



VOLUME FOUR. No. 11 WHOLE No. 167 NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913. SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS. \$1.00 PER YEAR

A TEST OF STRENGTH

Akron kubber Workers' Revolt Strong as Ever. Sinews of War Should be Rushed to Firing Line.

(Special to Solidarity.)

The strike situation here remains practically the same as last week and has settled down to a test of strength. Each day more clearly develops the class nature of the struggle. All the forces of capitalism are gradually lining up against the workers. The Citizens' Welfare League, which at first professed impartiality, came out in the open last week and urged the men to return to work and let the grievances be adjusted later. The State Arbitration Board has made a report to the governor stating that the "unfortunate" situation is due to UNREST rather than to injustice. All this is effectively demonstrating to the strikers that they must depend on themselves alone. This is good; and it is certain that this strike, whatever its outcome, is making many rebels for the coming time.

Renewed efforts to stop "chain picketing" were made last week, but without success. Frank Midway, editor of the Youngtown Socialist, was arrested on the picket line Tuesday morning. He was fined \$20 and costs on the charge of disorderly conduct. He refused to pay the fine and was sent to the Cleveland work-house. The pickets were dispersed Tuesday morning, but that night and since they have been coming out in too large a line and have not been molested.

SILK INDUSTRY PARALYZED IN PATERSON

According to the New York Call of March 4, the business of every dye house and every broad silk mill is now at a standstill in the city of Paterson, N. J. There are no scabs skilled enough to do the work, and the bosses are trembling for the results of the busiest season of the year, which is at hand.

A deep current has seized upon the other working people in the city and there were persistent rumors that the underpaid and overworked slaves outside the silk industry will go on strike for a general demand of an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$12 a week.

Strikes are threatened by the street car men, piano makers, the jute mill and miscellaneous machinery workers, but hand workers, shirt makers and in the allied branches of the textile industry that have not as yet been called.

It was expected that the narrow silk weavers would come out on the 4th, after having completed arrangements during the five days before. What they expect, it is expected that the total textile workers on strike in the Silk City will number 80,000. Workers never before on strike, in certain departments and mills, have this time joined the general movement, which, it is expected, will spread to other silk centers and result in complete paralysis of the industry.

A special effort is being made by those in charge of the situation to impress upon those now out the necessity for a strong and effective organization to hold the advantages gained in the present struggle. A strong shop organization and an aggressive shop committee is urged to supervise conditions in each shop and to take care of grievances against the boss.

(Special to Solidarity.)

By Frank Pease

Promptly at 8 a. m., Feb. 30, on the signal of their shop delegates, 400 silk workers of Paterson, N. J., walked out on

RUSH FUNDS TO AKRON

According to reports to Solidarity, funds from the outside have scarcely begun to move toward Akron. Relief work is now becoming absolutely necessary, and the money must be forthcoming without delay if this big strike is to be waged to a successful finish. The contest with ranks unbroken, and the strikers determined to win, has reached that stage where nothing but starvation can defeat the rebellious rubber workers.

LET US WITH ALL OUR MIGHT AID THE AKRON STRIKERS!

Send out your day's wages as a contribution. DO IT TODAY! Young, intelligent and vigorous rebels are being made through this fight. Keep up your fighting spirit and aid them to the limit. It means much to the I. W. W. in this section and everywhere else. RUSH FUNDS TO AKRON TODAY! Send them to J. W. Boyd, Sec'y, Strike Fund, 140 S. High St., Akron, Ohio.

ARTISTS FAVOR INDUSTRIALISM

"The International Union of Lithographic Workers" is an independent union, composed of highly skilled men employed in the artist branch of lithography. This union, though a craft union, is in favor of industrial unionism. Its official organ, the "Graphic Journal," openly advocates it. Its New York branch had Joseph J. Eitor speak on the subject on Jan. 10. Other branches of the industry were represented in the big audience, and Eitor's talk was pronounced "a great job lesson in real labor organization." The lithographic workers contributed to the Lawrence strike, Eitor Giovanniotti and Little Falls defense funds. They are progressive workmen.

"The Graphic Journal" is at present discussing the subject of amalgamation versus reorganization. There are certain A. F. of L. elements in the litho industry who want a federated form of craft organization which they can dominate. There are some out and out industrial union elements who want reorganization embracing all who work at lithography, the majority of whom are unskilled and belong to no union whatever. "J. E." who is a lithographer and already known to Solidarity's readers by his contributions to its columns, has written a short article advocating the latter idea. And now the discussion is on, in all its pristine vigor.

Industrial unionism is agitating more workmen and women than its friends in the I. W. W. are aware of. And in some of the skilled graphic trades, too. It is being recognized that no trade can stand apart before the united opposition of the employers' associations.

NEW YORKER.

Chief Binson of Paterson has raised a awful mess of the silk mill bosses, by his attempt to stop picketing and keep 'outside agitators' from speaking to the strikers. After arresting Organizers Flynn, Treese and Quinn on the 1st of the big strike; Binson found the strikers answering his fool moves by walking out in increased numbers from the mills. At latest report there are 14,000 out, of the silk industry of Paterson is paralyzed. Strikers at a recent big mass meeting derisively cheered Binson as their chief aid in helping them out of these safety-valves (freedom of speech and assembly) in times of industrial disturbance!

(Continued On Page Four)

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES

By Defense in Little Falls Cases. Have "Goods" on Chief Bully Long and the Mill Owners.

(Telegram to Solidarity.)

Little Falls, N. Y., Feb. 28. Got the prosecution crawling; assault charges dropped; riot charges to be pushed. Bocchini to be tried first Monday. Prosecution wants to let go and can't. We have the goods that should put stripes on the tools; will go the limit.

A big sensation has been sprung by the defense in the Little Falls cases, which are scheduled for trial in court today (March 2). The sensational disclosures involve Chief of Police Long, District Attorney Frank Schmidt, police officers, detectives and, in short, the entire prosecution in a criminal conspiracy to railroad the 15 defendants on perjured testimony brought out as "evidence" before the grand jury of Herkimer county, which returned the indictments.

Three separate affidavits, each corroborating the others, have been made and copies of same are in possession of Solidarity, the originals of which will be introduced as "exhibits" at the trial. They are by Attorneys Fred H. Moore and James J. Barry and by one Thomas J. Cuddy, an employe of the Central Detective Agency of Albany, who was acting as a deputy sheriff in Little Falls during the strike.

The affidavits are too lengthy for complete reproduction in Solidarity, but the substance is as follows:

Detective Thomas J. Cuddy affirms that he was directed by the superintendent of Central Detective Agency on Nov. 9, to report at once in Little Falls, and that he remained there until Dec. 22. That after returning to Albany, Cuddy met one Harold B. Smith, another detective, who

stated that Cuddy had the (Smith) had information that would be valuable to the defense, and specifically said that he and many others had perjured themselves before the grand jury in Herkimer in connection with the indictments returned against the Little Falls strikers.

Thereafter, the affidavit goes on to say, Cuddy talked with Attorney Barry about this conversation with Smith, and arranged a conference at midnight Jan. 17, near the capitol steps in Albany, between Barry, Smith and himself.

That at this conference Smith stated to Barry and Cuddy that he had information that would acquit each and every one of the Little Falls defendants of the charges against them; that he himself and a number of others had perjured themselves before the Herkimer county grand jury; that in connection with the case against Mayor Lamm of Schenectady, tried before Recorder Collins of Little Falls, he (Smith) knew that shift Jan. 17, none was brought in and before the verdict was pronounced by Collins, there had been held a conference at which were present McLaughlin, Sheppardson and Gilbert, the mill owners, of Little Falls, together with Long and Collins, at which meeting the sentence to be imposed upon Mayor Lamm was discussed and a statement was made to the effect that "we must convict Mayor Lamm, because if we convict him they can impeach him as mayor of Schenectady."

Referring to his confessed perjury before the grand jury, Smith stated that he testified to seeing Bocchini fire the shot that is alleged to have hit Police Officer Haley, and that he had seen Legere and

(Continued on Page Five)

A. F. OF L. LOVED BY BOSSES

One of the most interesting revelations on the labor union situation in the United States, appeared in an interview by a New York Times reporter with Julius Henry Cohen of New York. Cohen is a big clothing boss and a prominent member of the Civic Federation. He is reputed to have been the "inventor" of the "protocol," a name given to the elaborate form of agreement written and signed, between the garment workers and the manufacturers. About every two years, under A. F. of L. leadership in the clothing industry, a "protocol" is signed, following a big upheaval and the A. F. of L. announces a great victory. Soon, however, the former abuses crop out in an even worse form, and at the end of the two years another revolt breaks out, followed by another "victory" and a new "protocol."

To a "Times" reporter, Cohen said in part: "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 of its members, THE SHOP WORKERS MUST OBEY ORDERS, AND THERE CAN BE NO UP-RISING IN THE SHOP OVER SUCH 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

the people themselves select, is the moral force which makes for order and sanity."

This sort of "moral discipline" is no doubt very much to the liking of the bosses. If adhered to by the rank and file, it will result in destroying any labor union in short order. The active union spirits may be removed by the blacklist, and their fellow workers must remain at work, while union officials and those of the bosses decide whether "there is just cause" for their dismissal. Of course the I. W. W. is opposed to anything of that kind. It is a flat contradiction of our motto, "An injury to one worker is an injury to all." It destroys initiative of the workers, and develops craven cowardice toward union officials and the bosses. It makes organization of the workers and for the workers, impossible. It has been helplessly tied to their masters' chariot. No wonder the A. F. of L. leaders, who promise this kind of "moral discipline" everywhere, are being treated by such labor-skinners as Julius H. Cohen!

Our Denver fellow workers complain that not enough interest is being taken in the free speech fight in that city. Up to the present no men have arrived in Denver to help in the fight. Thirty-six men were in jail, and the police are under the impression that they have the I. W. W. whipped in that city. Our fellow workers in Denver should not despair. They will note that the I. W. W. is just now engaged in some very important struggles here in the East, which are taking up its time, energy and attention, as well as nearly all available finances. Therefore, under the difficult this time of year for the workers to get over the mountains into Denver. The police need not pat themselves on the back; they will not drive or keep them in W. W. out of Denver, or from agitating on its streets. Meanwhile the I. W. W. locals everywhere should keep this fight in mind, and send for Denver as soon as possible. The secretary suggests that this must be done soon; otherwise those in jail now may be sent up for long terms. Money for necessary expenses should be sent at once to Secretary I. W. W., 1850 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo.

SOLIDARITY

EASTERN ORGAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

P. O. Drawer 622 New Castle, Pa.

Owned and Published Weekly by
C. H. McCARTY and B. H. WILLIAMS
C. H. McCARTY, L. U. 297
B. H. WILLIAMS, L. U. 298
Place of Publication—Year No. 418, Croton Ave.
S. H. Williams, Managing Editor
C. H. McCarty, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, \$1.00
Six Months, .50
Canada and Foreign, 1.50
Single Copies, per copy.
ONE & ONE-HALF CENTS.
Advertising Rates on Application.

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

All communications intended for publication in Solidarity should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Others, pertaining to financial matters, to the Business Manager.

Entered as second-class matter Decem-ber 18, 1906, at the post office at New Castle, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Headquarters—307 Mortimer Bldg
164-66 W. Washington St. Chicago Ill.

GENERAL OFFICERS

Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer
George Speed, General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. J. Ector, F. W. Little, J. M. Fos, Ewald Kostigan, P. Eastman.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 106. That means that your sub expired last week, and you should renew. 167

AKRON AND LAWRENCE

It is a fashion among capitalist editor and magazine writers to refer to industrial sections where large numbers of foreign-born workers are assembled and subjected to merciless exploitation by the masters, as affording an exceptional problem under the general title of "assimilation." Lawrence, Little Falls, Paterson, Pittsburgh and others have been referred to in that way. The inference is that those sections where native-born workers predominate are different.

Now comes Akron with its rubber workers' strike to dispel that illusion. Here we find at least 70 per cent of the workers are English-speaking and native-born. Not "native-born" to Akron, however. Where, then, did they come from? Largely from the rural districts of Ohio and near-by states—Pennsylvania, West Virginia, as well as from more remote sections of Akron country. The rubber companies in newspaper advertising advertisements in newspapers as far as Atlanta, Ga., and Portland, Oregon, stating that "5,000 rubber workers are wanted in Akron; big wages, etc." According to figures furnished by Mr. Frank Prevey, an old-time resident of Akron, in a speech at Youngstown, Ohio, March 2, as many as 800 workers out of less than 7,000 in the Goodyear plant shifted in and out of the city in one month last year, and this is not exceptional. In other words, in less than one year, at this rate, the entire working force at Goodyear's would be changed. Similar shifting takes place in other plants; the workers are constantly coming and going. The result is that Akron has become a city "of furnished rooms," the workers being mostly young men and women. Family life has become impossible, and the boasted "city of opportunity" a veritable "spider's parlor" in which to lure "nies" to their undoing.

This process is identical in essence with that at Lawrence. The only difference is that in the textile center, the mill owners' agents with their glowering advertisements scoured foreign countries and brought "nies" to their "parlor" from the four corners of the earth. Conditions of work and wages were much the same. In Lawrence the average wage of the textile workers was 86 per week before the revolt last January; in Akron the speeding up system drives the workers off the job in a few weeks, or, if they stay, sends them to their graves in five or six years; while pay envelopes of girl workers in Akron com-

pared since the strike show that in some departments, 75 cents a day for 10 hours' work has been a high average. One envelope showed 54 cents for eight hours.

From this it will be seen that capitalism bears equally hard upon native and foreign workers. The boss does not care about the worker's birthplace. He will claim the "free-born American citizen" with the same readiness that he will grind to pieces the poor "wop" or "hunky." The master may tell you he "doesn't want any foreign agitators in his town," but his "patriotism" does not cause him to regard the native worker as a bit better than the foreign-born. They are all "fresh for toil, fish for cannon, flesh for lust." Akron class hands with Lawrence.

Capitalism is a monster gorged with plunder stolen from the sweat and life-blood of the toiling working class, and moved by an insatiable appetite for more plunder. The monster knows no sentiment except the beastly one whose emblem is the dollar-sign. All slaves look alike to the beast. Why then should not ALL slaves look at the beast in the same way, and unite to put a stop to his ravages? One union of workers, regardless of sex, age, color or nationality, is the answer to the Akron bogies, as it was to those of Lawrence. The I. W. W. is on the job!

THE "CALL" EDITOR'S NIGHTMARE

The New York Daily Call is an organ of the Socialist Party. Barring some minor faults, which we shall indicate as we go on, it is a pretty good paper. At least its news columns contain more material regarding the struggles of the working class than any paper we have the pleasure of knowing at the present time. The educational value of those columns cannot be questioned, except occasionally when the Call is taken advantage of by correspondents. Nor should we be too hasty in insisting that the Call's editorial page often nullifies its news columns, seeing that comparatively few readers are overzealous for the "high-brow" section of their paper anyway. On the whole, then, the Call is worthy of much praise from a working class standpoint. Its news columns are excellent; its editorials, when not specifically designed to offset the information furnished on the front page, are often trenchant, forcible, full of facts, definite and explicit though occasionally of an easy-going "joshing" nature, especially when dealing with Bull-moosicism or answering the arguments of other politicians against the politics of socialism.

But, strange to say, something invariably happens to the editor of the Call when the "peaky I. W. W." crosses his vision. His eyes seem to grow suddenly dim; his memory fails him; facts vanish from his ken; and his editorial quill scratches on an endless succession of assertions, without proof or specifications of fact. We have "called" the Call for this fault once before, but to no avail apparently, since the same sin is committed in its issue of February 25, under the caption, "The Recall of Haywood." After attempting to show how carefully and judicially and considerably the membership of the S. P. acted in recalling Haywood from the national executive committee of the S. P. (although as a matter of fact no S. P. member outside of New York to this day knows for a fact that Big Bill ever said the specific things he was charged in the referendum with having said, and even the allegations regarding his utterances were disputed by S. P. members in New York who were present at the Cooper Union meeting where emanated the heretical sayings,) the Call editor goes on to say:

Neither he (Haywood) nor any one else has a right to violate that rule (Section 6, against advocating sabotage) or any other rule. When there is the desire to remove that rule the place to agitate against it is within the party, not on platforms hostile to the party and not in papers that oppose us at every step. Much of the bitterest opposition socialism has received has come from I. W. W. papers, Solidarity, published in New Castle, Pa., and the Industrial Worker of Spokane, Wash. In fact, the editor of the latter publication there is a delicate expression of the opinion this paper holds of the Socialist Party. (Conrade Haywood, be it remembered, has been a subscription agent for it, and it was partly under its auspices that he toured the country.) It publishes a cartoon representing a mangy, starveling cur, tagged "S. P. Proletarian," tail between legs, tethered to a stake labeled A. F. of L., and with a big ball chained to one leg. It is hungrily regarding a bone marked "sabotage."
This gross insult is not exceptional. It is typical. The self-starting imbecilities of both the Industrial Worker and Soli-

darity are equalled only by the persistence with which they insist on it as a duty of the Socialist Party unquestioningly to give money to their strikers, space to their claims, acquiescence to their assaults and credence to their falsehoods. That "Socialist Party Proletarian" band, with its slavers collar and cowardly whim, is quite an ordinary conception on the part of some of the I. W. W. spokesmen. It is the dog to be kicked—or made to fetch and carry.

It is highly unfortunate that Conrade Haywood should by his silence give consent to such attacks, the same as it was unfortunate that he should have chosen as his means of publicity such papers rather than the papers of the party of which he was one of the highest officers.

We recognize fully the following facts: That there is a wide, strong campaign against political socialism. We find the Common Cause and the Industrial Worker, David Goldstein, Cardinal O'Connell, the Pilot, Solidarity, Cardinal Vaughan and many I. W. W. papers lined up solidly against us. We find their methods of assault much the same. We find the source of their objections exactly the same. We seek to kill the political revolution of the working class. It is therefore merely an act of self-defense at all times to resist them.

Let us put forth a few specifications in answer to the Call's unspiced charges:

1. Outside of a few papers (including the Call) the discussion in the S. P. press regarding "sabotage" and "Section 6" was entirely of a one-sided and prejudiced opposition. Sabotage was almost exclusively defined as "murder and violence," "destruction of life and property," with special reference to the McNamara's alleged crimes, etc. A personal denunciation of Haywood was the main stock in trade of these papers. Of course this one-sided and all-leadering had no influence on the rank and file who voted for Haywood's recall. Meanwhile Haywood was busy every day on the platform and in strike districts, arousing the fighting spirit of the workers, raising funds for the defense of prisoners of capitalism, and otherwise aiding in the battles of struggling workers. Perhaps Bill could explain why he didn't drop all this work; hire a couple of stenographers, and spend most of his time answering the mendacious attacks of "yellow" editors and professional elements in the S. P. who presumed to dictate to the slaves of the machines what we should the latter should do.

2. Haywood did not make use of either the Industrial Worker or Solidarity in order to "defend" himself or set forth his ideas. Outside of some few reports of his meetings, and an occasional article replying to some of the "absurdities" of the "political" writers with reference to him, the I. W. W. papers did not deem it necessary to use much space in defending Haywood. Bill did not seem too busy to write, and only contributed one article to the Industrial Worker, on the results of his agitation tour in the West. No attempt was ever made by him to dictate the policy of I. W. W. papers, which are under the supervision of the General Executive Board, and bound only by their sense of responsibility to the membership of the organization, its principles and methods. A part of that policy is to keep the industrial background in mind, to emphasize the tactics, forms and principles of industrial organization. While trying to estimate Haywood and all other prominent workers at their worth, we are most strenuously opposed to the "great man" conception of the proletarian movement.

3. It is in accordance with its own named policy that prompts our attacks upon some of the "leading lights" of the S. P., which the Call transmits into "much of the bitterest opposition socialism has received." Solidarity has repeatedly attacked the "leading lights" with words and arguments out of their own mouths, showing their superficiality and their remoteness from the real life and aspirations of the working class. We have done this solely for the purpose of appealing to the intelligence of the working class element in the S. P., and to destroy that impossible conception of "working class saviors" in lieu of "working class consciousness and self-reliance. If this be "bitter opposition to socialism," make the most of it.

4. The only specification in the Call's editorials with reference to a cartoon in the Industrial Worker, and that is entirely unrepresented. The cartoon can have no other meaning except to show the horrible fate of the "S. P. proletarian" who allows the "yellow" politicians to tie him to the A. F. of L. stake and teach him to starve in the presence of a juicy bone. As for "kicking that cur," it is wholly unnecessary, as the animal hasn't life enough to do any real harm,

and can only "fetch and carry" dues for maintaining the "yellow" supremacy. Fortunately, that element is not so numerous in the S. P. as the Call would have us believe.

5. The I. W. W. papers have never insisted that it is a "duty of the S. P. to unquestioningly give money to our strikers." Time and again has Solidarity insisted that we make no distinctions between members of the working class in this matter. We appeal to wage workers in and out of the S. P. to assist their fellow workers in struggles against the capitalist masters. The politicians may not understand why S. P. workers should respond (in spite of their efforts to prevent them,) but we understand; and shall offer no apologies for continuing to appeal to them. Any workers who would not support a Lawrence or an Akron strike, deserves the "insult" which the Call proposes to find in the Worker's cartoon.

6. The closing paragraph of the Call's spam is characteristic of all writers who have a very weak argument or none at all. The I. W. W. papers are indiscriminately classed with other opponents of "political socialism." Take for instance the "Common Cause," a Catholic-Civic Federation magazine that has only recently come to our exchange table. In the December number we find two editorials—one entitled "Socialism and the I. W. W.," the other, "The Socialist Press and Industrial Unionism." From the first named we quote:

"How much longer is Big Bill Haywood to be able to reconcile his position as member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party with his other job, that of chief agitator for the Chicago branch of the I. W. W. . . . Up to the present time we have not heard that Bill has severed his connections with the revolutionary organization known as the Industrial Worker of the World, in spite of the fact that the tactics of this body are in direct opposition to those of the political party in which he poses as a leader. If the Party expects non-socialists to believe that it is opposed to sabotage and direct action, it should immediately make an example of the man who publicly announces that he stands for both sentiments—that he is a direct-actionist and an anti-direct actionist at one and the same time."

From the second editorial in the same number of "Common Cause" we extract the following:

"And incidentally, after taking 'Bread' Haywood in hand, the National Committee might well turn its attention to the socialist newspapers that are now coming out so openly in support of the I. W. W. 'Should we conclude from this that the 'Common Cause' is in favor of the I. W. W.?' Or that the Call and the bulk of the S. P. press are with the Common Cause? 'Ined up solidly against the I. W. W.?' Such a conclusion would be justified in the circumstances. But the more logical conclusion is that the Common Cause is seeking to line up the S. P. politicians solidly against the I. W. W. And that it is succeeding is evident from a perusal of many Socialist Party organs. What, then, becomes of the Call's classification of elements against 'political socialism.'"

GREETINGS TO THE I. W. W.

Las Cruces, N. M., Feb. 17.

Uranu Mission, Box 267.

True Friends of Humanity:

Enclosed kindly find subscription for six months to Solidarity which is but a small expression of an intense interest in the greatest movement the world has ever seen. For more than 30 years I have watched the capitalist horizon for the appearance of some movement that promised relief for the struggling, suffering, starving masses of humanity, and then watched the fundamental principles, it is said and sound to its heart's core. There is but one great cause in the world, and that is human brotherhood that will rise above all horridities of race, politics and religion. There is but one humanity on this earth and God is the Father.

Fraternally,
SISTER ONFA—O. G. R.

A New York correspondent sends us a number of editorial clippings from the daily papers of that city, containing favorable upon your party's vote to recall Haywood. The Evening Mail, the Times, World, Evening Post, all pat the conservatives on the back for riding the S. P. off its "socialist" and "subversive" national commitments, and the Evening Post quotes part of the Call's editorial elsewhere referred to. The compilation of clippings by our New York correspondent arrived too late for this issue, but they will make interesting reading later on. We presume the Call likes the company it is keeping.

HAYWOOD DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 22.

Chas. H. Meyer, President Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colorado:

Sir: In the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, issue of February 13, there appears a statement under the caption, "A New View of Bill Haywood," the same purporting to be from Adolph Germer. It could only have been written with your connivance and approval. You know that what he sets forth as facts regarding collections made by me in behalf of Steve Adams are contemptible and malicious lies.

You have in the office of the Western Federation of Miners my report of all collections made and the expense account incident to the same. You know that it was not I who failed of an accounting and you further know that up to this time, though nearly five years have passed, the W. F. of M. has failed to make an adjustment.

In view of my standing with the working class I am entitled to a hearing and a vindication; it is not for you, the jealous enemy, to condemn me ex-parte.

The Socialist Party and organized labor generally are entitled to know the truth in connection with these charges, and to this end I demand that a representative committee be authorized to make a complete investigation and report of my stewardship of the finance of the Western Federation of Miners, this investigation to cover the entire period of my official connection with the W. F. of M.

You are to name two of a committee of five, I will name two, who will be in all ways satisfactory to the socialist and the labor movement, the fourth member thus appointed to select the fifth member of said committee.

This committee to have free access to all documents, papers, books, minutes and files of the organization.

You must agree to this investigation or stand branded of guilt worse than that of which you would convict me.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

JOKES, JOTS AND JOLTS

The tire manufacturers are tired of the tire workers' strike, but the tire workers are entirely satisfied. O' Pawah this is tiresome.

The rubber workers put the good in GOODRICH the I. W. W. took the rich out of GOODRICH.

GOODRICH put the ran in Akron, but the I. W. W. is running things now.

Rubber tires are sometimes inflated, but the I. W. W. took the wind out of GOODRICH stocks.

GOODRICH stocks dropped 23 points in two weeks. 23 means skidded.

The mayor of Akron says I. W. W. means I would Worry.

\$59,000 profit in one year is the record of an Akron five-cent movie show. Strange the Akron workers who get such big pay should always go to the movies instead of the theatre.

This is a GOODYEAR for the I. W. W. in Akron.

Akron used to be slow, but they have SPEED been slow.

The mayor signs his name F. W. Rockwell, but the F. W. does not mean Fellow Worker.

Little Falls, Hazelton, Paterson, Maryville, and now Akron. This sure is a GOODYEAR.

Big business put the "poor" in the "City of Op-portu-nity."

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
GROVER H. PERRY.

Workers on strike should avoid placing too much confidence in so-called "fair" capitalist papers. They are bound to be wolvers in sheep's clothing. Such papers will begin by professing friendship for the strikers, and later on, having gained the confidence of the revolting classes, will lit-erally spit out poison into the ranks, through their news columns. That has happened in nearly every I. W. W. strike in the country. It is a regular system by which the capitalist controls the press in every city. One paper is "hostile," the other "friendly." As a matter of fact, both are controlled by the bosses and the "business eagle" elements that are only waiting for an opportunity to break the strike. "Put no trust in princes" nor in capitalist papers. Build up your own papers. You will need them badly after, if not during the revolt!

FOOD F

Editor Solidarity:

Your editorial in Solidarity of timely one and a consideration of the thoughts on it may help to bring regard to the

In most cases action of a fellow den that he has just shair of the The reluctance of the labor parts have the most pronounced, and pronounced upon by lized as a horri-ers.

What are you First: We employ ex-perience of the w manifestation of the attention of immediate stru- with the result of the poverty-stricken saviors, seeing neglecting that been the price

Second: We fellow worker; sources and the workers' courts

At first blush horrible to be there are reason follows:

(a) When rap in the po- liberates the sum, judicial campaign, woul- workers and sy- better public pressure to be buy.

(b) When a section of the workers to reg- us in the class situation—been good or efficiency strove. Further appear as protes- evince respect verbally professed utterly inconsi-

(c) The fel- the highlight, TIN JESUS. We have estab- of labor is den- some one else not afford satis- Our special in- mass—to pros- dering. Servan- to that.

(d) The men who were HERODES A. Geter, those EGOES from share of the greater mass, have greater function. Me would be pros-

(e) Most VINDICTIVE of its atting, would not be of punishing the paltry—the s- of society bet- movement that would be so would be oc- order to escap- contempt.

Aside from nothing the r- ridicule. The- cule will dest- cogent argum- coo-per. They avoid it if abandonment strongest de- our part; that capitalist con- prisoner to h- time; and ne- compel the s- yer obtainable. TION that EQUILIB- administered. The entir- would be th-

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Portland, Ore., Feb. 18.

Editor Solidarity: Your editorial "What Is to Be Done?" in Solidarity of Feb. 15, (No. 164) is a timely one and should receive the careful consideration of all revolutionists. In this connection, I desire to present, a few thoughts on the question, hoping they may help to bring us to a uniform policy in regard to the matter.

In most cases of the arrest and incarceration of a fellow worker, it is quite evident that he has been doing more than his just share of the work of the organization. The reluctance of others to do their collective parts has thrown the worker with the most pronounced individuality to the surface, and, naturally enough, he is pointed upon by the masters and victimized as a horrible example to all the others.

What are you going to do about it? First: We may raise a defense fund, employ expensive lawyers, expend the energies of the workers in fighting a single manifestation of the system, and direct the attention of the revolutionists from the immediate struggle at their very door; with the result that we are chronically impoverished, depending upon legal aid, seeing only single incidents and neglecting that vigilance which has ever been the price of LIBERTY.

Second: We may refuse to defend the fellow worker; leaving him to his own resources and the tender mercies of the masters' courts.

At first blush such a course seems too horrible to be considered, but I believe there are reasons which will justify it, as follows:

(a) When We defend, we get a severe rap in the pocket that, at best, merely liberates the fellow worker. A far less sum, judiciously spent in a PUBLICITY campaign, would get the facts before the workers and sympathizers, thus creating a better public sentiment and bringing pressure to bear that mere money can not buy.

(b) When we hire lawyers we enter to a section of the bourgeoisie and educate the workers to regard them as indispensable to us in the class struggle. A paradoxical situation—because we thus admit some good or efficacy in a class we intend to destroy. Further, when we voluntarily appear as protagonists in the courts, we evince respect for an institution which we verbally profess to hold in contempt—an utterly inconsistent position.

(c) The fellow worker, so thrown into the limelight, becomes, at once, a sort of TIN JESUS to be revered and idolized. We have enough of such. The democracy of labor is destroyed—the workers look to some one else to do their work. We can not afford saviors, or leaders, or martyrs. Our special business is to develop the mass—to promote class action and solidarity. Saviors and leaders are inimical to that.

(d) The modern SYSTEM develops men who want to be regarded as HEROES. A refusal to defend would deter those with EXAGGERATED EGOES from attacking us, and their share of the fighting—the others, with a greater mass, or class, psychology would have greater opportunity to properly function. Mass action and collectivity would be promoted.

(e) Most important, The masters' VINDICTIVE JUSTICE would be robbed of its sting. The active class struggle would not be halted, and the satisfaction of punishing the lone prisoner would be so paltry—the spectacle of an entire system of society being employed to crush a world movement through an abandoned individual would be so ridiculous that the masters would be compelled to set him free in order to escape from the ignominy of self-contempt.

Aside from DIRECT ACTION, there is nothing the master class fears so much as ridicule. Ten cents worth of cheap ridicule will destroy the effects of the most cogent arguments of the profoundest philosopher. The master class knew that, and avoid it if possible. Our apparent abandonment of the victim would be his strongest defense. The declaration on our part that we do not expect justice in a capitalist court, and therefore abandon the prisoner to his fate in order to devote our time and energies, to better things, would compel the court to appoint the best lawyer obtainable for his defense. The FICTION that the courts are FAIR AND EQUITABLE, and that exact justice is administered, must be obliterated.

The entire expense of the proceeding would be thrown upon the dear public;

the trial would be purposeless and therefore fruitless. It would be like suing a beggar and catching the proverbial louse—a water haul in fact—and the dear public would naturally bow.

The prisoner could be absolutely indifferent to his fate, and utterly contemptuous of the court, its officers, and proceedings. He would take advantage of every opportunity to make the trial a farce, or place it below even bourgeois contempt. Whatever ability he might have as a speaker he could use in the closing argument to demonstrate the innate BRUTALITY of the whole proceeding. Pointing out how brutality begets brutality, he could show the after effects on society; the loss of sympathy for those who are oppressed; the moral reversion to an earlier and less cultured type; and finally the horrible spectacle of a court lending itself to vindictive punishment—a spectacle revolting to manhood.

Any other than a Burnitzed jury could not withstand such an appeal; it would be compelled to acquit.

In case, however, the prisoner were victimized, he could go calmly to the "chair," knowing that his death truly meant the overthrow of the oppressors.

In the meantime, how about the organization? Some will argue that no man could ever again be induced to take the initiative in any matter and the proletarian cause would correspondingly suffer; that we, ourselves, would be so brutalized by the event that we would become absolutely indifferent and, therefore, incompetent. I don't believe we would be so demoralized. I know very well that the master class would FEAR to pull off another electrocution or hanging.

I don't know what we would do, but I know we would do it.

ARNER E. WOODRUFF.

FROM NEW ZEALAND

(Special to Solidarity.)

Christchurch, N. Z., Jan. 24. Possibly a short account of doings in New Zealand may interest your readers. In my last letter (Sept. 29) I spoke of the "Wahki" strike of gold miners, which has now ended. The bosses used "American" tactics, which means that they assembled a force of 300 thugs (enthusiastically termed "workers" by the capitalist press) and let them loose on the strikers, who were driven out of town, and their women and children beaten up. In addition to this, the union hall was broken into and taken possession of by the scabs, who were aided nobly by the police. Our policeman was shot in the neck which took place, and one worker was killed by a blow from that cop's baton. It is stated, but not proven, that the murdered fellow worker shot the policeman, who chased him, and "did for him." Anyhow, the cop was exterminated by the court of inquiry which investigated the affair. After this event the Federation of Labor withdrew its men from Wahki and declared it a scab town. The mine is now working with about one-third of its previous complement, and no more scabs are obtainable. Those who are scabbing are mostly unskilled workers, there being very few skilled miners at work.

In this strike the much belated Arbitration Act, brought into being "to foster and encourage the formation of trades unions," as its preamble stated, was used to smash the Federation union, which was not registered under the Act. The bosses, aided by the government, organized a small scab union, which registered under the Arbitration Act, and precipitated the trouble, as outlined in my previous letter. All the scabs who joined the "Arbitration" union and are now working under an award of the Arbitration Court, which gave them worse conditions than the Federation obtained by direct action.

As a result of this strike, and the evidence of similar intentions on the part of the master class, the Federation of Labor is holding a conference in Wellington at the present time, to which it has invited representatives of all the unions in New Zealand. Over 150 delegates are present, and the conference is for the purpose of presenting a re-constituted action to the Arbitration Act making it impossible for an "arbitration" union to be registered in an industry where a union already exists. Evidently the Federation expects the political bosses to do something for it, and the trade union delegates, true to their traditions, have great faith in parliament. Still, the conference

will do much to bring about a common understanding between the various competing groups of workers, as a preliminary to a closer individual unity. One disquieting feature of the conference is the presence of the old line craft union leaders, who seek to lead the workers into the bog of politics. They are led by "Professor" Mills, whose record is probably known to you. There are some real good industrialists present, as well as some S. P. men, who believe in the "two wing" theory. If the leaders would get out of the way something useful would be done, but all the same, good results are sure to follow from this conference.

The Labor Party has a looming single tax as a "staple" in its platform. Probably some modified form of this tax will be introduced by the next government which, in my opinion, will be a Liberal-Labor combination. The present government represents the land-owning class, and may not be as amenable to the capitalists wishes as a Radical government would be. At any rate, all the Liberal papers are helping to boost the Labor Party and knock the F. O. L., so that anyone who cares to read the signs may see what is going to happen.

There is more industrial unrest here now than there has been for years. The firemen on board steamers are restive, and small strikes for higher wages and better conditions are taking place. The slaughtermen, who kill the sheep for the freezing companies, are on strike in some places, locked out in others and threatening a strike in yet others. They are demanding 80 shillings (\$60) per hundred for killing sheep, and as the freezing industry is a most important one here, things are likely to happen quickly. The farmers are threatening to seep on the slaughtermen, but as it is the farmers' busy season just now they can't do much harm. Taken all around everything points to an awakening of labor.

Youths are still being prosecuted and jailed for refusing to become conscripts, and the military officers send a lot of time chasing defaulters and putting the police onto them. There are whole districts in mining centers where not a youth has turned up for drill, and the authorities in some places are in a "hellafox."

A recent amendment to the Defense Act makes liable for service young men under 25 years of age. Evidently not enough conscripts could be obtained under 21 years of age, as provided for by the original act.

The writer is now liable for service and, of course, he is going to obey his (?) country's call. That is, he will when he owns some country.

It is very evident that the capitalists are looking for trouble in this country, and are preparing for it by raising a conscript force. There are a good number of workers who are "patriots," and who, of course, respond to their country's call, which here, as elsewhere, means the call of the boss.

It was pleasant to read of the release of Ester, Giovanniotti and Caruso; also of A. L. Emerson and his fellow workers. It shows here that the I. W. W. is feared by the bosses and is a good reason why we should have an I. W. W. in New Zealand. I am sending my sub to Solidarity, as I have now got the habit, and can't do without it.

With greetings for all fellow workers, Yours for one union,

SYDNEY KINGSFORD.

BUTTE MINERS' LIFE AND CONDITIONS

(Special to Solidarity.)

Butte, Mont., Feb. 19. Just a line about the mines of Butte. Being a miner in Butte myself, I am able to speak with authority, and am going to relate to your readers a few facts concerning them. Where you work in the bowels of the earth undergo dangers daily unimaginable to those of many other walks in life. Our condition is deplorable, especially the miners of this city. With the intense heat and impure air, our days are cut short; we fall an early prey to the ever-lurking miners' consumption, and to pneumonia. Working under such conditions, at night work and impure air, the exertion, the strain on body and mind are never absent.

The eyesight of a large percentage of miners is affected from working by candlelight, which is an uncertain, unsafe and inefficient light to work by. I am safe in saying that 75 per cent lose their hair before they have worked underground 10 years; the dust from the borings of the machines in the rock and the perspiration from the body mixed, make an acid that kills the roots of the hair and eats away in

L. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Complete list of Publications in Stock.

"THE FARM LABORER AND THE CITY WORKER." By Edward McDonald. 16 Page Pamphlet; 5 cents a Copy; to Local Unions, 2 1/2 cents.

"Why Strikes Are Lost; How to Win." By W. E. Trautmann. 24 page Pamphlet; 5 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 3 cents.

"The L. W. W.; Its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John. 24 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions, 5 cents.

"Patriotism and the Worker." By Gustave Harve. 32 page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions 5 cents.

"Eleven Blind Leaders." By B. H. Williams. 32 Page Pamphlet; 10 cents a copy; to Local Unions 5 cents a copy.

"Is the L. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Political Parties and the L. W. W." By Vincent St. John. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Getting Recognition." By A. M. Striton. Four-page Leaflet, 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. S. Nelson. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer. Four page Leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

"War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith. Four page leaflet; 15 cents a hundred; \$1.25 per thousand.

ADDRESS
L. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU,
Box 622 NEW CASTLE, PA.

Industrial Worker

Western Organ of the I. W. W.

Published Weekly. Thoroughly Revolutionary. Reaches the Workers Spirit.

Subscription same as Solidarity in Combination. Sub. Rates \$1.00 per Year.

Address
INDUSTRIAL WORKER,
Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

I. W. W. PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace as long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few who own the things of the world continue to grow richer upon the sweat of the workers. The only way that we can overthrow the present system of exploitation is by the abolition of private property, and the establishment of a new system of production, and the abolition of the wage system.

We hold that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands, and the trade unionism which is a result of this, is in any way an industry, or in all industries if carried to its logical conclusion, a step toward the abolition of private property, and the establishment of a new system of production, and the abolition of the wage system.

The only way that we can overthrow the present system of exploitation is by the abolition of private property, and the establishment of a new system of production, and the abolition of the wage system.

Send for some Three Months Sub Cards to Solidarity. Commission, 25c. on the Dollar.

Order literature as above advertised. Do it now!

the flesh. But this is nothing in comparison to the green copper water which striking the body burns like fire, leaving ugly sores and blisters which are hard to heal.

Under these conditions men, young and vigorous, are speeded up to the very limit of endurance, working in the intense heat almost naked, with boxes of compressed air blowing on them to keep them cool, and with their lungs gasping for oxygen.

Some of these men never give these conditions a thought. They are rounded up, herded like sheep, driven into places by shift bosses who are low in forehead and low in principle, that the slave drivers would not work in themselves. And if an accident occurs, these slimy tools, recruited from the working class, get up and swear the place was as safe as in God's arms. These shift bosses who are working for a reputation often fire a man because the latter refuses to work in a place that he considers unsafe. These bosses in many instances, to my idea, are nothing more than murderers spared on by their masters.

But that's not all. Rustling a job is almost as hard as holding it after you get it. They (the company) have a card system here, through which a man signs away his birthright in order to get a card giving him the privilege of rustling a foreman to get a job. If you don't look good to the foreman, no card, no job. We have about 5,000 rustlers here.

Butte has a miners' union in name only—the W. F. of M. What we want now, and what we are going to get soon, is the One Big Union—the I. W. W.; and we never will better our miserable conditions without it.

One for all, and all for one.
BUTTE MINER.

garded for this purpose. Let us workers organize in one big union to control our labor power on the job. Then we can "put the brakes on" the speeding up process. "Scientific efficiency" for the enrichment of the employers can be effected easily by "scientific sabotage" to increase employment and provide the lives and promote the happiness of organized workers. Meet the war measure of the exploiters with the war measure of the exploited. "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common!"

S. P. National Committeeman Deitz of Louisiana has submitted a motion to ask the N. E. C. of the S. P. to "establish an official definition of the word 'sabotage,' as used in Section 6 of the constitution." Possibly Deitz is not so intelligent, or as well-informed as the 22,000 rank and file members of the S. P. who "judicially and considerably" voted for Haywood's recall on the alleged ground that Bill had "reputed political action" and "advocated" that mysterious thing called "sabotage." Or, maybe Deitz is some joker, and wants to have some fun at the expense of Haywood's former colleagues, who still remain on the N. E. C. An "official" definition of sabotage! Why, hell, they bought they knew all about the pesky thing, before!

The fear which the I. W. W. has put into the hearts of the Akron bosses was well illustrated at the plant of the Miller Rubber Co. when the men walked out. When the superintendent saw that he could not hold the men in, he called them together and gave them the following fatherly advice: "Boys, it's all right for you to go out and stay until the strike is over. But I want you to keep away from that damned I. W. W. if you will do that and report every three days you will get paid pay while you are out." The ungrateful workers went to the hall and signed up in the I. W. W. Six office boys came out with the bunch from the Goodyear. One of them cut a piece of cloth and made a sign: "We Belong to the I. W. W." And they do.

Solidarity guarantees that each issue will contain good propaganda material. Order a bundle, and some sub cards.

ROCHESTER GARMENT STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity.) Rochester, N. Y., March 3. The past week has been eventful in the matter of the general strike. The failure, if indeed it may be so termed, of grand jury to attach any responsibility to Sasser for the murder of Ida Bressan, not having been resented by the garment strikers nor the A. F. of U. unions, the manufacturers and their political tools grew bolder and prepared to break the strike last Thursday. A number of moves calculated to intimidate the more fearless and impress the weak kneed were set on foot. Notwithstanding that during five weeks there had been but few arrests, and only one conviction of a fine was imposed, Mayor Edgerton issued the following proclamation, which appeared in all the daily papers:

PROCLAMATION A condition exists at present in our city which is much to be deplored. Differences have arisen between the employes and employers of a great industry, and much suffering has resulted. It has come to my knowledge that many employes are desirous of resuming work, but are prevented by intimidation and violence.

As chief executive of this city I do hereby give notice that this condition must cease; that all the power at my command for the preservation of order and the enforcement of law will be used to prevent further outrages of this character, and that all citizens will be protected in the pursuit of their lawful occupations.

HIRAM H. EDGERTON, Mayor.

The manufacturers established the connection between the city hall and the chamber of commerce by inserting as an advertisement, appearing simultaneously with the proclamation, this invitation: "To the Clothing Workers: Having confidence in the proclamation of His Honor, Hiram H. Edgerton, Mayor, and in the protection which will be afforded by the police department of the city of Rochester, we shall open our factories Thursday morning, Feb. 27th.

L. Adler & Co., August Bros. & Co., L. Black Co., A. Diakleppis, Gerson, Meyer & Co., Hickey, Freeman Co., Louis Holts & Sons, Levy Bros. Clothing Co., McGraw, Benjamin & Hays, Michaels, Stern & Co., Rosenberg Bros. & Co., Solomon Bros., Lempert, Stead, Strauss & Connor, the Stein-Block Co.,

The police court judge got busy and began to grind out sentences calculated to strike terror into the hearts of the strikers. Police officials, the sheriff and the local militia officers were interviewed and the papers editorialized on disorders and violence until it would appear, as was intended, that the picket line would be a very dangerous place on Thursday morning. There was also interviews with the A. F. of U. leaders, who said that to avoid trouble only the usual pickets would be on hand in the clothing district. On Thursday, however, the strikers were out in full force in a massed picket parade. The listlessness that had heretofore marked the line was replaced by a look of determination and an air of business. Police mounted, on foot, and in plain clothes and deputy sheriffs were on hand in gaudy numbers. The night force was held in reserve in the stations, but nothing deterred the strikers, who picketed as they have not done before. The manufacturers bluff was called, and the attempt to open the shops failed. The instinct of the strikers prompted them to adopt the right tactic to appear in force as a picketing party and disregarded the craven attitude which the Platt-Haskins outfit advised.

The spirit displayed on Thursday is being no longer shown. The strike is lapsing into its old lifeless indifference, until some other occasion arouses their fighting blood. The apparent disgraceful attempt to deliver the strikers in New York is having its effect here, and is being widely discussed in and outside strike circles. It will not serve to make the path of the fakirs here any smoother. These people in Rochester will have time to think it over and arrive at a safe conclusion. "If the conspiracy in the clothing industry is to succeed the parties to it had better close the deal as speedily as possible," is the opinion of many with whom I have talked. Had this strike been a legitimate one, and those involved directed and controlled it, the outcome would be far different from what we may now expect. There is no lack of fighting spirit. The workers were sold in their protest until the "organizers" created division by ordering the one union factory back and "lagging up" others. The working class throughout the country would have contributed their

nickels and success would have been assured, but instead of a fighting policy the "labor directors" undertook to "run with the hare and hunt with the hounds," and all hell will not now bring the workers a tithe of what they set out to gain. The fakirs and their allies interposed between the workers and their desire for industrial autonomy. How long can they do so successfully?

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES

(Continued from Page One)

Bocchini use a knife on Officer Kenny, when, in truth and in fact, he (Smith) was not present at the time of the alleged shooting and stabbing on the morning of Oct. 30, and did not see Bocchini or any one else use a gun or knife. He further named Clifford and Barry as among others who had also perjured themselves before the grand jury with the same story. Smith also stated that Officer Haley had told him shortly after the shooting and on the same day, that he did not know who fired the shot that hit him. Finally, that the said Smith wanted \$500 from Attorney Barry of the defense for supplying this information. Attorney Barry then arranged another conference with Smith, to include Attorney Moore, which took place with the four present, on Jan. 21, at Smith's home in Albany. Smith wanted \$500, but Moore told him the defense had no money to pay, and could not afford to take any chances on a man who had confessed to perjury already, but promised all possible protection provided Smith told the truth about the whole matter. Smith repeated his former testimony to Moore, adding facts to show that two other detectives—Clifford and McGuire—who perjured themselves before the grand jury, were not present at all at the alleged "riot" in Little Falls on Oct. 30, and could not have seen any of the things they told the jury about. He also added with reference to the frame-up on Lunn, that Mayor Shall of Little Falls did not want Lunn arrested, but Chief Long insisted on having him arrested. He was others behind him—the Fire and Police Board were behind him. Smith further said that some days prior to Oct. 30 a conference was held between Chief Long and the mill owners either at the Richmond Hotel or at Mr. Gilbert's (mill owner) bank, at which was discussed the necessity of stopping the picketing of the strikers and he (Smith) was of the opinion that it was then that the disturbance of Oct. 30 was arranged; that all this evidence was given him by Chief Long in police headquarters and on the street in Little Falls.

An elaborate Christmas dinner was given by Chief Long, at which Smith and other detectives were present, and over the "dining bowl" many tales of police brutality toward helpless men, women and children strikers in and out of jail were told; among others eliciting the information that some of the defendants now under charges in Harkness jail were not even present on the street in Little Falls Oct. 30, but are nevertheless held in jail without a shadow of reason.

This affidavit was made before John Kelly, commissioner of deeds, and is signed by Thomas J. Cuddy.

Attorneys Moore and Barry make similar affidavits, testifying to the conversations had with Detective Smith.

Making all allowances for the testimony of a detective, the fact that he admits perjury is in Smith's favor, and along with other known facts in connection with the Little Falls persecution, leaves no doubt that the defense "has the goods" on Bully Long and the mill owners of Little Falls. If there is any kind of justice possible in the state of New York it should be applied toward putting the whole caboodle of conspiring mill owners and their brutal police tools of Little Falls in stripes behind the bars.

The I. W. U. is "violent," eh?

THE COMING CONFLICT

What means this restless murmur through the land? This constant strife and clash on every hand? We hear on California's sunny plains The voice of freedom joined with martial strains. In Lawrence's streets we see the troubled crowd Which gathers there, no longer by the blue coats covered, And protests loud in freedom's name the call So dear to them: "A wrong to one's a wrong to all."

From Louisiana's lumber camps there comes The booming note of liberty, as from a hundred drums. In Mexico the same shrill cry is heard, Alike her southern neighbors too are

stirred. From Europe now we hear the muttering of war dogs eager for their bloody prey. And distant China, too, is in the grasp, Nor will the mighty grip of greed unloose Till torn asunder with untold strength. And freedom reared in every land throughout its length. The world is ours, that no one can deny, And "Workmen, Unite!" shall be our battle cry.

"I'll be a long hard struggle, men, we can not ward it off. Though our lives will lead astray and others stand and scoff. We must not miss the precious goal, nor fight among ourselves. But cease our little differences and lay them on the shelves. Just face the foe with solid front, with cheers and martial strain; You've nothing but your chains to lose and have a world to gain. We'll usher in the commonwealth, bring heaven from the skies, And pay St. Peter off no good, he's used in our eyes. No frowning gates nor sentry's form will keep the stranger out; We'll raise the walls of tyranny with loud and joyful shout."

HOMER T. SHRIGLEY, Akron, Ohio.

SKILLED DESERT UNSKILLED

(Special to Solidarity.)

New York, March 2. The strike in the Cook Linoleum and the Acme Rubber Co.'s plant in Trenton, N. J., was practically over as far as the English speaking element was involved, but the Italians who worked in the Inland were as determined as ever. Despite the efforts of the English speaking scabs and the bosses, the plant was still crippled. On Monday, February 25, the bosses called a meeting of the English speaking element and voted the strike off. The committee of the strikers appeared at the door of this meeting, but the pets of the bosses would not see them, neither would they give any of us the floor. They wanted the workers' committee to go to the boss with them at 12 o'clock and agree to go back to work on the old conditions Monday morning. But the workers held a meeting at 3 o'clock and voted to continue the strike. When the press committee of the strikers gave out these facts, the officials of the yellow English speaking bunch came back as follows: I want space for this beautiful specimen. They wrote:

"Editor Evening True American: I am a representative representing the employees of Cook's Linoleum Co. and the Standard Inland Co., desire to vindicate ourselves from the erroneous reports circulated through the English speaking press, and explain as succinctly as possible the object of the meeting held at Alcazar Hall on Saturday, February 25. Knowing your paper to be a wide name for justice and impartiality, we would esteem it a great favor if you can find room in your columns for this letter."

The English speaking press, to have a wide name for justice and impartiality, we would esteem it a great favor if you can find room in your columns for this letter. The committee of the strikers appeared at the door of this meeting, but the pets of the bosses would not see them, neither would they give any of us the floor. They wanted the workers' committee to go to the boss with them at 12 o'clock and agree to go back to work on the old conditions Monday morning. But the workers held a meeting at 3 o'clock and voted to continue the strike. When the press committee of the strikers gave out these facts, the officials of the yellow English speaking bunch came back as follows: I want space for this beautiful specimen. They wrote:

"Editor Evening True American: I am a representative representing the employees of Cook's Linoleum Co. and the Standard Inland Co., desire to vindicate ourselves from the erroneous reports circulated through the English speaking press, and explain as succinctly as possible the object of the meeting held at Alcazar Hall on Saturday, February 25. Knowing your paper to be a wide name for justice and impartiality, we would esteem it a great favor if you can find room in your columns for this letter."

The English speaking press, to have a wide name for justice and impartiality, we would esteem it a great favor if you can find room in your columns for this letter. The committee of the strikers appeared at the door of this meeting, but the pets of the bosses would not see them, neither would they give any of us the floor. They wanted the workers' committee to go to the boss with them at 12 o'clock and agree to go back to work on the old conditions Monday morning. But the workers held a meeting at 3 o'clock and voted to continue the strike. When the press committee of the strikers gave out these facts, the officials of the yellow English speaking bunch came back as follows: I want space for this beautiful specimen. They wrote:

"Editor Evening True American: I am a representative representing the employees of Cook's Linoleum Co. and the Standard Inland Co., desire to vindicate ourselves from the erroneous reports circulated through the English speaking press, and explain as succinctly as possible the object of the meeting held at Alcazar Hall on Saturday, February 25. Knowing your paper to be a wide name for justice and impartiality, we would esteem it a great favor if you can find room in your columns for this letter."

The English speaking press, to have a wide name for justice and impartiality, we would esteem it a great favor if you can find room in your columns for this letter. The committee of the strikers appeared at the door of this meeting, but the pets of the bosses would not see them, neither would they give any of us the floor. They wanted the workers' committee to go to the boss with them at 12 o'clock and agree to go back to work on the old conditions Monday morning. But the workers held a meeting at 3 o'clock and voted to continue the strike. When the press committee of the strikers gave out these facts, the officials of the yellow English speaking bunch came back as follows: I want space for this beautiful specimen. They wrote:

"Editor Evening True American: I am a representative representing the employees of Cook's Linoleum Co. and the Standard Inland Co., desire to vindicate ourselves from the erroneous reports circulated through the English speaking press, and explain as succinctly as possible the object of the meeting held at Alcazar Hall on Saturday, February 25. Knowing your paper to be a wide name for justice and impartiality, we would esteem it a great favor if you can find room in your columns for this letter."

SILK INDUSTRY PARALYZED

(Continued From Page One)

hand, the silk workers had their plans well laid. General and specific demands were formulated before the strike was called. The spirit of the workers was well sounded and the calling of the strike was left in their hands. The strike committee was chosen and commended its duties at once. Sub-committees were also organized beforehand. A general campaign was well mapped out long before the strike was on.

Others than the loom workers were subjected to conditions of pay and labor which necessitated organized protest. The dyers are amongst the poorest paid and worst exploited of the silk workers. They are well recognized by the authorities as strikers. With the complete tie up that is looked for, shortly the chances of success appear very strong.

Fellow Workers Elizabeth Flynn, Carlo Treca and Thomas Quinlan were summoned from New York, as speakers. Their first appearance was met by their arrest. One thousand dollars bail was fixed for each. At this writing (February 24th) Flynn and Treca had been released on bail, and efforts were being made to secure bail for Quinlan.

If, behind the charge under which they were held, there was not the degradation of wage slavery affecting thousands of human beings, one might gather a sense of humor from the following: "The prisoners attended a meeting of tumultuous persons and did make loud noises that struck fear and terror into the hearts of all present, against the peace and dignity of the State of New Jersey."

The Paterson chief of police, a lime-whiskered "North of Ireland" person, uninvited a meeting of the strikers, read the "riot act," and added much gratuitous advice. He forbade all picketing, parades, groupings at street corners or near the silk factories. Owners of halls in Paterson have been told their licenses would be revoked if they rented them for meetings where Flynn and Treca were to speak. A rough-shod high-handed effort is being made by the authorities to break the strike at the beginning, but the number of strikers increases daily. It is expected that it may involve silk workers in other parts of the country.

PRICES AND WAGES

The discussion as to whether a raise in wages means an increase in prices, might well be deferred until the real increase in prices is met by an equal increase in wages. According to the department of labor, prices have increased 60 per cent in ten years. Wages have lagged way behind, as every working man knows from actual experience. In some industries like the textile and rubber industries there have even been reductions in wages that have led to big strikes.

Now this 60 per cent increase in prices is being manifested, to a 60 per cent increase in wages, but to the increased good supply. This depreciates the standard of value and appreciates prices faster than wages can rise. The chief fact is due the large number of strikes. Labor seeks to adjust wages to the new prices; and trouble ensues. Labor has no choice in the matter; it is required to maintain a certain standard of efficiency, which is impossible under the new prices; and the result is as noted. Revolts take place for a mere existence.

That wage increase follow instead of preceding price increase is a historic fact in this country. History is repeating itself. A discussion of capitalist concentration and prices would be more real than of wages and prices. That is the hub of the matter. J. E.

ETTOR IN LOS ANGELES

Joseph J. Ettor will speak at three meetings in Los Angeles, Calif., March 27 and 28, at T. M. A. Hall (next to Lyceum Theater) 231 South Spring Street. The local I. W. U. is planning some big meetings. Los Angeles readers, please note time and place.

Bohemian Metal Workers' Union No. 9, I. W. U., will give a grand ball at the Social Hall, 525 East 7th Street, New York City, Saturday, March 8, for the benefit of the I. W. U. propaganda. The fellow workers are planning some special attractions for the occasion, among others being a "life picture" representing "One Big Union" shown on the stage during intermission. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak. Tickets of admission, 50 cents per person.

Will Birt Kirk, member of Local 58, Indianapolis, please write to his brother, D. Kirk, 28 Alexandria Pike, Newport, Ky.

SPECIAL STEEL EDITION

All I. W. U. locals and supporters in the vicinity of iron, steel and tinplate mills in the Pittsburgh district and elsewhere are hereby notified that No. 168 of Solidarity, date of March 15, will be a special STEEL WORKERS' ISSUE.

We hope to make this a hummer, as far as quality of propaganda material is concerned. AND WE WANT YOU TO SEE THAT IT GETS A BIG CIRCULATION. The bundle rate is ONE AND ONE-HALF CENTS per copy. Appropriate money from your treasury, or take up a collection among members and sympathizers, to order a big bundle. Send in the orders right away, so we can figure on the number to print. Don't neglect this opportunity to spread the educational propaganda of the One Big Union among the employes of the steel trust and the independent bosses.

We already have in preparation a number of special articles for this issue, but want more from a laves of the mills—short, pointed articles dealing with conditions and proposals for organization in the steel industry. Write them up and send in without delay. Let us make this the biggest and most effective issue of Solidarity yet published.

IGNORANCE OF EVIL

In the Cincinnati art gallery are three pictures: one shows a youth with his hand over his eyes, entitled, "See No Evil"; one in which his fingers are on his lips, "Speak No Evil"; and one with his fingers pressed to his ears, "Hear No Evil."

This intentional ignorance of evil is characteristic of the upper and middle sections. But that their eyes and pass by on the other side. Anyone who tells of evil is a "demagogue, appealing to the passions of the multitude." They are optimistic and say that we should only think about our blessings. They prefer to know nothing of evil. That is why they cannot be depended on to end it.

The poor know evil and are fast learning its cause, the capitalist system. They can be depended on to end it by joining One Big Union and working for the industrial commonwealth.

HERBERT SURGES

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Gus Brookman will please notify his father, Earl Brookman, Sherwood, Oregon. Age 35 years, logger, German, dark hair, light complexion, height 5 feet, 10 inches.

Those in charge of arrangements for Ettor, Haywood and other meetings in various localities should send notice of same to Solidarity in plenty of time for advertising. Give name and street address of hall and hour of meeting. Write on separate sheet of paper.

All I. W. U. locals and active unionists should send for a quantity of the new leaflet, "Eight-Hour Workday; What It Will Mean, and How to Get It," by August Meier, to the I. W. U. office, 100 West 12th Street, New York City. This introduction to the agitation for a shorter workday, which must soon take shape through the I. W. U. Order now. Price of leaflet, 15 cents per hundred; \$1.25 a thousand. Address I. W. U. Publishing Bureau, Box 682, New Castle, Pa.

Local 54, I. W. U., has permanent headquarters on the corner of Third and Chestnut Sts. Columbus, O. Reading room open all day. All agitators and members coming this way take notice.

Some writers in the Paterson Evening News try to make out that the silk workers' strike against the four-loom system is the former time against the introduction of new inventions. In other words, according to this capitalist logic, the textile slaves should be such "lovers of progress" as to be willing to wear themselves out in five years attending four looms, instead of taking chances on "less progress" during a longer life with two looms. John Stuart Mill, a conservative economist of England, said: "It is doubtful if all the inventions that have been the burden of toil." And George Lightner said that "such was not the purpose of invention; but to increase the intensification of labor, and to extract an ever greater quantity of surplus value from the labor time consumed by the toilers."

In other words, the four-loom system means more wealth and power for the owners; less wages and vitality, and less employment for the workers. The Paterson silk workers propose to get a reduction of hours and to put the brakes on the speeding up system. They are rebelling against the "progress," which means their suicide from overwork.

Agitate for the 8 hour day.