

THE Industrial Union Bulletin

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Chicago, March 30, 1907.

OUR POSITION CONFIRMED

It has long been our contention that the form of organization of the I. W. W. being in the interest of the working class, because it purposes the bringing together of workers into one body...

Out in the gold-mining camp of Goldfield, Nevada, the main portion of our membership being miners, we were first on the ground with a labor organization...

This Goldfield incident has served one good purpose, which is nothing less than an admission by the Goldfield News...

There are two distinct national labor organizations in the United States, whose objects and methods are almost diametrically opposite.

Then it says of the A. F. of L.: "As a labor organization representing the best ideals and methods, we welcome them."

Another newspaper that is greatly disturbed by the I. W. W. is the Los Angeles Times, old-time enemy of the A. F. of L.

poses, mostly hollish. For instance, the plumbers form one union allied with the American Federation...

The soul of the capitalist Times man is sorely distressed at the discovery that the I. W. W. is really a labor organization and takes in as members "everybody who works."

SHAM TRADES UNIONISM

Conflicts with employers in the irremediable class struggle are inevitable. They are usually forced by the acts of employers, and where the interests of the workers are menaced they should not, if they could, be avoided.

When Bonaparte, attorney general of the United States, says that Socialism "is the doctrine that all men are equal and ought to be, and are in fact, by the laws of God, precisely equal," he talks nonsense.

Every social system develops the embryonic framework, its successor. The I. W. W. is the capitalist system, it is developing the framework of a system that will follow capitalism as surely as the latter followed feudalism.

More than a year has passed since Miner, Haywood and Pettibone were arrested and the trial was carried out of Colorado to a prison in Idaho.

The Goldfield Business Men's and Mine Owners' association says of the Industrial Workers of the World that "it is the representative of lawlessness and oppression."

The attempt of the newspapers of Goldfield, Nevada, to create prejudice against Vincent St. John by intimating that he is a "desperado" and "criminal" show the length to which the gang of scoundrels who shape "public opinion" is prepared to go.

any connection with, and he has been tried and found guilty. He has been gambling crew that prostitutes itself to uphold injustice calls him a "criminal."

Having made the discovery that there is a glut of electrical supplies, one of the fast, conservative would say "phenomenal and abnormal," the Western Electric company has laid off twelve hundred men...

Public officials of Pittsburg have taken a census of the bath tubs in that city and find that there are eight tubs in the entire Thirty-fourth ward. That is the district where the mill workers live who create the wealth of millionaires...

When Bonaparte, attorney general of the United States, says that Socialism "is the doctrine that all men are equal and ought to be, and are in fact, by the laws of God, precisely equal," he talks nonsense.

Mr. James Kirwan, temporary secretary of the I. W. F. M., has cause to be proud of his record, if the record he is making is what he likes.

Socialism is not a bit of sentimentality. It is not a political nostrum compounded of equal parts of signs and yearnings, brotherly love, golden rule, municipal ownership and an accidental touch of idealism.

Every social system develops the embryonic framework, its successor. The I. W. W. is the capitalist system, it is developing the framework of a system that will follow capitalism as surely as the latter followed feudalism.

If you know a friend who has got his political and his economic twisted, get him to subscribe for The Bulletin. Industrial Union literature is good for the "twists."

From the Book Shelf.

The student of society and social institutions does not confine his attention to the society in which he lives, but goes back to learn of other societies and peoples.

For this reason Morgan's work is especially valuable to workingmen, and we can recommend it without reservation.

Russian Revolutionist Speaks

"Lend no money to the Russian bureaucracy. Every dollar you loan will be stained with the blood of the Russian people."

This declaration, uttered before nearly four thousand people in the Auditorium, Chicago, last Sunday afternoon, by Alexis Aladin, leader of the peasant group in the Russian Duma, called forth a tremendous outburst of approval and marked the

highest point of enthusiasm in a very remarkable assembly. Boris Aladin, as speakers, there were Tchakovsky, a pioneer revolutionist of Russia, and Rabbi Hirsch, of this city, while W. J. Bryan acted as chairman.

As usual, whenever there is a popular gathering at the Auditorium, or one of the fast, conservative would say "phenomenal and abnormal," the managers managed to insult the people by keeping the doors locked long after they should have been opened.

Still Gaining at Portland

Writing to general headquarters from Portland, Oregon, March 20, E. W. W. writes that the I. W. W. is at present not only holding our own, but gaining ground against the combined enemy—the American Federation of Labor and the capitalist class.

We have placed a lady organizer on the list (Miss Nina Wood) and I believe she is going to do very effective work. We are holding three mass meetings daily and three meetings a week in the evening.

Proletariat and Politics

The proletariat owns no property. Its strength does not flow from the ownership, but from the non-ownership of property. Classes whose property grows from their own property, no matter in what form, were entirely dominated by it.

The strike pointed out the political road leading to the citadel of the piracy—the government. The strike begun, the strike will end, the revolution will be made, therefore, though it is revolutionary, is not the socialist movement but a representative of the socialist organization operating in the territory of the enemy.

A machine which threads a thousand needles a minute is at work in a Swiss factory. The purpose of the machine is to thread needles that are placed afterward in a loom for making lace.

WORKING CLASS ECONOMICS

Conducted by James F. Thompson

Correction.—An error crept into the first lesson which calls for correction. In the question therein appearing: "To what properties of a commodity is its value limited?" substitute for "value" use-value, making the question read: "To what properties of a commodity is its use-value limited?"

[Note: "At first sight a commodity presents itself to us as a complex of two things—use-value and value. Later on we saw also that labor, too, possesses the same two-fold nature, so far as it finds expression in value, it does not possess the same characteristics that belong to it as a creator of use-values." We have seen that the value of a commodity represents human labor in the abstract, labor-power expended without regard to the mode of its expenditure, while the use-value of a commodity represents concrete useful labor, expenditure of labor-power in a special form and with a definite aim.

Q. What is labor? A. Expenditure of labor-power. Q. What is labor-power? A. The mental and physical capabilities existing in a human being, which he exercises whenever he produces a use-value of any description.

Q. Labor is not itself value. It becomes value only in its congealed state, when embodied in the form of some object. What economists call "value of labor," is in fact the value of labor-power, as it exists in the personality of the laborer.

"In the expression 'value of labor' the idea of value is not only completely obliterated, but actually reversed. It is an expression as imaginary as the value of the earth.

"The wage-form extinguishes every trace of the division of the working-day into necessary labor and surplus-labor—into paid and unpaid labor. In the converse, the labor of the worker for himself, and his compulsory labor for his lord, differ in space and time in the clearest possible way.

"Morning Star," a London free-trade organ, naïve to silliness, protested again and again during the American Civil War, with all the moral indignation of which man is capable, that the negro in the "Confederate States" worked absolutely for nothing, it should have compared the daily cost of such a negro with that of the free workman in the East End of London.

To return to our subject: The two-fold character of the labor embodied in commodities. Let us take two commodities, such as a coat and 10 yards of linen, and let the former be double the value of the latter.

Q. The coat is a use-value that satisfies a particular want? A. Yes. Q. Its existence is the result of what? A. "Of a special sort of productive activity, the nature of which is determined by its aim, mode of operation, subject, means, and result."

Q. What labor is called useful labor? A. "The labor whose utility is represented by the value in use of its product, or which manifests itself by making its product a use-value."

Q. In this connection do we not consider its useful effects? A. "Yes." Q. As the coat and the linen are two qualitatively different use-values, must the labor that produced them also be qualitatively different?

Q. What are the two forms of labor that produced them? A. "Tailoring and weaving." Q. Were these two objects qualitatively different—not product respectively of labor of different quality—could they stand in any other in the relation of commodities? A. "No." Q. "Why?" A. "Because coats are not exchanged for coats, one use-value is not exchanged for another of the same kind." (To be continued.)

The Assessment Started

The first local union to respond to the assessment call to enable general headquarters to meet obligations incurred by printing the stenographic report and maintain organizers, was No. 86 of Omaha. On the day following Branch I of Local 152, Paterson, N. J. (silk workers), came in with \$100 on the assessment and most encouraging letter showing true militant spirit that is spreading rapidly among the workers of the country.

The letter accompanying Branch I Local 152, Paterson, remittance of \$100, follows: "Paterson, N. J., Mar. 20, 1907. 'Enclosed you will find our order for assessment stamps for Branch I, Local 152, Silk Workers' Industrial Union. The Branch instructed me to send the money, \$100, direct to you, as we thought it was easier. The Branch also gave \$25 to the Organizing Fund in Paterson and \$25 in support of some of our men who have been victimized by the employers for belonging to the organization. So you can see that we take care of our men as much as we can. We are going right along organizing. A report came in yesterday that a list of 400 men had voted to join our broad silk workers. We will organize them next Monday night. Some of our men are out every night at some kind of meeting. I attended ten meetings last week. But so long as we see the organization is getting on we are satisfied."

"Yours for freedom from slavery," "Fred Koettgen," "Sec.-treasurer."

Orange Pickers Come In

Early in March several of the active boys started an agitation to form a local of the Industrial Workers of the World at Redlands, Cal. They got a list of twenty or twenty-five workers who were willing to join, and sent for Fellow Worker G. Holmes, of Local 12, I. W. W., Los Angeles, to organize. Holmes spoke three nights on the street and organized a branch of Local 12, I. W. W., Los Angeles, with twenty members. Holmes also spoke in Highlands, a small village near by in the orange belt, and got seven members there. He has also organized a branch of Local 12 in Covina, a town in the orange belt. Holmes is doing good work in and around the vicinity of Los Angeles. He is the right man in the right place.

Progress at Goldfield

By a vote of 1,120 to 786, the previously unorganized miners at Goldfield, Nev., decided, March 22, to join the Western Federation of Miners. They will hold their first meeting Tuesday night of this week, and it is believed that application will then be made for a special charter. This is one of the results of the propaganda of the I. W. W. to which we have been told the miners were opposed.

New Subscriptions

All new subscriptions received up to Saturday each week will be filled with the paper for that date and those coming in later than Saturday will be put on the list for the week following. This is made necessary by reasons connected with the mechanical work on the paper. Bundle orders should reach the office not later than Tuesday of each week.

The report that is being industriously circulated that the miners of Goldfield are "independent" of and have no "connection" with the Industrial Workers of the World—originating, we believe in Denver—makes the Goldfield Mine Owners' and Bosses Men's association look like 30 cents or less, in view of the struggle they have had with the I. W. W. in Goldfield since last October.

Organizer French reports the strike at Skowhegan, Maine, still on and that the intention is to keep it on until the concern sees the wisdom of making terms on the basis demanded by the strikers, or goes into bankruptcy.

John V. Kendall, an active member of Local 185, I. W. W., at San Antonio, Texas, died from pneumonia. He was 31 years old and leaves a wife and four children.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

[Note.—Owing to a case of printers' "pic" the minutes of the meeting of February 16 could not appear in last week's paper. The copy had to be reset and this could not be done last week without delaying the paper.]

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL ADVISORY BOARD SESSION, HELD AT BUSH TEMPLE, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1907. PRESIDENT: LILLIAN FORBERG, R. S. PARMENT, B. STONE, P. F. LAWSON.

A committee appointed to examine the by-laws presented by the Industrial Council of New York of the I. W. W. reported that they had gone over the by-laws submitted, and with some slight additions recommended that the same be approved. Report of the committee was accepted and the by-laws approved.

A letter was read from Organizer W. W. Cox, stating that there was mounting excitement centered around the coming convention of the United Mine Workers, to be held in Springfield, commencing on February 20th, and that a mass meeting for coal miners had been arranged for Sunday, February 24th.

A letter was read from Fellow Worker Maloy, of Youngstown, Ohio, stating that a monster mass meeting had been arranged for February 24th, and he was questioning the Secretary as to whether or not that meeting should be held.

A letter was read from Local No. 200, asking that the Advisory Board, through the General Secretary communicate with Mr. T. Hall, President of the Bldg. Managers' Association, setting forth the claims of the local in connection with the working conditions of the Window Washers of Chicago.

A letter was read from Fellow Worker Begovich, of San Pedro, Calif., enclosing application for charter for a local of transportation workers. The application contained 28 names. Secretary Trautmann was instructed to forward the necessary charter and outfit.

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strike of the Cooks and Waiters now on in Tonopah. They are very much in need of funds and stated that they would be extremely grateful for assistance from any source claiming that if they are able to hold out, Tonopah would soon be a hot bed of revolutionary unionists. Secretary Trautmann was instructed that in his communications with the various locals in the west to urge them to remember the fighting fellow-workers of Tonopah with what ever assistance was in their power.

A letter was read from Fellow Worker Fischer, in which he reported regarding the progress made by the cloakmakers, which had done much to show the solidarity of the West. He stated that the employers were putting up a fight in which they spared neither money nor promises. Secretary Trautmann read the letter which he had written to Fellow Worker Fischer in regard to the Beller strike in New York, and the advice contained therein was approved by the Advisory Board.

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lowed to keep their charter until organizing work could be commenced on a more systematic basis.

The General Secretary was instructed to notify him that charter could be retained, and that hopes were entertained for their taking immediate action.

Communication was read from Organizer Cox, enclosing a letter from the secretary of the Joint Committee of Denver, Colo., asking him if it would be possible for him to go to Denver and address a protest meeting some time in March, provided he was chosen speaker for that occasion.

The General Secretary was instructed to notify the Secretary of the Joint Committee, and also Organizer Cox, that there were no objections to his going to Denver to address any Moyer-Haywood protest meeting.

Letter was read from Fellow Worker Brill, of Cleveland, O., stating that the Musicians' local there had been completely reorganized and is putting up a strong request to have an organizer placed in Cleveland.

Action on this was deferred. Letter was read from Secretary Rogers of Local 155, Phoenix, B. C., stating that they had decided to reinstate in the I. W. W. by paying tax after April 1st, but did not wish to pay any back per capita tax, as they had sent several months' dues to Sherman.

The General Secretary was instructed to reply to this local granting their request and to forward them the latest exhibit of literature, and the evidence against the ousted reactionists.

Letter was read from Fellow Worker Lund, of Schenectady, enclosing list of officers elected by Local No. 1 of Electrical Workers, which had recently been reorganized, and expressing great satisfaction with the work which had been done by Organizer Thompson.

Letter was read from Organizer Fischer, making application for a branch charter of Carpenters' branch of Building and Trades Union No. 95. He also suggested that the handbook on Industrial Unionism should be translated into all languages.

Letter was read from Organizer Hieslewold, now in Seattle, who reported that he had visited the locals there and discovered that there was much lack of understanding there had been a lack of harmony among the Industrial Workers, but it gave him pleasure to report that this has now been settled and that the outlook for the local in that city was exceedingly bright.

He urged that an effort should be made to keep Organizer Walsh in Seattle for some time. Letter was read from Assistant General Secretary Haggerty stating that he believed that for some time he could do letter work for the Industrial Workers of the World by staying in Seattle without any expense to the organization.

The General Secretary was instructed to advise Fellow Worker Haggerty to use his best judgment in the matter, and the same would be approved by the Advisory Board.

The Industrial District Council of Denver sent by-laws for the approval of the Advisory Board. The same were handed over to a committee consisting of Trautmann, Forberg and Lawson.

Letter was read from Fellow Worker Vincent St. John, of Goldfield, Nevada, expressing his interest in the action of the Advisory Board, and stating that he had just returned from St. John, where the local there had decided to pay per capita tax to the organization and repudiate Sherman and the reactionists.

ceded to at once, and that Organizer Forberg be sent on a tour in that district. Carried.

Feb. 25. United States Express Co. D. O. D. \$32.75 charges 75c

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OUR BOOK LIST

ELOW we give a partial list of books which we are prepared to supply to readers of this paper. As will be seen the list contains many of the books with the contents of which Industrial Unionists should be familiar.

REMIT PRICE WITH YOUR ORDER

Table listing books and their prices, including titles like 'Capital', 'The Evolution of Property', and 'The Social Revolution'.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN 310 Bush Temple CHICAGO, ILL.

being at headquarters every day makes it impossible for him to go to any distance away from Chicago to address meetings, but within a few weeks some arrangements might be made which would permit him to visit Cincinnati.

A letter was read from Fellow Worker Ciardi of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, regarding the organizing of the Italians in that vicinity and offering his services as organizer. Secretary Trautmann was instructed to write to Ciardi that his application would be kept on file, and that at the very earliest opportunity, when the finances of the organization would permit, his services would be taken advantage of.

A letter was read from Fellow Worker Walker, Secretary of the local in Silvertown, Colorado, asking that 500 dues stamps be forwarded, and stating that he did not send the money on account of the action of the local of not supporting either so-called faction. Secretary Trautmann was instructed to notify any locals making such request that the full information regarding the sessions of the second convention of the I. W. W. and the Sherman faction had been made so public, and that the organization did not care to forward any assistance in the shape of stamps to locals who have not as yet decided in regard to the matter.

A request was read from Local No. 43, of Buffalo, N. Y., for a new charter as a metal and machinery workers' local, in accordance with the new constitution. Secretary Trautmann was instructed to issue the charter and send necessary instructions to Local No. 43.

A letter was read from Organizer R. Katz, of Paterson, N. J., suggesting the necessity of having a central body organized in Newark and vicinity to cooperate with the Industrial Council at Paterson. Fellow Worker Katz showed the necessity also of doing some good work at Summit, N. J. He also suggested that several bodies as suggested could keep two organizers in the field, but in order to get this organization, assistance from headquarters would be necessary.

Secretary Trautmann was instructed to communicate immediately with Fellow Worker Katz and make arrangements for him to organize the central bodies as suggested in his letter.

A letter was read from Fellow Worker W. R. Parks, replying to a request made by the Advisory Board, asking him what expense it would be to the "Industrial Union Bulletin" to have him at the Moyer-Haywood trial to report on the situation in that city, and asking that if any organizers or good speakers were passing that way, that they be allowed to stop over and speak at one of these meetings. He also stated that they are arranging for a big protest meeting in about a month, and asking that the I. W. W. be passing through or in the vicinity of Cincinnati, they would surely be instructed to address the meeting. Regarding the invitation to the General Secretary, the necessity of his

advance the cause of real Industrial Unionism. A letter was read from Fellow Worker Reuter of Hoquiam, Washington, stating that he had received a letter from Organizer Hieslewold that he would address a meeting there at any time that he wished. The local at Hoquiam had decided that a meeting be held on the 10th of March, and they requested that if possible, Hieslewold would be instructed to stay for one month in that district.

Secretary Trautmann was instructed to write to Fellow Worker Reuter that as soon as Hieslewold finished his present work in Portland, he would be instructed to proceed to Hoquiam.

A letter was read from Fellow Worker New, Secretary of Local No. 61, Pittsburgh, Pa., asking for a change of charter, so that the tobacco workers could be organized together with other occupations in the mixed local. Secretary Trautmann reported that a mixed local already existed in one section of Allegheny, but that body has expressed its willingness to see another mixed local in a different part of the city. The General Secretary was instructed to forward the charter application, and at the same time to give the local a complete letter of instruction, so that there will be no fear of conflicting the two charters issued for that city.

A letter was read from Fellow Worker Surge, Voluntary Organizer of the I. W. W. at Vancouver, B. C., as follows: "As I am contemplating becoming a petty contractor, I would like to know whether it is advisable for me to return my credential and resign from the I. W. W. It is this way; through being active in the I. W. W. I have been shoving to the rear and had to start taking work for myself, or rather I will do so. We take a contract to put the lath on for \$2.75 and pay the journey men \$2.50, having 25c for our trouble, besides paying the men every Saturday night, and we only get our money when the mortar is on, and sometimes not for two months—we must lug the nails, etc.—I must work ourselves as well. I thought I would explain this to give you full information. I do not want to be in the organization if I am not right, although I realize I can do work outside, but not as effectively as inside. Your early decision on this will be greatly appreciated."

Secretary Lawson of the Advisory Board was instructed to reply as follows: "Your letter of March 1st was read at our regular weekly meeting this afternoon. Practically the same question has been before the Advisory Board several times. The fact, however, that you are a voluntary organizer of the I. W. W., and one whose good work and services for the cause are well known, made us consider your case very carefully. We have made it a rule to refer the question of qualifications for membership to the locals. In your case, however, the Advisory Board takes the opportunity of thanking you for your frank and stating the situation, and believes you will agree with the Board in the decision that while you remain a petty contractor—should you become one—you should hold a with-drawal card from the I. W. W. In drawing a close line, we sometimes may separate ourselves from good workers, but one proven like yourself, we know we cannot altogether lose. Thanking you for putting the matter so clearly before us and believing you will con-

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IS PLANTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Industrial Union movement in Great Britain is being conducted in its preliminary stage by an association known as "Advocates of Industrial Unionism."

The subject that we have met here to discuss is one of very great importance; namely, the better organization of the class to which we belong.

We say that what the workers require more than anything else is some sound information upon the relations that exist between the workers themselves and their employers.

There is no fact in connection with our industrial life that can be brought to substantiate the theory. All the facts, on the contrary, point to the conclusion that between the two there is hostility of interests.

But the workers are not aware of this. They are getting a sum of money at the end of the week they are being paid for only a portion of the services they have rendered to some other person or persons.

Now labor power is absolutely necessary to the capitalist class. They could not do without it. Occasionally, of course, they club down the workers; and yet there is always a sufficient number left to do the work.

These are only a few of the things which we Industrial Workers point out. You have, first of all, to be agreed as to your principles. Only when you have agreement on basic things will it be possible to have full and free discussion as to forms of organization.

We are Industrial Unionists for the reason that we have no faith in the unions that exist to-day. These unions are not in line with the facts that have been given birth to by the industrial development of this system.

They have never been able to convince the worker that unionism, as we know it, would abolish the slavery of his class; they have never given the mind of the worker an outline and for that reason the trade unions have behind them, not thousands and thousands of enthusiastic hard fighters for their class, but a long tail more like a rope of sand than anything else.

know if those who belonged to the present trade unions would have to sever their connection with their old union on joining the Industrial Union.

Fellow Worker Drummond replied—Well, of course De Leon spoke in America, and we are here in Edinburgh. In America they have the Industrial Workers of the World; here we are only thinking of forming a section of the Advocates of Industrial Unionism.

The next questioner asked if the new union would exclude the unskilled workers and the unskilled workers.

Curiously enough, the labor leaders have never made any attempt to organize the unskilled laborers. Why is this? They have not been organized for the simple reason that they were not sufficiently wealthy to provide fair salaries.

The after meeting resulted in a Branch of the A. I. U. being formed with about thirty members. A Secretary and a Committee were then appointed, with instructions to draft a set of rules and call another general meeting a fortnight later.

Gamblers Not Eligible

The question of the eligibility of gamblers to membership in the I. W. W. having been referred to the general office by Secretary Benson, of the Local Union at Rhyolite, Nevada, the subject has been answered by General Secretary Trautmann in the communication which follows.

Dear Sir and Fellow Worker: In answer to yours of March 17th I wish to state that the ruling on your questions, embodied in this reply, will have to meet the approval of the members of the I. W. W. as a whole.

Actual wage workers alone are eligible to membership in the I. W. W. This implies that they sell their labor power to somebody else in the production of commodities required to satisfy the wants of the community.

Minutes of Local Executive Board (Continued from page 3)

Under our decision is just, we are, Yours for the I. W. W. (P. F. Lawson, Sec'y.)

A letter was read from Fellow Worker Tullar, asking regarding the payment of initiation fees for girls joining the union, whose wages only average \$1.50 per week.

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Correspondence

How Dwyer Won the Bet

To the Industrial Union Bulletin: Permit me a little space in the official organ of the I. W. W. to relate a little incident that took place here some time ago.

During a discussion before quite a number of members of Butte local unions, John Lowney, member of executive board of the W. F. of M., made the assertion that W. E. Trautmann was trying to injure James Kirwan's character by saying that he (Trautmann) sent \$9,433.06 to Kirwan for the Moyer-Haywood defense fund.

Yes, the Sherman is right—"Two cabbage heads makes more sauer kraut as one." Would not the same rule hold good with organizations, say railroad organizations for instance?

Two Cabbage Heads The Dutchman once said, when speaking of the fact that two heads were better than one, that "two cabbage heads makes more sauer kraut as one."

It has been reported that \$50,000,000 has been raised—largely in Canada and the United States—for the construction of the Canton and Hankow Railroad in China.

In China, if a member of the household becomes insane and troublesome, the common custom is to chain that person to a post or to a heavy stone when in the house. In Canton is a woman who has thus been chained for 15 years.

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