

# The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 28.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 7, 1907.

50c. a Year.

## INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST and LABOR CONGRESS

### Partial Report of Delegate F. W. Heslewood, Representing the Industrial Workers of the World—Italy, Switzerland and part of France Supports I. W. W. Resolution.

Stuttgart, August 18, 1907. The International Congress opened in grand style this morning, with musical selections by four hundred voices, with the organ accompaniment, followed by the welcoming speech of August Bebel. He spoke for about 45 minutes. The speech is now being translated into French, while I am writing a few lines for the INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN. In a few minutes we will get Bebel's speech in English.

I attended the last session of the French Socialist Congress at Nancy, France, on my way here, and met Jaures, Hervic and a great number of prominent French Socialists.

**French for Industrial Unionism**  
I have voted 145 to 130 in favor of industrial unionism. I had a long talk with Hervic through an interpreter. He is strictly in accord with our I. W. W. position. Also had a long talk with Paul La Farge. He speaks English, and I like him very much. I shall send you an account of the French Socialist Congress for this country, but as yet I have been unable to secure all the data I wish, owing to Comrade Reinstein being too busy to give me all information I need. Reinstein attended all the sessions of the French congress; he is a delegate from Buffalo, representing the S. L. P.

I will be unable to have Mrs. Heslewood attend the International Congress with me after today, as the bureau is very strict and we are crowded for room. There are present over 1,000 delegates. A Mr. Pick is here, occupying a seat opposite me at the table. He is the "Sluggers' delegate." The only credentials we have at present are "provisional." I will have to meet with the United States delegates, composed of S. P. and S. L. P. folks, and find out my true position on this earth. I will have to align myself with one of the other parties who have paid their dues to the international bureau. I cannot directly represent the I. W. W. I cannot see my way clear to line up with the Hillquit type. I expect we will have a set-to when we get together tomorrow in the U. S. delegates' headquarters.

**Few Workmen There**  
There are very few workmen here. The great majority of the delegates are professors, lawyers, doctors (both of medicine and divinity), members of parliaments, authors and every other kind of an intellectual who have in recent years become so numerous in the Socialist movement. A great number of them are eligible to any fair man's race. One rooster from England told me that he had met "Comrade" Mitchell of the United Mine Workers and liked him very much, "you know!" What do you think of that?

I have had opportunity to learn that the French and Italians are strong for industrial unionism.

Bebel's speech has just been given in English. He referred to the time when Jaures was made admission into Germany to make a speech, when Germany had eyes on Morocco, and said that he was in doubt as to whether he would be allowed to meet here today. He told of how the comrades in Russia and Germany were locked in a deadly conflict. He referred to the loss in Germany of 32 seats at the last national election, with a gain of half a million votes. He said that although defeated in a way, they would never be conquered. There was great joy at the emperor's release in Berlin when it was known that they had lost seats, but their joy took a different turn when the parasites embraced each other when those two great countries were locked in a deadly conflict. He referred to the loss in Germany of 32 seats at the last national election, with a gain of half a million votes. He said that although defeated in a way, they would never be conquered. There was great joy at the emperor's release in Berlin when it was known that they had lost seats, but their joy took a different turn when the parasites embraced each other when those two great countries were locked in a deadly conflict.

there to hear the speaking, and most of them are to be congratulated that they could not understand many of the English and American speakers, and so escaped being led astray by their pure and simple dog.

On Sunday night, August 18, we attended a great concert at the Liederhalle. There were thousands in the audience and the program certainly was a treat. Over 200 singers were in the chorus and the orchestra music, together with the singing by prominent vocalists, was beautiful.

**Industrial Union Resoluton**  
August 19.—Today, at 9 a. m., the American delegation met to segregate their fourteen votes and elect four delegates to each commission on the various proposals that are to come before the congress. I consider the matter of the trades union question and its relation to the political movement the most important in the main congress hall. The four delegates to represent America are De Leon, Heslewood, Simons and Lee. After electing a secretary and chairman we adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon. It is now 2 o'clock, so I have to hurry, as I have to get our resolution ready by 3 p. m., and have it printed in French, German and English.

We had a lively tilt over Mr. Pick, the delegate from the Sluggers' world. He admitted that he was generally paying his own expenses, and said he would be "satisfied with one vote." I to have the other. I replied showing that he was representing no organization, that he was not elected to represent anybody, that he was paying his own expenses, and the fact he was claiming to represent had no organizers, no paper and no principles, but that they did possess a lot of bills marked "not paid." On the other hand, the I. W. W., which I had the honor to represent, had 30,000 men, fifteen organizers, a weekly publication and no debts to bother us. The upshot of it was that I secured 1 1/2 votes and Pick, after we took a few picks at him, got a 1/2 vote. He voted against the motion to give him 1/2 a vote and so did I—because he did not get enough, and I—because he got too much. He then asked to be allowed to go on the trades union committee with De Leon

and myself, and was accepted, but a few minutes afterwards withdrew his name in favor of Simons (a good I. W. W. man, eh?), and that was Pick's finish.

**Rank Duplicity**  
August 20.—All the literature from general headquarters has arrived, and I am busy getting it distributed among the delegates who can read it. Pick is dejected and angry. Poor Pick; he is forsaken by everybody. Neither Simons nor Lee, nor Hillquit wanted to discuss the "strength" of the slugging faction or the claims made for their so-called "organization." Hillquit admitted that his references to the I. W. W. in his (and Barnes') report to the congress for the Socialist party was wrong, but stated that he had made an "amended" report, straightening out his errors. His "amended" report, however, he "had left in America!" In referring to his report I expressed the opinion that a Socialist republic could not be built on a foundation of lies. It was then that he said delegates to the main congress floor declaring that the I. W. W. had more than 2,000 members. He did not explain why he had embodied certain falsehoods in the report to the congress concerning the trades union and the delegates to their own resources in deciding what value an "amended" report, picked-up in his law office at New York, was to them.

**The Mapplevele Strike**  
The strike of the weavers of the Coronet Worsted Company, Mapplevele, R. I., against the two-loom system stands probably as the clearest cut fight in the textile industry. This, the ninth week of the strike, finds the strikers' ranks still unbroken and a single striker of the 200 odd employes in the weaving department having gone back to work. Charles Seifert, of Rockville, Conn., is the only one out of eleven pattern room helpers working who has been back to work. The strikers are still in the mill, and still is the only one working with the imported strike-breakers. The loom fixers, drawers, spinners, carders are out solid with us. Only two out of fourteen dresser tenders have gone back to work. Not only the strikers, but the carpenters, and teamsters are out to a man also, and the strikers daily enjoy the unusual sight of the superintendent, mill agents and bookkeepers driving the mill teams to the station. Something like sixty families have since the strike, and the heading of an article in Saturday's Providence Bulletin is pure humor: "Coronet Worsted Company Wins Ejection Cases by Default."

McDonald, M. P., of England, and the Independent Labor party, has just defended his party's resolution asking union work going to be struck out. The full recognition of the international bureau, also for recognition by the congress as a revolutionary organization. England is permeated with parties, and it looks as if McDonald and his resolute Social Democratic Federation and the Independent Labor party are both largely represented, and as they do not hitch up together there will evidently be war.

Quanch, M. P., of England, and the Social Democratic Federation, has replied to McDonald and accused him of sailing under false colors. Quanch declares that the trades unions of England have not accepted the class struggle, but have refused to accept it as their basis of fight on the economic field.

**Want I. W. W. Literature**  
The British delegates this morning asked me for more literature of the Industrial Workers of the World. I have not much left, but will see that it goes to the right hands. I want it to soak in well before the trades union question comes to the main congress floor for discussion. A majority of the delegates know nothing of Industrial Unionism. I will send you a copy of our resolution later.

McDonald's proposition to refer back to the international bureau the proposition admitting trades unionists to congress has been accepted by the British Socialist delegates, and by the congress. As the bureau is against him, his proposition will be killed.

**Getting Down to Business**  
August 21, 1907.  
The American resolution on trades

interest of Fellow Workers Preston and Smith, who are languishing in jail in Nevada through a conspiracy of the Mine Owners' and Business Men's League at Goldfield. You are acquainted with the details, how our fellow workers were railroaded to the penitentiary by trumped-up charges; how Preston was convicted to defend himself against the unwarranted attack of one Silva, a restaurant keeper, who threatened his life. After a trial which lasted several weeks, and upon the testimony of a Pinkerton detective, who was the main witness for the prosecution, the accused were found guilty and sentenced to twenty-five years and ten years, respectively.

**The Preston-Smith Case**  
In the communication which follows I. W. W. locals are called upon to organize defense committees for the Preston-Smith case, which comes up some time this month at Goldfield, Nev., on a motion for a new trial.

class. Let our voices be heard from ocean to ocean in this noble fight. Let us make their fight our own.

**Voluntary Contributions**  
Previously acknowledged \$226.35  
Br. 101, W. S. & D. B. F., San Jose, Cal. 9.25  
Schroeder, L. U. No. 12, Los Angeles, Cal. 10.00  
Butte Industrial Education Club, Butte, Mont. 26.05  
H. F. Jensen, Kennett, Cal. 2.50  
Wakefield, Cal. L. U. No. 98. 25.00  
W. Hermann, Oklahoma. 1.00  
J. E. O'Keefe, Vancouver, B. C. 1.00  
M. Sullivan, Spokane, Wash. 50  
D. J. Donovan, Spokane, Wash. 50  
T. Barnett, Spokane, Wash. 1.00  
H. P. Welch, Spokane, Wash. 50  
J. S. Jensen, Spokane, Wash. 50  
R. Young, Spokane, Wash. 25  
T. Lamb, Spokane, Wash. 50  
A. Meyer, Spokane, Wash. 50  
A. Anderson, Spokane, Wash. 25  
J. Mack, Spokane, Wash. 50  
Louisville, Ky. L. U. No. 31. 2.00  
J. Seisinger, Cincinnati, O. 25  
J. Rader, Cincinnati, O. 25  
W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O. 50  
J. J. Eitor, Vancouver, B. C. 50  
W. Taylor, Vancouver, B. C. 1.00  
A. Beach, Vancouver, B. C. 1.00  
L. S. Burns, Vancouver, B. C. 50  
M. Chaley, Vancouver, B. C. 50  
Vancouver L. U. No. 526. 10.00  
Vancouver L. U. No. 322. 7.00  
B. Surges, Vancouver. 1.00  
J. F. O'Keefe, Vancouver. 1.00  
Nevada miner 25  
J. Falconer, Vancouver 50  
W. Veal, Vancouver 50

**Personal Explanation**  
In explanation of my attitude in submitting my credentials to the secretary of the Socialist Labor party delegates in order that I might gain admission as a delegate to the congress, I wish to make a brief statement. The United States section was entitled to 14 votes, these to be divided between the Socialist and the Socialist Labor parties—these being the only parties in America paying the prescribed fee for admission to the International Socialist Bureau. The representatives on the bureau are De Leon for the S. L. P. and Hillquit for the S. P. It was, therefore, necessary for me, as delegate from the Industrial Workers of the World, to submit my credentials and ask for admission through one of these parties.

**Shall The Miners Always Be Slaves?**  
Eight Pages in English \$4.00 Per 1,000  
Twelve Pages in Italian \$8.00 Per 1,000  
SEND FOR IT.

**MAKE IT A POINT TO HEAR MISS ELIZABETH FLYNN FRED W. HESLEWOOD VINCENT ST JOHN! AND OTHERS ON Industrial Unionism**

**BRAND'S HALL Sunday, Sept. 15th Beginning at 6 P. M. ADMISSION TEN CENTS**

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ough understanding of our position. Simons, of Chicago, supported the A. F. of L. and said we were "union smashers" and only trying "to divide the working class!"

Hillquit got turned down with a thud on the immigration committee. He started in to defend the A. F. of L. scab unions against the Japanese. A Japanese comrade, Kato by name, was there and got next to Hillquit's brand of Socialism, which does not look good to him. Kato is bright and speaks several languages. He is with the I. W. W.

If I had a ton of I. W. W. literature I could use it all to advantage. The BULLETIN was eagerly sought and read as soon as it appeared on the tables. The minority report on colonial policy, which we voted for and was adopted, is as follows:

**Wm. R. Sante, Karl Rathje, N. C. Madson, Committee.**

**Aid for Bridgeport**  
The general office is notified of the following contributions in aid of the Bridgeport strike and forwarded to Sam J. French. This strike having been settled, no further contributions are required:

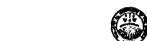
L. U. No. 12, Los Angeles. \$10.00  
This local also sends \$10.00 to the White Goods Workers, New York.  
Br. No. 140, Hanover, Pa. 5.00  
L. U. No. 235, W. F. M., Rhyolite, Nev. 20.00  
L. U. No. 111, W. F. M., Kendall, Mont. 50.00  
L. U. No. 35, W. F. M., Rosamond, B. C. 25.00

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Chicago, September 7, 1907.

HILLQUIST'S LYING REPORT TO STUTTGART CONGRESS

The report of the Socialist party to the International Congress at Stuttgart was written by Morris Hillquist, of New York. Before it was forwarded to the secretary of the International Bureau at Brussels, the report was sent to J. M. Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist party, and by him indorsed, with all its falsifications and bungling statements made in that portion referring to the Industrial Workers of the World.

Confronted at Stuttgart, Germany, by documentary proofs of his own falsifications, Hillquist was informed by Fred W. Heweswood, delegate of the Industrial Workers of the World. Hillquist admitted that his report for the Socialist party was misleading and erroneous, but that he had written an amended report, correcting his acknowledged errors.

- (1) That Sherman had with him the majority of the members of the I. W. W.
(2) That the regular (and only) I. W. W. did not have over 2,000 members.
(3) That the regular I. W. W. refused to submit the acts of the last convention to a referendum vote.

Falling to have his "amended" report at Stuttgart, and manfully acknowledging the imposition thus practiced upon his party, as well as the wrong done the regular I. W. W., and instead of that leaving his corrections in a pigeon-hole at his law office in New York, Hillquist put himself on the same low level with the fakery he sought to defend; he belongs in the same class with those who practice duplicity and believe that we are trying to "divide the working class" because (1) we stand by the form of economic organization declared for by every signer of the manifesto in 1905, and (2) refuse to play the part of tricksters and double-dealers by associating with fakery whose logical place is in the A. F. of L.

There would have been no necessity for Hillquist to write (if he ever did write) an "amended" report, provided he had told the truth originally. With the truth told, he would have had nothing to "amend." But the truth was not in him. He accepted without investigation the absurd claims by the fakery of Madison street and their Chicago supporters in the S. P., nearly every one of whom is an ardent A. F. of L.-ite. Instead of his report to the International Congress, there is being distributed in this country an English edition, from which some objectionable references to the I. W. W. have been struck out. It is not to this expurgated edition that we refer. We deal with the report sent to Brussels and with that only. If Mr. Hillquist could not get his lies printed in this country in English, he could at least have them done in Europe in French, and that is what he did.

Quinlan's Position Scored

Editor Industrial Union Bulletin: The discussion recently started in THE BULLETIN by Thompson's reply to Frank Reed's article on wages and profits received a further contribution in the August 10th issue by P. L. Quinlan. The methods pursued by both Thompson and Quinlan appear to me dangerous.

Is it not a fact that the capitalist often loses more than he gains in profits by fighting a demand for higher wages? For example, a street car strike has checked the profits of the street car company in San Francisco since May 1, and Patrick Callahan, of the United Railroad Company, admits that his company has lost over \$1,000,000 in fighting a demand for 50 cents a day raise in wages and a two-hour reduction in the working week. Such an off-hand answer was unexpected from Thompson.

On the other hand, if the above be true, Reed is in error in his conclusion that the workers should not concern themselves with attempts to raise wages, because prices go up accordingly. Even granting Reed's contention that a raise of wages will not result in increased comforts for the workers, on account of monopoly control of prices—even granting that the conclusion that it would do the workers no good to attempt to raise wages, does not follow. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." A strike for higher wages or for any legitimate purpose, conducted by intelligently organized workers gives valuable experience, and above all, develops the sense of power, without which the working class will sink to ever lower depths of degradation, and its ultimate triumph over the capitalist class will be impossible. This alone would dispose of Quinlan's contention that if increased wages and shortened hours would do the workers no good, then "labor unions would be simply mutual admiration societies and their sole reason for existence would be to pay the salaries of their officials." Is the I. W. W. organized solely to raise wages and reduce hours? I am under the impression it also intends to take and hold the land and machinery of production? If not, then certainly the I. W. W. has no existence for its members, unless "to pay the salaries of its officials."

Quinlan shows an even more deplorable attitude of mind in his attack on the "leading men of the S. L. P." and the editor of the People. Why does Quinlan indulge in partial allegations from these men, and leave readers of THE BULLETIN utterly without means of verifying his assertions? Why not give us a few dates and pages and complete quotations from these men's writings or speeches, which proclaim "that a raise in wages will not do the workers any good, as prices go up accordingly," or "if the workers get a reduction in their hours of toil it does the workers no good, either, as the worker's labor is further intensified." Why does Quinlan impose upon his readers in this way? Such an attitude of mind is inexcusable from the standpoint of that "science of economics" at whose shrine he professes to worship. Such an attitude of mind aid the forces of disruption in our movement, at a time, too, when disrupters are plentiful enough.

Let the columns of THE BULLETIN be reserved for constructive arguments. B. H. WILLIAMS, Fairca, Cal., August 20.

Reed Called to Account

Editor INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN: In THE BULLETIN of August 17th Fellow Worker Reed, in his article "Labor Governing Wages," certainly misses the mark, because he fails to see that wages are only a medium of exchange. No-body can live upon wages—whether high or low—but all members of the working class depend for their living upon the products that the wages will buy. He admits that the employing class, though they own all the products, must return to the working class a sufficient amount of the products to keep them in working trim. It follows from this that there is an iron law governing the prices of products. The total amount of wages paid the entire working class must equal the prices of the products that are necessary to keep the working class alive. If the wages were more, or the prices less, the employing class would be the loser on the other hand, if wages were less

and prices more, the employing class knows enough that they would have to face the consequences.

When Fellow Worker Reed says "the laborer must receive sufficient wages to enable him to live" he makes another mistake, for almost every day the newspapers report that some wage-worker committed suicide because he could not get a living. In the case stated Reed evidently had in mind the working class and not the laborer. A fraction is not the whole working class.

The whole product is divided. The working class receives enough for a living, the balance is kept by the employing class. But each individual employer gets his share of this balance. By no means. The individual employer and the combinations of them are tearing and rending one another for the lion's share, and the same is going on in the working class, and the process can easily be seen by all who are not wilfully blind.

In the scramble for the lion's share each class has its particular weapons, as laws, regulations, high or low tariff, subsidies, etc., amongst the employers, while the working class has organized groups claiming jurisdiction over some particular jobs, initiating fees, examinations, reports of investigating committees, demands for autonomy.

Cobalt Miners' Strike

Fellow Workers:—For the past seven weeks Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. of M., has conducted one of the greatest fights ever put up in America for higher wages and better working conditions, and have partially succeeded in gaining our demands.

The wage-workers have shown a solid front to the employers, and have not wavered for one instant, preferring to leave the camp rather than return to working under the conditions demanded by employers.

Not one case of so-called lawlessness has been charged against this self-disciplined body of 4,000 exploited wage-slaves, but the employers, as usual, have attempted a very law which was against their interests in the mine in seven instances.

The executive board of the W. F. of M. have assisted with financial aid to maintain the 500 men who are yet on strike, and notwithstanding the severe trial which the treasury is enduring, Moyer and Pettibone, financing the Mesaba Range and Bisbee strike, they are yet willing to support as much as possible this local in winning a complete victory in eastern Canada for Industrial Unionism; but the treasury is being attacked us from both fields and are forced to call upon the wage-workers to rally to our support in this fight and help to finance the heavy cost which will be placed on this organization in this skirmish with the employers.

Industrial Unionism

Arrangements have been made for a public meeting, under auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, at Brandt's Hall, North Clark and Erie streets, Chicago, preliminary to the third annual convention, which opens at Brandt's Hall on Monday, September 16. The public meeting will be held Sunday, September 15, beginning at 6 o'clock p. m. and with the following list of speakers a rare opportunity will be afforded everyone to hear the principles of Industrial Unionism expounded: Miss Elizabeth Flynn, the noted young orator of New York, who will be heard for the first time in Chicago; F. W. Heweswood, delegate of the I. W. W. to the International Congress at Stuttgart; Vincent S. John, member of the general executive board, I. W. W.; Geo. Speed, of California; S. Moskowitz, New York, in Hungarian; R. Katz, New Jersey, in Bohemian; E. Aiazzone, New Jersey, in Italian, and others in German and Jewish. Admission to the hall will be by ticket, 10 cents each, and speaking will be interspersed with music.

Strike is On

There's a strike on at Bisbee, Arizona, against the blacklist system. Working in or around the nearby suburbs of this District are thousands of organized labor. By order Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. F. C. R. RUTLEDGE, JAMES DUNNE, DAVE MILITOVICH, W.M. JOHNS, C. O. WHITE, Committee

Competition and Exploitation in the Railway Service

BY WM. J. PINKERTON

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(Continued from last week)

To establish the position here assumed that "competition and exploitation" of officialdom by the highest authority operating in the interest of the trust is responsible for the oppression of capital against labor, and labor against itself. I will quote for substantiation the railway officials' own statements, using the 1904 report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and making a comparison of the year 1895 with the years 1898 to 1904 inclusive. These figures will illustrate in a very forcible manner the facts that while the duties and responsibilities of the railway workers have been increasing with a velocity that has now almost overtaxed their human possibilities (to such an extent that the world is staggered at the awful death rate among employees), the worker succeeds for a time, and a limited time only. The crash comes; an awful wreck occurs; the public is slaughtered; the employe was to blame; dead men tell no tales, and the live ones stepping forward to fill the breach made by a departed "fellow-worker," march bravely forward, knowing that their doom is but a matter of time or else relief for "incompetency." The average compensation of all railway workers as a whole has shown but very little improvement and will show a vast decrease when compared with the purchasing power of the dollar of twelve years ago. This depreciation originates at the fountain head of the trusts and is propagated by those highest in authority, rolling onward in its downward course with ever increasing velocity, until like a mighty octopus (devilfish) its tentacles, in the form of the lower strata of officialdom, bear down on the wages of the workers, in their frantic endeavor to increase dividends.

These statements being the sworn statements of the general managers before the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, it is safe to accept them as correct. If otherwise than correct they would be in favor of the managers and against the employes, and as the commissioners are composed of representatives from both the Republican and Democratic parties, it is only fair to assume that these representatives would not allow of any deviation from the true statements that would cast a shadow on the well advertised "full dinner pail" of either of their parties; and while the reports will show a full dinner pail of shakels for the master, they will also show the worker with his dinner pail symbolized in the lump on his shoulders, borne down by millions of tons of freight more now than were carried in 1895, a state of affairs in which the worker is well exemplified in Markham's "Man with the Hoe."

Table with 5 columns: Year, Employes, Tons Handled, Average Tons per Employe, Average No. of Trains. Rows for 1895 and 1904, showing significant increases in all categories.

Table with 4 columns: Employes, Killed, Injured, Increased Dividend. Rows for 1895 and 1904, showing a sharp decline in deaths and injuries and a massive increase in dividends.

From the above summary it will be observed that in 1895 the 785,034 employes performed work equivalent to the handling of 666,761,171 tons of freight, an average for each worker during the year of 877 tons; that the net tons to a train was 189 tons; that the freight train mileage aggregated 449,201,238, and the passenger train mileage amounted to 317,565,615. The compensation in wages and salaries amounted to \$445,505,261, being an average of \$567 per year for each employe, for which they produced in dividends to the masters giving them employment of \$85,061,500; to which might be added other figures of which there are no public records, namely, the enormous salaries paid to directors and high salaried officials not classed as employes. These salaries are more preferable than stocks, as stocks are liable to depreciate, so that no matter how small the dividend declared on the common stock, the high salaries must be paid. It will be also well to record here the human sacrifice offered on the altar of mammon—1,811 employes killed and 23,522 wounded. In making the comparison with 1904 it is the object of the writer to show the false attitude in which the workers are placed by the so-called increases of salaries; the last general increase being granted in 1903, it would therefore show in the 1904 report.

In 1904 the table will show that the workers in employment on railroads numbered 1,296,121, and that they performed labor equal to the handling of 1,309,890,165 tons of freight, an increase of 613,127,993 tons over 1895, an average of 1,010 tons for each employe in service, an increased average of 133 tons for each employe in 1904 over 1895; the net tons to a freight train increased to 307 tons, an increase over 1895 of 118 tons to a train. The freight train mileage recorded in 1904 is 535,090,971 miles, 85,799,733 miles greater than accomplished in 1895; the passenger train mileage reaching the enormous figures of 440,464,866, an almost inconceivable increase of 122,899,251 miles when compared with 1895. The compensation in wages and salaries amounting to \$877,568,810, a yearly average of \$630, showing an increase in wages and salaries amounting to \$63 when compared with 1895 (these figures include high salaried officials, which will be explained later on), for which the workers produced the enormous dividend of \$222,056,595, an increase of \$136,095,095 when compared with 1895, and offered as a sacrifice in killed 3,632 and 67,057 injured, a total in eleven years of prosperity of 20,788 workers killed and 432,205 wounded, a greater portion of which were maimed for life; passengers and those designated as other persons making a grand total of 84,244 persons killed and 555,586 injured.

To arrive at a fair conclusion as to what percentage of the average annual wage of 1904 was paid to the great army of workers it will be necessary to deduct from the total employes as given in the commissioners' report those classed as "general officers" and "other officers," as well as those who have placed themselves in the undesirable category as aristocrats of labor, namely, engineers, conductors, firemen and other trainmen. It will be observed that the general officers numbered 5,165, with a salary of \$14,475,126; other officers 5,375, salary \$10,816,880; engineers, of which the reports show 52,451, wages \$68,946,543; conductors 39,645, wages \$44,150,160; firemen 55,004, wages \$60,463,040; other trainmen 106,734, wages \$75,521,384; High Salaried Genl. 264,374, wages \$254,373,733; Total Employes 1,296,121, wages \$75,521,384; Low Wage Employes 1,031,747, wages \$63,235,077; 545 45 1/2

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS. 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, Swedish, Polish, Finnish, Slavonian, Croatian-Dalmatian, German, Yiddish, Rumanian. Japanese, Address to Wage Earners, 10.00. I. W. W. CONSTITUTION English, (per 100) 5.00; Italian, 5.00; French, 5.00; German, 5.00; Polish, 5.00; Hungarian, 5.00; Spanish, 5.00. W. E. TRAUTMANN, Room 212 Bush Temple, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LEARN WHAT IT IS. To know what Industrial Unionism is you must read what is said about it by its friends and what it says for itself; only in that way can its present aims and ultimate purposes be understood. The following are recommended to workmen who desire to learn what Industrial Unionism is: Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 5c; Constitution of the I. W. W., 5c; Report of Secretary Trautmann, 5c; "Industrial Unionism," 5c; "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," by Dr. De Leon, 5c; "Address on I. W. W. Preamble," by Dr. De Leon, 5c. Sent to any address, prepaid, for 25c. WM. E. TRAUTMANN, 212 BUSH TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Industrial Union HANDBOOK. Gives an outline of the Structure of Industrial Unionism and Analysis of the Preamble. Very useful in arriving at an understanding of the form of organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. Price, postpaid, 10 cts. Special rates on large orders. 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.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES AT

General Headquarters

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

I submit herewith Financial Statement for the months of February, March, April, May June, July and August, 1907, to be continued weekly until completed. The report covers the regular revenues of the office, donations, etc. Any errors found herein should be promptly reported to the undersigned, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen. Sec. Trans. I. W. W.

(Continued from last week)

Table of receipts and expenditures for Industrial Workers of the World, covering months of February through August 1907. Includes entries for various industrial unions and their contributions.

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Table of financial entries for the Industrial Union, including contributions from various unions and individuals, such as 'G. Gabner, contribution Preston Smith Fund by W. S. and D. B. Br. No. 57'.

Table of financial entries for the Industrial Union, including contributions from various unions and individuals, such as 'W. R. Fox, for literature sold' and 'F. A. Uhl, literature'.

Table of financial entries for the Industrial Union, including contributions from various unions and individuals, such as 'O. J. Smith, office assistant, salary for week ending Jan. 21st'.

Table of financial entries for the Industrial Union, including contributions from various unions and individuals, such as 'H. A. Barton, organizer, for week ending Jan. 21st'.

Table of financial entries for the Industrial Union, including contributions from various unions and individuals, such as 'The following bills were approved, and the board adjourned'.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

MINUTES OF THE LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.—Present: E. Stone and A. Simpson. The following charters were received: Italian Workers' Union, Northfield, Vt.

The board decided that the circular letter sent by Los Angeles be published in the INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN, and that the locals all over the country start a vigorous campaign for the support of Preston and Smith, of Goldfield, Nev.

A letter was read from Financial Secretary Shoaf, of Greenwater, Cal., in which he informed the board that he would be able to organize different locals in the vicinity, and asked for permission to do so.

The general secretary was also instructed to write to the Daily People requesting that no false reports emanating from Markley and other people not having the authority to use the name of the I. W. U. be published in that paper as official communications from any organizations connected with the I. W. U.

A letter was read from the secretary of the Cobalt Miners' Union, Cobalt, Ont. He stated that in a bitter contest between the union and the mine owners the latter were finally driven to acts of desperation, and had secured an injunction against several of the men of the organization, and that owing to the many fights that the I. W. U. of M. has to contend with, it is incumbent to let others also know about these conflicts, and a request was made that the G. E. B. of the I. W. U. make the facts known to the membership and supporters of the organization for the purpose of securing support for the miners.

The general secretary reported that he had sent out a copy of the letter to all members of the G. E. B., with a request that an appeal be sent out and published in all papers friendly to the I. W. U. The action of the general secretary was approved.

The general secretary reported that he had sent out a letter to the members of the G. E. B., asking that they convene on September 12th, in the city of Chicago, and that they also vote on the proposition to have the books audited by a committee selected from delegates whose names and credentials have already been sent in, and these auditors, selected by the members of the G. E. B., must be men who never attended previous conventions of the I. W. U., nor are personally acquainted with the general secretary-treasurer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed on behalf of the General Executive Board, WM. E. TRAUTMANN, General Secy.-Treas. M. F. HAGGERTY, Assistant Secy.-Treas.

Chicago, Ill., June 30, 1907.

Handbook in Italian

The "Handbook and Analysis of the Preamble" has been printed in Italian and will be sent at cost price to any address—8 cents per copy.

Also in Italian we have the "Address to Miners," a sixteen-page pamphlet, at cost price, \$1.25 per hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

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

CALL FOR THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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Signed on behalf of the General Executive Board, WM. E. TRAUTMANN, General Secy.-Treas. M. F. HAGGERTY, Assistant Secy.-Treas. Industrial Workers of the World. Chicago, Ill., June 30, 1907.

EXPENDITURES FOR FEBRUARY.

Table of expenditures for February, including items like 'Kerwin Bros. Printers, for printing stenographic report' and 'D. R. Ginsburg, stenographer, for week ending Feb. 2nd'.

EXPENDITURES FOR MARCH.

Table of expenditures for March, including items like 'By error, entry Jan. 3rd, A. Metcalf' and 'R. McKenzie, for supplies'.

Continued next week.