

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

MINUTES OF THE LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD, JUNE 20th.

PRESENT: A. STONE, PRESIDENT; A. SIMPSON, T. J. COLL.

The following applications for charters were received: Italian Local, Newark, N. J.; Italian Local, Providence, R. I.; Mixed Local, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

A communication relative to affairs in Paterson was received from Secretary Glantz, which will be published in the Bulletin.

The Local Executive Board found it to be a good plan and quite in accord with their views, with the exception of Clause 2, and will recommend to the Executive Board a plan as such approved, pending the endorsement of the next convention of the I. W. U.

A letter was read from Organizer Fox, but he is coming Detroit, that great work had been done, that members who had become inactive were aroused, and great results were promised, which have in fact realized since he had left that city. He is now in Cleveland.

Reports were read from Organizer Thompson about work done, and corroborated by local unions under whose supervision he was working, that the results were more than gratifying and they were pleased with the way he handles the subject and encourages the workers to join the I. W. U. Hundreds have joined in the city of New Bedford alone.

Letters were read from the secretary of the combined unions of Pittsburgh, Pa., in which a suggestion was made that a permanent organizer be placed in the field of Pittsburgh. Owing to financial conditions the request could not be complied with, but the General Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to make arrangements to have one of the permanent organizers to stop in Pittsburgh in the near future, to co-operate with the active members in that vicinity and make arrangements for an extended propaganda.

A letter was read from Fellow Worker Katz of Paterson, N. J., regarding the strike in the Rodgers Locomotive Works, asking for arrangements to be made for a systematic support of the strike. The Secretary reported that in the last week 1,500 letters had been sent out to organizations of the I. W. U. and unions supporting the industrial union movement, and the results will materialize within a week or ten days and the proper support will be forthcoming.

A letter was read from the local of Hoquiam and Aberdeen, Wash., in which the General Secretary was given a permanent organizer is being employed by the two locals conjointly, and asking for some assistance from general headquarters. Motion made by Stone, exempt from paying assessments, as that seems to be satisfactory to all the members and being in accord with the action taken by the G. E. U. on matters of similar nature.

A communication was read from lumbermen who were formerly members of Local 92 of Portland, informing general office that the local in Crescent City, Cal. formerly called under the name of the organization and that the dues are being collected, although no payment of tax quarters. They asked that an organizer be sent to inform the members as to the status of the I. W. U. The General Secretary reported that Organizer Williams has been instructed to proceed to that place as soon as possible. The action of the Secretary was approved.

Letters were read from Fellow Worker Markley about the good work done in Monaca, Pa., and other places. The steel workers' organization in Monaca has now a membership of 200. The mixed local has 60 members and great propaganda work is being carried on among the tool-die makers.

A communication was read from Secretary Trautmann, who was instructed to write to Organizer Forberg to immediately proceed to Minneapolis, as per instructions from the General Secretary, or give reasons why she does not proceed to that place.

A letter was read from a fellow worker in the cheap cigar district of Pennsylvania, giving an awful description of conditions in the coal mines, stating that the workers there are talking of industrial unionism, saying that the I. W. U. is the only organization from which they could expect a relief from their present misery. The Secretary reported that literature will be poured into that district, and when the proper time will come, an organizer will be sent into that district.

A letter was read from the Old Forge, Pa., coal miners' union of the I. W. U., asking for an organizer, as the field is ripe and great opportunity would be missed if the I. W. U. would fail to comply with their request. The General Secretary was instructed by the Board to communicate with Fellow Workers Thomas and Muri of Buena Vista, Pa., for the purpose of ascertaining whether a good, active and reliable coal miner could be secured as an organizer in the anthracite coal regions.

A letter was read from the organizing committee of St. Paul and Minneapolis, requesting for an organizer. The General Secretary reported that Organizer Forberg, according to his last report, was on her way to the twin cities. Motion was made, and seconded, that the Secretary immediately communicate with the four districts of those two cities that the organizer stands under the direction and supervision of the local organizing committee selected by the locals, and that in case her services will not be satisfactory, the general office be immediately reformed, and then another organizer will be sent into the district immediately.

A letter was read from the Secretary of Local 92 of Portland, Ore., in which he recommends highly the services of Fellow Worker George Speed, who was engaged by them as local organizer for that white.

The Local Advisory Board took cognizance of the contents, and as soon as conditions in the organization will permit, Fellow Worker Speed will be taken into consideration in that locality.

A letter was read from Voluntary Organizer Wagner, acknowledging receipt of \$45.00, which was in payment of the Romanians. Maccelman, Pullman locals. He also gave a good account of the work done in Granite City and other places among the Romanians, and submitted a bill of \$5.13 contracted while traveling through the various industrial centers around St. Louis. The bill was ordered paid.

A letter was read from Organizer Etor about his work in Seattle, Wash.

Letters were read from the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, giving a detailed report of the proceedings, and the Secretary read some of the answers to the correspondence, which were approved.

A letter was read from the organizing committee of the local union in Columbus, Ohio, stating that the workers in the Jolly Railway Constructing Shop are rapidly organizing in the I. W. U., and charter will be forwarded. Organizer Fox will be permitted to come occasionally to Columbus to assist them in the constructive work as requested by them.

He also requested that if possible Secretary Trautmann be a speaker in a big mass meeting to get the workers together. It was also stated that the bill of the A. E. U. of L. in order to get a crowd is using the I. W. U. for an experiment in his meetings, but they are all on to his game and exposing him at every opportunity. Secretary Trautmann reported that he could not leave the office unless a meeting was arranged for Sunday, so that he could be back again Monday morning.

Letters were read from Organizer Howland about his last days of work in the Montana district, which will be published in the bulletin.

A letter was read from C. D. Robinson, of Tacoma, Wash., who had been selected as Organizer among the lumbermen in the west, at the suggestion of Organizer Walsh. He made some terms which could not be accepted by the general administration at the present time, but he agreed that he would devote his time and energy towards the upbuilding of the I. W. U., even if he would not be appointed Organizer. The Board decided to keep his name on file, and gave due appreciation to the work that he had done to perform in behalf of the I. W. U.

A letter was read from Organizer P. Vandoorne about the conference of textile workers held in Providence, R. I., and a bill accompanying his report, which amounted to \$400, and same was ordered paid.

A letter was read from Organizer French, of Bridgeport, Conn., about conditions in Bridgeport. He stated that the metal and machinery workers' union increased its membership to 200 in one week, and that it will be doubled in another week, and that the agitation is kept up, with the support of all the local workers, and that great prospects are in sight for a great movement in that locality. He suggested that an offer of a local fellow worker of a loan of \$100 for 5 months be accepted, so that the local and other clubs be put out and more effective propaganda carried on. The General Secretary stated that the offer would be accepted, and that the full amount would then be paid in about two weeks. The action was approved.

A letter was read from Organizer Cox, of Springfield, Ill., about meetings held among the coal miners in Dixon, Auburn, Spaulding and Riverston, Cal. owing to the fact that there is discontent among the miners and thousands are clamoring to be organized under the I. W. U., but unable to pay dues on account of the high taxes levied from them by the check-off system to \$25 a week, it was suggested that the miners be organized, and for the time being without payment of any dues, and that only supplies that are ordered by them be paid for.

Executive member Cole made the motion to that effect, and seconded by all members present, and carried unanimously.

A letter was read from Secretary Messner of the Miners' Union of Louisville, Ky., in which he gives a detailed description of conditions in that locality, and the attempt of a reactionary member of the U. M. W. to sell them out to the game, and they urged that an organizer be sent into that district, as all the miners could be organized under the I. W. U. Secretary Trautmann reported that Orga had already communicated with Organizer Etor, and that within two or three weeks he will be instructed to proceed to Colorado.

A letter was read from the Secretary of Local 23 of Oakland, Cal., asking that the local be exempt of payment of special assessments, and submitted various reasons for this request. After due consideration, the request was complied with.

A letter was read from A. Ramsay, formerly of Tacoma, Wash., now in Portland, Ore., for which he entered protest against appointing C. D. Robinson as organizer. As the Secretary had already written to Robinson that the general office could not comply with the terms submitted by him, no action was taken, and the course pursued by the General Secretary was approved.

Reports were read from Organizer Forberg. She reported good meetings, and is ready to go to St. Paul and Minneapolis. She also stated that Fellow Worker Simonton is doing excellent propaganda work, and suggested that he be paid the fare to proceed to the coal mines to work there and organize the coal miners in the Kansas district, he himself being a coal miner and well acquainted with the situation.

The recommendation was read and action deferred until next meeting.

Reports were read from Organizer Fischer. He stated that the Hercules District has established excellent headquarters and the Building Trades Union has engaged a permanent organizer. Great progress is anticipated on account of the systematic propaganda now carried on in that locality.

Reports were also received from Vincent St. John. He approved of all the actions and minutes of the previous meetings, but protested of giving any orders to the Whitehead-Hoag Co., of New Jersey, which company has submitted office lists on buttons. His objections were based on the fact that Whitehead-Hoag Co. is known to be prominent in the International Manufacturers Association or Citizens Alliance, the objects being duly substantiated by the facts ascertained, the General Secretary was instructed to have no dealings with said company.

The statement drawn up by the General Secretary in answer to a circular sent out by Local No. 85 was read and the contents approved and ordered to be sent out to the members of the G. E. U. and also to all local unions. Also the circular was read and approved.

Adjourned at 11 p. m. after approving bills as follows:

Table with columns: No., Date, Description, Amount. Includes items like Western Federation of Miners, Local 92 of Portland, etc.

Industrial Corporations in the West

(Continued from last page)

The timber syndicates had a say. This brings us to the place where I must say some definite facts as to the Hercules. The Hercules and the politics of Idaho on the democratic side have been inseparable since before the '99 troubles.

man, or "Poker Bill." Chapman ran a coal and wood business in opposition about the same time and after words became assistant superintendent of the Tiger-Poorman mine. At the time of the '99 troubles Cardner held Orchard's 1-16 interest in escrow Orchard having the privilege of retaining his interest when he should raise the loan. Orchard acquired his interest by working as a miner, receiving \$400 per day, taking half of it as stock in the mine. He worked along the side of Harry L. Day, who is now manager of the Hercules. To satisfy the loans and the store account Orchard turned his share over to the Frenchman by the name of Cardner and after Orchard got involved in the '99 troubles he fled from the country, not thinking that the Hercules would shortly prove something worth having. Cardner acquired perfect title by reason of Orchard not taking up the escrow, and Cardner is consequently a millionaire and lives in France. Orchard has frequently blamed Steunenberg for having a hand in the Cour d'Alene troubles not seen by the organization of the late Harrison, but his hold on the Hercules. All of Orchard's partners, who were each and all as poor and common as he appeared to be, had become millionaires the next time Orchard visited the court of Alene. Steunenberg is in Orchard's mind and has been there ever since against Steunenberg, unless the killing of Steunenberg and Orchard's confession to McParland has satisfied his mind. It will be shown where he blamed Steunenberg for his being a tramp as he styled himself in comparing himself to his former partners. It will also be shown that Orchard has many times stated that he had to be held so if he (Orchard) had to swing 24 hours afterward.

It is said that Steunenberg's first serious political troubles came in the organization of the late Harrison of the legislature of 1898 and 1899, which was the legislature elected when he went in the second time as governor and which legislature it was that passed the River Improvement act at that time. Governor of the Shoshone timber syndicate. In one of the houses neither the democrats nor the republicans had enough members to organize the house—I think it was that house. Shoshone County had sent a populist delegation and the Shoshone delegation voted with the republicans in the organization of the house at the advice of Harry L. Day, who became clerk of it said in that connection that Steunenberg was enraged as a consequence of this deal, and in the presence of witnesses swore that he would "get even" with that populist delegation from Shoshone County. Day was the "friend" of the Union in the Cour d'Alene, and consequently was a strong political factor in the north end of the State. The eradication of the M. W. broke Day's political standing, a thing which desired by the corporate interests that could not absolutely control Day.

In the first Steunenberg Legislature there was a man named James Young, from Shoshone County. Young was appointed on the State Board of Arbitration by Steunenberg during his first term, and reappointed during the second administration. Young was also appointed deputy sheriff of Shoshone County when he returned from the '97 session of the legislature. In 1897 he was not nominated for the legislature, but was put up for the office of sheriff and was elected. It is said that night before the 29th of April, 1899, Sheriff Young was seen to leave his office and to proceed to the Union Hill at Gem—a small town below Burke, where the "Frisco" mining properties are located—and at the Gem Union meeting Young made an inflammatory speech telling the miners that the time had come to destroy the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill. It must be remembered that the Bunker Hill was actively opposing the union strike being on at that time, and the Bunker Hill had been urged to stand pat against the W. E. M. Young went with the crowd on the train from the Burke gulch to Warden where he was first appointed sheriff. He had been unloaded from the train and was ready to be transported to the mill of the Bunker Hill Young addressed the mob and said:

"Gentlemen, in the name of the State of Idaho and the people of Shoshone county, I command you to disperse; this is all I can do. Your numbers are greater than mine."

Sheriff Young retired to the home of Mr. McLaughlin where he was the mining milk when the explosion took place. In ten days a thousand men of Shoshone county were in a Bull Pen, where they were kept for about ten months. That was the power plan for getting even with the Day forces in Shoshone county, whose representatives in the last legislature had helped the Republicans organize one branch of the legislature. Mr. Borah became attorney for the Barber Lumber company at the recommendation of Steunenberg after Steunenberg failed absolutely in getting a man of wide knowledge of the timber situation in Idaho, and also a lawyer-failing to get this most desirable man who at that time possessed a complete set of maps showing the Idaho forests and the "scalers" Steunenberg picked up Borah. Remember, too, that Borah is the attorney for the Hercules. Borah must have learned of the enmity between the Days and the ex-governor. Borah knew the power, the ambitions, the weaknesses and the blunders of both. He was the leading attorney for the two great interests—the Hercules and the Barber Lumber Company.

and holds now subject to the Senate's ratification, was the attorney for the Oregon Short Line railroad, the connecting link between the Union Pacific and the O. R. & N. Dietrich's appointment was a Harriman coup, which is considered one of the late political paradoxes. The appointment was made over Heyburn's objections, who wanted Ailshe, now on the Supreme Court of Idaho. Ailshe's opponents sprung the report that Ailshe was disqualified because of close connection with some mining corporations. But Heyburn wanted Dietrich, it is said, and the Dietrich appointment was a greater factor in the settlement with Harriman by the greater administration—Roosevelt. Following the resignation which is said to have been the deciding of great influence was the understanding that Judge Dietrich would not make public the indictment of Borah and some of the rest of the "disirable" miners who were indicted by the United States grand jury here last winter for conspiracy to defraud the United States through the Barber Lumber Company. This is explained how Roosevelt did the unexpected when he appointed Harriman to the Federal bench. Roosevelt had announced that he would not appoint either a lawyer who was known to be connected with the railroads or who was known to be an advanced or liberal views on the labor movement. Railroad standing or the most remote connection with any labor organization was to absolutely disqualify from appointment to the judgeship here. Following the resignation of Borah, Idaho, was turned down because he was one of the attorneys who brought the habeas corpus proceedings which liberated Steve Adams from the state penitentiary. Adams extorted confession from a convict in the Haywood case, and the getting of Adams out of the penitentiary was the straw that has broken the back of the prosecution in the Haywood case, for Adams had absolutely repudiated the "confession" which Governor Gooding (a brother mason of Steve Adams) and Warden Whitney of the penitentiary used their positions to extort from Adams through completely untrue promises. The knowledge of the fact that because Morrison, a life-long Republican, had helped to rescue Adams from the Idaho bastle where the methods of the institution were applied by the sworn officers of the State, in that connection with the unions Morrison becomes an "undesirable" in the eyes of Roosevelt, and he succumbs to the will and wish of Borah—the indicted. A Harriman employe is named for the bench probably on the theory of being the least of two evils.

But some of the wise men see the star of hope in the east, and it is stated that there will be a special judge sent west to hold a special term of court with a special prosecutor, and that Borah is to change in the Federal government will bring an action against the Steunenberg estate is also stated. There is going to be something doing in Idaho.

So deep in corruption are public officials here that some time ago drew the conclusion that they were planning to upset the "law and order" program and to start an insurrection or any old thing to themselves escape detection, trial and conviction. Overthrow of the United States government through a reign of terror precipitated by the unjust persecutions in the name of law of the Western Federation of Miners, this is the end aimed at by the modern imitators of the "honorable" Romans who have thrown the Roman republic during the days of corporate aggression in those early days. Hawley has himself stated that he was ready for the most drastic measures and change in our form of government, saying he would accept a tyrant or czar as ruler rather than see the triumph of the I. W. U., which is only the general application of the principles of industrial organization as formulated and promulgated by the Western Federation of Miners. I firmly believe that this case was fully intended to be the beginning of an imperial form of government in the United States. America has reached that pitch in industrial organization comparable with the Roman republic during the latter days in which Corporations were taxed so extensively and so without restriction that they were all dissolved by law passed 64 B. C. Later they were revived, and under Julius Caesar it was required that the objects of the incorporation should be clearly defined in the charter, and that every charter should be submitted to Caesar for approval. In the western states especially the greatest legacy of the body outlaws of the Western Federation of Miners is the American Mining Congress. The former represents the wage workers; the latter represents the mine owners and the higher Federation of the Mine Owners' associations and other kindred organizations and interests. The American Congress shapes the political issues, formulates laws to be enacted by the state legislatures and to be presented to Congress by representatives and senators. It is said that this body influences nominations in political conventions and possibly has had more to do with the selection of some members of the judiciary than the west generally. Anyhow, it is particular that is generally known. The great industrial corporations with a multiplicity of activities and more powers than the English government grant is forming a new world order before the Revolution—these corporations control millions of men by controlling their jobs. Alexander Hamilton said "give a man control over my means of subsistence and he has control over my whole moral being." Millions of Americans look up to the employing industrial corporation and feel an allegiance thereto that is dearer to him than any feeling of any allegiance to any state. The corporation "gives" him a job

I. W. U. LEAFLETS

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

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

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners - \$10.00 Japanese must be ordered from J. Sebesta, 200 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.

I. W. U. CONSTITUTION English, (per 100) 5.00 Italian, " 5.00 French, " 5.00 German, " 5.00

NOTE - The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office have the postage or express charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN Room 310 Bush Temple CHICAGO ILLINOIS

LEARN WHAT IT IS

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

- Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c Constitution of the I. W. U., 5c Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c "Industrial Unionism," address by E. V. Dobb, 5c "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," by D. De Leon, 5c "Address on I. W. U. Preamble," by D. De Leon, 5c Sent to any address, prepaid, for 25c

WM. E. TRAUTMANN 310 BUSH TEMPLE CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

The Industrial Workers of the World has but one general office in Chicago, located in the Bush Temple, North Clark Street; it has no connection with any claimants to the name and repudiates any and all claims made by them.

whereby he lives; the state is a fiction he fears sometimes and does not understand unless he is a socialist. He knows that in case of a showdown that the state helps out the employer with injunctions and soldiers. The worker has made no laws and he has no laws, no government, no nothing outside of the Union. It is reported that there is a big deal on as to who is to be Borah's successor, for it is the opinion of leading politicians that he will not be allowed to take his seat as senator at Washington. It is rumored that in case Borah is not seated there will be another opportunity to compensate the Harriman interests for the special train that his system furnished to do the kidnaping. Anyhow, it is rumored that Gooding has some political debt to pay off and 'tis thought that a railroad senator is a possibility.

WADE R. PARKS. The I. W. U. local at Blue Island has lost a valued member in the death of Fellow Worker Perry Williams, a railroad worker, who was struck by an engine running at high speed, and instantly killed.

Argument to Dismiss Case

(Continued from first page.)

saw him, not another person even recognized him, much less connecting the defendant or any other man indicted with him, with the commission of that crime, and that crime. And when it comes to the question of Bradley, where he himself has sworn that he attempted to commit a crime, or attempted to commit the crime of murder, there is no evidence in this case that could for one moment even connect Harry Orchard with it excepting the statement of Harry Orchard alone—nothing else, and much less connect any other individual with it whose name has been mentioned.

As to Jack Simpkins, the evidence in this case has shown that he was in the bull pen in northern Idaho in 1899. If he had anything to do with the Caldwell matter, his motive was plain, his reason was plain, but without the testimony of Orchard there is nothing to connect him excepting that he went down to Caldwell and registered under some other name in the hotel register. I trust we have not got to where a man can be convicted of murder merely on the false registry of your name on a hotel register. There might be a few reasons falling far short of murder and there is no presumption whatever because a man registers some other name than his own if he is present in a town to commit murder, but if he were there and there for that purpose, what is there that directly connects that defendant with him or with Orchard?

Why, your Honor, it is said that Simpkins was one of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. Well, now, is it possible that any one could say for a single moment that because a certain member of the board, whether it is an industrial organization or a business organization, or a political organization, that because one of the members was guilty of a crime that every member of the board, was in a conspiracy with him to commit that crime? I take it that there is nothing in this case to show that the main purpose, or certainly, the purpose of this union was murder. Their membership consisted of some good men; it was a regular labor organization formed like any other and operating like any other for the benefit of the class to which they belonged. It might be true that some member of the organization would be guilty of crime, that he might have committed murder, but it could not follow from that that every member of the organization, or even every direct or indirect officer, was in a conspiracy with him to do it.

ORCHARD'S REWARD. Where is there a scrap of evidence that could be Haywood to it—directly to him with it? Why, it is a strange thing if true. Suppose Senator Borah's statement is true, or his theory is true, that there was an organization that for several years had been murdering, and that those men who have been indicted here were the leading spirits of that organization, that they had killed some twenty people and committed crimes without end, and yet in what year—in what year were those men who were connected with this organization—were they engaged in this business? Not one person ever saw one of these men with a stick of dynamite, ever heard them use a single word in way of making, a stick of dynamite, or a single syllable connecting them with any of these crimes. Where is there one single witness in this case who has ever heard a leg connecting Haywood with it? And yet we are to take for ten years, or for eight years at least, he has been an active member in this plot of assassination, and we have got nothing excepting the statement of a man who is testifying against the lives of three other men to save his own as cowardly and deliberately as he ever tried to murder any human being in his life, according to his own statement; and who is testifying for a bigger reward than he ever received for any murder before.

When they sum up this testimony, out of the whole mass of passion and feeling and prejudice, out of the whole detective-made case from the beginning to the end for five years of following these men for the purpose of getting incriminating evidence, and are then asked to lay their hands upon it, they say what? That Haywood sent a draft to Jack Simpkins on the 21st day of December, and that on the 30th day of December Pettibone wrote a letter to Orchard in Caldwell saying that something had been sent to Jack for him.

SUPPOSITION. Now, for the purpose of this action, we will construe that the strongest it could be construed in favor of the state, without discussing the question of whether Pettibone wrote the letter, without discussing why it was that Haywood sent the draft, without discussing why the letter was written, let us make it just as strong as the state could possibly imagine, and then see if there is a single thing in that evidence which could connect Haywood with killing ex-Governor Steunenberg in Caldwell, and that is all there is in this case, and they have not been able to lay their hands on a scrap of evidence that they could argue could directly connect him with it. Now, what they would argue as to this circumstance seems to be something like this—and I put it as strong as I think they would dare to put it even if we put in no evidence whatever—that on the 21st day of December Mr. Haywood sent a hundred dollars to Jack Simpkins, that a little later than that time Harry Orchard wrote a letter to Pettibone asking about some money, asking for a hundred dollars—but it as strong as Orchard put it, and that is as strong as could be imagined—that thereupon Pettibone either went or called up by phone and found that a hundred dollars had been sent, and he wrote Harry Orchard telling him that the money had been sent. Now, what of it? Suppose, your Honor, that Mr. Haywood had sent a hundred dollars to Harry Orchard at Caldwell while he was there to murder ex-Governor Steunenberg, is that evidence against him? And could that by any possible means connect him with the crime? Gus Paul-

son gave Harry Orchard the \$300 which he went to Caldwell to murder Steunenberg. Is there anybody in Idaho or anywhere else that believes that Gus Paulson was guilty of murder because of that? He took dinner with him, he gave him \$300; he took that and bought a ticket to Caldwell and paid his hotel bill with it, and he murdered Governor Steunenberg. Does any inference follow from it? Suppose he had bought a ticket, and given it to him—does any evidence of guilt follow from it? How far is it, your Honor, between giving a man a hundred dollars and making him guilty of murder, because the man who receives that hundred dollars commits a crime? Why, I take it, your Honor, that no person could be safe under the law of the land if a circumstance like that could incriminate him. And yet with all their watching and work they have not had a leg, they have not had a line or a letter, they have not had a word to connect him with it.

THE LETTERS. One more circumstance which the Senator seems to think was worth arguing to this jury: A letter, or two letters, were supposed to have been written by Harry Orchard in April or May, but his wife, because of Orchard's statements, but, in November, after Orchard had been away from Denver since August, two months after Orchard had disappeared from Denver, Mr. Haywood writes a letter to him, and he writes a letter to Orchard's wife because Orchard wanted him to do it. The chances are that he wanted to get away from her—that is perfectly plain under the evidence—and he asked somebody to help him do it. Now, what of it? The evidence in this case does not even show that when Orchard's testimony is stricken out. A man writes to a woman who has made an inquiry about her husband, and he says: "The last I heard of him he was in Alaska." It is perfectly plain that he had not heard of him for three months, and it is presumed to be direct evidence concerning Harry Orchard with the commission of this murder.

Now, your Honor, it seems to me that it is perfectly plain in this case that from the beginning to the end there is nothing of this case but Orchard; that in a case where every eye has been opened and every ear alert to catch something, to see something, that months of arrest and imprisonment and waiting for trial they come into this court with nothing but Orchard, not one incriminating circumstance, not one fact that could rise to the dignity of evidence if it was unconnected with anything else, and when these scraps and odds and ends were introduced into this court, counsel says, we will connect them, we will connect them, we will meet them; connect them with what? With the rotten trial of Orchard's testimony and nothing else—and not one of them would be competent without it.

THE STATUTE'S MEANING. The statute of the state of Idaho ought to mean something, and it does. It means that the legislature of this state has crystallized into a statute that which every lawyer and every judge and every well informed student of history knows is what it ought to be. No man's life can be taken from him, no man's liberty can be taken from him, unless evidence which comes from such a solid source as an informer, a traitor, an assassin, an accomplice, can take away the life or liberty of any man. There must be some other evidence, something which stands alone, which standing alone directly connects the defendant with the commission of the crime. From the beginning to the end I insist there is not a syllable of evidence in this case which does connect this defendant with this crime excepting the statement of Orchard, and that is the reason this case should not be submitted to the jury. This case should not be submitted to the judgment which naturally and inevitably must be largely influenced by the passions and feelings and prejudices of the day, but if ever in our history the rule of law is upon the clear letter of the law being obeyed, in order to preserve its principle and its intent and purpose, it should be done in a case as clear as this case is, and your Honor should take this case from the jury at this time.

Fakers Fear Discuss Ion. On my return from Vineyard Haven I went to Mapleville and got Miller to go with me to a meeting of the local for the strike there. We met Fellow Worker Clays and learned that the situation is unchanged excepting that one striker has returned to work and is now supporting it. The strikers are being well supported, married men receiving \$2000 a single man \$1000 per week. They are receiving support chiefly from French locals, although several dollars are sent there each week from Mapleville and New Bedford, now ranging from ten to twenty dollars. Clays says if they have any money left in the strike fund when the strike is over they will send it to headquarters. I asked him if they needed support from headquarters and he said no, that they were getting along all right and did not believe in calling on headquarters except when it was absolutely necessary. The fakers are trying hard to get them to come over to the A. F. of L. They came to a meeting of the local for that purpose and Clays had a debate with them with the aid of an interpreter. Miller tells me Clays is very clear and an extra fine speaker in French. He is the secretary of a labor paper in France. The A. F. of Lites told him said the Frenchmen were no good, but Clays said he knew better and asked them why they kept so quiet when I was there. Well, they said the I. W. U. is no good and if you ask headquarters for support you won't get it, because they haven't got a cent. Clays told them the reason they did not ask headquarters for support was because they did not need it, and even if headquarters

is too poor to support us we know enough about this movement so that we are willing to do all we can to help them. The fakers then said: "If we prove to you that the A. F. of L. is a better organization than the I. W. U. will you join us?" and the members all said yes. Well, the fakers said: "You arrange a meeting and we will get some 'orators' here from Fall River who will prove it to you." Clays said: "All right, that's just what we want; you get your speakers here to explain your side and we will get Thompson or somebody to represent us, and if you win we will join you. But the fakers said: "Oh, no, that would only be a waste of time; we won't do that." The Frenchman then gave them the laugh and told them they were like the church; they wanted to do all the talking and they could never get them by such tactics; so the fakers took to the woods.

The meeting at Pasco was a success; it was in the open air and after it was over we invited all those who wished to join to follow us down the street to a hall which was furnished us free of charge. It was three blocks to the hall, but 15 of them followed us and signed the application for a charter, making a total of 33 names on the application. We then arranged for a hall meeting for next Friday, when we expect to send for a charter. A meeting is being arranged in Woonsocket for next Saturday so as to give the A. F. of Lites a chance to either come up and state their case or admit they are afraid. Tomorrow night I am to appear before an independent local of painters and carpenters here and on Thursday will open our members and others a talk on the subject. All the members are being notified by postal to attend. Fall River has written asking me to return there for about a week. I told them to arrange for the first four days of next week and I would be there. My present trip to Pasco will have orders to the contrary, I spend about four days in each of the following towns: Fall River, Worcester, Brockton, Lynn, Lawrence and Howell.

JAMES P. THOMPSON.

Pinkertonism Exposed

By One Who Knows

It was inevitable that the conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance, with the aid of the Pinkerton Agency as the paid tool and procurer, should be laid bare in the Haywood trial. No fair and impartial investigation could have excluded it. The defense sought heavily Saturday and Sunday a hurried investigation by the Pinkerton Agency, but the Pinkerton Agency, in the Denver office of the agency, testified.

The defense's call for Friedman to take the stand caused a sensation. By name, he is a detective, he is a former Pinkerton detective who got very close to the officials of the miners' union in Colorado, and by producing copies of the reports of these operatives he showed that none of them had been able to discover the existence of the supposed "inner circle" of the federation, though one detective was a member of the executive committee.

Friedman says that in several instances the detectives sent out by the agency to investigate the mine owners managed to get themselves very close to high office in the unions and in a couple of instances they carried their daring roles to the extent of sharing all the hardships of real strikers and being finally deported from the country.

Ten feet from Friedman's chair sat George W. Riddell, (or Redell) who as a Pinkerton detective, worked up to leadership in the Telluride union, and turned to him by direction of Clays Darrow, the witness identified him. Riddell smiled and touched his chest as Friedman pointed toward him.

Friedman said that one Pinkerton operative, A. W. Grating, became chairman of the union strike committee at Globeville, and as such had charge of all the funds and funds disbursed there by the local union and general federation. Friedman said in his testimony that his superiors at the Pinkerton Agency, this man first tried to beggar the federation by the lavish expenditure in behalf of the strikers, and failing in this, he cut the relief down to the lowest point of starvation, in the hope that the members of the union might desert Mr. Haywood.

Plague of Craft Unionism

San Francisco is the plague spot of craft unionism. The utter helplessness of the workers organized on craft lines is being clearly demonstrated. The street car men's strike is a good illustration.

While President Mahon of the International Association of Street Car Men was in this city recently he stated "that with 90,000 union men in San Francisco, Pat Calhoun, president of the street car company, cannot defeat the car men who are on strike."

But nevertheless the United Railroads—that is the street car company—are able to hire scabs to do their dirty work.

The street car men are standing loyally enough in their struggle for better conditions, but what are they accomplishing?

On various street corners you will see car men in uniform, standing for hours with their hands on their hips, noting the number of cars in operation, also the number of passengers carried.

What benefit can accrue from this seemingly useless work it is not easy to say. The scabs are supplied with all the necessities of life and San Francisco is the fortress of "Pure and Simple" otherwise known as the American Fakery of Labor.

Can someone define the difference between "union scabs" who remain at work helping the bosses to defeat the union men on strike—the "union scabs" that supply the bosses with all the necessary means to defeat the workers, and the "non-union scabs" that take the places of the strikers? The telegraph operators are now on strike in this city, and the telegraph companies are importing scabs to fill their places.

Craft unionism breeds scabs, for it rates a higher wage for the craft unions that prevents the majority of workers from joining. High initiation fees are charged, and each time a worker is compelled to work at a different line of work even in the same industry, he is asked to pay another fee for the privilege of working by joining another craft union and paying another big initiation fee. At times the worker is refused admission to the union even if he is willing to pay the price, for the labor unions have become a job trust.

D. T. MURPHY.

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PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. U. 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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