated by the Western Federation of Miners as set forth in the constitution and by-laws, and is also prejudicial to the good and welfare of our noble and progressive organization; therefore

"Resolved, By McCabe Miners' Union, No. 18, W. F. M., that we repudiate the sentiments expressed in the before mentioned article, and denounce the same as tending to cause disruption and dissensions in the rank and file of the W. F. M.; and be it also

"Resolved, That we call upon the Executive Board of the W. F. M. to reprimand the editor of the official journal of our organization for his unwarranted abuse of the position which he occupies in assailing the integrity of our brother, Vincent St. John, whose loyalty to the working class is so well known; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Miners' Magazine, Nevada Workman, Graham County Advocate and the Industrial Union Bulletin for publication. Joe C. Yeager, President. Joe Bechtel, Secretary.

Trusts Toll Death-Knell of Democracy While "Charity is Rampant and Prosperity Feeds Pauperism"

BY COVINGTON MALL.

The following paragraph is taken from the Daily Item of New Orleans, La. It was printed under glaring headlines which read "30,000 Fine Dinners Distributed to Poor, Good Cheer Brought to Many Homes":

"Thirty thousand free Thanksgiving dinners were distributed in New Orleans today, and the poor of the Queen City of the South have had their share of the abounding prosperity for which a grateful nation is returning thanks."

Reader, whoever and wherever you may be, read carefully and ponder long and deeply over the above item of news, for a continuance of such a condition spells the ruin of the working class and with it the end of republican institutions.

Think of the shame of it! Thirty thousand people out of three hundred thousand—ten per cent of the population of the city of New Orleans—so poor as to be dependent on "charity" for a "Thanksgiving" dinner!

Think of the shame of it! Thirty thousand reduced to such a state of degradation as to accept as "charity" the fruit of their own labors and make no murmur!

Think of the shame of it! When they who give what is not their own take to themselves the credit of a noble act, which, in reality, they are but driving nails into the coffin of the nation.

Think of the shame of it! Thirty thousand people, ten per cent of one city's population, being fed by "charity" on the day of "Thanksgiving," and not a daily paper in the city with enough manhood to utter a whisper of protest; nay, worse, where every daily paper, without one exception, has nothing but fulsome praise for those who give what is not their own to those from whom it has been taken, and—all in the name of "charity."

Think of the shame of it! Thirty thousand and more working men and women and children, out of a total population of three hundred thousand, being too poor to buy a decent dinner on "the nation's day of thanksgiving," and "great labor leaders" of the city of New Orleans so busy trying to get their feet in the pap troughs of capitalist politics as to be unable to give the matter the slightest attention!

Think of the shame of it! Thirty thousand and more human beings, out of three hundred thousand, ten per cent of the city's population, dependent on "charity" for a "Thanksgiving" dinner!

Think of the shame of it. And if you cannot—go! you craven descendant of the frontiers, you cowardly and unworthy children of the old democracy—go! crawl on your bellies, cringing to the lords of gold, and ask them to end this farce, this sham of a republic, this fraud on democracy, and make you in name what you are in fact—slaves!

Go, tell them that if they will only keep your bellies half full you will give them the price the Egyptians gave to Pharaoh for their land, your children, your wives, and the fairest of your daughters!

Or go tell them, as the Romans told the Caesars—"Give us but a day of drunkenness and we will deed to you forever self, and land, and wife, and daughter, and do with us what will!"

Go, do this thing, you workmen, or organize for freedom!

Organize, not in that body of living death known as the American Federation of Labor, but into a union that is a union, the Industrial Workers of the World.

You have but two choices before you, working men and women—the A. F. of L. and slavery, or the I. W. W. and freedom. It is up to you, and to you alone.

How, between these two organizations, can you hesitate? Let us look at both of them. The A. F. of L. is not even a federation of the workers, for did its officers dare to give it its real name it would not be called the American Federation, but the American Separation of Labor.

Nowhere does it promote unity. It is scabbery organized and reduced to a science.

As a strike breaking agency it has Farley, Joy and Pinkerton beat a mile and then some. Jim Farley's scabs command high behavior of the strikers in furnishing no excuse for the use of force in winning their point, judging from the newspapers, they are resorting to the tactics the mine characterized the struggle in the mining industry for the last fourteen years, and are employing detectives and various agencies to bring false charges of the camp being prepared to use violent measures; and

Whereas, President Roosevelt, ever with an ear to the whisper of the capitalist class, has ordered troops to Goldfield, ostensibly to protect property, law and order, but in fact to enforce the payment of wages in scrip instead of lawful money, and notwithstanding the miners are willing to accept half pay in scrip; therefore be it

Resolved, By this mass agitation meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World, that we condemn the action of the President

(Continued on Page 8)

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM

How Social Institutions Came Into Existence Through Changing Methods of Production

FROM THE PAST TO THE FUTURE

BY WORD H. MILLS

Only by the great industries the access to social production was opened for women—for proletarian women alone, however. This is done in such a manner that they remain excluded from public production and cannot earn wages if they fulfill their duties in the private service of the family...

In the industrial world, however, the oppression weighing on the proletariat appears in its sharpest outlines only after all special privileges of the capitalist class are abolished and the full legal equality of both classes is established. A democratic republic does not abolish the distinction between the two classes. It but offers the battle-ground on which this distinction can be fought out...

What we may anticipate about the adjustment of sexual relations after the impending downfall of capitalist production is mainly of a negative nature and mostly confined to elements that have disappeared or will be added? That will be decided after a new generation has come to maturity...

The progress visible in the chain of phenomena is connected with the peculiarities of more and more curtailing the sexual freedom of the group marriage for women, but not for men...

Students of sociology know that we are now approaching a social revolution in which the old order of things, as we know it, must disappear just as surely as its complement, prostitution...

The historical character of it will, its etymological character will not only disappear, but be perfectly realized. For with the transformation of the means of production into collective property, wage labor will also disappear...

Here a new element hitherto repressed becomes active, an element which at best existed only in the germ at the time when monogamy developed...

The hypothesis of human degradation (the fall of man, etc.) has been made to account for or explain the existence of barbarians and savages who were found materially and physically too far below the conceived standard of a supposed original man fashioned "in the image of his Creator"...

This assumption was never a scientific proposition supported by facts, at least as interpreted by scholastic schoolmen in the past. It is refuted by the connected series of inventions and discoveries, by the progressive development of social systems and by the successive forms of the family...

and development of the middle status; and further than this, how they could have attained the middle status without first passing through the lower? Back of this is the further question, how a barbarian could exist without a previous savage; and whence came the savage? This question brings us into the domain of natural history and finally the series of questions presses the inquiry into the field of primary biology...

While the Aryan and Semitic races represented the main streams of human progress, there can be no doubt that before they became differentiated into the Aryan (Latin) and Semitic (Hebrew) tribes they formed part of a single, indistinguishable mass of barbarians...

And again, unfortunately for the hypothesis of the theory of degradation, inventions and discoveries come one by one; knowledge of the cord must precede that of the gunpowder; the knowledge of gunpowder preceded the invention of steam the steam engine, the steam engine the railway and steamship; so the arts of subsistence followed each other at long intervals of time...

The antiquity of mankind upon the earth is now established by a body of scientific facts and evidence sufficient to satisfy unprejudiced minds. That evidence, in such a work as this, can but merely refer to and cite the inquiring student to it...

The human mind is naturally and justly curious to know something of the life of man during the last hundred thousand years or more, since all this period the modern man has existed. His marvelous achievements prove the truth, as well as imply the expenditure of long protracted centuries...

What may have been the length of these "civilized" periods is a matter of necessity. There has been discovered no method by which anything like an exact measurement can be obtained, but an approximation may be attempted. Upon the knowledge that the course of the development of mankind was retarded by the progressive series of inventions and discoveries in a geometrical ratio, it may be suggested that the progress of mankind in the period of savagery in its relation to the sum of human progress was greater in degree than it was afterwards in the three sub-periods of barbarism; and that the progress made in the whole period of barbarism was, in like manner, greater in degree than it was since the entire period of civilization...

On the theory, then, of geometrical progression, the period of savagery was necessarily longer than the period of barbarism, as the latter was longer than the period of civilization. There has been discovered a Morgan's assumption of one hundred thousand years as the measure of man's existence upon the earth, in order to find the relative period—and for this purpose it may have been longer or shorter—of the period of savagery. Three-fifths of the life of the most advanced portion of the human race, on this apportionment, were spent in savagery. Of the remaining years twenty thousand or less would be assigned to the older period of barbarism. For the middle and later periods there remain fifteen thousand years, leaving five thousand, more or less for the period of civilization.

The findings of science contravene some of the conclusions of that eminent body of scholars who, basing their concepts upon a literal interpretation of the Bible, have adopted the patriarchal family of the Hebrew and Latin types as the oldest form of the family, and have based the earliest organized society. By these teachers the human race is invested from its infancy with a knowledge of the family and its accompanying phenomena of social institutions, under the rule of paternal law. It is not to be denied that the patriarchal family is the oldest made known to us by ascending along the line of classical and Semitic authorities; but investigation along these lines is unable to penetrate beyond the upper status of barbarism, leaving at least four ethical periods untouched and their connection unrecognized.

The hypothesis of human degradation (the fall of man, etc.) has been made to account for or explain the existence of barbarians and savages who were found materially and physically too far below the conceived standard of a supposed original man fashioned "in the image of his Creator"...

This assumption was never a scientific proposition supported by facts, at least as interpreted by scholastic schoolmen in the past. It is refuted by the connected series of inventions and discoveries, by the progressive development of social systems and by the successive forms of the family...

"The standard works on Anthropology, Paleontology, Ethnology, Ethnography, Geology, etc., and kindred scientific literature."

surprise. When we recognize the duration of man's existence on earth, the wide vicissitudes through which he has passed in savagery and barbarism and the progress he has been compelled to make, it is apparent that civilization might as naturally have been delayed until some thousands of years hence, as to have occurred when it did. We cannot but realize that the result, as to the time of its achievement, of a series of fortuitous circumstances. It may well serve to remind us that we owe our present condition with its multiplied means of safety and happiness, after we have once learned to use them as tools of Socialism, to the struggles, the sufferings, the heroic exertions and the patient toil of our barbarous, and more remotely, of our savage ancestors...

In conclusion of this chapter, which is thrown in an explanatory way and bears only an indirect but not wholly irrelevant connection with the purpose of this volume, it might be pointed out that the descent of man is not rejected by scientific investigators, only in so far as it is literally interpreted. The story is a legendary product of antiquated barbarism, and it must be interpreted as such to be understood. The subject may be again alluded to when I come to discuss the ethical attitude of Socialism towards Religion.

(Continued next week.)

Preston-Smith Fund

The appended list of contributions to the Preston-Smith relief fund received at the headquarters of the fund, headed by Vincent St. John, is believed to be correct. But since it was copied from the torn remnants of paper carried by St. John in his pocketbook at the time an attempt was made to ascertain its full contents, some errors occur. If any are found THE BULLETIN will gladly make correction:

- INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS. Frank Willard, Shoshoni, Wyo., \$ 2.00. ... (list continues with many names and amounts)

Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association

- Branch 233, Seattle, Wash., \$1.00. ... (list continues with many branches and amounts)

UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

- Local Union 37, New Haven, Conn., \$5.00. ... (list continues with many local unions and amounts)

WESTERN REPRESENTATION OF MINERS

- Local Union 20, Burke, Idaho, \$50.00. ... (list continues with many local unions and amounts)

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

- Local Union 85, Chicago, Ill., \$8.00. ... (list continues with many local unions and amounts)

A Brief History of the Industrial Union Manifesto

By Wm. E. Trautmann

Others again had hopes that the American Federation of Labor would revolutionize itself from within through a change of policy instituted from above by the "leaders." A passionate appeal, framed under the mental pangs of those who still hoped for a miracle or wonderful turn, was addressed by a few Socialists to the convention of the American Federation of Labor held in 1895 at Madison Square Garden, New York City.

The appeal was laughed down and swerved at the meeting, the speakers keeping themselves busy with fixing up a slate to get Sam Gompers back into office; the delegates, with but few exceptions, had no time to consider any movement calculated to strengthen the general labor movement and place the trade union organizations on a higher plane. The industrial depression of 1893 and 1894, which had pressed down the working class very hard and generated here and there a slight disposition of revolutionary unrest, and had taught many the necessity of resisting by organized efforts further attempts at curtailing the standard of living, had blown over as such to be understood. The subject may be again alluded to when I come to discuss the ethical attitude of Socialism towards Religion.

The augmenting forces of discontent, while it created in the various trades, might have marked the prospects of the employing class, as the cunning employers realized full well that spasmodic and spontaneous outbreaks of the workers' desire to share in the "prosperity" would possibly reach dimensions beyond the control of the employers of labor. To forestall such moves that would have led to a strong solidification of the ranks of the workers, they preferred to resolve in the various trades, and make slight concessions in improved working conditions, in return for which they received the assurance that the union officials would prevent "disorderly" conduct of union members and unauthorized suspension of work when such would injure the business interests of the employers.

While in the various trades, and make slight concessions in improved working conditions, in return for which they received the assurance that the union officials would prevent "disorderly" conduct of union members and unauthorized suspension of work when such would injure the business interests of the employers.

The key, in the hands of McGill, of Louisville, Ky., which locked the door on a few delegates, who, after being filled to the neck with intoxicants from night to night, set three or four days ahead for the election of officers) was the instrument which impressed its mark on the work throughout the New York convention; the delegation looked up Sam Gompers for president; their votes, if allowed to be cast, meant the re-election of John McBride; their enforced absence assured the election of Sam Gompers by a very small margin of votes.

No, there was no more hope for redemption. No miracle could happen that would produce a Hercules to clean the cesspool of corruption that had been created by the many betrayals of working-class interests.

The disease could not be cured; to save the working class movement from slow decay the healthy members had to be segregated from the rotten elements. The Socialist, Trades and Labor Alliance, launched during these days as an expression of the glaring indignation of honest toilers, born as a hopeful manifestation of working class ideals, was an inevitable and logical creation.

The Alliance was the first indication that the shifting and changing discontented forces already existing or in the process of formation were moving towards a common center; a product of a transitional period as much as the preceding organization in the west and central states, the American Railway Union, it distinguished itself, however, from the latter by the advocacy of fundamental principles which clearly designated its character as a militant labor organization founded for aims and objects that were foreign to all other hitherto organized bodies of workingmen.

Immediately assailed and attacked, maligned and vilified, after the capitalists and their agents conceived that it was an organization to be feared even more than the American Railway Union, the Alliance could not gather enough strength. It had to fall in its original design to get together all those who were needed as component parts of the material required for constructive purposes on extended lines. The mistakes the Alliance was guilty of during its ten years' existence, as claimed by many, should be measured exactly on the same scale as were the mistakes of the working organizations in the other products of that history; even though it be done, one will find that even this mistake was inevitable; necessary accompaniments of the search for light to illuminate the path towards a gravitating center which all wanted to follow.

Whereas, The Miner's Magazine, published by John M. O'Neill, was used as a weapon by the Citizens' Alliance, and the personal opinion of said editor misled members of the W. F. M. Local 245 to such an extent that they signed the above mentioned resolutions and joined the Citizens' Alliance, Beauty Local 262, I. W. W., without any reflection upon the rank and file of the W. F. M., denounces the management of the Miner's Magazine and lays the blame of the shameful acts of those miners who signed and supported the resolutions at the door of John M. O'Neill, the editor. Ed. P. Powers, Secretary I. W. W. 262.

Ettor Organizes Marble Workers

Organizer Ettor is putting new life into the I. W. W. wherever he goes. Writing from Salt Lake City, December 10th, he says: "I called a meeting for Sunday, 2:30 p. m., in order to organize a local at Marble. The bosses discovered that something was up, so they went around and asked men to go to work in the marble mill, and also warned the men to stay away from the union, because it would get them in trouble and so forth, but they reckoned wrong. At the meeting about twenty showed up. I told those who wanted to join to come with me in my room, and nine paid up, and the secretary making ten; so I installed them as Marble Workers' Industrial Union No. 408. Monday I secured a saddle horse and went to the marble quarry, about four miles up the mountain. A meeting was called in the bunk house, and a twenty and a most interested lot of men I have never seen. Out of the twenty-five present all joined except one, who is a victim of prosperity—that is broke. So now we have thirty-five paid up, and before I leave, Wednesday 5 p. m., we will have seventy-five all told. As it is, we now hold the key to the situation by having the quarrymen lined up. About the first of October the company decided to raise the hours of work for the millmen from eight to nine. The quartermen, who enjoyed an eight-hour day, were notified, and led by a couple of veterans of the W. F. M., they walked down four miles to the town and said they would not furnish marble to a nine-hour mill. The company was determined to establish the nine-hour day. They sent for a bunch of men clear to Vermont, but when they got to Carbondale, a twenty-eight miles from the quarry, they found that there is only one—refused to haul them only a certain distance, then told them they were traitors to their class if they would go to work on the nine-hour day. When the quartermen arrived they were charged with thirty-five men in favor of eight hours, and refused to go to work. So the company had to come through and stay with the eight-hour day, notwithstanding that they paid the fare and expenses of thirty-five men to come all the way from Vermont. So you see, when the workers are given a show they will act right. It is the A. F. of Hell as they would have it, but the quartermen, by telling the quarry men, "It's none of your business; you stay at work." No pure and simple union will go here, that is an assured fact. It is a certainty that these men are a good body of men who want a labor union, and want a union of labor and not an employer's auxiliary. Joseph J. Ettor.

Substantial Progress at Bellingham, Wash.

On November 27th Organizer J. H. Walsh succeeded in launching a local of the I. W. W. in this city (Bellingham, Wash.) with twenty-two charter members. Since then the local has continued to grow, and at this time there are about forty-five paid-up members. The prospects for the future growth of the I. W. W. in Bellingham are very bright and encouraging, but the growth will be slow, permanent and substantial. Since Organizer Walsh left here we have succeeded in holding two well-attended propaganda meetings in our hall at 1245 Dock street. At our first propaganda meeting we secured Fellowship Worker Sidney France, of Seattle, and France certainly succeeded in opening the eyes of some of the proletarians of this burg. At the next propaganda meeting, held Sunday evening, December 8th, Fellowship Worker D. Burgess delivered a well-received address on the Industrial Unionism, and we added three more wage slaves to our membership. We have been constantly adding good revolutionary material, and we intend to carry on the Sunday evening propaganda meetings regularly. We are a little hampered for want of good speakers, but the boys are full of energy and resolution, and no doubt some of them will develop into good agitators and speakers. There was formerly a "Sherman local" here with eleven members. Eight of them have withdrawn from it and joined the new local. The defunct Sherman local had for its president, J. A. Della, a city councilman, and for its financial secretary H. Larson, a contracting laborer. It is hardly worth while to comment further on the above named pair, as Shermanism is dead in this burg. Bellingham is the only place in the northwest in which Sherman has had a foothold for some time. According to a letter from Hanneman to the former recording secretary of the Sherman local here, there were two other locals in the west paying tax to Hanneman. Those two locals are located in California, and I have since learned that their combined membership is much less than one hundred, and one of them is composed almost entirely of contractors, etc. The population of Bellingham is about 35,000, and lumber is the principal industry. When the mills are all running there are about 10,000 men engaged directly and indirectly in this industry. One-half of the lumber is exported to foreign ports, principally to the Orient and the South Sea Islands. Of the men engaged in the lumber industry three or four hundred are organized in the International Shingle Weavers' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L. The entire strength of the I. S. W. U. is about 2,600. The single shingle weavers in north-west Washington are a very progressive lot of fellows, and many of them are outspoken in favor of industrial unionism. Several of them have already joined the I. W. W. here, and many others have expressed their intentions of doing so. As to the conditions here, the panic is on with a vengeance, no less than 10,000 men having been laid off in this county. Nearly all of them were paid off in scrip, or other words, in clearing-house certificates. The few who have not been laid off are working under a wage reduction, and in some instance an increase in hours. A few logging camps

are running with greatly reduced crews, and according to the local press their wages have been reduced \$1 per day, and in some instance more. Board, however, has remained the same, viz., \$5 per week. Conditions throughout other parts of the Sound country are even worse than they are here. Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver are full of idle men; the mills are shut down all over the country. I have given a short description of conditions here so as to warn lumberjacks who may read this that they cannot better their condition here. John M. Powers. Bellingham, Wash.

A Statement and Appeal

To the Locals, Members and Sympathizers of the I. W. W.: Last January members of the I. W. W. were active in a strike against J. W. & Co. The firm instituted a suit for damages against former Local 61, and secured an injunction pending the final decision of the case. The strike continuing, S. Lefkowitz and I were charged with violation of the aforesaid injunction. Judge Greenbaum, while expressing a decided opinion against our members, because of perjured testimony submitted by J. W. & Co. did not, however, care to tackle the case on the spot, and turned same over to a referee. A few weeks ago Mr. J. Woolsey Shepard, the referee, informed the defendants Lefkowitz and Thron that his report to the court will lead to the same time that his bill for \$30.00, be paid, it being customary that the party in whose favor the decision is rendered pays the referee's bill before he submits his findings to the court. The two defendants, being unable to pay the bill, laid their case before our local. The local had to consider that if this favorable report is not submitted in time to the court it will lead to the appointment of another referee. The new referee, knowing that the defendants are unable to pay his bill, will most likely report in favor of the plaintiffs (Beller & Co. are always ready to pay their bills), which will amount practically to a sentence for imprisonment and fine. On those grounds the local decided to raise the necessary funds, and we ask all locals, members and sympathizers of the I. W. W. to contribute whatever cash they can and in that way help us to get the amount needed. Send all contributions to A. J. Francis, 44 West Twenty-sixth street, New York City. All contributions will be acknowledged to press. For the General Committee, C. W. I. U. Loc. 59, I. W. W., A. J. Francis, Sec'y. New York City. Contributions so far received are as follows: Fanny Minkowitz \$1.00 N. Weiser .50 A. J. Francis 2.00 Br. 2, L. 59 1.50 Br. 12, L. 59 7.50 Total \$14.45

Children Work for Release

Copy of letter and collection list of moneys collected by two children of a brewery worker for the Preston-Smith defense fund. "Chicago, December 5, 1907. "Mr. Wm. Jurgens, "Box 1731, Goldfield, Nev. "Fellow Worker—Enclosed find order for \$4.00, contributed for the Preston-Smith fund, collected by two children, Ella and Walter Jurgensen; contributors all residing in Chicago. "Yours for industrial freedom, "Member Industrial Workers of the World, and of United Brewery Workers' Union No. 121." Ella Jurgensen, 6403 Marshfield Ave. .25 Walter Jurgensen, 6403 Marshfield Ave. .25 Mrs. John Chery, 6427 Ashland Ave. .10 Mrs. M. Hansen, 6403 Ashland Ave. .05 Mrs. Roseblad, 1738 N. 63d St. .10 Mr. Jordan, 1800 W. 63d St. .05 Walter Jurgensen, Sr., 6403 Marshfield Ave. .35 C. Miller, 6407 Ashland Ave. .25 Paul Dalwood, 6109 Winchester. Mrs. Erickson, 409 Winchester. .25 Ocker French .25 J. Hardie .25 P. E. Lawson .25 Mrs. J. J. Johnson, 6403 Marshfield Ave. .25 S. Benson, 6420 Marshfield Ave. .25 G. Hansen, 6428 Paulina St. .25 Mrs. G. Anderson, 6431 Marshfield Ave. .25 Anna Melchior, 6412 Marshfield Ave. .10 A. Gustafson, 6415 Marshfield Ave. .25 Total \$14.45

Notes From New York

In my first letter I made a mistake in the date of our ball. The real date is December 22d, Sunday. Take note of that date and be on time with all your family, your sisters and other fellows' sisters, and your cousins and your aunts and all your relatives unto the third and fourth generation. St. John will positively be there. Since poor, mad Paddy Mulaney failed in his attempt to send St. John up to see St. Peter we have been buoyed up with the hope that our general organizer would be able to visit us, and now our hopes are to be realized. Therefore, be the faithful to rally up to the I. W. W. hall in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, December 22d. We know how easy it is for a man who becomes absorbed in a fight to forget the importance of the world being outside his own immediate range of conflict. If the fight is bitter enough and exciting enough any man may easily imagine that the whole universe is pivoting around and upon the small spot where he is engaged. It is hard to realize that we are simply boxing in a side show instead of starring in the main circus. Many of us here in the east had that kind of a thought very often of late when we thought of our general organizer frittering his energies away on a small mining camp in Nevada, on the outskirts of civilization, while the team-

ing populations and pivotal industries of the east were almost neglected. Now that he comes east we rejoice and hasten to offer him new fields to conquer, and fields of conquering which will give this old civilization of ours a jolt it will feel through all of its decaying bones. Goldfield did indeed put up a good fight in the near past; it is putting up a good fight now, but would an indefinitely prolonged tie-up of the production of bullions at Goldfield be very acutely felt throughout the capitalist system? Unquestionably no. It would simply mean that capitalism would draw upon some place else for its gold supply. But there are several industries I know of more open to our arguments and responsive to our methods, where even a temporary cessation of labor would be felt all through the nerve centers of capitalism. But it is where capitalism will feel us most, and more particularly where the fact of our existence will be brought home directly to the slaves of capitalism, that we ought to direct our efforts. "Westward the Star of Empire wend its way," but he forgot, as do all those who quote him, that if you travel far enough you are bound to arrive at the extreme east. Therefore we of the east-intend to make the west sit up and take notice. How is that for Notes from New York? You see, I came from the Isle of Saint and the idea of a visit from any of that breed, St. John, has somewhat unnerved me.

Financial Statement FOR NOVEMBER

The following is a Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the month of November, 1907. Any errors found herein should be reported to this office.

Table with columns for item, amount, and total. Includes entries for various industrial unions and individuals like Kansas City Industrial Union, St. Louis Industrial Union, etc.

Table with columns for item, amount, and total. Includes entries for Lewistown Industrial Union, Duquoin Industrial Union, etc.

Table with columns for item, amount, and total. Includes entries for J. H. Larson, Wm. Muerter, etc.

Table with columns for item, amount, and total. Includes entries for Amusement Club, Order for Subscription Cards, and WM. E. TRAUTMANN.