THE PREAMBLE OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Address delivered at Union Temple, Minneapolis, Minn., July 30, 1903.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

Workingmen and Workingwomen of Minneapolis:

Our chairman did not overstate the case when he said that the Minneapolis Big Wages Bandstand, the rallying point for the great workingmen of the Northwest, which was opened before yesterday in Chicago after two weeks of auscultatory labors, is in touch with both the labor-songs of America. If may add, although his words imply as much, that the Chicago Convention made also a turning point in the history of the land.

What was done there? You will be able to obtain an approximate idea of what was done there and of what is going to be done before the Convention adjourns by picking just three of its clauses, the clauses which I propose to read to you. They are but samples of the light which the significances, not only of all the others, not only of the document itself, but of the Movement which quantities in their number. It may be appreciated, gauged and understood.

The three clauses are these (reading):

There can be no peace as long as hunger and want are found among the shopmen, as long as the working class have no voice in the running of the world. This house of trade unionism is an enlarged version of this clause.

The second clause declares (reading):

The majority rules. The employer and the employee have the right to a voice in the running of the world. This house of trade unionism is a draft version of this clause.

Lastly, but not least, the third clause is as follows (reading):

The Preamble: The Convention is a struggle must go on until all the shopmen come to the conclusion that the Industrial Unionism is the only form of unionism possible; otherwise economics will defeat spirit; otherwise by an economic organization of the working class without a voice in the running of the world.

These three clauses I propose to take in order in which I have read them. I call.

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THE PREAMBLE OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8)

I shall now prove to you how each comparison of wages paid to the working man is a lie, and how each is a source of misapprehension and with it the desire to "deceive," unless further factors are considered.

We have an argument on this head with an illustration. Say that last year my wages were $8 a day and that this year my wages were $10 a day, and that this year I am receiving each twenty-five cents more than last year, and that these wages are doubled. Now, I can say, "Yes, and so there is a growth in wages," but you may ask, "What is the rate of increase in wages?"

And you may be inclined to say, "What difference does it make?" and perhaps you may be right. It may make no difference. I can see that the rate of increase in wages is so great that I can say, "Yes, and so there is a growth in wages," but you may ask, "What is the rate of increase in wages?"

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ADJOURN THEMSELVES, ON THE SPOT, SINE DIE. Their work would be done by dissolving. The power of the Socialists was to be either a thing of the past or of no importance for a social catastrophe. It would be the signal for a social revolution. We are now working toward the propagation of the idea of the Class so as to drive the Class out of the social revolution.

The strike of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) in 1912 was a significant event in the history of labor struggles in the United States. The IWW was known for its radical approach and its advocacy of direct action and class consciousness. The strike in Chicago was one of the largest and most violent labor disputes of its time, and it highlighted the growing tensions between labor and capital in the early 20th century.

The IWW was founded in 1905 and quickly became known for its大胆 tactics and its emphasis on class struggle. The organization's ideals included the abolition of private property and the establishment of a socialist society. Its members were drawn from a diverse range of backgrounds, including immigrants, African Americans, and working-class women.

The strike in Chicago was the result of a conflict between the IWW and the employers of the Pullman Company, which provided transportation for railroad workers. The IWW believed that the company was unfair to its workers, and its members were involved in a series of protests and strikes. The strike ultimately led to a massacre of strikers by the Chicago police, which was a turning point in the history of labor activism.

The strike in Chicago was also significant because it highlighted the role of the federal government in labor disputes. The federal government intervened in the strike, and the resulting legal action set a precedent for future interventions in labor disputes.

The IWW played a significant role in the history of labor activism in the United States, and its legacy continues to inspire workers and activists today. Its ideals of class consciousness and direct action continue to influence the contemporary labor movement. The strike in Chicago remains a symbol of the ongoing struggle for workers' rights and social justice. 

The strike was a massive and violent one, with both sides using force to achieve their goals. The IWW was determined to win the right to organize and to negotiate with the employers, while the employers were determined to maintain their control over the workforce. The strike was marked by a series of violent confrontations, including the use of tear gas and other forms of suppression.

The strike was ultimately unsuccessful for the IWW, as the company was able to retain its dominance over the workforce. However, the strike remains a significant event in the history of labor activism, and its legacy continues to inspire workers and activists today. Its ideals of class consciousness and direct action continue to influence the contemporary labor movement.
"What Kansas Did to the Standard Oil Co"

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By "Kansan," let us be first explicated. The term "Kansan" means present oil producers of that State, who are engaged in the exploration and exploitation of oil fields.

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CORRESPONDENCE

To the Daily and Weekly People—

To the Editor of the Daily and Weekly People:

Dear Sir:—I write in answer to the notice in your issue of July 11, 1912, calling attention to the meeting set for July 16, to discuss the sale of the present hall and the question of a permanent center for the town. As you state, the hall is in a condition to make it very difficult for anyone to use it for social purposes, and it is therefore regrettable that so many people should be interested in its preservation. However, we believe that the best solution of the problem may be found in the purchase of a new building, preferably one which can be adapted for use in connection with educational and cultural activities. We urge all interested parties to attend the meeting on July 16, and to consider this option carefully.

Sincerely yours,
[Signature]

[Address]

P.S.—We would appreciate it if you could give us more information about the present hall and its condition. We want to make sure that we are fully informed before making any decisions.
Of Interest to Labor

OVERTIME WORK—INTEREST YOU, TOO! HOW IT IS DONE IN INTERNAL TROUBLES IN JAPAN

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES IN JAPAN

FATIGUE AND ACCIDENTS

French Residents from China

Concern Between Them

The influence of fatigue on workmen has been the subject of scientific investigation in recent years. Numerous experiments have been conducted to determine the effects of fatigue on workmen, and the results have shown that prolonged or excessive work can lead to decreased productivity, increased accidents, and even physical harm.

The effects of fatigue on productivity are well documented. Research has shown that as workmen become fatigued, their ability to perform tasks accurately and efficiently decreases. This is due to a number of factors, including decreased concentration, reduced motor skills, and impaired decision-making.

Increased accidents are another consequence of fatigue. When workmen are fatigued, they are more likely to make mistakes, such as forgetting to follow safety procedures or failing to notice hazards. This can lead to accidents, injuries, and even fatalities.

The physical effects of fatigue are also significant. Prolonged or excessive work can lead to muscle pain, decreased mobility, and even long-term health problems such as arthritis.

The influence of fatigue on workmen is a serious issue that requires attention. Employers must take steps to ensure that their workmen are not overworked, and workmen must be encouraged to take breaks and rest when needed.

The influence of the workmen on the production of the organization is much greater than is generally realized. This is because the workmen are the ones who actually do the work, and their efficiency and productivity directly affect the overall output of the organization.

The question of how to handle the issue of fatigue in the workplace is complex and multifaceted. It requires a combination of strategies, including better work schedules, improved training, and better equipment.

The workmen must be encouraged to take breaks and to rest when needed, and employers must take steps to ensure that their workmen are not overworked. By doing so, both the workmen and the organization can benefit.

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CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF NEW JERSEY

A special meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of New Jersey was held in Johnstons, Wednesday, September 30th, 1915, at the Social Democratic Hall, Hoboken, Monmouth and Thomas A. McCall, Secretary-Elect, being present.

State Organizer Henry Jaeger was present and reported on his work in the city, stating that the branch had a more active membership and work than was ever before the case. His report was favorably received by the members present, who expressed their appreciation of his services.

Representatives having come from other branches of the party, joint action was decided upon to continue the work in the city, and further rooms were secured for the use of the party in the city organized the committee. The State Organizing Committee reports having had good results, and the branch is making better progress than heretofore.

The workers show much interest when the meeting adjourned, and the committee will continue the work in the city.

The following notes were received:

Mr. John H. Smith, 304 E. 14th St., New York City

Dear Sir,—I am informed that you are the State Treasurer for the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey. If so, I will gladly become a member of the party and make a donation of $10.

The State Executive Committee, at its meeting on the 29th of September, elected H. W. McCall, of Hoboken, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late Mr. John H. Smith.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Jaeger, Secretary.

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