



The Industrial Union Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

212 BUSH TEMPLE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Yearly Subscription . . . . . 50 Cents
Six Months . . . . . 25 Cents
In Bundles (per 100) . . . . . One Dollar
Canadian and Foreign Subscriptions (per year) . . . . . One Dollar

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

CHICAGO, MAY 16, 1908.

BRIEF ARGUMENTS.

Industrial Unionism will promote working class solidarity on the economic and political field.
Craft unionism divides the workers in the workshop and at the ballot box.
Industrial Unionism being socialism with its working clothes on every socialist wage worker should have a suit—a card in the I. W. W.
The unorganized worker knowingly or not is an ally of plutocracy and an enemy to his class.
Compromise with capitalist political parties by the workers paves the way for future disaster.
The capitalist's "reward" for the worker is to take four-fifths of the wealth the worker creates.
The workers' "punishment" for the capitalist will be to give him all he produces.
The superiority that a well paid wage slave affects towards a poorly paid one is the same feeling that a Fifteen Hundred Dollar Chattel slave held for a Five Hundred Dollar Chattel slave.
Machinery under private ownership levels down the workers' condition.
Machinery collectively owned will raise the level of the workers' conditions.

The Citizens' Alliance, Mine Owners' Association, Civic Federation and A. F. of L. refuse to recognize the I. W. W. as a bona fide labor organization. Proud should indeed be every member of the I. W. W. of this mutual agreement "friends." The latest addition to their ranks in this enmity is the W. F. of M. Anti-fanaticism accomplishes great things? Should the workers judge the Western Federation of Miners by the company they now keep?

WHAT KARL MARX DID SAY ABOUT THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

In an appeal and call issued by J. Hamann, then Secretary-Treasurer of the General Metal Workers' Association of Germany, published in the "Volkstaat," the organ of the Liebnicht-Bebel wing of the Socialist movement, he refers repeatedly to the opinions of Dr. Karl Marx, as the teacher of Ferdinand Lasalle, and as being the sound expressions of the greatest political economists alive, and quotes from a letter received from him the following passages:

"The unions are the training schools for Socialism. In the economic organization the workers are made militant Socialists, because they see the class struggle exemplified in the every day conflict with the capitalists. . . . The Unions. . . attract the workers permanently.—ONLY THEY ARE ABLE TO PROJECT A GENUINE WORKING CLASS PARTY AND TO CONSTRUCT A BULWARK AGAINST THE POWER OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS. The larger mass of workers realize that their material conditions must be improved no matter to what political party they may belong. And if the material conditions of the worker are improved, he can devote more of his time to the education of his children; wife and infants need not wander into the factories; he himself can train himself, intellectually, and provide better for his body; he becomes a Socialist without knowing it."

And in his criticism against Proudhon "The Misery of Philosophy," he writes about the unions "That they are for the organizing of the working class of equal importance as were the formations of communes in the middle-age for the middle classes of bourgeois society."

That he still adhered to the same opinions when he tried to gain influence in the practical realities of the labor movement can be shown by the work of the International Workingmen's Association and by a memorial of the Central Committee of the German Section of that Association, addressed to the Social Democratic Congress of Eisenbach in 1869. Therein it is proclaimed:

"In consideration of the fact that THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS offer the only correct forms for the Association of Workers, AND FORM THE BASIC FORM FOR THE FUTURE SOCIETY, and help to lay a solid foundation for an exact political economic science by the knowledge of the industrial conditions existing in their ranks; that in the same measure as the organization of unions perfect themselves, the mixed organizations (as for instance the General German Workingmen's and the Workers' Educational Societies), lose the conditions for their existence, and having fulfilled their initiative mission, also the justification for their existence."

"But that the two kinds of organizations have to continue temporarily in order to avoid premature arrangements in contrast with actual conditions;—that, however, the maintenance of such a universal organization should not give the mixed associations of workers a pretext for a rigid adherence to their position; that, on the contrary, all facilities should be offered for the full development of economic associations (industrial unions)."

After further deliberation the Central Committee, guided in its work by Karl Marx, who was the secretary of the International Workingmen's Association, recommended among others the following passages to be embodied in the constitutional program:

(a) The mixed associations, that is, such as are composed of people of different trades and positions in life, may retain their present organization as long as the mutual and special interests warrant it and conditions permit.

(b) The UNIONS, constituting the fundamental part of the party organization, must pursue and adhere to an international

tendency, by establishing agreements all over the world with their fellow workers in the same industries about their special industrial interests, by forming special central stations; but they must always strive to subject their efforts and endeavor to the aims and objects of the universal international regeneration party.

(c) For the establishment of organic communications and exchanges, devoid of all one-sided tendencies, and for the protection and promotion of the mutual interests of all economic organizations of the different kinds they must constitute, in conjunction with the mixed associations of workers of one and the same locality, A JOINT BOARD, COMPOSED of delegates from all associations and unions, which on its part constitutes itself, governed by specific regulations, and divided in committees, as a central agency for business transactions.

(d) The local governing bodies are subordinate to a national central administrative body, elected by referendum vote of all unions and mixed associations of all localities, to which is entrusted the intellectual and material conduct and administration of all matters of political and industrial nature.

(e) The International Central Boards of the respective economic organizations, which are entrusted principally with the transaction of UNION matters, have to have recourse to the National Central Boards alone entrusted with these functions, on all matters of political and generally industrial character."

And all other provisions of that memorial show that the economic organizations were considered and preferred as fundament of the political organization of the workers.

Hence it follows again that the "economic organization must precede the political; it is more important and essential as the basis of working class unity on all other fields."

Therefore, workers of the world, organize on the lines of the Industrial Workers of the World, the organization which, as comparison will show, is organizing on the lines laid down by THE INTERNATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

THEREFORE LEARN

HOW TO ORGANIZE THE WORKING CLASS INDUSTRIALLY INTO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

The basis of unity on all other fields of activity.
The training school for the operation of industries in a cooperative commonwealth.

The fighting medium with which you can fight most effectively the battles of today for improved working conditions.

The horror of the false leaders, and the destroyer of the capitalist system of society.

More May Day Demonstrations.

Portland, Ore., May 5, 1908.
For the first time in the history of this city the working people have conjointly celebrated the International Labor Day, the first of May. But owing to the present industrial situation, it was impossible for the workers to lay off on the real International Labor Day, the "first," so we celebrated the first on Sunday, the third. It was one of the largest gatherings of proletarians ever seen in a hall in this city. There were about 1200 in the hall and about 200 or 300 were turned away. The hall was so crowded that it was impossible to move. Five organizations participated officially in the celebration. A splendid program, consisting of three speeches, two in English and one in Scandinavian, music, recitations and songs, were presented with enthusiasm and received with approbation. Comrade Lewis, organizer of the Socialist party, made an address around hit with the crowd, and he said that he was ready to line up with a pig-tail in order to defeat the capitalist masters. He also spoke at length upon the utility of craft unionism, and explained the superiority and absolute necessity of industrial organization. Fellow Worker Walsh, national organizer of the I. W. W., spoke upon the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone trial, the strike in Goldfield, the panic, the constitution, and so on; it was a good one. Gustaf Berg, of the Scandinavian Club, spoke upon the progress of the international working class movement and Socialism, and condemned capitalism to its speedy doom. All three, of course, made clear the significance of May Day. It was another mile-post passed in our onward march to industrial liberty.

E. S. NELSON.

Seattle, Wash., May 6, 1908.

Fellow Worker—I was instructed to send you notice of our Labor Day meeting, which occurred Friday evening, May 1st, 1908, at Egan's Hall, and proved a success in every way. It was held in the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World party, Swedish and Lethish Federations, Finnish Local Socialist party. The Socialist party in this city, being split in two factions, both had invitations from the Industrial Workers. One faction accepted, but the other decided to hold a celebration on their own account in the same hall, Sunday, May 3d. However, quite a number were present as individuals. The Finnish Singing Club sang several revolutionary songs. The speakers were T. E. Latimer, S. P.; J. H. Walsh, I. W. W.; Guido Diago, Italian I. W. W.; John Monette, S. L. P. and Federations. The expenses for the meeting, \$40, was more than met by a collection, the surplus going to the I. W. W. locals, who are endeavoring to raise funds in order to get new headquarters in the right location to better propaganda work among the workers. Yours for the I. W. W. THOS. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y May Day Conference Com.

THE PONIARD'S HILT.

By Eugene Sue. Translated from the French by Daniel DeLeon, is another chapter of the History of a Proletarian Family throughout the ages. A thrilling tale replete with adventures and historic information. Striking recital of the insidious subjugation of the Gauls by force of foreign arms, aided by the wiles of native traitors. 222 pages, 75c a copy, ready for delivery by the Labor News Co. We will review the book within two weeks.

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TO OUR ITALIAN FELLOW-WORKERS.

From the issue of April 6th of "La Propaganda," the weekly organ of our fellow-workers of the Northwest Section of the Italian Socialist Federation, we translate the following article upon the vote initiated by the Executive Committee of that body upon the question whether the Federation should affiliate with one of the two Socialist parties in America. And as in that article the Chicago section of the Federation and "La Propaganda" has addressed an inquiry to the I. W. W. as well as to the political parties of Socialism, we subjoin an answer to that inquiry, whilst disclaiming any right to rank among "leaders of the Socialist and Labor movement of the United States," these being the persons to whom that inquiry was addressed.

(Translation.)

With the question of neutrality or adhesion to one of the American parties—the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party—during the current month all the sections of the Italian Socialist Federation, by referendum initiated by the Executive Committee, have discussed, along the course that the Italian Socialists ought to pursue in America.

The Chicago section in its meeting of Sunday, April 5th, after ample discussion, resolved to continue in its present condition of neutrality for an indefinite period.

The reasons for this action are briefly set forth in the preamble to the resolution adopted, which we have reproduced in full:

The Section, etc., considering that the neutrality or adhesion of the Federation to one of the two American parties implies and defines its attitude, considering that for one or for the other the sections have not had a sufficient preparation to define themselves, neither having had a preliminary discussion nor a precise exposition of the attitude of the organized American parties; considering that the Federation calls the sections to pronounce themselves upon an argument of vital interest to the Federation; considering that "La Propaganda," organ of this section and of others of the North West, has included in its columns and before the said referendum, to question, in a series of inquiries, the principal men of the American Socialist organizations upon the present position of the same, and the possible conduct of the Federation in relation to them; considering that this inquiry of "La Propaganda" would surely be able to help all the Italian Socialists without distinction to give for or against adhesion to one of the two Socialist parties, we have based upon a knowledge of facts—resolves to adhere to its present condition of neutrality for an undetermined period, and to invite the section to act in uniformity with the Chicago section.

We have therefore decided to address briefly the following letter to the leaders of the Socialist and Labor movement in the United States, without distinction, whether they belong to the S. L. P., or to the I. W. W., a letter that has been prepared and written independently of the above referendum and consequent resolution of the Chicago section:

Dear Comrade: You are informed of the issue of a new Italian Socialist paper, "La Propaganda," edited weekly by the Italian Socialist Federation, Branch of Chicago.

"The Chicago Daily Socialist" and "The Industrial Workers' Bulletin" announced its publication.

Its Editors aim to give to the Italian Socialists and workers, immigrated in this country, the widest idea of the American proletarian movement and Socialist organizations of the United States; in order to enable them to follow closely their daily steps toward the emancipation of the working class, and make it possible for them to consciously reach and give the best one.

Therefore we beg you to drop a few lines and let the readers of "La Propaganda" know your personal opinion and judgment upon the actual situation of principles and tactics of both the Socialist parties of this country and the I. W. W.

And if you can, you are asked also to give your personal views and advice upon what could be the best method of Socialist organization for the Italian workers living in the United States, and what position the Italian Socialist Federation could occupy among the organized Socialist parties of this country.

Your answer, like those of all the leading men in the American Socialist movement asked for, will be faithfully translated into Italian and printed in "La Propaganda," which will say its final word, after all.

We are sure you will be able to give your answer at the earliest convenience.

Being obliged and thanking you in advance, we are for Socialism.

Yours, LA PROPAGANDA, 108 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. Editors.

With the attitude of the fellow-workers of the Italian Socialist Federation toward either of the two political parties of Socialism in this country we do not propose to concern ourselves, as it does not come within the scope of our duties; but with their attitude towards the I. W. W. we are, needless to say, vitally concerned, and propose to offer herewith a few suggestions for their consideration.

From our knowledge of the literature of the Italian Socialist Federation in the United States, we know that that body teaches a truly revolutionary Socialism, and that it insists upon the class struggle as the basis of its philosophy and the mainspring of its actions. It recognizes that Socialism is not a mere theory of perfection, but requires an intense sympathy with and continued participation in the daily and hourly struggle of the workers in the workshop, that it is out of the sum total of the

passions aroused and forces set in motion by these struggles will be evolved finally the power and organization requisite to dethrone capitalism and establish the Socialist Republic. Hence our Italian comrades recognize the importance of the economic movement, although that recognition is not followed as quickly by action as might be desired. And directly upon this point comes the advice we have to offer. That advice is based directly upon our belief that the economic movement is able to do all the work, political or otherwise, that will be required for the work of emancipation, and that therefore for the purpose of accomplishing the greatest results with the smallest expenditure of time, energy and money all true revolutionists should make it their first purpose to build up the Industrial Workers of the World.

Recognizing, then, that participation in the class struggle is the first duty of a Socialist, let our Italian fellow-workers remember that the I. W. W. offers to the Italian immigrant on the first day he lands an opportunity to become fully possessed of all the rights and powers to act as a member of the economic revolutionary organization, and therefore of an active fighter on the field of the class struggle, whilst on the other hand as he has no political rights for five years after landing, his power of action in the political party are necessarily limited and his field and period of activity hampered and circumscribed. And as only the most devoted and educated fighters could be expected to retain their interest in the political party during the five years of probation the result of exclusive attention to political propaganda in the future will be as it has been in the past, viz., that the great majority of those Italian immigrants who were attracted to Socialism in Italy will in the strain and stress of life in the United States, hampered by the difficulties of the language and excluded from political rights, be lost to the movement here before the period of probation has expired.

We would suggest, therefore, that every section of the Italian Socialist Federation should at once form itself into a language local of the I. W. W., and set itself to organize the workers into their respective Industrial Unions, according to their daily occupations. Thus every Italian wage slave will in his Union have as many rights as his American fellow-worker, and in the same way he will be able to find the connecting link to keep alive his interest in the Socialist movement. When the economic organization as such takes possession of the immigrant he will find in the I. W. W. the body that saves him as a weapon of defense from the day he first begins to work in this country, and at the same time uses his organized force to build up the political arm of his class.

Also, the I. W. W. offers a field of activity for the non-wage workers quite as effectively as do the political parties. The Propaganda League, recently formed at New York, for its objects and purposes the providing of a platform and means of agitation upon which all (the members of the Italian Socialist Federation, for example), without exception, can unite and place any agitation they desire in conformity with the general principles of the I. W. W. In fact, the whole Federation, with all its bodies and committees, could function as an Italian Propaganda League and by placing itself in communication with the local and central bodies, District Councils, and General Executive Board, could wield an immense force in bringing into line all the forces of Italian workmen, and educating them on their duty toward the Industrial movement.

At present, we are sorry to say, the sections of the Federation too often pass resolutions endorsing the I. W. W., but do not join the body. In future we hope the Federation as a body will take the advice we here tender it, and remembering that all agitation and education are but as vagrant lightning without organization, but that, with organization, education and organization become disciplined forces as potent for good as the lightning current directed from and generated by the electrical battery.

We invite our fellow-workers of the Italian Socialist Federation to join the only body that organizes and prepares the members for the task of emancipation, and that in line with industrial development prepares the new industrial order that is destined to replace the old.

JAMES CONNOLLY.

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TEXTILE WORKERS CONVENTION

MINUTES OF THE CONVENTION OF TEXTILE WORKERS.

Held in Paterson, N. J., May 1, 2, and 3, 1908.

Convention called to order at 2:15 p. m., May 1, in the I. W. W. hall, 184 Main Street, Paterson, N. J., by G. E. B. Member R. Katz. Wm. Yates elected Temporary Chairman. F. Miller, of Providence, elected Temporary Secretary.

A communication addressed to the Chairman of the convention from Local 452 of Philadelphia, Pa., whose members are on strike and appealing for aid, was read and laid over to new business for action.

Moved and carried that a credential committee of three be elected. Thomas Powers, A. Yates and F. Werlich elected. Moved and seconded that convention take a recess to allow Credential Committee time to report. At this point a motion was made that a telegram be sent to general headquarters in Chicago inquiring if either the General Secretary or the General Organizer would be present at the convention. After recess, lasting one hour, convention was again called to order by Chairman Yates.

Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates entitled to representation in the convention:

- List of Delegates. From L. U. 152, Paterson, N. J.—Frank Werlich, Wm. Glanz, Louis Smith, J. Florina, F. Gallo, A. Guabello, A. Hoch, A. Berthold, F. Domo, M. Durkin. Alternates: Adolph Seyer, Emil Landgraf. From L. U. 530, Providence, R. I.—Thomas Powers, Francis Miller. From L. U. 512, Woonsocket, R. I.—F. Miller. From L. U. 20, Lawrence, Mass.—F. Miller, Chas. L. Weber. From L. U. 157, New Bedford, Mass.—J. W. Holden, A. Yates, C. L. Weber. From L. U. 120, Hudson County, N. J.—E. Aizzone. From L. U. 436, Lowell, Mass.—Wm. Yates.

At this point a telegram was received from headquarters in Chicago, which read as follows: "212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1908. 'Mr. Wm. Yates, Industrial Workers Hall, 184 Main Street. 'Greeting extended. May success crown your work and deliberations. 'Vincent St. John. 'W. E. Trautman, Gen'l Sec'y.'"

Credential Committee reported two delegates from the United Brotherhood of Tailors of America, who had been sent by the G. E. B. of their organization to view the proceedings of the Textile Workers' Convention. Moved and carried that these two delegates, George Wisnack and D. Oshinsky, be seated as fraternal delegates.

Moved and carried that temporary organization be made permanent. Moved and carried that Wm. Yates act as Permanent Chairman and Francis Miller Permanent Secretary of the convention.

Moved and carried that a committee of three on Rules of Order be elected. Following were elected: Albert Yates, William Glanz, Charles L. Weber. Moved and carried that a committee of three on Constitution be elected. The following were nominated and elected: William Yates, Ernest Aizzone and F. Miller. Moved and carried that a committee of three on Resolutions be elected. The following were elected: T. Powers, F. Werlich and J. W. Holden.

Moved and carried that the convention adjourn at 10 o'clock Saturday morning to allow the committees time to report.

Saturday, May 2, 1908.

Convention called to order at 9:45 a. m. by Chairman Wm. Yates. Secretary Miller absent. Albert Yates elected Secretary pro tem.

Moved and carried that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with for the present.

Report of Committee on Rules or Order. Moved and carried that committee's report on Rules of Order be taken up seriatim and the following order of business was adopted by the convention:

- 1. Calling of convention to order by the Chairman. 2. Roll call of delegates. 3. Reading of minutes of the previous session. 4. Correspondence. 5. Report of Committee on Constitution. 6. Report of Committee on Resolutions. 7. New business. 8. Election of officers. 9. Place of next convention. 10. Good and welfare.

Moved and carried that a sergeant-at-arms be elected. Fellow-worker Crawford was elected.

Moved and carried that when a roll call is demanded it shall require the approval of three delegates. Moved and carried that a time limit of ten minutes be set for discussion, the convention having the right to extend time by vote of the convention. Moved and carried that sessions of the convention shall start at 9 a. m. and continue to 12 noon and from 2 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 9:30 p. m.

take a recess to allow committees to report. Convention called to order by Chairman Yates. Committee on Constitution reported that they were ready to make a partial report.

Moved and carried that the report of the Committee on Constitution be taken up seriatim. Moved and carried that the following be adopted as the constitution of Textile Workers' Industrial Union:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS OF THE I. W. W. ADOPTED AT THE FIRST CONVENTION IN 1908.

Preamble of the I. W. W.

ARTICLE I. ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. This Organization shall be known as "THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS," and shall constitute a subdivision of the "Department of Textile and Clothing Industries" of the Industrial Workers of the World, and be subject to all rules and regulations governing the affairs of that organization.

Section 2. The National Industrial Union of Textile Workers shall be composed of: a. Industrial Unions constituted of wage workers of all branches of labor employed in the production of textile fabrics.

Section 3. Each Industrial Union may be subdivided, as the particular requirements of the industry may render necessary, into branches grouped according to language and divisions of industry.

ARTICLE II. OFFICERS AND HOW ELECTED.

Section 1. The administration of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers shall be conducted by an Executive Board of seven (7) members selected by the general membership of the National Union of Textile Workers and subordinate to general administration of the I. W. W.

Section 2. The executive officers of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers of the I. W. W. shall be: National Secretary-Treasurer and a General Executive Board composed of six (6) members representing as far as practicable the various subdivisions in the textile industry.

Section 3. The National Secretary-Treasurer shall be nominated from the floor of the convention, and the three candidates for that office receiving the greater number of votes in the convention shall be submitted to the general membership of the organization for election. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Section 4. The members of the Executive Board shall be nominated by the convention and six receiving the highest number of votes to be elected by general vote of the membership within 90 days after the close of the convention. The nominating committee shall designate the candidates to represent the respective subdivision of the textile industry, as provided for in Art. 2, Sec. 2, and Art. 4, Sec. 1, on the Executive Board; and the candidates for each subdivision so designated receiving the highest number of votes shall represent that part of the industry on the Executive Board of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers.

ARTICLE III. DUTIES OF NATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Section 1. The duties of the National Secretary-Treasurer shall be to take charge of all books, papers and effects of the office. He shall be nominated and elected at the convention. Section 2. He shall hold office until his successor is duly elected, qualified and installed, except in case he shall be removed from office, when his place shall be filled temporarily by the National Executive Board. He shall furnish a copy of all proceedings to each affiliated local union of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers and to the General Office of the Industrial Workers of the World.

He shall conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; he shall be the custodian of the Seal of the Organization and shall attach the same to all official documents over his official signature; he shall provide such stationery and office supplies as are necessary for the conducting of affairs of the organization; he shall act as Secretary at all meetings of the National Executive Board and all conventions and furnish the Committee on Credentials at each convention a statement of the financial standing of the National Industrial Union, and all local organizations as are part thereof.

The National Secretary-Treasurer shall close his accounts for the fiscal year on the last day of each year. He shall make a monthly financial report to the Executive Board of the National Union and a quarterly financial report to the general membership and the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. through the Executive Board, and shall make a complete itemized report of the financial and other affairs of his office at each Annual Convention.

He shall prepare and sign all charters issued by the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. to industrial unions of Textile Workers.

He shall receive all moneys for charters, dues, assessments and supplies from local unions of Textile Workers. He shall receipt for same and care for and deposit all moneys as instructed to do by the Executive Board in some solvent bank, or bank, which shall be

drawn out only to pay indebtedness arising out of the due conducting of the business of the organization, and then, only after bill shall have been first duly presented by the creditors when, in payment thereof, a check shall be drawn and signed by him.

For the honest and faithful discharge of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum, or sums, as may be fixed by the Convention or Executive Board of the National Industrial Union, the bond so given to be approved by the Executive Board of the National Industrial Union and kept in their custody.

He shall devote his entire time to the affairs of the organization and shall at all times be under the supervision of the Executive Board and shall receive for his services \$1000 dollars per month, which shall be paid out of the funds of the organization in the same manner as is provided for in the payment of other bills and indebtedness.

"Note.—The Executive Board of this clause to be left to Incoming National Executive Board.

He shall, with the approval of the Executive Board, employ such assistants as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of his office, and shall receive for such employees shall be fixed by the Executive Board and paid as other bills and indebtedness, as hereinbefore provided for; he shall convene the Executive Board in his own home.

He shall, in conjunction with the National Executive Board, supervise the work of the organizers, selected by the Executive Board of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, which shall have the entire control of the approval of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W.; and submit regularly a report of the work of such organizers of the General Office of the I. W. W.

The National Secretary-Treasurer shall have the entire control of the governing affairs of the National Industrial Union.

ARTICLE IV. DUTIES OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Section 1. The National Executive Board under the control of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W. shall have general supervision of the affairs of the organization, and shall see that the interests throughout its jurisdiction. They shall be assisted by the officers and members of all organizations subordinate to the National Industrial Union.

They shall appoint such organizers as the conditions of the organization may justify, but all appointments are subject to the approval of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. The Executive Board shall investigate all controversies, affairs, charges or grievances submitted by either an Industrial Union of Textile Workers, or Industrial Councils, or individual members of the National Industrial Union, and shall see that the cases of such individual members are legitimate appeals against previous findings of either an Industrial Union, or Industrial Council. But no such matters shall be referred to the Executive Board for judgment or cast his vote on any case in which he is himself implicated as either witness, plaintiff or defendant.

Section 3. The decisions of the National Executive Board on all matters pertaining to the organization or any subordinate part thereof shall be binding if carried by a majority vote of all members of the Executive Board, subject to an appeal to the next convention. The National Executive Board may, however, at its discretion, refer to the National Industrial Union, provided however, that a request to submit a case to a referendum vote is supported by at least two members of the National Executive Board, or by one-third of all delegates to the convention, or by one-tenth of all Industrial Unions subordinate to the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, and provided further, that the final adjudication of the case shall be made by the General Administration of the I. W. W.

Section 4. The National Executive Board shall have full power to issue charters to Industrial Unions of Textile Workers, and branches thereof, with such modifications and approval of the General Office of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Section 5. The National Executive Board shall pass judgment on every contract, strike, or lockout, in which members of the National Industrial Union are involved, and provide for such means and measures by which every conflict with employers of labor can be as successfully as possible carried on. They shall have power to arbitrate any settlement or agreement with manufacturers, if in their opinions such agreement is detrimental to any other branch of workers, no matter whether organized or unorganized, or to the organization as a whole.

Section 6. The National Executive Board shall at least meet twice within a fiscal year to transact such business as may come before them, and audit the books of the National Secretary-Treasurer, provided that, in case any member of the Executive Board has been drawing pay for services rendered other than attending sessions of the National Executive Board from the National Treasury, he be not permitted to serve as auditor.

Section 7. The National Executive Board shall, by a two-thirds vote, have power to levy a special assessment when subordinate parts of the organization are involved in strikes and the conditions of the treasury make such action necessary, but no special assessment shall exceed 50 cents per member in any one month, nor more than six (6) such assessments in any one year, unless the same shall have been approved by a referendum vote of the entire membership; provided that, in case special assessment be levied, the same shall be paid from the treasury of the Local

Industrial Unions chartered by the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, and provided that, when special assessments are levied for the benefit of unions or organizations, the members directly involved in strike shall be exempt from such assessment.

Section 8. The Executive Board shall also make provisions that payment of all taxes due to and assessments levied by the General Administration of the Industrial Workers of the World is forwarded every month; that all documents, notices and calls issued by the General Officers of the Industrial Workers of the World are transmitted to all organizations subordinate to the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, and that communications between the latter and General Headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World are established and maintained.

Section 9. The National Executive Board shall have full power and authority over all official publications issued by the organization; and shall assume the right to guide the policy of any publication that may be published by any organization or organizations subordinate to the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers.

Section 10. No N. E. B. member shall be engaged as a National Organizer and at the same time retain his seat in the N. E. B.

ARTICLE V. CONVENTIONS.

Section 1. The convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers shall be held on or about May 1st of each year, at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Section 2. The National Executive Board shall draw up a list of delegates against whom no contest has been filed at the National Office. The National Secretary-Treasurer shall call the convention to order and read the official list. The delegates on the said list shall proceed to form a temporary organization by electing a temporary chairman and a committee on credentials.

Section 3. Delegates to the annual convention shall be as hereinafter provided for. The members of the National Executive Board shall be delegates-at-large with one vote each, but shall not be accredited delegates nor carry the vote of any union or organization.

Section 4. Local Unions, chartered by the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, shall have one delegate each, and one additional delegate for each additional 200, or major fraction thereof.

Section 5. When two or more delegates are representing any Local Union in the convention, the vote of their respective organizations shall be equally divided between such delegates.

Section 6. Representation in the convention shall be based on the dues paid to the National Organization for the last six months of each fiscal year, and each union and organization entitled to representation in the convention shall be entitled to one vote for the first fifty (50) of its members and one additional vote for each additional fifty (50) of its members, or major fraction thereof.

Section 7. On or before March 1st of each year, the National Secretary-Treasurer shall send to each Local Union credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the convention, based on the National dues for the last six months.

Section 8. The unions shall properly fill out one blank credential received from the National Secretary-Treasurer and return one copy to the National Office not later than April 15th of each year. The other copy shall be presented by the delegates to the committee on credentials when the convention assembles.

Section 9. Delegates to the convention from Local Unions must have been members in good standing of their Local Union at least six months prior to the assembling of the convention; provided, that the union has been organized that length of time.

Section 10. The expense of delegates attending the convention shall be borne by their respective organizations.

Section 11. Two or more Local Unions of the same locality may jointly send a delegate to the convention and the vote of said delegate shall be based on the representation heretofore provided for, provided said delegate is a member in good standing of one of the locals so sending him.

Section 12. No local shall be admitted to representation unless it has been duly chartered at least two months before the call for the convention and is otherwise in good standing.

Section 13. The convention is the supreme legislative body in affairs affecting the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers only, providing their legislation does not conflict with the rules and laws governing the Industrial Workers of the World.

ARTICLE VI. METHODS FOR OFFICERS.

Section 1. All officers of the National Industrial Union when installed into office shall be required to give the pledge provided for in Article VIII, Sec. 1 of the General Constitution of the I. W. W.

length, and it was moved and seconded that the committee on resolutions be instructed to draw up suitable resolutions embodying the views as expressed by delegates to the convention.

Convention adjourned at 9:45. Convention reconvened on Sunday, May 3rd, at 9:10 a. m. Report of Resolution Committee was taken up, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, it is evident from the information presented to this convention by delegates from the various textile centers, representing this convention, that the work of organizing the workers in the textile industry is obstructed by the lack of funds controlled by the local organizations; and

WHEREAS, the lack of funds in the local organizations is due to the high per capita tax paid to the general organization; and

WHEREAS, the general organization cannot exist if it continues to draw the major portion of the monthly dues from the members of the local organizations; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the per capita tax paid by the National Industrial Union should be reduced to five cents, and the National Industrial Unions shall sell the due stamps to the local organizations at the rate not to exceed ten cents per member.

At 11 a. m. recess was taken to allow the Press Committee to report. At 11:45 convention was again called to order and the following resolution, after discussion, was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The Industrial Union Bulletin has been established for the purpose of advocating Industrial Unionism; and

WHEREAS, Recent issues of the Industrial Union Bulletin instead of adhering to the above principles, has opened the door to bringing in a discussion of factional party politics, going even so far as to publish a letter of resignation from a member of a political party; therefore

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the delegates to this convention protest against the Industrial Union Bulletin being used for such a purpose; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Executive Board hereafter called upon to see to it that the Industrial Bulletin shall not be used in that manner, and shall keep to the purpose for which it was started.

T. J. POWERS, F. WERLICH, JAMES W. HOLDEN. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That these resolutions be sent to the Industrial Union Bulletin for publication. Convention adjourned at 12 noon. Convention reconvened at 2 p. m.

After the roll call of delegates and reading of the minutes of the previous session, the following resolution was adopted by the convention.

RESOLVED, That it is the consensus of opinion of the delegates of this convention that we favor a system of day work in preference to the piece work system.

After the adoption of this resolution, the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee on Constitution were discharged.

Under the head of new business the communication from Local 425 was read.

Motion carried that delegates report this matter back to their respective locals.

A motion that a central strike fund be started, after considerable discussion, was lost.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following were nominated for the office of National Secretary-Treasurer: T. Powers, W. Yates, W. Glanz, F. Miller, A. Yates. Other nominees declining. F. Miller stands as nominee.

COMMENT OF THE TEXTILE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

By General Executive Board Member Wm. Yates.

The minutes of the convention do not give a very good idea of the work, being brief and not recording the ideas expressed. Of course this cannot be avoided under the circumstances, as the minutes were taken down in longhand, so under the circumstances a detailed account is out of question. The representation was small. I suppose this somewhat explains the shortness of the convention. I may say that the delegates seemed to realize the importance of their work and settled down to it like a team. Everything ran as smoothly as possible and I think the result will be beneficial to the locals in Paterson, especially to those in Paterson, as the good feeling and unanimity with which the work was carried out was a revelation to these Paterson delegates.

The referendum to be sent out for the election of the National Executive Board of the National Industrial Union should be made out in Chicago and from there mailed, and after a final selection is made meeting of the National Executive Board should be called to have the officers elected installed, and arrangements made for a thorough systematizing of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers.

From B. H. Williams. The Paterson delegates were not chosen until a night or two before the 1st of May, on the ground that they expected a postponement of the convention. The delegations from New England were a good lot of men, and no note of discord struck throughout the convention. The convention was a success, and the constitution, I believe, is a good one—the best that we could possibly get at the start.

AMONG THE WORKERS IN THE FIELDS, MINES, MILLS AND FACTORIES.

The I. W. W. lumber workers of Somers, Mont., have gained an increase of 15 cents per day for common labor, and other concessions, but refused to sign any agreement with the employers. The usual remark in the meeting was that the workers must stand ready at all times to better their conditions when an opportunity arises. Full writup next week.

Fellow Worker F. N. Hitchcock writes from Chicago: "The movement here is slowly gaining and on every hand one hears growing discontent within the ranks of the American Federation of H—l. 'Labor for those at work is growing more intense each week. Two of the largest industries here, the Detroit Dry Dock Company and Solvay Process Company, are to close in a week's time for an indefinite time."

"In other shops I know of machinists who are forced to run two machines in order to hold their jobs."

PROPAGANDA NOTES.

Two bundles I. U. B. No. 10 were returned by the Postoffice, of 25 and 50 copies, respectively, because they were not in the English language. If those who miss them will let us know, the I. U. B. will be forwarded at once.

Quite often we receive a card from the postmaster stating that Mr. So-and-so cannot be found at No. .... Moral: Be careful when writing on sub. card or blank.

If you don't keep a file of the I. U. B., you will not only miss some of the fellow-worker to investigate all about industrial unionism, with the inevitable result of joining your Local Union—if he be made of the right kind of stuff.

Subscribers who don't receive the I. U. B. regularly should register a kick at once. Write a postal card and don't rely on others to do it for you. We are only too anxious to rectify mistakes on our part.

If you have been getting the I. U. B. for two or three weeks after subscribing for it, and then it stops coming regularly, or not at all, we advise you to call at the Postoffice "and find out."

THE CAUSE OF PANICS.

"Since 1528, when the first general crisis broke out, the whole industrial and commercial world ... is thrown out of joint about once in every ten years. Commerce is at a standstill, the markets are glutted, products accumulate, as numerous as they are unsalable, hard cash disappears, credit vanishes, factories are closed, the mass of the workers are in want of the means of subsistence because they have produced too much of the means of subsistence."—Frederick Engels.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Local No. 165, Branch II, of Boston, has published Daniel DeLeon's lecture, "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" in the Lithian language. The pamphlet is published and can be ordered from the Local's secretary, J. Procum, 30 Ophir Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

NOTICE TO LITERARY AGENTS.

Springtime is here and with it an extended opportunity for outdoor activities; replenish your stock of leaflets and handbooks! While the genius, intelligence and skill of the working class has made possible the age of steam and electricity, it is still impossible for a package of literature to reach you in time for your Saturday night or Sunday afternoon agitation meetings unless the order is sent a few days in advance—with money!

The I. W. W. isn't dead. It has only gone to sleep. We expect a great growth when the panic in the country is real earnest.—The Wage Slave.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MATTERS.

(Communications sent out from General Headquarters.)

Document marked II. Relating to the protest of Local Union No. 322 of Vancouver, B. C.

As stated in previous explanations to Editor's charges the misunderstanding of what was meant by a "self-sustaining organization" is responsible for this awkward situation.

The general office owed Walsh on September 1st, \$128.42; which included his fare back from Alaska, where he had been sent last summer.

One matter, however, should have your most careful consideration. It is that Walsh accounted in the usual way for the amount of \$120.83, which was the balance left over after the termination of the strike of the water-front workers; but no statement as to receipts and expenditures during such conflict was forwarded to headquarters either by Walsh or the strike committee of the water-front workers.

If Walsh has not the complete statement in his possession, then the strike committee of the water-front workers of Vancouver should have one prepared for publication.

The General Executive Board should make it mandatory upon organizers who supervise strikes, to submit a statement not only of all receipts but also of all expenditures during such conflict.

Organizers should consider it their self-imposed duty to render such reports for publication, and not expect a "watchdog" at General Headquarters to look for bones to pick with the account of such neglect.

As a matter of fact, complete financial reports on receipts and expenditures during strikes have only been received from two places since the last convention: one from Clothing Workers Union No. 59 of New York City, and the other from the strike committee of L. U. No. 152 of Paterson on the strike in Graf's Silk Mill.

If a ruling is given by the G. E. B. it should be understood that it be made retroactive, or that the General Secretaries can insist on a thorough accounting from all organizers.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas. I. W. W.

DOCUMENTS MARKED IIIA AND IIIIC.

Chicago, April 16, 1908.

These documents contain explanations from the committee of the defunct Industrial District Council of Minneapolis and St. Paul, relative to the controversy with Local Union No. 64, which withdrew from the Council and caused thereby the dissolution of that body.

I believe that the instructions of the Minneapolis-St. Paul District Council were in full accord with the actions of the G. E. B. and the Council's affirmation of this attitude would tend to clear up prevailing confusion and have.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas. I. W. W.

TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Chicago, April 15, 1908.

Perhaps, for the sake of harmony, the enclosed article written by Mr. Rud. Katz, and all subsequent letters written by him to members of the G. E. B., and to individuals, copies of which were forwarded to me, should have been treated with the contempt that the insinuations contained therein and its originator deserve.

When Mr. Rud. Katz forwarded his article, I knew that he was voicing the desperate vapors of another man, and I therefore induced the editor to withhold the article, as well as my reply, which was prepared three weeks later; and foreseeing that all loyal members of the I. W. W. would not forever be blinded by the dust stirred up by the malefactors who were bent on obscuring the real issue.

You will find (marked 1) the article of Mr. Rud. Katz, and marked (2) my reply. If one is to be published in the Bulletin, the other must be also, with the additional documents which I have in my possession.

You will submit, but will, nevertheless, present the charges against Mr. Rud. Katz, which will follow this communication in about two or three days if unforeseen events do not interfere.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas. I. W. W.

ANENT THE RESIGNATION OF THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN.

Chicago, April 17, 1908.

Editor A. S. Edwards resigned his

resignation a few weeks ago, and cannot be induced to change his mind. In considering the matter from a financial standpoint we thought that it would be possible to get along temporarily without the services of a paid editor, and with this object in view we wrote to several active fellow workers, asking them to contribute articles, while one of the General Secretaries would make up the paper every week, until such time when financial conditions would improve.

Although having the promise that these fellow workers would contribute articles, yet this will not solve the question who is to be held responsible as official editor of the Industrial Union Bulletin. Since the wave of industrial depression has swept over the country the receipts have fallen off, on account of the idleness of over half of the membership, but the amount of mail has increased almost threefold, because many members without a job have more time to write and to ask for information on essential, and often non-essential, points.

But as the responsibility of editorship cannot be placed by either one of the general secretaries it is up to the G. E. B. to designate somebody to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Edwards.

If you approve of this course of procedure fill out the enclosed nomination blank; if you have any other suggestions to offer, kindly submit them at once.

TO BE RETURNED TO HEAD-QUARTERS, 212 BUSH TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL.

I nominate \_\_\_\_\_ as editor of the Industrial Union Bulletin. (Sign here)

We submit for your consideration, in way of suggestion, the names of the following fellow workers, whom we consider competent to fill the vacancy:

- W. R. Fox, Cincinnati.
F. Bohn, New York City.
J. H. Walsh, Spokane, Wash.
P. C. Rawlings, R. White, Nev.
Covington Hall, New Orleans.
Thos. J. Hagerty, Chicago.
WM. E. TRAUTMANN, VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretaries.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Chicago, April 22, 1908.

Last week we submitted the Minneapolis-St. Paul matter, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the General Executive Board members were agreed that the Industrial District Councils should serve as the distributing centers for supplies and due stamps for all industrial unions in a district where such a council exists.

I thought it would be possible to offer recommendations by which, if concurred in, the abuses of applying for local agitation purposes, money which should have been used for general headquarters, could be stopped.

But it appears many other difficulties preclude any possibility of enacting any rule that would give satisfaction. Industrial Unions, connected with a National Industrial Union or Industrial Department Organization, would have to pay dues to the general office of those organizations, although the latter would receive all due stamps from general headquarters, and in itself exclude such unions from the jurisdiction of a District Council; that is, as far as the payment of dues and for supplies through such a Council is concerned.

As in the case now many local unions have paid their tax in full to Industrial District Councils; but the Councils have not forwarded to General Headquarters; Councils cannot be held responsible as functionaries for General Headquarters, because the Councils have applied that money to expenses incurred locally.

Headquarters is virtually cut off from all communications with the industrial unions by the connivance of this system. Industrial District Councils have no mandatory powers to execute over the unions in a district; no record of officers of unions and their addresses can be kept; in emergency cases we have to depend entirely on the officers of the Industrial District Council to execute the orders from General Headquarters.

This cannot be continued; and as the recognition of Industrial District Councils as functionaries for General Headquarters is not provided for by any constitutional provision of the I. W. W. it becomes necessary to abolish these functions altogether until the next convention has clearly defined the duties and functions of Industrial District Councils.

Therefore you are requested to vote on this proposition: FIRST: "Local Industrial Unions, if not connected with a National Industrial Union, or an Industrial Department, must remit payment for dues and supplies directly to General Headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, and render financial report every month on blanks furnished free of charge from General Headquarters."

SECOND: All industrial unions in a given district must be represented in the Industrial District Council, wherever such a Council is in existence; and help to support such District Councils by payment of such tax, as may be levied upon all unions in that locality or district; but no Industrial District Council shall serve as agencies for the collection of money for due stamps or supplies for General Headquarters of the I. W. W., or for an Industrial Department, or "National Industrial Unions."

Yours for Industrial Freedom, WM. E. TRAUTMANN, VINCENT ST. JOHN, General Secretaries I. W. W.

To be continued.

GENUINE INDUSTRIAL UNIONISTS.

By Patrick L. Quinlan.

Capitalist newspapers, preachers, professors and other ignoramuses tell us that there are several kinds of Socialists. They go on enumerating the different species as they exist in their minds. They trot them out in the following manner or fashion: "Yes, there is the state Socialist; the Christian Socialist; the utopian Socialist; the labor Socialist; the compromising Socialist; the revolutionary Socialist; the parliamentary Socialist; the communistic Socialist; and the parlor Socialist; and, excuse me, the Marxian Socialist. I nearly forgot him."

Some fools would go on classifying Socialists until they had as many classifications as Linne had plants and animals. The most remarkable thing about it is that they don't seem to be in any way bewildered at the array of names of the genus Socialist they sing out; in fact, they seem to take pride in their profound knowledge or ignorance of the Socialist and what the Socialist stands for.

With the poor devil of a Socialist the story is different. He becomes alarmed when he learns he is so rich in relatives. The task of converting the Socialists and workingman is comparatively easy to him, when it comes to assimilating and welding all his relations into one common stock, he throws up his hands in despair. And he is further horrified at the probability that his mother-in-law is included in the tribe. It may be surprising to you, I know, but I will be to some learned folks, when I say that there are three kinds of Socialists. There is the negative Socialist; the positive Socialist; and the genuine Socialist. The negative Socialist hates the capitalist class, but has very little confidence in the ability and resources of the workers to get rid of the class that he hates so strongly and despises so deeply. He lacks the fraternal spirit of the working class.

The positive Socialist loves the working class; he is full of sympathy for the workers; he has pity for their misfortunes and excuses for their faults and mistakes; but he hates not the capitalist. His criticism of the capitalist system is mild and apologetic. He fondly wishes to retain the good will and friendship of the capitalist and Socialist alike, so that he might be respectable. A fact that is impossible.

The genuine Socialist is a compound of all that is good in both the negative and positive. He loves his class and he hates the capitalist class. He is not apologetic about his supposed bad features of the working class. If blame is to be attached to anyone, he never fails to put it where it belongs. He damns the capitalist system; he is very wrong the workers are called upon to be a leader, and if they are in their fault; he does not want to drive men to despair. If he ever criticizes his fellow-workers he is friendly and generous. And, above all, he has confidence in the ability and power of the working class to emancipate itself from wage slavery. He believes when the proper time comes the workers will be afraid of the gigantic task of liberating the world from the grip of the capitalist class has no terrors for him. He can always be depended upon to uphold the Socialist cause. He is a fighter and he never looks outside the members of his own class, for the regular about and thus betraying the cause of industrial unionism which he had pledged himself to uphold.

They can prevent the Socialist immigrant coming to our shores from getting citizen's papers, and hence from voting, but they can't prevent him from joining the I. W. W.—The Wage Slave.

You can see them constantly on the firing line, ever bearing the brunt of the battle. They never retreat. It is true they are not very numerous. But their ranks are growing, and other poor men and true will be proud to join their ranks. They have qualities that endear them to their fellow workers. They are true to their convictions, and are prompt to respond when assistance is asked. They are not greedy of distinction but they never shrink responsibility. When the hour of trial arrives they never avoid danger. It is such men and women the I. W. W. and the Labor cause needs, and not the historians of the empty, hot air, or platform Socialist. What the revolution needs is men who can and will work as well as talk. Men and women who are glad to live but ready to sacrifice everything—even life if necessary.

Patrick L. Quinlan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Value of Music in I. W. W. Meetings.

The use and value of music is one of the oldest and best known factors in influencing the human mind and moving men to action.

What tribe or nation of men, from the original savage to the "civilized" man of today, has not been swayed and stirred by the almost all-compelling power of harmony, rude or cultivated?

The cradle-song of the mother lulls the baby of the barbarian and soothes us ourselves when still infants. The wild war drum roused the hordes who overthrew Rome; the martial band and the fiery bugle incite the brother-murdering armies of the modern capitalist state. The indescribable power of music are thus effectual alike for good and evil.

Can we, as Industrial Unionists, afford entirely to ignore the scientific study of music as an auxiliary in our task of stimulating and rousing the lethargy and indifference of the down-trodden and well nigh hopeless mass of the working class?

It is true that the Marseillaise hymn won all the battles of the French Revolution, from the epoch-making battle of Valmy to the last one of the brilliant military successes of Napoleon. The stirring strains of the wondrous and arms of the marching bands were part of successful generalship, even as

the very form of our organization is adapted to meet the organized enemy, the capitalist class.

Now, as to a practical application in a small way of the use of music at our meetings. Here in Spokane, for the past two or three months at our agitation meetings, we have had a few songs by some of the fellow workers. It is really surprising how soon a crowd will form on the street to hear a song in the interest of the working class, familiar as they are with the maudlin sentimental music of the various religionists. One song in particular, which appeared in The Bulletin not long ago, "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum" is now being sung not only here, but also in the surrounding towns and camps by those who, having heard it here, are now scattered after the deplorable "job." This song is not scientific in the strict sense, but it is not without its effect in keeping alive "the holy flame of discontent."

I cannot but think that with vocal and instrumental music of perhaps a higher order, and with loftier expression of the striving of the worker for better and fuller life, we will have more successful results, and that some real musician will yet give the Industrial Workers of the World its own Marseillaise!

Hear what the bourgeois historian, Letwaine says of this splendid song: "The words were simple and yet so powerfully flat and sharp, which seemed to come from the breast with sullen mutterings of anger, and then with the joy of victory."

"The notes of this air rustled like a flag dipped in blood, still reeking in the battle plain. It made one tremble, but it was the shudder of fearlessness which passed over the heart and gave an impulse—redoubled strength—veiled death in the fiercest water of the Revolution, which instilled into the senses and soul of the people the intoxication of battle."

Let us make use of the movement the powerful influence of music now, and in the days shortly to come, when enlightenment and high enthusiasm will be so much needed, supported and upheld and guided by the class-consciousness without which enthusiasm is so easily and so miserably turned to our harm.

Let us workers, give this your thought. The old sailor says, "A good song is worth ten men." And last of all, this largely meets the requirement of the physician in regard to a medicine—it does no harm.

JAMES WILSON, Local No. 222, Spokane, Wash.

WATCH FOR AN ABSCONDER.

Robert M. Frederick, secretary-treasurer of Local Union No. 92, Industrial Workers of the World, has disappeared with \$500.00 of the Union's money. Frederick has been secretary less than one week. It is believed that he has gone to British Columbia. He came to Portland from Spokane several months ago. Frederick is described as a man about 30 years of age, medium build, dark wavy hair, black mustache, weight 150 pounds, wears wide shoes, and walks heavily on his feet, his legs having been broken as were also his arms several years ago. He is a laborer by trade, usually following the railroad construction gangs.

EXPELLED FROM THE ORGANIZATION.

Local Union No. 6 of Cincinnati, Ohio, has expelled in its meeting on May 4th, 1908, M. E. Koettel, for joining the regular about and thus betraying the cause of industrial unionism which he had pledged himself to uphold.

They can prevent the Socialist immigrant coming to our shores from getting citizen's papers, and hence from voting, but they can't prevent him from joining the I. W. W.—The Wage Slave.

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... 3.00
" Swedish... 3.00
" Polish... 3.00
" Finnish... 3.00
" German... 4.00
" Yiddish... 4.00
" Rumanian... 4.00

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, " " " 10.00

NOTE—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the express, and subject to the usual charges 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.)

Price List of Supplies:

- Constitutions, in English, per 100... \$5 00
Constitutions, in other languages, per 100... 7 00
Local Letterheads, per 100... 50
Envelopes, per 100... 50
Withdrawal Cards, per for 10... 10
Application blanks, per 100... 50
Arrears notices, per 100... 80
Warrant Book, each... 80
Receipt Book, each... 30
Ledger, 100 pages... 1 25
Ledger, 500 pages... 3 00
Ledger, 800 pages... 3 00
Ledger, 400 pages... 5 00
Ledger, 600 pages... 5 00
Day Book, 100 pages... 1 00
Treasurer's Cash Book... 75
Minute Book... 80
Rubber Stamps and Pad... 50
Seal for the Union... 1 00
Buttons, cheap grade, each... 10
Buttons, better grade... 25

LET THE LIGHT IN YOU WILL NEVER LEARN anything about the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD by absorbing the dope its enemies hand to you; a good antidote for their lies is the TRUTH. Get the TRUTH by reading what the I. W. W. SAYS FOR ITSELF. Here is a good combination for \$1.00 "Handbook of Industrial Unionism" 5c Constitution of the I. W. W. 5c Report of Second Convention... 50c Third Convention... 50c Year's Subscription to BULLETIN... 50c Assortment of Leaflets... 5c ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. 212 Bush Temple, Chicago

Order for Subscription Cards WM. E. TRAUTMANN, G. S. T. Industrial Workers of the World: I am interested in extending the circulation of The Industrial Union Bulletin and wish you would send me... Subscription Cards as follows: Cards for One Year... Cards for Six Months... I agree to sell the cards at 50 cents and 25 cents each, and forward to you all money received at least once a month. Name... Street No... Postoffice... State... Member of Local... I. W. W. The Cards are set up in tabs of Ten, Half Year, Six, Full Year, etc., and must be ordered accordingly.

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