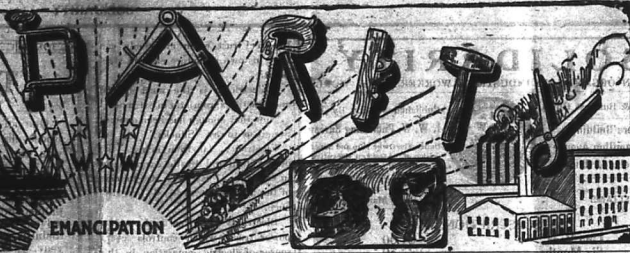


W. W. ...



# "PROTOCOL" THREATENED

Clothing Bosses Continue to Object to Chief Clerk Hourwich, Chosen by Workers As Their Representative

(N. Y. World, Jan. 5)  
Through contention that has arisen between the New York Cloak Manufacturers Association and the Cloakworkers Union over the attitude assumed by Dr. Isaac A. Hourwich, general clerk of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers Union, it was feared that the integrity of the protocol signed by manufacturers and employes Sept. 3, 1910, is threatened.

The trouble has been brewing in the form of correspondence and articles in the Jewish papers read by workers in the cloakmaking industry. The situation has become acute. The manufacturers charge that the present trouble is due entirely to the course of Dr. Hourwich, who on Jan. 15, 1913, was elected to his present place. He is one of two general clerks of the union elected by the Manufacturers Association. These clerks, under the protocol, constitute a court of first instance to settle by conciliatory means disputes arising between employers and employes.

**A BOARD OF FINAL ARBITRATION**  
When the two clerks fail to adjust the difficulty, the subject is referred to the Joint Board of Arbitration. Under the protocol, a board of arbitration also was created, consisting of three members. The manufacturers chose Hamilton Holt and the union chose Robert W. Bruer, brother of City Chamberlain Bruer and a prominent Socialist. These two chose Louis Brandeis of Boston, as the third member.

The chances for impending trouble in the industry are outlined in an article Dr. Hourwich wrote. In answer to one of these Mr. Brandeis submitted the opinion of the Arbitration Board. "We understand fully the position you (Dr. Hourwich) take. We are of the opinion that your position is absolutely correct. This is not an indissoluble union between the manufacturers and the union, so long as the protocol exists and of every member to see to it that in every way the protocol is lived up to. Neither party has the right to take the law in his own hands."

## WORKERS ON DOCTOR'S SIDE

On account of his so-called radical tendencies the Manufacturers Association became dissatisfied with Dr. Hourwich, and opposition developed also in the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union. It is said that at a meeting of the board on Nov. 24 a majority voted against his retention for another year. The matter referred to was called. It is said that 3,000 of the 60,000 cloakmakers voted, and 5,000 of these voted for the retention of Dr. Hourwich. Then he wrote in the following:

"After the workmen listened to all the arguments against me, the matter was referred to me. How can I resign now? The relations between an association of capitalists and a union of workers is not a love affair. The idea of the protocol was that the workmen should cease their striking and in return get arbitration. However, if they feel the people they cannot strike and they must not seek justice through arbitration. The union is nothing more than an agent to break strikes."

Continued on Page Four

# SHALL SOLIDARITY CONTINUE?

WE ARE COMPELLED TO PUT THIS QUESTION TO OUR READERS, WITH THIS EXPLANATION

Current obligations—rent, paper bills, linotyping, engraving, etc., to the amount of about \$200, are pressing us to the limit. We cannot pay them with the indifference of Locals and others who owe us for bundles, literature and sub cards. We have no other available resources. **WE SHALL NOT ATTEMPT TO KEEP GOING INDEFINITELY ON THIS BASIS.**

Our special eight-page issue has not yet brought near enough returns to cover its cost. It was expensive—over \$60 for paper alone; \$40 for linotyping; \$20 for mailing. Can you not raise the money owing us, and send it in without delay? **THE EXISTENCE OF SOLIDARITY AND THE I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU DEPENDS UPON YOUR DOING SO.**

We do not believe the I. W. W. Rebels are going to let this insinuation perish in sight of the goal. Are you real revolutionists, or just talkers and dreamers? **ACTION counts now, and action only!**

## WITH \$1,000 IN OUR POSSESSION AT ONCE

we can safeguard the institution by using it to issue three or four pamphlets and manuscripts of which we are at hand. That added income, from their sale will save us, and we don't think any more appeals for funds will be necessary.

## Are there not at least 1,000 rebels with a dollar apiece

who are willing to invest that small sum in

## Revolutionary Education?

If not, what's the use? Stop and think what it means to be without a press! No means of information or communication between widely scattered parts of the organization! No news of the struggle, except the perverted reports of capitalist sheets! No inspiration such as the paper brings to struggling rebels in different parts of the country! Will you let this slip through your fingers, when a little effort on your part will give you a firmer hold on it?

Rush in the cash to pay your debt, along with a donation to the \$1,000 fund. Get your fellow-workers, who appreciate Solidarity, to dig up at least a dollar to help keep it in the field. This season of the year is always slack, but our expenses keep going just the same.

## Let us hear from you at once

**SOLIDARITY** and the **I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU**  
113 HAMILTON AVENUE CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

## Free Speech & Police Brutality in Kansas City

of our fellow-workers have been broken up, others are on bread and butter. This beautiful city, the gateway to the golden West, has a treasury of laborers close to zero. A little more stepping of their money bags, a falling away of their golden stream, and the local fight is ours.

On to Kansas City, all you fellow-love rebels! Direct action theorists!

**WATCH YOUR NUMBER.**

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 209.

That means your sub expired last week, and you should renew at once. **THIS IS NUMBER 209.**

## VINCENT ST. JOHN

General Secretary-Treasurer of the **INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD**

Will Speak On "INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM" At **SOCIALIST HALL**, 777 FIFTH ST., W. E. Fourth Floor CLEVELAND, OHIO

### SUN. JAN. 11th, 3 P.M.

## Happy New Year Again

Promised St. Louis Shoe Bosses By John F. Tobin's Scab Agreement

(Special to Solidarity)  
St. Louis, Jan. 1. It is with regret, we advise you that your services are no longer required; hence we are paying you off in full.

When we resume operation, which we hope to do soon, our former employes will be given the preference.

**HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO.**

Slips with the above notification distributed on December 23, 1913, to the members in the Hamilton-Brown Shoe factory the first authentic confirmation of the rumor that a lockout was to be resorted to, was the one that promised to the United Shoe Workers, who have been making considerable headway in the shoe industry locally.

Since the advent of the United in St. Louis material benefits have accrued to the employes of several companies operating here. Detective though the U. S. W. U. undoubtedly is, it constituted a menace, yet in the formation of an organization to grow to dangerous proportions and as its trend is toward industrialism, the shoe bosses were advised to crush out the United and took advantage of the present period of industrial depression to carry out their purpose. But they had not counted upon the terror inspired by an overstated labor market to intimidate the workers into the acceptance of employment in shops where the right to organize was denied. The employes are not blind to the fact that oppressive conditions of work and pay are being attempted to crush the United shoe expression and to forestall the possibility of something more drastic arising out of a possibly non-union working force. To solve the difficulty the shoe manufacturers turn to an unfeeling source of assistance and support, the A. F. of L., and an unholy contact between the Hamilton-Brown and Tobin's Boot & Shoe Workers, which check the progress which the shoe workers here were making. This shame of American labor is blazoned forth in the following display advertisement:

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company believes that the economy which is made possible by avoiding strikes on the one side and lockouts on the other will eliminate the waste incident to repeated interruptions which occur in the different departments of factories operating under what is known as "open shop" conditions, which cause serious loss to employer and employes alike.

Therefore, in pursuit of the new policy of this Company, we have decided to operate Union factories under contract with the Root and Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

We believe that the right of employes to organize for mutual advantage and protection should be mutually agreed upon between the local Root and Shoe Workers' Union and our Company.

We will resume operations (Continued on Page Four)

# SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS of the WORLD

Editorial & Business Office

Akers Building  
112 Hamilton Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio



Published Weekly by The

I. W. W. Publishing Bureau

Under the Oversight and Supervision of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World

B. H. WILLIAMS

Managing Editor

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### INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

General Headquarters—Room 807—164 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS

Vincent St. John, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. J. W. Kelly, F. H. Little, J. M. Foss, George Speed, Gen. Organizer Ewald Koettgen, C. H. Edwards

Entered as second-class matter April 19, 1913, at the post office at Cleveland, Ohio, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## The New Year

From all directions, the mouthpieces of capitalism are greeting the advent of 1914, with pictures, "optimistic" poems, "seasonal greetings" and "words of cheer." Everybody is supposed to assume happiness, whether or not there is any basis for the same. It seems that the more unemployment and misery are rampant throughout the land, the louder sound the protestations of "good will." A happy New Year!

Solidarity refuses to join in the chorus. We wish no slave a happy new year, who is contented in the least with present conditions. From a rebel standpoint, such a one has no license to be happy, as he and his kind are mainly responsible for the misery of his fellows. "A happy New Year" proclaimed by the master class and its spokesmen, is only a liquid insult bespattering the face of the working class. A rebel slave will hurt that insult defiantly back into the face of the enemy. He will call upon his fellow slaves to join with him in resenting the insult.

Rebellion against wage reductions and breadlines, should be the order of the day. Accept no food or shelter as gifts, with the "sweet spirit of gratitude." DEMAND food, clothing and shelter, which you slaves have created in abundance the past year, and SEE THAT YOU GET IT. To starve without protest is to deserve starvation. The master never starves! You feed him. Why not feed yourselves?

The French peasants helped themselves in 1789. A great revolution followed their direct action. "Moralists" have ever been lamenting the "excesses" of that revolution, but they have omitted to mention the centuries of misery that led to them. We, today, honor the French peasants and workers, who destroyed feudalism. "A rebel is the only immortal," and the only one deserving of happiness, because he FIGHTS for it.

Let us fight against capitalism, as we never fought before; and make the year 1914 glorious in the history of the SOCIAL REVOLUTION!

## HAIL "ELECTRO-INDIVIDUALISM"

At last the only logical decentralizer has appeared! His vision be- holds not only the end of state and church, but capitalism, sabotage and industrial unionism as well! With him the individual tends, thanks to the discoveries of electricity, to become his own producer and, to eliminate the profit system, fads and follies, vices and vanities." In this use of "electro-individualism" who'll care whether school keeps or not; every man will be self-sufficient and warranted strictly slave-proof. Away with the class struggle! Avant, labor organizations, avant! But let us give ear to the author of this new conception! He says, very correctly:

"The means of production determine the system of production," and then goes on to add: "King Steam's universal reign is drawing to an end." Oil, gas and gasoline have already largely supplanted steam. Electricity will complete the process. Oil, gas and gasoline are decentralizing forces; electricity is even more so. Oil, gas and gasoline can be just as economically used in small motors as in large motors. Such and even more so is the case with electricity. It can be transmitted from its place of generation to great distances. It can be stored and kept in storage for extensive periods of time. It is possible and practicable for every household to generate his own supply of electricity. Wind and water can be used for the generation of electricity; it is not dependent on coal. Electric machinery and devices are easy to handle and operate. The electric motor and machinery are very simple

affairs compared to the complicated steam engine, boiler and machinery, which need for operation the constant attention of a skilled machinist and engineer. The decentralization process has already set in on the farm and in the factory. Individual drives are provided in factories and workshops so that every "hand" can turn off and on the power as required. Even more startling evidence of this tendency is the fact that electricity is re-kindling the home industry. Many domestic workshops are revived by the installation from a central plant of electric power with motors and machinery. Especially is this the case in the textile and clothing industries.

"These are salutary leaps in evolution; mutations in economics of which Marx and Engels could not have had the slightest conception." Further, we are asked these questions and then volunteered some information, viz:

"Why not make every proletarian also a possessor? This is possible and the tendency of the electric age. Why possess anybody? Why expropriate any owner? Why use legal or revolutionary methods to gain possession of something that will be of no value in the near future? Electricity will do all the necessary, displacing and expropriation. It will rapidly put all the present means of production on the junk heap. And what does the capitalist class possess except the means of production? Electricity will so cheapen the means of production that they will be without value in the means of all. Who will want

the steel trust when everybody can have his own miniature electric steel plant!

"Electricity is the most radical and drastic expropriator in existence." Now that enough has been quoted, permit us to say "Shucks!" Electricity, far from being "the most radical and drastic expropriator in existence," has given rise to some of the most powerful trusts in existence.

Electricity has given us the water-power trust, which controls every source of electric generation in this country while. To this trust must your all-sufficient producer, go for power-transmission before he can begin to even dream of his ideal freedom.

Electricity has given us the traction, telephone, telegraph, and lighting trusts. Electricity has made possible the General Electric, Westinghouse, Edison and Harvester trusts. Electricity is developing the electric farm, whose installation requires a capital not possessed by the average farmer. Electricity, along with gasoline, makes possible the traction plow, whose cost leaves the farmer in debt to the harvester trust. Electricity and gasoline, i. e., the mechanico-agricultural means driven by them, have, according to Odin Por, displaced 3,000,000 farm laborers in Germany! Talk about electro-gasoline and gas individualism! We suspect that the only real thing about that "individualism" is the "gas."

Our electro-individualistic decentralizer is too careful in selecting his facts; he overlooks the important ones. And those that he does use tell against him. Think of using the sweatshops and the sweating system, connected with the clothing and textile and home industries as proof of "electro-individualism." If that is "electro-individualism" give us wage slavery!

Our electro-individual decentralizer also mistakes, in common with most decentralizers, specialization in operation for individualism. Note his reference to "individual drives" in the above quotation; these drives are indeed individual but, they are also dependent for power on a central plant; they are but a part of a larger whole. And this fact also gives them greater economy than if they were truly operated alone. The writer was once employed in a plant that had a "battery" of some thirty printing presses, each with a motor of its own. The operation of these thirty presses, in the cost of rent, power, handling of material needed and labor employed, was much less per press than if they had been scattered in 30 different shops with 30 different rentals, etc.

And so even the small electro-individualistic producer is "not in it" with the large electro-co-operative corporation! He does not survive the competition! More might be cited against the claims of "electro-individualism," such as the close inter-relationship of finance, transportation, etc., with industry, that will make it a difficult task indeed to relegate billions upon billions of present-day capital to the junk heap. Note how, for instance, the tremendous cost of installation, caused most largely by the displacement of present capital, prevents the wholesale adaptation of electricity to railroading. All of which shows that our industrial unionism is of some use, after all.

But every workman ought to get "The Electro-Individualist Manifesto" by Heinrich Charles, 115 Broadway, New York City. This pamphlet is suggestive, though open to criticism, which is welcomed by the author; and which is herewith given.

J. E.

Local 579, I. W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio, meets every Wednesday evening at Central Turner Hall, 400 E. Wash. Street, Cincinnati. All are welcome to our meetings. Address all communications to "The Electro-Individualist," 1572 Amthaus street.

Ed. Lind, Henry Kaufman, or anyone working in the grading camp of the Consolidated Lumber Co., Elk, Wash. District, on the morning of November, 1910, please communicate with Frank Johnson, County Secretary, Box 5, Spangle, Wash.

Remember The Simple Copy Fund.

## The Vitality of a "Dissolved" Trust

One of the "triumphs" of the Roosevelt and Taft administrations was the prosecution and "dissolution" of the Standard Oil Trust.

The effect of this "dissolution," so far as the earnings of the companies into which the trust was dissolved, is shown by the dividend distributed by them thus far this year.

As a whole, these companies have paid 111 per cent on the \$100,000,000 capital of the parent company, with several companies yet to be heard from. One company, besides its regular dividend, "cut a melon" of \$40,000,000 in a stock dividend. One paid 80 per cent, one 60 per cent, and several in excess of 30 per cent.

It is quite clear that to the stockholders the smashing of Standard Oil has been a harmless pastime. To the public it has been as futile as it is innocuous to the stockholders. The prices of Standard Oil products have not decreased. Gasoline still makes the autoist of slender means watch his meter cautiously.

Nor is the influence of Standard Oil magnates in business and "the Street" less overpowering. The power of one great monopoly to crowd new monopolies is still unrettered.

In brief, the record shows the futility of the attack upon a trust, without an attack upon the magnates. A few Standard Oil mo-

nopolists in jail would have been a testimony to the law's efficiency. What has resulted is evidence only of its impotence as heretofore enforced.—N. Y. American.

## Electrifying Railroads

A press despatch declares that the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has announced the intention of that company to electrify the system gradually.

The saving that will result will be enormous. According to the International Statistical Review, the ordinary steam engine needs overhauling every 125 miles, while the electric motor requires inspection only every 300 miles. A steam engine waiting to be used consumes 80 per cent as much fuel as when working. An idle electric motor uses no power.

The railroads will be enabled to rid the tracks of hundreds of trains now needed to haul fuel for the engines. The electric engine will make room for a greater volume of paying freight.

Moreover, the electric road will throw out the firemen, the engineers, inspectors and repairmen.

There will be fewer jobs for the workers. This means more competition and if possible, lower wages. It means longer breadlines.—Cotton's Weekly.

## ANOTHER ONE, AND THEY CALL IT JUSTICE?

Some six months ago, the men worked on the lighter boats, running on the beautiful and historic Delaware river, around the port of Philadelphia, Pa., having become dissatisfied with existing conditions on the lighter boats, organized themselves into a branch of Local 8 of the Marine Transport Workers of the I. W. W.

After three months of agitation amongst the lightermen, they succeeded in perfecting their organization. As soon as that was done the members got together to discuss their grievance.

Among the many things that the principal one was the wages, and the long hours of work. The men had been working for \$10 to \$12 per week, which is insufficient to keep their families from want in the face of the over-growing cost of living.

A scale of wages was decided upon, and it consisted of \$15 a week for the minimum. A committee was elected to draw up their demands and present the same to the bosses.

In pressing these demands the bosses were very much astonished, claiming that their profits would not allow them to make concessions. But on October 11th a strike was declared on the Tucker lines. The men having the knowledge of solidarity, walked off the lighters to a man. On October 15th John I. Loux, Arthur Wilmut and Organizer J. J. McKelvey were arrested for conspiracy, as their persecuting attorney CLAIMED that the three named individuals were seen together on the corner of Second and Walnut streets.

On November 30th at a regular business meeting of the lightermen's branch, it was proven that a thing in the shape of a human had scabbled on the Tucker line, so the members voted to have his book and button taken away from him, as they could not associate with a traitor to the cause they represented.

On November 1st, it is claimed by the persecuting attorney that J. J. McKelvey was on the corner of Second and Walnut. "We will get Tucker and make him pay the wages." On this very same night the thing that had scabbled on the Tucker line was assaulted. On Tuesday, November 4th, John I. Loux was arrested on Otis wharf, charging him with having put salt in the assaulted scab's battery. The very same day Arthur Wilmut was arrested, charged with having put salt in Jer-

proven very dangerous to their profits. Let us not forget the fact that the bosses will not stop at anything to keep us in misery, degradation and submissiveness.

When we are going to do about it? We had better wake up to give them a dose of the same medicine, by keeping always in mind our cry, "Injury to one is an injury to all."

C. L. FILIGNO.

Will the following fellow workers please communicate with their father and sister respectively, who are anxious to hear from them: W. Cyril Hopkins to Mr. W. Hopkins, 789 High Street, Newark, N. J.; and W. B. Davis, to Mrs. W. B. Davis, 27, 4023 Pratt St., New Orleans, La.

## I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class has the same interests as the ruling class. There can be no peace or stability in the world until the interests of the working people and the few, who make up the ruling class, are the same.

When two classes are struggling against each other, the interests of the working class are the same. The interests of the ruling class are the same. The interests of the working class are the same. The interests of the ruling class are the same.

The organized fellow workers have received an increase in wages ranging from \$10 to \$15 a month, and the bosses are looking for revenge.

What kind of revenge do you think they want? The only kind of revenge we know of, is to put the most active members in jail, because they have

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# Job Organization in The West

By J. S. Biscoe

In my preceding article I pointed out the fault of the Western locals in their attempts to get job control and suggested a means that had proved a success. Now I shall be more specific.

Suppose all the energy, or an equal amount, spent in the struggle for free speech had been used in getting control of the lumber industry; by this time the lumber jacks would have a pretty firm grip on the situation. If the workers fought to get hold of the job as hard as they have fought to get to use the streets, there would be no discussion of side issues today. By this I do not mean to infer that public meetings have no value; yet a dozen camps under control are more to the organization than the use of a street corner. The energy has been directed off the job and a howl is being made against the form of the organization. I tell you, there is yet no form economically. There is hardly a dent in the system. There is hardly any territory aside from a very few small locations on the continent, where there is even an industrial local. By this I do not mean a hall and a charter and some members to keep it up. This can be found in any lodge. By a local union, I mean an organization having some say about the job that is supposed to fall under the jurisdiction of that local. Calling a number of promiscuous lumber-jacks a local does not make it one unless the members of that local are getting a grip on the job within the bounds of the local jurisdiction. The local unions are in fact nothing more or less than segregated mixed locals. The membership is not mixed according to jobs, but THEY ARE MIXED ACCORDING TO THE LOCALITY OF THE JOBS. Coherent action becomes impossible. Instead of getting to the job the philistines try to tell others about the "psychology of the lumber-jack," being a "misunderstood Hell! A working stiff does not know that he has a psychology. HE DOES KNOW when he has a job and when he is up against it. Don't fool yourself into believing that you can fool him into something that is unreasonable concerning the job. HE knows better. The only good

he can now get out of the local is to have a place to go to when he comes to town. He might become enthusiastic and hope for the day when the town local will reach out to where his job is. In the loneliness of the camp he soon gets over that. In fact the town local trying to organize at long distance has proved itself a signal failure in operation. I will take two instances. The mill strike in the Grays Harbor country in the spring of 1912 was about as desperate a battle as I have ever expected of a small local. Some of us who went through the brutality will carry the scars a long while. Practically all might have been averted had there been a local in the town for a time. How did the town locals loom up in their support? They collected some funds, sent an encouraging letter, held many meetings—in towns—and could not reach the lumber camps with enough force to even draw attention away from Grays Harbor. Why? Because the town locals could not function in the camps. The best that could be done was to prepare a printed "call" for the lumberjacks to strike in support of the mill workers. It took so long to get this paper ready that the strike was over by the time it was sent out. From the strike zone we called for the locals to send groups of men through the lumber camps and pull out the crews. This could not be done. One reason was that the town members were not lumber-jacks and another was that even if many would have wanted to do this, they would hardly have known where to begin. There was no coherent action possible while the locals were not operating with the job in view. Another defect that showed up at the time was the inexperience of the local officers in acting on job questions. Only a person that stays in the city can act as an officer of the local and then he is no longer a worker connected with the job or within reach of them. I am not criticizing any fact; each did what he could. The trouble was in the machinery, which had been built along propaganda lines and trying to function as a fighting job group. The latter is only possible with some sort of job organization like I pointed out before, job branches

within striking distance of the jobs. The next strike in the same region was an attempt to get out the loggers. The same methods were again used with the same result. Where there were a few members, the camp was closed down. Where the membership was small, the few individual members struck alone. Even then the strikes might have been more successfully pulled off had these same strikers been hurried into the territory that was not striking and the men been pulled off. In some instances this was done by some lumberjacks. But the most of them left the field open for scabs to work and new ones to invade the striking district. The management of the strike was carried on from the cities instead of the job. Picketing was mostly done at the employment sharks' door and depots in Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, etc. It would have been a miracle to have won with such a handicap. But had the locals been entrenched as near the job as it was possible to get—that is within walking distance—the same membership in the camps would have had a place to settle down during the strike and cut off the camps from the world. Even a few from each camp would have done something. But as it was these few could not be expected to stay in the village or in the woods. They came to Seattle and other cities where the local headquarters were. Being drawn away from the scene of conflict that practically ended the battle. I had pointed out this advantage—job branches in the transient industries—in an article in 1911. I have not come across anything that solves the difficulty better. There is nothing in the form of the organization or in its principles that would hinder any local in establishing job branches. In the east many locals have shop branches. In the west, where the work is done on a wider field the job branch must extend the local. In other words, the local must extend itself to cover the job. The western membership had begun to feel the want of a better plan some years back. Blinded some theorists have stumbled at a district organization of locals. The P. C. D. O. was broached. I will state frankly that this did

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not strike me even from the mind. If we would not touch the job at all. By leaving the job where it had been and uniting the town locals on the territory for propaganda purposes would possibly increase the agitation in the district, but would get no nearer the job. In fact the energy and finances poured into that work would only leave less effort for the job organization. If each town local had some control in the cities, then the case would be different. But in the west the basic industry is lumbering, which begins in the forest and barely touches the cities. To waste time is an attempt to form any territorial organization is folly. UNTIL THE UNITY OF GREAT FUTURE DISTRICT ORGANIZATION HAVE SUNK THEIR ROOTS INTO THE ECONOMIC GROUND, I don't care what any one may say or write about France. The facts are that where there is any territorial organization in France or elsewhere, the locals or units composing it are built up with roots on the job. The fact that the "decentralizationists" mention that these territorial bodies or district councils are the backbone of the Syndicalist movement, is enough to prove that the local bodies must function on the job or they could not put up a fight.

tries to co-operate with him there so that he can make use of the organization, then there will be less complaint and more action.

### A CONTRAST

(Send out by International Workers' Defense League, Room 11, Sherman Clay Bldg., Oakland, Cal., Dec. 20, 1913. Publicity Dept.)

Here is a contrast which is itself an epitome of modern social life. On the one hand we have a group of gentlemen of wealth, refinement, leisure, and possessed of all the moral responsibility which liberalism and social position can give. These gentlemen, representatives of the very best of business and finance can produce are accused of the meanness of crimes—killing weights, using fraudulent scales, cheating the government and indulging in the most heinous and meanly, taking no risks but selling in a dastardly and crawling manner to the oppressor of the workers. These the accused in the Western Fuel cases (and their employes, working into the minds of the people of this county in the fraud) are being tried in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco.

On the other hand we have a group of men, untrained, and representing for the most part that type which is called "the hobo" in the language of the street, "the hobo." These men are the backbone of the murder of certain officials at Marysville. The facts are undisputed that these men, or most of them, were the champions of weak women and children of feeble and poor men, of widows and orphans, and in conflict with conditions of employment which have been made by unwise state authorities as being of the very vilest.

On the surface one group of men are accused as meek thieves, the other group appear as champions of the oppressed.

To which should we expect that the sympathies of the average man would naturally turn? Which group needs and deserves most the protection and indeed affection of society?

All history and ethics would reply the latter.

But what are the facts? As regards the first of these groups the atmosphere in which they are tried is most favorable, and interest in their trial is manifested everywhere, even in official circles. The judge of the U. S. District Court, who should do so upon the ground that the accused were close friends of his and that therefore he could not preside at the trial. Everywhere in the class with these men being one hears the statement of men to the effect that if they were in the jury they would under no circumstances find the accused guilty. When asked why not, they reply that most of their wealth and station cannot be convicted without inflicting irreparable harm upon society, without shaking the confidence of the masses in the integrity of the courts, and without destroying the faith of the foreigner in American trade honesty.

As regards the second group the most acute and, what is more important, the most influential in legal and official circles, are representing an outlay of at least a quarter of a million dollars, it is said. The judge was obliged to do so upon the ground that it was a disqualification to be a friend of the accused. The general feeling may be best judged from the fact that the prosecution executed by the State Bar, the defense had challenges to spare, a most unusual state

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