



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 32.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 5, 1907.

50c. a Year.

BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES ON VARIETY OF CONVENTION TOPICS

The question of giving the striking telegraphers financial assistance, which was done by vote of the convention, before the delegates, Secretary Tuttmann was called upon and spoke as follows: "There are reasons why the general office of this organization has abstained from interfering in any way, shape or manner in the strike of the Telegraphers of America. After the strike was on for about a week, as members and organizers of the organization can bear me out, we had a committee not from the general office, but a committee of the rank and file, appear and ask for speakers at their mass meetings. When that committee appeared there was a statement in the paper—those who live in Chicago may remember it—that Samuel Gompers, O'Neill, the labor commissioner, and others were already in conference with representatives of the telegraph lines or the telegraph companies. A statement had been made in the paper that it was only due to the action of the radical aggressive element that no arbitration could be secured. "If the representatives of the I. W. W. had appeared before the Telegraphers as the only representatives of the rank and file, and if the arbitration that was then sought had ended in a failure, it would then have been placed to the credit, I would not say credit—but they would have made the I. W. W. responsible for the failure of having an understanding with that committee. "It was a critical moment. Some of the best men in the Telegraphers' Union appeared to us, many of whom are good, reliable men, and ready to learn from the mistakes of the past, but if the I. W. W. representatives at that time had interfered when the telegraphers were waiting for a victory, then labor fakers would have immediately bolted that on account of the interference of the I. W. W., with their desire to break up the unions, no negotiations could be carried on and the strike would have been lost on account of the I. W. W. interfering. "That prompted every one of us members in refraining from taking part in the matter. I, for one, will not accuse any one of the officers of the Telegraphers' Union of being crooks or fakers. I do not believe, however, that they have experience and knowledge of the labor movement. I even include in that statement the general officers of that organization. "I believe that their statements to the press stated the case fairly; they never understood labor problems, they never learned a lesson from the strike in 1883. They did not want to learn because they were in a bad environment. Today we know that many of them whom we may accuse as being labor fakers, who if possible may have had to be labor fakers, are absolutely honest and willing to learn. "This opportunity presents itself to this organization. We have no fight, no quarrel with the working class. We want to teach them to take advantage of the opportunity. We know that most of us were in the American Federation of Labor; we were in the Knights of Labor; we were in the various societies of the working class, and we might as well and justifiably as we have been accused of being labor fakers before we saw the light and the way to get out of the mire of the past. "Now, to say that on account of a few individuals among the telegraphers that we should deliver the money to the rank and file, is wrong, before we know whether the leaders of the strike in this city are really fakers or not. If they were, they would not come to this convention. "So, fellow workers, I say that we can show through our action that we have no quarrel with any class of wage earners, and when we have an opportunity we are going to gain by the experiences of the past and by our own experiences, and we are going to go forward as fast as we can, and we are going to give our support to the working class in their battle against the capitalist class."

field, the field of mass action, and the men who fought the political field the field of mass action. One held for the ballot, which means that we must adopt a civilized method. The other simply said that the ballot was no good. They did not stand for the bomb, they did not take a position in favor of the bomb, but they did not in fact discourage such action. In many cases they took the position for industrial organization and against mass organization. There is the real difference. I think this is the one central point to which there is some controversy as to organization is swinging, and the one central point upon which the very life of this organization stands today. "There has been too much misunderstanding in the organization in the past. We must clear it up now. We have got to take a position one way or the other. We must receive or reject it. If we reject that resolution, which simply is an interpretation of the preamble, then we leave it in the shape that it was before. And when we do that I am very much afraid that with one more year of this sort of thing the organization will lose sight of its revolutionary character as an industrial organization, and through its dilly-dallying and polly-wogging, if you wish to call it such, will be turned from the real purpose of organizing the working class upon the industrial field into an industrial organization without a definite program, and that will mean simply that the organization will be disrupted and at least be set back for some time to come." (Applause.)

DEL. DE LEON ON THE PREAMBLE. "The I. W. W. preamble is built upon present conditions and the men who organized the body realized that it would be premature, and it would be throwing the apple of discord into our ranks to attach ourselves to any political party. There consequently is no contradiction of existing conditions to order the U. S. B. not to engage any organizer of a political party as an organizer for the I. W. W., because by doing so you introduce into the body a question which should not now be introduced, and the position of the I. W. W. is that when the day shall come it shall itself project its own political party. (Applause.) "There consequently is no contradiction in that part of the preamble, but I have endeavored to explain how correct,

according to Marx's own principle, it is that you must take and hold without affiliation with any political party. "The error has gone abroad that a political party can take and hold. It is an error because you cannot legislate a revolution. A political party cannot do it. The nature of its organization prevents it, and that clause was put in there deliberately as a blow in the face to those fellows who imagine that a political movement is capable of a revolutionary act. So far and no farther. "Every man who lives with his eyes open knows that the capitalist class fears the political agitation of the working people. They fear it because if we place ourselves upon that plane of civilization, of the ethical, peaceful solution, we can demand anything we want, whereas if you do not put yourselves on that plane then they can do whatever they choose. The vote is not the essential part. If you strike out that political clause and leave there the clause to take and hold, you place yourselves entirely upon the plane that has come to be known as anarchistic, and then good-bye to the I. W. W."

DEL. SPETTEL ON THE PREAMBLE. "The fellow workers here who talk about the injury done our organization in its efforts to get more into the I. W. W. by this political phrase in the preamble, remind me of those people who used to throw cold water on my efforts in trying to arouse the working class in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, by telling me that there was nothing to be done with a man with an empty stomach. You have to fill the stomach and then you could talk to him. Now, everybody has work and everybody is getting along well, and that same class of men tell me that you cannot do anything with a man when his belly is full. "Wait until he is starving and then you can talk to him. (Applause.) "I feel sure that if we cut out this political phrase from the preamble to satisfy these people who are afraid we are not going to grow fast enough, that they will be left with a question mark, some more objectionable features in the preamble which are hampering them, and they will be here with their axes to cut out some more, and I think the best thing we can do is to leave the thing just as it is, and save them the trouble of coming here next year." (Applause.)

DEL. AXELSON ON THE PREAMBLE. "With all the prejudice that has been heaped upon socialists, with all the different brands of socialists, there can be no unity of action. In every country of the world there is a different brand of people who call themselves socialists. In the United States we have one brand, in the different countries of Europe there are other brands. In fact, you might read the report to the International Congress made by the Socialist party of America, and you will find that you have here really a peculiar brand of so-called socialists. These socialists are of all diversified opinions, practices and foundations, and if you are going to follow such ideas, you will render yourselves, in the eyes of the working class, ridiculous. Therefore, I say there should give expression to the simple idea of this class solidarity in the establishment of the co-operative system of labor, under the name of industrial unionism. Therefore, I believe you should make your position clear by striking out the political clause, making this an economic organization without affiliation, without any political party. That is my position. After that I do not care how you vote, because your vote cannot endanger us. If you are economically organized and educated, you will take the proper step at the proper time. So we say it is dangerous for us to affiliate with and under the name of any political organization. We should always be careful that we have made that point clear. Therefore, in the preamble we should state, "Without endorsing or desiring the endorsement of any political party we unite under the following constitution." That is my position. "Now, I come to the contradiction. The contradiction is that with that as a foundation of industrial unionism we enter upon a body of working men and talk strictly industrial unionism. Without it we cannot."

NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT From Far and Near

It's Soaking in "The truth of Industrial Unionism is soaking in where it belongs, is again made manifest by an address submitted to the annual convention of the Nevada State Federation of Labor, held at Trenton August 19 and 20. Getting down to the vicinity of hard-pan, the address said: "This convention proclaims it as an economic truth that labor produces all wealth and that the product of toil belongs of right, alone to those who create it. It therefore behooves the wage workers to unite into industrial organizations of their craft and into a political organization of their class, that the powers of government may be transferred from the hands of our industrial masters into the hands of the working class, that they may use the same for their own benefit, and for the benefit of those whose labor creates the wealth they now enjoy. It is a travesty upon justice, an outrage upon humanity, that less than 1 per cent of our population should own over 70 per cent of our national wealth, while nearly three-quarters of our people possess only 4 per cent of what labor has created. That justice may be done, that the idle may not roll in wealth at the expense of those whose toil creates sufficient that all may have the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life, the wage workers of the State should sue industrial unionism and politically, that they should not neither do they spin' shall cease to consume wealth without having produced it; that they shall no longer enjoy the fruits of the harvest without having labored in its creation.

work in a district where the cost of living is exceptionally high and the climate very severe. Working men and women of all occupations are warned of these conditions, and to stay away from this camp. Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220, W. F. of M. W. J. Brown, Pres. W. A. Willis, Sec.-Treas.

An English Speaking Congress Nicholas Klein, member of the Socialist party, who has attended several International congresses, advocates an International Congress of English speaking nations. He says in support of the proposition: "The idea is not to destroy the work of the International, but rather to assist it in every way possible. The English speaking nations, first of all, have a language, secondly, they have a well-developed trades union problem to face which few other nations have as yet to meet. An English speaking conference could give us besides an understanding on different questions, a better relation between the press of the different countries for the exchange of news: "There is a world of thought in this question, and my suggestion is to open up discussion on this question to see how the comrades of the different countries feel about it. The question before you is: 'What do you think of a conference of English-speaking Socialists, say at Boston, before the next International Congress?'"

Voluntary Contributions Previously acknowledged.....\$466.83 J. A. Jones, Boyer, Minn.....1.00 J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.....1.00 H. F. Cody, Parazo, C. Z. Panama.....5.00 J. H. Nordholdt, Hamilton, O.....30 L. L. Beattie, New York.....25 A. E. Pearson, New York.....25 J. P. Peterson, New York.....25 D. Stenstrom, New York.....25 T. Swanson, New York.....25 P. Johnson, New York.....25 — Franklin, New York.....25 B. Klavansky, New York.....25 Geo. Styles, New York.....25 J. J. Johnston, New York.....25 W. A. Wilson, New York.....25 J. Fairweather, Jr., New York.....25 Ladies' Tailors' Union No. 538, Chicago.....20.00 Vancouver L. U. No. 322.....1.75 Total.....\$498.85

Stay Away Workmen and women of any occupation are advised to stay away from Goldfield, Nev. Conditions in Goldfield are being misrepresented throughout the country for the purpose of inducing working men and women to come to this district. The motive is twofold: First, to flood the camp with unemployed, so that employers can use them to destroy the working conditions of this district. Second, the business men of the town hope to reap the benefit of this influx in the money spent by the newcomers.

The actual condition of Goldfield at this time is that the camp is overrun with men and women seeking work. Properties are shutting down every day without paying their miners, and the coming winter means untold hardship to those unfortunate enough to be out of

AFRAID OF AN IDEA IN ALASKA

Attempt to Crush a Revolutionary Paper and How it Failed

(From the Nome Industrial Worker.) "The recent attempt to boycott the Nome Industrial Worker will cause every responsible person to stop and think. Just analyze the situation without prejudice and what do you find? Three newspapers are published in Nome, two dailies and one weekly, the latter by and for organized labor, while the other two are published by and for capital interest. These two dailies occupied the field first and naturally objected to a third paper, since past experience has shown that only two up-to-date papers can exist in Nome with any degree of success.

and supervision of the publication of The Worker. They never carried their fancied grievances to headquarters as they should, but simply went out upon the street and to their "bosses" and cried "scab, scab!" Like the dignitaries of old the boss sheets came out and cried "crucify, crucify!" with just as much evidence and reason as they.

The Nome Union of the Western Federation of Miners decided some time ago to publish its own paper in the interest of the laboring mass in Alaska. The Nome Nugget offered to sell the Union a typesetting machine considered practically useless, together with other printing paraphernalia. The union said, "Will you agree to do the press work of the Nome Industrial Worker at so much each issue until we can secure a press of our own from the states if we buy this machine and printing paraphernalia?" "Certainly," they said, and accordingly the agreement was duly drawn and signed by both parties.

How can a paper published by the Western Federation of Miners paying a union scale of wages be called a "scab paper," "rat sheet," and that sort of rot? Is it not a fact that The Worker is the only real union paper in the city and in all Alaska? For such a paper to be called a "scab" by an alleged typographical union, which consists of about a dozen men, who use their union as a job trust for favorites, is ridiculous in the extreme.

The Worker met with success in securing a large subscription list and sold a large amount of advertising space in a short time. Ah! A real live competitor in the field. Something must be done to defeat it, or at least to make its path as rough and thorny as possible. What to do to accomplish this was the question of paramount importance. Dark and mysterious counsels were soon at hand, for the evil genius whispered, "Scab them, boycott, vilify." "How can his be done?" they cry with eager delight. "By our servile Typographical Union," whispered again the genius of darkness. A committee of the above named typographical union wrote upon the edit' of The Worker and claimed this paper was unfair because it was not paying its workers. The committee was promptly informed that the union scale of wages was being paid, that the books were open to inspection, and that if the committee had any grievances they must present them to the directors elected by the Miners' Union to have full charge

Press day came. We had our forms made up and sent to the Nugget office in accordance with our contract for printing. They were received without a protest or intimation of refusal to print the same. The editor of The Worker waited for some time for the proof sheets and finally went over to the Nugget office and asked how soon they would be ready. "The union refuses to print a scab paper," replied the general manager with evident embarrassment. The Miners' Union committee having charge of the publication of The Worker went to the Nugget office and asked that we be permitted to send our printers over to do the press work after their staff had quit their day's work.

This would give the Nugget a chance to fulfill their contract. But they refused even this. In short, they said in effect: "We will not print The Worker under any circumstances, and we expect to will break our contract with you without a blush." The Worker being without a press or necessary paper was strictly up against it. As luck would have it our new job press had just arrived. We said, "The Worker shall be published even if we must print it on wall paper on our job press." The Gold Digger had the courtesy to furnish the necessary paper, and with the Nome Industrial Worker each working day and night assisted by several enthusiastic miners, the paper came out only a few hours late in a sixteen page magazine form.

Grant Hamilton's Assistant Arrested

H. C. Waller, erstwhile scab-herder, A. F. of L. organizer, and pet tool of the desirable business men of Goldfield, is in jail, and there seems to be a conspiracy of opinion that he is where he belongs, and that his being there is a good illustration of the old saying: "If you give a man enough rope he will hang himself."

that the scab is even despised by the very men he serves. It may be added that Waller is not the only one of the bunch who is feeling the effects of what may be termed retribution for past dirty deeds. Many of the business men who were behind him and Hamilton have been going to the wall during the past two weeks, which ought to be a warning to those cockroaches who tried to sell goods to perished sons who wear a certain button which reads, "I. W. W."—The Nevada Workman.

Waller will be remembered by the band of workers who true to their class lined up against the cowardly, brutal, conspiring, perjuring, stock-jobbing and sand-sugaring business element, who, with the assistance of the A. F. of L., forced upon the workers the spirit of the W. F. of M. in Goldfield last spring. During those stirring days Waller was acting in the capacity of a "Kelly the Bum" to "More Graft" Hamilton, that arch traitor and champion union wrecker. Waller went forth among the gullible for a tool and was soon after found them up and prepared them for the chloroforming which high priest "More Graft" administered later on.

Enthusiasm Aroused A mass meeting of the I. W. W. of Columbus was held last afternoon to hear the report of our delegate, Arthur Keep, to the third convention of the I. W. W. Fellow Worker Keep in a vivid manner prefaced his report by showing the principles and policies of the A. F. of L. and that as a result of such principles the A. F. of L. was bound to ripen into the traitorous and corrupt body that it is now known to be. The speaker then took up the formation of the I. W. W. and stressed that it to be the result of spontaneous action on the part of the class-conscious working people, and he then showed the capitalist bourgeoisie character getting in the body for the first year and rendering it a camp of strife from within, terminating in a desperate battle with the reactionists in the second convention, and resulting in a victory for the bona fide working class and the faker element vanquished.

As a reward for that slimy work Waller could give an understanding of the A. F. of L. in Goldfield. From that time on he, who formerly was a bull cook, suffered greatly from that disease known as "swelled head" and was compelled to use a shoe horn in order to get his feet on.

Of the convention the delegate said no stenographic report could do it justice—an exact report of the words and action fell far short of conveying the spirit that actuated this body of working people. Many instance of the details of action and sketches of personality were so presented as to force the conclusion that men had arisen that were not only capable of coping with the enemy, but gave assurance of the final triumph of working class aspirations.

Deciding that if he could not acquire the money honestly with which to put his plan into execution, he would raise it anyway, he began by embezzling funds from the scab union of his own making. That organization only having about two members and one half, was not rich, so he went after bigger game, and forged the names of some of the desirable business men to checks. Possessing as little judgment as he does honor, he was easily detected and is now languishing in jail, where it is hoped he will remain, at least long enough to teach him that the path of righteousness is narrow, and

A letter from General Secretary Trautmann concerning Organizer Willoughby being stationed in several states east of Illinois, and calling for financial support for the district organizer, was read and the locals advised to provide for its support at their next meetings. The meeting closed with unanimous vote of approval of the third convention of the I. W. W. O. F. Columbus, O., Sept. 29.

The wage worker, who does not see that his interests are identical with the interests of his class, and opposed to the interests of any other class, is blind. Get the literature of Industrial Unionism into his hands.

The Industrial Union Bulletin

Industrial Workers of the World

OFFICE: 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Yearly Subscription 50 Cents... Six Months 25 Cents...

Entered as second-class matter March 1, 1907, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 5, 1907

REFLECTIONS ON THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Third Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World demonstrated conclusively to every unprejudiced mind three things of immense importance...

First, the delegates, confronted by many serious problems upon which future development largely depended, showed themselves capable of solving in a deliberative body...

Second, the convention was free from the sentimentalism and bourgeois reaction which characterized the gathering of 1905...

Third, it marked a distinct advance in an understanding of the philosophy and structure of the movement...

It is manifestly impossible to convey to the readers of The Bulletin anything like an adequate idea of the spirit of real comradeship that prevailed among the delegates...

In the debate on proposals submitted to change the Preamble, by eliminating reference to political action...

There was no time any probability that the convention would repudiate the ballot or declare against action on the political field...

The Industrial Workers of the World is busy at work on the "near end" of the working class job...

Then, when that political reflex of the economic organization appears, what can it do but annul and abrogate the statutes and constitutions of the capitalist society...

For some time prior to the convention there were rumors galore and evil forebodings of what would happen to the I. W. W. when the delegates got together...

UNDER "UNFINISHED BUSINESS"

When the convention adjourned at a few minutes before noon, September 24th, there remained a little "unfinished business" which it was deemed desirable to take up...

Hannemann (his "employer", Sherman, not appearing in the settlement at all) squirmed and wriggled and fussed in an effort to delay the inevitable...

SUPPORTS CAPITALISM

The contention of capitalists is that the present system of society is a correct system. THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR SUPPORTS THE CONVENTION...

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ENDORSES THE CAPITALIST POSITION AND KEEPS THE WORKERS DIVIDED IN CRAFT UNIONS.

Capitalists maintain that it is right for them to own and control the means of production and thereby exploit the workers who own nothing but their labor power.

THE ONLY REASON FOR THE EXISTENCE OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IS TO RATIFY THE STANDARD.

Capitalists regard workers as inferior beings whose conditions can only be improved by concessions granted by them.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IS A SUPPLIANT FOR CONCESSIONS AND FAWNS AT THE FEET OF THE "MASTER" CLASS.

The American Federation of Labor, being an organization approved by capitalists, is neither revolutionary in form nor philosophy...

The Industrial Workers of the World challenges at every point the capitalist position; it is revolutionary in both form and philosophy...

The I. W. W., therefore, is a true working class organization—an economic organization with a philosophy and an ideal—and calls upon the workers everywhere to organize under its standard...

IS THIS A UNION FOR THE WORKERS?

By instruction from the convention the following items from the existing contract made between the officers of the Illinois United Miners and the mine operators of the state, were ordered incorporated into the official proceedings:

"Any member or members of the U. M. W. of America guilty of throwing a mine idle or materially reducing the output by failure to continue at work in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, shall be fined ten dollars (\$10.00) each.

"All fines collected as above shall be paid, one-half to the state treasurer of the U. M. W. of America, and one-half to the treasurer of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, and under no consideration shall any fines so collected be refunded.

"All violations shall be reported immediately and an investigation shall be made at once by the state officers of the two organizations. A decision shall be promptly made and the fine checked off and paid as provided above."

"This contract is based upon existing mining laws, and neither party to the contract shall initiate or encourage the passage of laws that would in any manner affect the obligations of this contract or abrogate its provisions, except as may be mutually agreed to."

One fact makes the industrial union or economic organization of the workers in the coal-mining industry an achievement of working class emancipation—that fact is the imperative necessity of insuring the uninterrupted progress of production...

The Independent Boot and Shoe Workers' Union at St. Louis is in the throes of a big strike, over 10,000 being out. In response to the request sent in...

The circular letter which is being sent out from general headquarters of the I. W. W. to local unions of the miners' organization should be read at every meeting and acted upon without delay.

In the Co-operative Commonwealth, for which Industrial Unionism is preparing the way, representation there will be no Congressional District of Illinois, or the Fourth Congressional District of Wisconsin...

On the many activities labeled Socialism the movement that is fixing the attention more and more of the workers, the world over, is Industrial Unionism.

Stuttgart Congress On I.W.W. Ground ALMOST

Extracts from Resolution adopted by the Congress on the Relation of Economic Organization to the Political Party.

"To enfranchise the proletariat completely from the bonds of Intellectual, Political and Economic Serfdom, the Political and the Economic Struggle are alike necessary."

BUT

"The Unions will not fully perform their duty in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers, unless a thorough Socialist spirit inspires their policy."

Add to the Above:

That the INDUSTRIAL UNION, the Economic Organization of the Working Class, is of primary importance and must supersede the political state, and the World Movement for Socialism is clarified and INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TRIUMPHANT.

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST

The third annual convention of the I. W. W. has adjourned. It was a short session, lasting only seven and one-half days.

The convention having completed its labors, it is now up to the membership to rally to the support of the organization with all their forces. Let no Industrial Worker be found wanting. Push the work of organization and education.

There is a fierce conflict on in the boot and shoe industry—east and west—and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Western and Southern States has been in their report to the Congress.

The most successful labor picnic that was ever held in the interior of British Columbia took place on Labor Day at Curlew Lake, Washington.

There is a labor paper in New Zealand which is debating the question how it is that the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act has failed to prevent strikes or lock-outs.

The Globe Miner, recently established by D. W. Semple and Thomas A. Hickey as a labor paper, has just repudiated and denounced in sweeping language...

"Let us talk about why we that produce nothing are rich, while those that produce everything are poor," said the Gentleman.

"It isn't true," said the Statistician. "Nor new," said the Historian. "Nor pleasant," said the Lady.

"Nor permanent," said the Philanthropist. "Nor profitable," said the Clergyman. "Nor nothing," said the Politician.

"It may foster discontent," said the President and alienate—ahem—support from our institution. Let us discuss a subject agreeable to us—ah, the Drink Evil Among the Lower Classes."

The Nevada Workman has the following item of news from Rhyolite: "Newspaper Carriers Organized. Industrial Union No. 154 is the latest labor organization launched in Rhyolite."

With the workers industrially organizing the source of the surplus of profits for the producers, instead of profits for parasites.

Pass It to John Mitchell

The "Trade Unionist," of Washington, D. C., prints some figures from the Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines, which we refer to John Mitchell. He may be able to use the item as proof of the identity of interest between God's agents in Pennsylvania.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines shows that 52 employees between the ages of 16 and 18 years were killed in the anthracite and bituminous regions of Pennsylvania during the year 1906.

Dr. Kato, one of the most prominent men in the Japanese Socialist movement, in an interesting article in the Japaner, gives a snapshot of labor conditions in Japan which is interesting and, no doubt, reliable. He says: "Please explain to your readers that Japan is not what the capitalist papers try to get you to believe."

A Glimpse Into Japan

Through the official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, "American Industry," which is published for the purpose to which the big fund they are raising is to be applied as follows:

To establish a federation of all the association citizens, merchants and employers of labor and to form a great council of this federation. To support for the federation a literary bureau and a speakers' bureau.

To employ a corps of lawyers, who shall advise local organizations on all local questions, report the violations of all state and national laws affecting industry and trade, and the state and national governments in the prosecution of offenders.

To aid and promote the establishment of industrial schools.

A Capitalist War Fund

To establish a federation of all the association citizens, merchants and employers of labor and to form a great council of this federation.

To support for the federation a literary bureau and a speakers' bureau. To continue the educational work of the different separate organizations in a larger and more effective way.

To employ a corps of lawyers, who shall advise local organizations on all local questions, report the violations of all state and national laws affecting industry and trade, and the state and national governments in the prosecution of offenders.

To aid and promote the establishment of industrial schools.

To establish a federation of all the association citizens, merchants and employers of labor and to form a great council of this federation.

To support for the federation a literary bureau and a speakers' bureau. To continue the educational work of the different separate organizations in a larger and more effective way.

To employ a corps of lawyers, who shall advise local organizations on all local questions, report the violations of all state and national laws affecting industry and trade, and the state and national governments in the prosecution of offenders.

To aid and promote the establishment of industrial schools.

To establish a federation of all the association citizens, merchants and employers of labor and to form a great council of this federation.

To support for the federation a literary bureau and a speakers' bureau. To continue the educational work of the different separate organizations in a larger and more effective way.

To employ a corps of lawyers, who shall advise local organizations on all local questions, report the violations of all state and national laws affecting industry and trade, and the state and national governments in the prosecution of offenders.

To aid and promote the establishment of industrial schools.

To establish a federation of all the association citizens, merchants and employers of labor and to form a great council of this federation.

To support for the federation a literary bureau and a speakers' bureau. To continue the educational work of the different separate organizations in a larger and more effective way.

To employ a corps of lawyers, who shall advise local organizations on all local questions, report the violations of all state and national laws affecting industry and trade, and the state and national governments in the prosecution of offenders.

To aid and promote the establishment of industrial schools.

To establish a federation of all the association citizens, merchants and employers of labor and to form a great council of this federation.

Address to Boot and Shoe Workers of the United States and Canada

By One of their Number

Fellow Workers:—At this time—a crucial period in the history of the shoe workers—when Tobin with his so-called "union" is attempting to open your pockets, which will be followed by the shoe manufacturers opening your skulls, the Industrial Workers of the World addresses these words of warning to you, hoping to be able to thus open your eyes, before you and your fellow workers are reduced to the level of coolies, through the conspiracy of Tobin and his masters, the shoe manufacturers of the United States and Canada.

Let us be honest with ourselves, fellow workers, and look the problem in the face as it confronts us. 'Tis now fifty years ago that we began "organizing." In 1858, in Lynn, Mass., the Journeyman's Cordwainers' Association was formed. Since then have come, and gone, the Knights of St. Crispin, the Knights of Labor, the Lasters' Protective Union, the International Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, and many others whose names are legion, followed by the Tobin affair, which ought to go, and will go, if the men and women who work at the shoe trade act as they should, before it is a notorious fact that taken as a general proposition, the wages and conditions of the shoe workers are going from bad to worse and have been for the past twenty years. It is a notorious fact that taken as a general proposition, the wages and conditions of the shoe workers are going from bad to worse and have been for the past twenty years.

It is no accident that we find Tobin doing the scabby work we know that he does; it is all the logical outcome of such teachings, and is breath in the nostrils and meat in the pockets of the great and good Tobin, and the entire A. F. of L. brigade, and will continue till the working men and women throw over such criminally nonsensical "unions" which can only be "Tobin, Gompers, Mitchell, McFarlands, Harry Orchard, and Jim Farleys. They may seem to operate differently, but they are birds of a feather so far as capitalism is concerned.

The Industrial Workers of the World denies that "capital (meaning the capitalist) and labor are brothers." We say that the capitalist, as such, is a parasite, that labor produces the wealth, and that the producer is entitled to the product; that the only "share" the capitalist is entitled to is a chance to go to work and EARN it. We say that instead of "keeping politics out of the union," the future of the union should be had, as either the politics of your boss or the politics of your class must control the union; no other choice is possible. The A. F. of L. with its "aristocracy of labor," has ranged the skilled against the unskilled workers, it has created endless jurisdiction fights which will eventually rend its vitals; it is a "job trust" and as such is no part of the labor movement.

The I. W. W. seeks to organize the working class as a class, and when we do that we will institute such a lockout as capitalism never dreams of. We know that the only way to meet the "open shop" is with the open union. We do not believe in contracts which hold any part of the working class in slavery, such as Tobin has fastened on you. We do not and will not make a contract which forces us to stay at work while our brothers are on strike, thus scabbing the job with the aid of the union. We believe that "an injury to one is the concern of all," and we believe this because we believe that no individual should act to the detriment of his fellow workers and no union should act to the detriment of either union, local, national or international. There are substantially 250,000 shoe workers in the United States and Canada. With all other workers we want to see you organize on the lines laid down by the Industrial Workers of the World. Then, and only then, will you be organized in Labor's Cause. Only then will you be able to know that such a monstrosity as Tobinism is impossible. And understand, fellow workers, that any other man in Tobin's place would soon become what Tobin now is. Never forget that while men make movements, that this is true also: Movements make men. At the outset we said this is a crucial period to the shoe workers. It is. The signs of the times show to those who have eyes that the reign of Tobin and Tobinism is nearly at an end. While all that is good, don't fall into the error of starting a crop of independent unions, which will be scabbing on each other in a short time, as

Industrial Workers of the World FOR ORGANIZATION Voluntary Contribution

To aid in maintaining the work of organizing the working class in the I. W. W. and disseminating its principles, I hereby pledge One-Half of One per cent of my wages per month for a period of 3 months beginning with and will remit the amount to General Headquarters, 210 Bush Temple, Chicago, on or about the 1st of each succeeding month.

Name _____ Street No. _____ Postoffice _____ State _____

Strikes at Paterson

Following is a financial statement of strikes at Paterson, N. J.: IWW Silk Co. Strike—This strike is still on, no settlement having yet been made.

Table with columns for Receipts, Disbursements, and Balance. Total receipts: \$1,453.02. Total disbursements: \$1,453.02. Balance: \$0.00.

Other epochs, and only lingers to achieve its destiny as the forerunner of a different and higher form of social structure. The class struggle is already foretold in the tendency which capitalism exhibits, to eliminate competition from the scheme of wealth production and to substitute co-operation...

Table with columns for Receipts, Disbursements, and Balance. Total receipts: \$71.00. Total disbursements: \$71.00. Balance: \$0.00.

Gooding's Pinkertons Between Governor Gooding and the Pinkertons, citizens of Idaho are experiencing an unpleasant awakening to the reality of the grafters. A protest against the payment of the expense bills of the Pinkerton grafters by the state of Idaho has been made by Avery C. Moore, a citizen of Boise. The state board of examiners, composed of Gov. Gooding, Attorney General Guheen and Secretary of State Lansdon, met at Boise to act on bills growing out of the Haywood trial. Moore was present, and the following protest against payment of the Pinkerton bills was submitted by him:

"To the Honorable, the State Board of Examiners, Boise, Idaho: Gentlemen: On August 31 the Pinkerton National Detective Agency filed with the state auditor a claim against the state of Idaho to the amount of \$3,860.57 (Voucher No. 6209). The correctness of this claim was sworn to at Spokane, Wash., on August 24, 1907, by S. C. Thiele as agent before James M. Simpson, notary public. "The bill above referred to contains two hundred different items listed as 'incidentals for securing information.' "Gov. Gooding sneeringly asked Moore, 'Who hired you to make this protest?' The class struggle is already foretold in the tendency which capitalism exhibits, to eliminate competition from the scheme of wealth production and to substitute co-operation...

Hustle the Subs in!

It must be obvious to any thinking man but the most hopeless conservative that the times are upon us which, to use Paine's memorable phrase, "try men's souls." The class struggle is already foretold in the tendency which capitalism exhibits, to eliminate competition from the scheme of wealth production and to substitute co-operation...

What the Outcome Must Be It must be obvious to any thinking man but the most hopeless conservative that the times are upon us which, to use Paine's memorable phrase, "try men's souls." The class struggle is already foretold in the tendency which capitalism exhibits, to eliminate competition from the scheme of wealth production and to substitute co-operation...

GLEANINGS ALONG THE ROAD

I promised my friends when I got back to Los Angeles I would reproduce some of the conversations that were either listened to or partaken in by myself in the company of capitalist-minded working men and others whom I met in side-door "Pullmans" in the course of my recent tour in California.

We had just finished eating our "mulligan" at a town called Goshem Junction when a double-header whistled in with a string of empties about a mile long. Hundreds of men in tins fruit belt who are unable to obtain employment are existing upon grapes, prunes, etc., and not average three meals of victuals a week, and strange to say, some of these wage slaves are fighting for their masters! The serfs before the overthrow of feudalism that were living on "boiled herbs" and roots, strange to say, some of them were fighting for their masters! Don't history repeat itself?

After we (five of us) had got comfortably located in our "Pullman," one of the party spied an old newspaper that had panned his tools in "dear old 'Frisco" to pay room rent, thought the wage slave must have had the audacity to ask for "two bits" more a day. A fat, fairly dressed "tourist" in "my" boots looked so much like a bourgeois, but he claimed he had previously been a traveling salesman until the catalogue system had put him on the bum. He said that in France, before the downfall of feudalism, times were very hard for the serfs. A female serf being very hungry, asked a mistress for something to eat, and was refused. The mistress, watching through the window of her mansion, saw the serf steal a ham bone from the dog and tuck it under her apron. The mistress rushed upon the serf and killed her, and the "traveling man" said that the millionaire brewer's wife episode is simply history repeating itself.

(Brakeman just passed over train seeing what the "boes" have got; everything is squared.) An A. F. of L. wage slave, member of the cigarmakers' union, commenced to brag about their label as being the "royal" color. A slave from the east that was sitting next to me said that years ago, when he came through Missouri, he worked while on a farm near St. Louis. When he was a child he heard he was a "Yankee," she asked him if it was true that people from the east all had blue bellies, and when he showed her where his blue hickory shirt had faded on him, she

other epochs, and only lingers to achieve its destiny as the forerunner of a different and higher form of social structure. The class struggle is already foretold in the tendency which capitalism exhibits, to eliminate competition from the scheme of wealth production and to substitute co-operation...

Table listing names and amounts: L. Bartello .25, O. Brandolini .25, R. Bille .25, Maroucci .25, Puccetti .25, Mantellero .50, J. Grocco .50, P. D. Paulis .50, Wm. Weiss, San Francisco .100.

Total Literature \$192.45 Grand total \$275.10

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:

Table listing books and their prices: Handbook of Industrial Unionism, 50; Constitution of the I. W. W., 50; Report of Secretary Trautmann, 50; "Industrial Unionism," 50; "Burning" Question of Trades Unionism, 50; "Address on I. W. W. Problem," 50.

Wm. E. TRAUTMANN 212 BUSH TEMPLE CHICAGO ILLINOIS

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.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION STENOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED. The proceedings of the Third Annual Convention of the I. W. W., held at Chicago, September 16 to 24 inclusive, has been printed in newspaper form and issued daily while the Convention was in Session. The general headquarters can All a limited number of orders for the Report. There are eight issues, running from four to eight pages. Price for the Complete File, 75c. ORDER NOW.

Competition and Exploitation in the Railway Service

BY WM. J. PINKERTON (These Articles are Copyrighted by the Author) (Continued)

The heartrending appeals of labor fall on deaf ears, no matter how degrading the tactics employed by the Master Class. The Government of Colorado permitted, and was a party to, atrocities committed on its citizens unparalelled in any country of the civilized world; men nurtured in the cradle and freedom of nature's semi-wilderness, big of heart and strong of limb, were compelled to shovel out privy vaults and to refuse to perform so degrading a task were hanged in public places by the thumbs, in an endeavor to force them to yield up their manhood and principles to the Mine Owners' Association; but all of the degrading tactics committed by this capitalistic mob, supported by Governmental anarchists could not break the militant spirit of this body of men, who, combating against nature in all her rugged grandeur, faced untold hardships. The monotony of weeks, even years, being relieved only by the echoes of their picks and shovels resounding from valley to mountain peak, producing undreamed of fortunes to be used by those parasites of society, the vultures of capitalism, to degrade and exploit the worker.

Against these conditions the general strike of the Western Federation of Miners was not issued until every effort had been made to bring about a lawful settlement through legal measures, striking only when the mine and smelter owners had purchased the legislature of Colorado, thereby defeating the proposed eight-hour law which a popular vote of 46,000 had ordered that body to enact.

These men in addition to suffering the humiliations referred to, were deported from the state they assisted in developing; perhaps the cunning capitalist needed their services in some other part, as will be observed a short time afterward in the development of the Nevada mines by the rugged miners, and that their spirit was not broken by the Colorado persecution is manifest by their subsequently enforcing the conditions they struggled to obtain in Colorado.

These crimes of abuse and deportation were committed by the state authorities at the request of the Mine Owners' Association; one of the superintendents, Bulkley Wells, being an officer in the State militia, was afterward referred to in Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright's report to the President as a mob leader. These crimes committed by a state against its citizens, if committed in Russia, would have been heralded the world over as a crime against humanity. Or if they occurred in the Congo would call for an international protest against King Leopold of Belgium. But in the United States, the land of Freedom, it is essential that it should be so in order that the capitalist should be free to carry on their nefarious practices.

Following the killing of workers, we are carried forward with momentous strides to face momentous events and brought face to face with the awful anarchy of the two states, Colorado and Idaho, kidnaping in defiance of their own laws, and setting at naught the rights of citizens, in an endeavor at the behest of capitalism to legally murder those who assisted in founding and establishing the Industrial Union principles, namely Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

To sustain these facts the reader would do well to obtain the full report of Justice McKenna's dissenting opinion, a portion of which is quoted here verbatim: "In the case at bar the states (Idaho and Colorado) through their officers are the offenders. They by an illegal exertion of power deprived the accused (Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone) of a constitutional right. And so it is ordained that the worker should receive a strenuous education to prepare him for the great events that are bound to follow, events that are multiplying upon each other rapidly. A system of education inculcated into the worker through the medium of the slaughter at Homestead, the Bull pens of Idaho and Colorado, the judicial kidnaping of labor leaders from one state to another without due process of law, the seizure of the proceedings of labor meetings, the shooting down of unionists in their meeting places, and the establishment by industries such as the McCormick Harvester Co. of a semi-military force armed with modern implements of war to shoot down workers, a condition of affairs that would not be tolerated in Great Britain."

If a union of workers were found armed, treason would be the cry and their leaders classed among the "undesirables." But united capitalism has special privileges to shoot the worker as if he were a mad dog. All of which has left its imprint firmly impressed on a long suffering and patient humanity, which is beyond the power of courts to destroy.

For criminal capitalists and friends of the powers that be there is always a loop hole to escape punishment. In the case of Paul Morton, in the notorious rebate inquiry, when this capitalist reached into the pocket of the President to reach into the pocket of the President a little further than was intended, it was discovered by Judge Harmon in the interest of Paul Morton, the President's bosom friend, that individuals are not liable for corporation debts; nor can they be proceeded against for their criminal acts; the artificial persons instead of the real persons composing it must be attacked. Therefore Mr. Morton, bosom friend of Mr. Roosevelt, was declared not guilty.

Would this decision be given or stand in the case of a labor leader? When Industrial or semi-industrial organizations such as the A. R. U. or U. R. E. participate in a conflict with the capitalists, their leaders are always arrested and thrown into jail, as in the case of Delia in Chicago and Ester in British Columbia, and if a crime is committed when passions are inflamed, the industrial labor chiefs are always charged with conspiracies, making them accessories to the crime, in an endeavor to break the growing power of Industrial Unionism.

What a strange contrast presents itself when a comparison is made with the favored unions of the capitalists, the unions that divide instead of uniting! Was Mr. Arthur, of R. of L. E., arrested for crimes committed during the Q. and Ann Arbor strikes? Was Mr. Gompers, of the A. F. of L., charged with any of the crimes committed by the affiliated unions of his organization? Was Mitchell arrested from crimes committed in the coal regions? No. Why? Because the sacred contract allows one set of workers in the A. F. of L. to "legitimately" exploit, and show therefore to the world a principle that has no place in industrial unionism, where an injury to one is an injury to all.

The Bourgeoisie were instrumental in having a few laws passed to appease the growing demands of the workers. The Industrial lords suffered their own convenience in living up to the laws, having them set aside till they were ready to obey, as in the safety appliance law on railways, the counter law, etc. These laws are only made for effect and are not enforced in any of the details. Competition in labor forbids it and both the government and railway managements close their eyes to the facts. If a government official was to visit any line of railway, he would discover in switching cars that one man in each switch or road crew, where it is necessary to separate cars, is compelled to hang on the side as a target for close switch stands and other obstructions, being forced to hold with his hand the pin attachment of the "so-called automatic coupler" so that the cars will separate when the desired speed is attained. In a great many cases the worker will be found reaching across the draw bars in an endeavor to raise lock-pins from the opposite side, the one next to him being defective. Employees are not discharged for taking these chances, but hundreds are discharged as incompetent when "Time is not made," which compels discretion to be thrown to the winds and forces them to assume unnecessary risks.

Is it any wonder that railroads are, in spite of all modern improvements, adding their full quota of employes to be counted in the slaughter mart, the greatest number of which can be charged to that modern juggernaut of our so-called civilization competition and exploitation, and show therefore to the world a principle that has no place in industrial unionism, where an injury to one is an injury to all.

To gloss over the many crimes of the respective political parties, the workers are constantly presented with laudable bait intended to make them believe that their immediate welfare is a source of constant care and worry to the fatherly politicians. The denunciation of government by injunction and the apparent fostering of "trial by jury in certain cases of contempt" was the same handed to the workers following the A. R. U. strike of 1894 by the party that encouraged the perpetration of these crimes against unionism. The winning party promised a full dinner pail which was well supplemented by bullets and bayonets as well, as a confirmation of the injunction in its President's message, the message that an "undesirable citizen" was requested to edit.

That Government ownership of railways is only another bait hung out by the prospective representatives of the democratic party, is apparent to any who study between the lines of what might be termed the advanced feelers put out by Wm. J. Bryan in his speech delivered in New York, on return from his European tour, a speech in which he advocates the "Government ownership of Railways" denouncing almost in the same breath "Government ownership of other industries."

The "Postal Clerks" in the employ of the government at one time anticipated organized action (following no doubt in the footsteps of the mail carriers in London, Eng.) They were informed that they might petition Congress through the heads of their departments, which meant that their pressure as an organized body would be of no moment. It would be well for the railway workers to reflect on the position in which this so-called "Government Ownership" would place them. One million two hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred and twenty-one workers would be removed beyond the pale of assisting their brothers on the economic, or if they felt so disposed, on the political battle field.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WORKERS BOUND TO SLAVERY

A. F. of L. Lends Its Aid to Rivet the Shackles

The "Sacred" contract which follows has entered into, signed, sealed and delivered by a general organizer of the A. F. of L. and the owners of silk mills at Scranton, Pa. There are employed in the Simpson Company's mills 800 girls who, with others, have made the victims of the check-out and other villainous conditions, provided they submit: "This agreement, entered into this sixteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and seven, by and between the James Simpson and Co., known as the James Simpson and Co. mill, and hereinafter known as the party of the first part, and the organization known as the United Textile Workers, hereinafter known as the party of the second part, shall be, and it is binding upon the party of the second part for the term of two years.

"In consideration of conditions hereinafter stated, the said party of the first part agrees to employ the performance and keep the following terms of this agreement.

"First—No employe of said party of the first part engaged in the silk industry and employed in the mills known as the James Simpson and Co. mill shall be employed more than nine hours in any one day, nor for more than five hours on Saturday. All work to be performed between the hours of 7 a. m. and 5 p. m.

"Second—And further: All employes of the said party of the first part shall become and remain a member of the organization herein known as the party of the second part, and make application within one week after entry into the employment of the said party of the first part.

"Third—And further: The said party of the first part shall deduct from the employe's pay, the members of the organization herein known as the party of the second part on the last Saturday of each month such dues, contributions, assessments or fines as may be levied upon the members of the said party of the second part, and shall pay to the elected agent or representative of the said party of the second part all such aforesaid dues, contributions, assessments or fines on the Monday following the last Saturday of each month.

"Fourth—And further: To maintain a minimum rate of wages. Such aforesaid minimum rate to be adjusted by representatives of the said party of the first part and the said party of the second part, not later than the first day of September, 1907.

"Fifth—And further: In the event of a disagreement or a dispute as to the employment of any member of the organization of the said party of the second part such disagreement or dispute shall be submitted to the agent or representative of the said party of the second part, who shall take up the dispute with the agent or representative of the said party of the first part and make an adjustment.

"Sixth—And further: In the event of a disagreement or a dispute as to the terms of this agreement, or for any other cause, there shall be no suspension or stoppage of work, but such disagreement or dispute shall be submitted to a board of arbitration, composed of two representatives of the said party of the first part and two representatives of the said party of the second part who shall take up the question or matter in dispute, and, failing to agree upon a settlement within a thirty day period, the party who shall act as umpire, and whose decision shall be final, and binding upon all parties to this agreement.

"Seventh—And further: It is herein agreed that all criminal employes employed by the said party of the first part shall return to their respective occupations if they so desire.

"In consideration of the aforesaid conditions and promises of the said party of the first part, the said party of the second part hereby promises to fulfill the following terms of this agreement:

"First—To return to work at their former employment on Monday, Aug. 19, 1907.

"Second—To consent and agree to permit the said party of the second part to deduct from their wages such dues, contributions, assessments or fines according to the provisions hereinafter stated in article three of the first agreement.

"Third—And further: In the event of any dispute arising as to the terms of this agreement, such dispute shall be adjusted as provided in article six of the first agreement.

"Fourth—And further: In the event of the said party of the second part being unable to make the terms of this agreement apply to controlling manufacturers of the silk industry in the district of Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and vicinity, it is agreed that this contract as applying to hours and prices shall be null and void.

"It is agreed by the parties of the second part that these conditions will eventually become general throughout the trade.

(Signed) "James Simpson & Co., J. S. "Party of the First Part, "Charles A. Miles, "General Organizer, United Textile Workers of America, Party of the Second Part, "By Hugh Frayne, "General Organizer of A. F. of L."

About Mr. Mayes

In answer to Mr. L. D. Mayes' letter case state that any wage slave is eligible to the I. W. W. and a slave alone, because it is a slave's battle and the slave alone is to be expected to work out his own salvation. The negro of '61 had received his political salvation from idealist whites, and their purposes and intents have been miscarried. We, the slaves of twenty centuries, point blank refuse to blunder as the slaves of '61 did.

Just as a man versed in a machinist trade, not a slave, but self employer, is not eligible to the I. W. W.; just so a man versed in law, not a wage slave, but self employer, is not eligible to the I. W. W.; but if he has the welfare

of wage slaves at heart he can help us indirectly.

Now, to be specific with Mr. Mayes, the question is, if he is a wage slave or not, for there are thousands of lawyers who are capitalists or self employers, and perhaps there are also thousands of lawyers wage slaves, as in one particular instance. We will take the Real Estate and Title Guarantee Company of New York city.

The mere fact that a wage slave owns a house and a lot or a good bank account simply proves that the system of wages is not yet an ideal one from the boss' standpoint; that the rate of wage is above the line of the necessities of life. If, perchance, he happens to lose a house and a lot and a bank account, it does not necessarily imply that he loses a job, too, and so his case is not a desperate one, as long as he can get a master to work for.

So the question resolves itself into, Who is Mr. Mayes? Is he a wage slave, or is he a self employer? M. ROSENBERG.

Trenton, N. J.

Law in Japan

Tokio, September 24.—The condition of the workers in the city of Tokio has been far better than elsewhere on account of the Industrial Exposition that has just closed. They have always suffered from the ever increasing difficulty of making a living, and it must be so everywhere in Japan after the war with Russia. The workers in Japan prepared for the war, fought and sacrificed all and became the victims of the war, and now they are compelled to work and pay the expenses of the war. The statistics of the price of daily necessities for the last five years in the city will show how severely the workers are exploited by the capitalists. Wages have increased during the last five years about nine per cent, while foodstuffs have increased from three to seventy-four per cent, an average of twenty-eight per cent, and clothing materials have increased thirty-three per cent. A greater increase is seen in house rents, it being forty per cent. Thus workers are ever cruelly exploited in Japan. We can show this fact more clearly by the following table:

Table showing percentage of increase in Wages (9%), Food (28%), Clothing (33%), and Rent (40%).

Pettibone a Sick Man

It is with regret that we announce confirmation of the report that George Pettibone is a very sick man. Our information is that he will not live three months longer if he is compelled to remain in prison, and that the disease that is eating his life away was contracted because of his long confinement, now going on two years. The physicians declare that Pettibone will have to undergo an operation, but that his weakened condition would make such radical treatment extremely hazardous. In the meantime the beastly capitalist "Statesman" of Boise circulates Borah's speech in the Haywood trial to create prejudice against Pettibone and McParland, the Pinkerton wretch, roams the country a free man.

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000— Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50 The Textile Industry, \$1.50 Food 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 " Yiddish... 3.00 " Rumanian... 4.00

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners... 10.00 Japanese must be ordered from J. S. Borah, 200 Years, 31, San Francisco, Cal.

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, " 10.00

NOTE—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office in advance. No extra charge paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN Room 212 Bush Temple CHICAGO ILLINOIS

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

(Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.)

OUR BOOK LIST

Below 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. They range from light, but instructive pamphlets, to the scientific and philosophical works of Labriola, Morgan and Marx. Any book in the list will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, and we ask all members of the organization and readers of this paper to order their books from us.

REMIT PRICE WITH YOUR ORDER

Table listing book titles and prices, including Capital, Volume I. Marx (\$2.00), The Ancient Lowly, Volume II. Ward (2.00), Economic Foundations of Society, Lovia (1.25), Essays on Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola (1.00), Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola (1.00), Landmarks of Scientific Socialism, Engels (1.00), The Evolution of Property, La Forge (1.00), Revolution and Counter-Revolution, Marx (1.00), Woman Under Socialism, Bebel (1.00), The Iron Treve, Eugene Sue (75), History of a Proletarian Family, Eugene Sue (75), The Silver Cross, Stet (50), The Golden Sickle, Sue (50), Aristotle's Essays (50), Darwin's Coral Reefs (50), Ibsen's Pillars of Society (50), Plato's Republic (50), Socialism: Utopian and Scientific, Engels (50), The Social Revolution, Kautsky (50), Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, Vandervelde (50), The Origin of the Family, Engels (50), Ethics and the Materialistic Conception of History, Kautsky (50), Positive School of Criminology, Ferri (50), The Civil War in France, Marx (25), American Industrial Evolution, Ebert (15), Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels (10), The Preamble of the I. W. W., De Leon (10), Reform or Revolution, De Leon (10), The Burning Question of Trade Unionism, De Leon (10), What Means this Strike? De Leon (10), Industrial Unionism, Debs (10).

ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

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

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.

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. 212 Bush Temple, Chicago

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

What Are You Doing for The Bulletin?