

VOLUME FOUR. No. 51 WHOLE No. 207

CLEVELAND, OHIO SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1913.

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tement of the Kansas City Rebels Who Are Fighting For Free Speech

Here are some condensed reports

Looks Like Usual A. F. of L. Affair. Some History of a Former Strike When The Present
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Cold Water On Collection of
Funds For Defense

So Says Phillip Lea
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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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Ewald Koettgen, C. H. Edwards

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

Who Chose Meyer London?

Some interesting developments are promised just now in the great garment workers' unions of New York city. Readers of Solidarity will remember comments in these columns at different times, on the wonderful agreement between the clothing manu-facturers and the unions—known as the "protocol." This elabo-rate agreement was the joint product of certain crafty clothing bosses and Socialist party lawyers like Meyer London, Morris Hillquit and others. About a year ago, in an interview published in the New York Times, Julius Henry Cohen, a big clothing boss and member of the Civic Federation, made the following statement regarding the "protocol":

"The great thing about this whole experiment which is being

"The great thing about this whole experiment which is being tried in the garment-making industry, is not merely that it brings peace and economic order to an industry, but that it is a method of education and discipline. That is why it is so vigorously opposed by the Industrial Workers of the World. They don't want any individual restraint. They don't want any discipline by executive officers of the order. They don't even want any organization. But when a powerful union is held responsible for all its members, THE SHOP WORKERS MUST OBEY ORDERS, AND THERE CAN BE NO UPRISING IN THE SHOP OVER SUCH INCIDENTS AS THE DISCHARGE OF A CO-WORKER. Under protocol conditions, no grievance will be considered either by INCIDENTS AS THE DISCHARGE OF A CO-WORKER. Under protocol conditions, no grievance will be considered either by the union leaders or the Manufacturers' Association UNTIL THE MEN RETURN TO WORK. This kind of moral discipline is new for the working people in the needle workers' industry. The discipline of the union whose officers he people themselves select, is the moral force which makes for order and sanity."

Now comes the aftermath of this "experiment." Having tries by this scheme to prevent all initiative on behalf of the member by this scheme to prevent all initiative on behalf of the membership, and leave them like crayen cowards cringing before union officials and dothing bosses, the masters settled down to watch the outcome of their benevolent scheme. Attorney Meyer London was made "chief clerk" as well as chief counsel of the union, and held that position undisturbed, until a few days ago. Then the members decided that the "socialist" London, was too conservative and demanded a change. So they ditched London and elected Prof. Isaac A. Hourowitz as "chief clerk" instead. Hourowitz is a "radical," is said to be connected with the Progressive party, and seemed to be quite acceptable to the garment workers. party, and seemed to be quite acceptable to the garment workers. London, having lost the "leadership" of the garment workers' union, also resigned as chief counsel. This change, according to a New York paper, did not please the garment bosses at all; and the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association now threat-ens to abandon the "protocol" altogether unless the election of Hourowitz is set aside. In other words, the bosses threaten a lockout, and thereby terminate the "peaceful relations" between master and slave obtaining in those branches of the clothing in-dustry the next three and pash of words. dustry the past three and one-half years.

Now what becomes of Cohen's argument about "the discipline of the union whose officers THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES ELECT?" In other words, Who chose Meyer London as the "leader" of the garment workers? Why was he so acceptable to the clothing manufacturers, who now threaten to kick over the traces when another "chief clerk" is chosen "by the people." "The trace when another "chief clerk" is chosen "by the people." "The people of the peopl

the mass of the working populace were strangers, but by a courageous advocacy and bold assertion of human rights, they have inspired many thousands and imparted a confident belief that the time will come when wage slavery will go and a saner system take its place

"All this and much more stands to their credit, and yet, if one looks to find permanent results achieved by the efforts of the I. W. W. outside of what is here described, if one looks to find definite, tangible, effective organization, to what extent does it exist? It seems to me any fair minded person, unwilling to be unwarrantably optimistic, must frankly admit the results are utterly unsatisfactory. It is not as though organization were a utterly unsatisfactory. It is not as though organization were a matter of indifference; it is admitted to be fundamental and vital, yet, where is the I. W. W. organization other than the 14,000 declared to be in financial standing at the convention in September? If this is the net organized result after so much energy, does not the case call for inquiry as to whether the present lines are the right ones?

If the fine energy exhibited by the I. W. W. were put into the A. F. of I. Lo rinto the existing trade union movement to hasten the day when solidarity shall be shown; all my experience says that the results would be fifty-fold greater than they now are."

are."

To those who have been following Mann both in England and during his tour of the United States, this conclusion is not unexpected. In all his agitational work of the past two years in Great Britain, Mann has been a persistent advocate of the theory of "boring from within" the existing trade union movement. His "Industrial Syndicalist Educational League" was formed for that purpose. It has since become practically defunct, and has given birth to an offshoot called the "Industrial Democracy League," that these "Leagues" have considerably influenced the conservative unions of Great Britain. At any rate the "bors from within" theory is being tested under conditions that seem quite favorable, more favorable in seems to us than can possibly be claimed for those on this side of the Atlantic. The proportion of organized workers to the whole of the working class is greater in England than in the United States. The proportion of "skilled" to "unskilled" is also much greater. The former dominate the organized movement, which as yet has no rival, and impose their ideals and aspirations upon that movement. Mann, himself comes from that class, and has the "skilled" psychology, only giving voice to the wish that the privileged workers will also recognize the claims of the unskilled.

the claims of the unskilled.

Here is the fatal defect in Mann's-attempt to size up the American labor situation. More than in any other country, has the basis of a unionism founded on "skill" been undermined and actually wiped out in America. Whole industries, like steel, mining, Jumbering, textile and others, have been completely revolutionized by the machine them is an outside of the mining industry, with its peculiar form of organization, the A. F. of L. fact, it has lost its former hold on most deep them to the control of the control o

conclusive in favor of the new uhionism.

The argument that the I. W. W. has "lost these workers," applies with even greater force to the A. F. of L., which has nothing left in places where it has conducted revolts of unskilled workers. The New York Journal of Commerce, in reviewing the Lawrence situation recently, admitted that while the I. W. W. had lost much membership in that center, the A. F. of L. had been unable to make headway at our expense. The loss of membership is explained by the I. W. W. as resulting mostly from a severe industrial depression which has kept the bulk of I. W. W. membership in Lawrence out of work for many months. In no sense of the word, are these unions of unskilled workers "dual" unions; they are the first attempts to organize a real union according to actual conditions in the given industries. But even on this point, should a better and more compact organization beginned and the production of the working class for unity and solidarity are or should be the only consideration.

We are, of course, willing to admit serious defects in I. W. W. forms and methods of organization. Solidarity has pointed out the fatal influence of the "mixed" local, and the lack of careful attention to the branch formations of local industrial unions. Our mil'tants in many parts of the country are engaged in grappling with these problems already. We have been afflicted with "too much theory" and too little actual contact with organization problems. We have been hit by two general industrial "panics" as well as by several local depressions. Considering all these and other forces, which Mann does not and cannot appreciate, the vitality of the I. W. W. is amazing to those who have followed its career from birth to date.

Now what becomes of Cohen's argument about "the discipline of the union whose officers THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES ELECT?" In other words, Who chose Meyer London as the "leader" of the garment workers? Why was he so acceptable to the clothing manufacturers, who now threaten to kick over the traces when another "chief clerk" is chosen "by the people." "Who is this "conservative socialist" lawyer petted by the bosses, while his "radical progressive" successor causes a threat by the garment manufacturers to break the protocol? Will the New York Call or some other near-at-hand Socialist paper please answer?

Tom Mann Concludes

Without doubt, all I. W. W. militants will be interested in learning the conclusions of Tom Mann following his lecture tour of the United States, just ended. They will find the same in the January issue of the International Socialist Review. Under the January issue of the International Socialist Review. Under the United States, it is the principle of labor solidarity," Mann says in part:

"When, in 1905, the Industrial Workers of the World came into existence, it looked as though the principle of labor solidarity would soon find recognition and acceptance and that the interests of the migratory workers would not be neglected. It is greatly to the credit of the I. W. W. that with all the troubles it has been confronted with, it has persisted in voicing the claims of the migratory workers would not be neglected. It is greatly to the credit of the I. W. W. that with all the troubles it has been confronted with, it has persisted in voicing the claims of the migratory workers would not be neglected. It is greatly to the credit of the I. W. W. that with all the troubles it has been confronted with, it has persisted in voicing the claims of the migratory workers would not be neglected. It is greatly to the credit of the I. W. W. has fought. The V. W. the should not be interested in reading these lines.

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All unexpired subscriptions to the "Industrial Worker", ch ceased publication last August, will be filled by SOLIDARITY, inning songetime after the first. of January, 1914. Those whose cereptions to the Worker were known to be about up, at the time a pression, are urged to send in their renewals now, to Soli-ty. Address all remittances for subs to

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As mentioned in the last issue of Solidarity, there is danger of the printer seising the property of the Industrial Worker for amount owing him for printing. This property is worth several hundred dollars, and must be aswed. There is yet on hand about 18,000 copies of the lastest delition of the Red I. W. W. Song Book, which if turned into cash at once will enable the Worker to satisfy the printer. These remaining copies will be offered at cost price, including carriage, to dispose of same as soon as possible.

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An Appeal To Publish A German Propaganda Paper

German Propaganda Paper

To All Locals and Members of the L. W. W.:

Fellow Workers—Our aim is the brotherhoof the industrial goldicarity of the received in the paper will be decided to the industrial and the basis of cere nomic equality, is to be a world-wide international struggle. Our propaganda should orrespond to that aim. Wherever there is an opportunity in this country to approach workers of various nationalities, we should make the best use of out the decident of the paper will be best use of out the decident of the date of industrial, revolutionary unions.

Because of these considerations we appeal to you to help upublish a German propaganda appear for the dissemination of the ideas and cocapis and give them battle with a well organized industrial labor army.

The German paper we intend to publish is to serve that purpose, but it should be even more than that. It will also appeal to all other workers in America-and carry feetive economic warfare against their exploiters. There are millions of German workers in this country. Many of them are dissatisfied with the craft functions are to the American Federation of Labor. They are in-telligent enough to demand something better, but there is no banner under which these discontented tollers could grave in the function of the American Federation of Labor. They are in-telligent enough to demand something better, but there is no banner under which these discontented tollers could grave in the function of the American Federation of Labor. They are in-telligent enough to demand something better, but there is no banner under which these discontented tollers could grave in the function of the American Federation of Labor. They are in-telligent enough to demand something better, but there is no banner under which these discontented tollers could grave in the function of the activity of the paper will be a stopped to all the paper and the day of the paper will be the paper and the day of the paper will be tollers and grave day to the paper will be tollers out of the

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