

"Doing Better In Toledo"

L. W. W. Makes Good For The Workers The Motto Of The Chamber Of Commerce

(Special to Solidarity) Toledo, July 12. The motto adopted by the Toledo chamber of commerce has been amended by local 86. "You will do better in Toledo if you organize under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World," says the fellow worker Whyte.

Friday we were on the job again. The crowd had doubled; rumors of strike were in the air. The boys were trying to rustle enough men to put the fire hose into operation. Attempt unsuccessful. At 11:30 A. M. when the slaves were through for the day they remained on the corner to hear Whyte tell what the 8 hour day means to the working class.

Business meeting every Wednesday evening at our new hall, 113 Summit St. Come on and help us make local 86 a force to be reckoned with in the city of good government.

T. O'MALLEY, Secy.

THE TOLEDO STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity) Toledo, July 14. The first attempt "to do better in Toledo" started this morning when the slaves at the Toledo plant refused to answer the whistle. Mr. Southard the owner was early at the plant, but the "hands" would not go back to work. The slaves refused to answer the whistle. Fellow Worker Whyte arrived on the scene and received a great ovation from the strikers. He spent a few minutes on the demands accepted by the strikers, namely, the eight hour day, 25 per cent increase in wages, better sanitary conditions in the factory, and the abolition of the 30 cents per month insurance.

Some Developments of Unionism



THE LAWRENCE STRIKE FUND--TRAUTMANN ANSWERED BY MILLER

Member Of Finance Committee Shows How I. W. W. Outwitted Wool Trust and Their Courts In Latters Attempt To Tie Up Funds. Explains "What Became of the \$10,800." New York Call Refuses To Publish Miller's Statement.

12 Benton Street, Providence, R. I., July 8th, 1913. The enclosed letter was refused publication by New York Call. I am glad to see it as soon as conditions permit. I am engaged in, is the sole reason for the delay in printing and mailing.

May 24th, 1913. I, W. W. W. Socialists and Workmen generally seem to have paid little note to the Associated Press story about the \$10,800 of Lawrence Strike Fund.

Here, in Providence, R. I., a great textile town, most workers seemed to look for the Lawrence strike fund. There is a story connected with the "missing" money that may be worth telling. When effort after effort to break the strike failed, it was realized by some of the active workers that the baseless supplies, the funds could be attacked sooner or later.

Most of the money came from the bank; drafts on New York banks purchased and sent to Thomas Powers of Providence, R. I. John of Chicago, and Desire Steig of Lawrence, \$5,000, \$2,800 and \$3,000 respectively. Enough money was deposited day by day to cover the checks.

As to the "report of the master," it sure is some report. It might be a good idea for some of the Boston comrades to start a quiet investigation of this "investigation." It has taken every direct contributor to the Strike Fund. Those who have saved the report will find in the Recaptulation of the Lawrence strike, that receipts to March 19th totaling \$73,264.53; expenditures to March 25, \$74,011.38.

Withdrawn from Vault. \$2,800. This being the return of the money sent to Chicago. The supplementary report covering the period after March 19th and 25th shows receipts and expenditure of several thousand dollars more and if I remember right, a deficit about \$1,000. I am glad to see the report and the report of the Editor-Governor of the Lawrence strike fund as soon as conditions permit.

epitaphic vanity, he cannot forgive! At the close of the Lawrence strike, there was so much work and excitement that the secretary and the important part of the case of the men in jail was not fully appreciated.

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Lockout! Big Strike

Pittsburg Stogie Workers Turn Trick on Bosses And Now Have Advantage

(Special to Solidarity) Pittsburg, Pa., July 12. Owing to a strike last week in one of the stogie factories of this city, the losses decided upon a lockout of 1,200 I. W. W. stogie makers.

The parade of the striking tobacco workers, which took place today, was a splendid show. It was organized by the principal city streets for two hours. Scores of banners were carried by the strikers with mottoes which made known the conditions in the stogie industry.

The strikers are receiving all possible help from their friends and are determined to stay out until the bosses accept their demands.

Thousands for Thugs--No Money to Protect Life

(Special to Solidarity) Mass., July 8. Once more grief has been driven into the homes of the Lawrence mill owners by the Lawrence strike.

Plenty of money the city of Lawrence has to hire thugs to beat up peaceful workers, who only asked for a little more of the wealth they create, but no money for pool filling.

Order a quantity of St. John's "History" Out next week. Additional matter. Price reduced to 10c per copy, \$3.00 per hundred.

Free Speech Fight In Detroit Starts In Earnest

(Special to Solidarity) Detroit, Mich., July 14. As a result of the extreme methods used by the police during the recent studebaker strike, and the subsequent suppression of all open air meetings in the city, the I. W. W. Local 106 has thrown down the gauntlet to the police.

FEW WORKERS FIRED --REST STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity) McKeesport, Pa., July 14. Determined to stand up to the law, the I. W. W. was going on, shall be taken back by the company, 350 steel workers are already beginning to make overtures to strikers.

Any information concerning the whereabouts of Frederick Hallberg, now sailing as a quartermaster on the Great Lakes, will be of vital interest to an ally acquainted by Albert J. Little, 110 N. Y. District Council, I. W. W., 2265 Third Ave., New York City.

I enclose a marked copy of the original statement and appeal. It was headed "Etto and Giovanniotti Are In Prison." A full copy of the statement was sent out. I just want to quote the next to last paragraph of the appeal "Workers Unite!"

The firm, not yet a part of the steel trust, is between the devil and the deep sea. It is being used as a tool to make overtures to strikers.

Nothing but Trautmann's virulent egotism run mad can explain his actions during this particular time. With the thousands of steel workers battling against all the repressive forces of the law, he is making efforts to divide them on religious lines.

At the last convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers held in New Bedford, a long and characteristic epistle from Trautmann was read to the assembly.

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LABOR LEADERS AND THE N. A. M.

One of the absurd charges, repeated as often as any other, in craft union circles, is that the "I. W. W. is a dual organization backed by the National Association of Manufacturers." Every I. W. W. organizer has had that cry hurled at him at divers times in different parts of the country. If nothing else had been wanting to disprove it, the recent resolution passed by the Detroit conference of the N. A. M., would suffice. In that resolution, the Manufacturers' Association declared "all God-fearing, patriotic citizens" to rally against the I. W. W. to the defense of capitalism. Nevertheless, the "stop, thief" cry against the I. W. W. continues to sound from the lips of craft union leaders.

Now cometh, however, one Colonel Mike Mulhall, "confessed lobbyist and strikebreaker," with a bunch of revelations regarding the methods of the National Association of Manufacturers in relation to the labor movement. Mulhall asserts that he was for many years employed by the N. A. M., both to break strikes and to defeat candidates for office who were thought to be "friendly to labor legislation." Mulhall's method in either instance was to hire "labor leaders" to assist him in the strikebreaking business or in defeating "friendly labor candidates." He confessed, for instance, before the Senate Lobby Probe Committee in Washington, that he (Mulhall) "hired labor leaders from Philadelphia and New York to turn over to the chairman of the Republican committee in the congressional district of New Jersey where William Hughes was a candidate, 75,000 circulars prepared by the American Federation of Labor to aid Hughes. These circulars were destroyed and then kept out of the hands of the voters. Then these men, all holding cards as members of organized labor, worked night and day and finally accomplished Hughes' defeat. And they were paid from the funds of the N. A. M." Mulhall tells various other stories of similar expedients in different states, including aid given by "leaders" hired by him, towards the election of the notorious Senator Aldrich and his N. A. M. retainers in Rhode Island.

This confession by Lobbyist Mulhall need occasion no surprise in I. W. W. circles. This direct "selling out" to the National Manufacturers' Association by officials of the A. F. of L. is no worse, in effect, than the less direct and oft-repeated attempts of craft union officials to "harmonize the interests of capital and labor" through compromises and contracts and other forms of negotiation. The principle is very similar. Stated in plain English it is simply the right of an officialdom in the union to negotiate directly with the masters and over the heads of the rank and file of the union membership. That is placing all power, for real or for show, in the hands of the few instead of in the hands of the many. If anything is to be said in the matter, if any wise ones among their number raise a fuss, they can be eliminated by the official machine with the aid of the bosses. The blacklist not only functions as a weapon for the masters, but also in behalf of the masters' tools in the union.

"Divine Right" Baer of the hard coal trust, has been quoted as saying that he would not give the United Mine Workers the check-off in the anthracite coal region, unless he was first assured control of the union against his own wishes. The divided nature here that the soft coal trust controls the I. M. W. of A. through the latter's officialdom. Anyone at all familiar with the history of that labor organization, will have no doubt about that control. The miners are simply played as pawns by certain coal interests through the divided and divided nature of the officialdom of the operators with the union officials. The recently attempted West Virginia "sell-out" is a case in point. The officials got "recognition" for themselves under the terms of that agreement, but the miners got none of the things they had been battling for for months.

The confessions by Mulhall have only brought to light facts well known in labor circles for years. Craft union officials are powerful and effective in keeping out the workers, the divided and thereby victims of the losses of system of exploitation. Their work is made easy, because the craft unions themselves deny the class struggle and believe in peace and harmony and brotherhood between capital and labor. That, under these circumstances, some of their leaders should be amenable to direct bribes offered by agents of the N. A. M., should occasion no surprise. Under the craft union system of organization and tactics, the officials' sense of security is so great that they do not fear detection and punishment.

On the other hand, the National Association of Manufacturers "views with great apprehension" the rise and growth of another labor organization—the I. W. W.—which first of all declares that there can be no peace between the working class and the employing class. The latter is waging a ceaseless war on the masters and their retainers. The masters are wise to the difference between the two labor organizations. It would also appear that the workers are fast getting wise, too!

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT

Here is how a writer in the "Herald of Revolt," London, concludes a long argument against what he calls the "economic fallacy of an eight hour day" as advocated by the I. W. W.:
"The eight hour agitator, like every other social reformer, is working for something less than the revolution. His agitation is not directed, consequently, to the overthrow of the capi-

talist system, but only to its palliation. In accepting that system of civilization, and agreeing to work within its limitations, he consents to the perpetuation of the present status of labor. Labor is a sex out of which the capitalist society stands. Whatever the cause, when it grasps the handles of social reform, and thus seems to be exerting a tremendous energy in an effort to raise the status of labor, it must plant its feet more firmly on the box than ever. For the moment the pressure becomes unendurable. But the position of the box does not change. The status of labor is not affected. It is still at the bottom. Again we say, unemployment, like war, consumption, child labor, etc., is bound up with capitalism. And no shorter working day will solve it."

This writer obviously falls short of grasping the significance of the eight hour movement. Were he in America at the present time observing the tremendous opposition of the employers in Paterson and elsewhere to the I. W. W.'s struggle for a shorter workday, he might realize that there is more to the opposition than unemployment. We grant that the eight hour workday will not "solve unemployment." We grant that it will not overthrow capitalism. The statements of some I. W. W. writers on the subject may be loose enough to convey that erroneous impression. But the fact remains that the struggle for a shorter workday has been and will be a vital and necessary part of the class struggle, whose solution involves the complete control of industry by the organized working class. CONTROL OF INDUSTRY finds its beginnings logically enough through successfully conducted disputes over wages, but the means to that end is the control of the class control industry in proportion as that class is able to impose shop conditions on the slaves. The workers control industry in proportion as they are able to determine for how much they shall work, how long a day they shall work, and what other conditions they may desire to see more to their position than they covet. We grant that the eight hour workday has almost complete control of the workshops. Consequent on this control we find a condition of unreasonably low wages, excessive work for the employed, and enormous unemployment, together with a long workday. These conditions are steadily growing worse under capitalist pressure. We also find the workers everywhere breaking out in revolt against them. Their instinct of self-preservation, coupled with the agitation of the I. W. W., drives them to resist these downward tendencies in the condition of the working day. If the workers did not resist, there would be no limit to the degradation the masters would impose on them. It is a fallacy to assume that the "status of labor is not affected" within the limits of the capitalist system. It is being constantly affected for the worse today. The workers cease to do so, and the economic rests on the fact of their ability to do so. The effort to accomplish changes in the economic status of labor results in the phenomena of the class struggle. Great revolts break out in different industries over "hours, wages, etc." The reforming labor masses of slaves, but the industrial organization gained by the workers, their conception of working class unity, their vision of emancipation from the wage system—are inconceivable apart from the experiences of these struggles. At the same time, by actually improving their material condition, they are preparing the way only for the realization of a hold for future improvements and struggles, all tending in the direction of the goal of emancipation.

Another effect of the eight hour or shorter workday movement is the impetus it gives to the concentration and development of industry. The silk industry will undoubtedly emerge from the Paterson strike in a more centralized or trustified form. Should the strikers gain the shorter workday, the effect will be greater in that direction. The more "scientific" management, the more "scientific" management may logically be expected to follow the great struggle. That in turn will necessitate closer organization and more battles later on for the slaves. The struggle for a shorter workday promotes the development of the union, as well as the unity of the working class. If the reforming labor masses should fail to make that struggle, their emancipation would be impossible.

HOW THE MASTERS REGARD THEIR SLAVES

The following bit of psychological study of the mental attitude of the ruling class toward the workers, is worthy of more than passing mention. It appears in a recent issue of the New York Evening Post under the heading, "Consideration for Workers":
"To the Editor of the Evening Post: Sir: A news dispatch appeared recently: 'St. Louis, May 22. The State Senate Wage Investigating Committee today reported the results of its study of the dish-washers employed at the City Club, a social organization. Flood St. Louis, Mo., a news item stated that he did not concern himself as to the personal welfare of the dish-washers. The club has a membership of 1,000 business and professional men, and its management of mankind, the general betterment of mankind.' Being a philanthropic organization," asked Lieut. Gov. Painter, "did your organization never consider the welfare of the women employees?"
"No, sir," was the reply.
"Sloan testified after two married women said they had to walk from their homes to the City Club because they could not afford to pay for a car. Lieut. Gov. Painter and others, may I set down a few more facts?"
"A meeting of a women's club in New York to protest against child labor; the case admitted to the support of the clubhouse by one of the littlest, palest boys that ever trooped on a heavy chair."

It is possible to revolutionize the present economic habit of the upper classes, where their relations with working people are not dependent their own reality. Art is not purified by the fact that it is not the lightning of human art that still-born world. The sense of beauty is not the product of the human spirit has not saved them from appalling complacency in the presence of a belated and a suffering mass.

But the rule holds of sabotage through them barbarously down at the feet of truth and of a furiously outburst. The I. W. W. messes and clashes when thought and common honesty would do.
"The I. W. W. is not the little volume and learn without delay the estimate that outline the principles of their work place upon THEIR intelligence and purposes."
LOUISE R. ELDER,
Bryn Mawr, Pa., July 6.

Speakers on Industrial Unions are wanted by Local 51, I. W. W., Columbus, Ohio. Only those who can outline the principles of their work place upon THEIR intelligence and purposes. May Bogatin, Sec'y, 458 Mt. Vernon Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Speakers on Industrial Unions are wanted by Local 384, Omaha, Nebraska. No "would-be" need apply. P. McEvoy, Sec'y, 1120 Jackson St.

PROFIT SHARING

AN OLD HUMBUNG WITH A NEW ADVOCATE

Originality is not a characteristic of the capitalist. He buys his ideas from others and either adapts or stifles them as conditions may demand. When, under Perkins' profit-sharing plan, "partnership" does the worker secure one day's income in the corporation management? Wherein is he enabled to determine what are "fixed charges" and what are "profits" to ascertain what they really amount to? The salaries of useless officials, who are not a purchaser of ideas, he is a pillar of the ideas of others. A case in point is Geo. W. Perkins, chairman of the International Harvester trust, partner of J. P. Morgan, and financial head of the Bull Moose party. One would think that something original has at last been waded into his mental discussion, Europa? A new idea! The fact is that "profit-sharing" is over a quarter of a century old and was first introduced and found in the New Haven Railroad. It was discovered by J. P. Morgan on the books of the corporation had disappeared; that nobody knew where to look for it. It was also in Wall Street July 2, to the Sociological Conference at Sagamore Beach, Mass., profit-sharing was discussed. "I believe that wherever possible the general method of compensating the worker should be as follows: Say to the employee, 'It takes so much money to pay the fixed charges of this business, but you receive year wages as compensation for helping to run or manage the business. At the end of the year, said fixed charges are earned and anything in addition to your wages you will receive a percentage of said surplus of profit.' This has been hailed as the "end of labor-capital strife in the co-operative idea." Now this idea is set forth in "Profit Sharing in the Corporation and Employee," published in 1889, and written by Nicholas Paine Gilman. Gilman is a Frenchman, and in practice in this country at that time. "Cooperative America," under sub-division III, "Other Co-operative Forms," "Profit-sharing, Gilman declares: "The tendency of profit-sharing is to divide the surplus of the business to such a degree that the employer is better off financially than he would be if he were to pay the fixed charges of the business and to give the remainder to the employee. It shows that profit-sharing is a certain form of years, or a loss in the share of profits for the employee and for the employer."

Profit-sharing failed because it is a species of intensified and partial control of industry by the employer only. Gilman enumerates a list of employers who all tried the profit-sharing in the countries at the time has been given by its original practices. No one heard of profit-sharing today, as one heard of it in the eighties of the last century; it is a dead idea that conditions will not permit to be galvanized into life again. Profit-sharing interests and paternalistic labor, while keeping all the other evils of capitalism alive, to the greater enrichment of the capitalist class. Profit-sharing does not free labor from competition in the labor market, from labor-displacing machinery, or efficiency systems, all of which determine original wages, destroy jobs, and render participation in profit-sharing hard to pile up profits in which he shares. The employment of men on a year, as the job may no longer be his, after that period, often causes him to lose out at the advantage taken of time limits to impose other conditions on the laborer than those original in years; causes that lead to dissatisfaction.

"LET THE CURRANTS ROT"

(From the New York Globe)
Editor of the Globe, Sir: There have been many farmers who are the poorest of the poor, counting the tons or rating the dust of tools of machinery. The task of the workmen of the I-ster County toward our city, not on account of inability to pay for the fruit farmers offer to the berry pickers, but on account of the world shudder at the sleeping beauty of the berry farmers, arranged to release after a long day's work under a burning sun, old, rickety ladders, with bumps packed as close as the proverbial sardines, and mattresses and blankets alive with vermin, dirt, and disease. And when a man, disgusted with the surroundings and unable even to get proper food in a kind of plenty, asks for his hard earned coin, and he cannot under the best of conditions earn more than a dollar a day—the farmer will nonchalantly inform him that 25 per cent of conditions over his wages because he has not "finished the season."

The newspapers that insert all farmers are responsible for misleading information. But the employment agencies that are despatching hundreds of men to the berry fields should be held responsible. And what shall we think of a number of charitable societies that force a man through a third degree civil examination before he is sent to such a hell hole?
One farmer to the writer that \$5,000 worth of currants was rotting in his fields. Let the currants rot!
New York, July 1.
D. P. E.

Local 68 has opened a headquarters at 107 West Michigan St., Duluth, Minn. The work is in progress. It is ever despite this so-called "co-operative idea." Such has been in mind around Duluth are invited to join and help build up the one big union. Speakers on industrial unionism are wanted. No "would-be" need apply.
GEORGE FENTON, Sec'y.

Minneapolis, Minn., headquarters of the I. W. W. has been changed from 3 S. 2nd St., to 229 S. 2nd St., operators with the pools, come no others are wanted. Call your own name on the list. This is its work to do. So write the secretary of the joint locals.

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Twenty weeks ago... war was not for the land or for the sea... floating over it... efficient bread... the war was declared... Nearly 25,000 men... were employed in... until twenty weeks... the war was declared... not arm itself with... with the i... to get mor... families. And the... pledge without losing... among its ranks... Generala, major... conspicious by... matic heads who... tant pants in arran... not needed in this... (on in Paterson... being conducted... army of the 25,000... children employed... Determined to c... the bud, the silk... together and rag... agencies to help th... The Mayor... parliament, the pro... from the... upon to invade the... and with clubs a... idea of revolt out... For years the sil... have been we... without enjoying t... The silk m... aware of the fact... were unorganize... them and contin... for them. When... continued to go... wages of the sil... decline all the t... Being unorgan... were unable to o... the wage reduction... and continue... wages reduced the... continued to be... tools of machine... the production, b... task of the work... Instead of prov... proved machinery... Every one who... would follow a... doubling of the... machinery, but... organized and sin... crush them in the... almirishes were o... it finally got so... not even attempt... But trouble wa... thing was growi... single handed, t... the 25,000... to hand together... whether they cou... lot. And they well... ing out their pl... scattered unpri... were a slumbe... in the early part... manufacturer, Hen... applied philanthro... ery when would... of every emp... a great number... the workers got... what part they... it and see what... submit to the pl... The arm... decided that... should go into... the work is... past, and when... which has... to resist... hundred slaves e... erly mills. When the silk... they were not... fighting Doherty... that something... diately. The s... of the best Doherty... the four-loom sy... This was the s... of the work... and Febru... much alive sil... gony. Instead of the... to work early... pushed to the... they congregat... to be the nea... Missaries we... mills and in les... in 2000... tight as a drum... workers desert... manufacturers... drive their slav... The city author... part and par... placed the enti... at the dispos... A big bur... WATCH FOR... Each subse... number opp... name or wa... IDARITY, I... That mean... last week... the work... of NU...

The Paterson Strike

By—
Dave Cummings

Twenty weeks ago yesterday a war broke out in the City of Paterson. It was not for the possession of some land or for the sake of having some flag floating over it, but a war of labor against capital. A war of nearly 25,000 men and women made up the army of rebels. All of them were employed in the silk industry until twenty weeks ago, and when the war was declared the army and ammunition went with guns and ammuni- tion, but with the idea that they were going to get more bread for their families. And the army stayed in place without losing any pieces from among its ranks.

Generals, majors and colonels were conspicuous by their absence. Diplo- matic heads who always play a part in arranging for wars were not needed in this war. The revolution in Paterson was planned and is being conducted by the self-disciplined army of the 25,000 men, women and children employed in the silk industry.

Determined to crush the revolt in the bud, the silk manufacturers put together and called upon police agencies to help them carry out their plans. The Mayor and his Police De- partment, the professional thugs and cutthroats from the slums were called in with clubs and guns knock the idea of revolt out of their heads.

For years the silk workers of Paterson have been working in the mills without enjoying the products of their work. The silk manufacturers being aware of the fact that their employees were unorganized took advantage of them and continued to make life hard for them. When the idea of living continued to go up almost daily the wages of the silk workers were on the decline all the time.

Being unorganized, the workers were unable to offer any resistance to the wage reductions by the manufac- turers. In addition, the workers were reduced to bring in all the modern tools of machinery which increased the production, but which made the task of the workers harder all the time. Instead of gaining by the im- proved machinery, the workers were the losers by it.

Every once in a while a little strike would follow a wage reduction or the doubling of the rents, but the re- sults were not the results being un- organized and single handed ones, the manufacturers were always able to crush them in the bud. The continuous skirmishes were of short duration, and it finally got so that the workers do not even attempt to offer any resistance.

That trouble was brewing. Discon- tent was growing. Realizing that they could not stand by and see whether they single handedly decided to band together their forces and see whether they could not beat their lot.

And they well succeeded in carry- ing out their aim instead of the scattered unorganized forces there arose a slumbering army of workers in the early part of January one man- ufacturer, Henry Doherty, a self styled philanthropist installed a match- ing machine which would double the production of every employee and thus threw a great number of employees out of the workers put together and discussed what part they were going to play in it and see whether they would quietly submit to the plans of their boss.

The army of the workers decided that Doherty's employes should go into the mill and do the work as they always had done, and when asked to run that which has since become famous—four looms—to resist and to meet the 40000 work. The 25,000 mill workers promised their backing to the four-loom system in their plants. This was the signal for immediate ac- tion, and February 25 was the very much alive silk industry dying in agony.

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER

Each subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the paper or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 123. That means your sub scrip- tion is for 123 copies of the paper. If you are not a subscriber, you should renew at once.

The Police Department, announced on the day of the strike was called that it was not going to last for any length of time and that the police were going to "nip the trouble in the bud."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Patrick Quinlan and Sam Kaplan were taken from Turn Hall, the workers were working on the streets, out to the police station. There they were given the alternative of leaving town or going to jail. Kaplan was not even offered that, but under an escort of a police guard was taken to the rail- road depot and placed aboard a New York train and told not to come back. Miss Flynn and Quinlan, however, told the police that they were not going to leave town and that they were going to fight it out.

As Miss Flynn and Quinlan were arrested an army of police thugs were running to the silk mills to attack pick- ets who were there to gain recruits. The police got busy and smashed heads, but the more heads were cracked the more recruits.

The authorities then announced that they were not going to permit out-of-town speakers to address meetings of strikers and that they were ordered to close their halls to the out-of-town agitators, as the authorities called them, under the pretext that they were not going to permit the break the strike. Wilson B. Killenbeck, State secretary of the Socialist Party, called the meeting of the strikers was called the day following the announce- ment of the police that they were going to "nip the trouble in the bud."

The meeting did not break up, however, because Police Chief John Binson, accompanied by a squad of his thugs, broke up the meeting. No sooner did Binson get into the hall than he rushed onto the platform and called the strikers to order. He pro- duced in the days of Columbus, winding up with "Go save the world." Killenbeck smiled as the chief was raving and replied, "I am not the constitution of the State of New Jersey."

This was up, which later disclosed to the Socialists to get into the fray and a hall was broken up. The night before next night to protest against the attempts of the authorities to throttle the con- stitutional rights of the workers.

As the police were carrying out the dastardly plans of the manufacturers, the strikers continued to fight with glaring headlines praising the police and the constitution of the State of New Jersey. The Socialist Party of Passaic County own a week- ly paper known as the Weekly Issue, and it decided to issue a "strike special" was ordered printed for the next day. The strikers were fighting for.

This did not please the bosses and they determined to suppress that, too. So that they should not know what the strike was about. On the day the paper appeared the police came with their clubs and bayonets and confiscated 5,000 copies of the Issue. Newsboys who were carrying the paper were ordered to quit selling it under threat of arrest.

A warrant was immediately sworn out against the editor of the Issue, and police were sent out to get him. He was ordered to quit his job, and he was arrested at the protest meeting that night, and an army was sent to the mill and the police crowded to the doors and the police did not dare arrest him until after the meeting was over.

The issue characterized Police Chief Binson as "chief of the strike-breakers," and condemned him for overriding the Constitution. Binson was charged "with aiding and abet- ting hostilities to the government of the City of Paterson. Scott was thrown into a dinky pen in the police station and kept there overnight. The police did not permit Scott's friends to bail him out, so he was compelled to spend the night in a police pen. The next morning he was released in \$2,000 bail.

The determination of the Socialists to hold meetings for the strikers frustrated the plans of the authori- ties. The strikers held meetings in the front of their halls. The halls were again thrown open and the police did not break up any more meetings until May 20, when they were closed by an order of the Police and Fire Commission, which two silk manufac- turers are members.

Realizing that they could not close the meetings, the manufacturers began to play patriotism. The very manufac- turers who were the cause of the strike, United States by smuggling foreign silks without paying duty all of a sudden turned patriots and began to champion the cause of the Stars and Stripes. So one fine morning all the silk mills, loom factories and "pup- pants" were decorated with Ameri- can flags. "We live under this flag; we fight for this flag; and we will work under this flag until we burn out over several hoose parjors. The So- cialists again got on the job, and to use Chief Binson's expression, "nipped the trick in the bud." Killenbeck and William Glavin, county secretary of the Socialist party of Passaic County, or- dered a flag with the inscription, "We refuse to work under this flag," hung over the Socialist headquarters.

The next day they ordered the fol- lowing cards printed and the strikers wore on their lapels until the flag epidemic was over:

THE STRIKERS REPLY

To the Employers' Hypocritical Eulogy of the American Flag

Yes, we have lived, we have worked, we have fought under the flag; but you (who used to buy flags to put them on your mills) you ordered us to take them under the flag; you increased our hours under the flag; you took our wives from the homes to work ten hours a day under the flag; you took our children from school under the flag; you fattened on our labor under the flag; now we demand more bread, more meat, fewer hours, longer life, under the flag.

We, the textile workers, flag your challenge back into your teeth. We wave the flag. We dye the flag. We won't scrub under the flag.

Even the Issue partook in the patri- otic spell and sent out a big truck through the town with an "American Flag." The Weekly Issue Refuses to Be Murdred Under This Flag. The So- cialists played patriotism for a long while and called the bluff of the man- ufacturers. They wanted to break the manufacturers' got busy and thought of another plan by which they would break the strike.

The manufacturers then ordered that arrests be tried, hoping that it would help to break the strike. On one morning as the strikers peacefully assembled to picket the new Grand Jury was sworn in without any provocation on the part of the workers and arrested about seventy- five strikers. They were fined by Recorder Carroll, who has since proven to be a farmed out judge, but they refused to pay it, and preferred going to jail.

When the authorities realized that they could not get any money out of the strikers, they ordered a wholesale detour and on one morning all the strikers were turned out of jail. The manufacturers hoped that by ar- rest and fining the strikers they would deplete their treasury. The work- ers, however, were not to be so easily fooled. They refused to pay the police with their funds.

The strikers' party was holding suc- cessful outdoor meetings on Sundays, which the manufacturers disliked very much. So the lawyers, who were set to work and some ancient blue law which was due, which prohibited the holding of outdoor meetings on Sun- days. This time, again, the Socialists were on the job, and they suggested that they proceed to Haledon, where Mayor William Doherty was the strikers came to Haledon they were welcomed by Mayor William Doherty, who asked the strikers to meet there any time they wanted to.

The entire Police Department was placed at the disposal of the strikers and were given orders by the Mayor that the workers were not to be arrested without a warrant. At one time when Mayor Paterson detectives came to Haledon an attempt was made to stop among a group of strikers, Mayor Brucekman told them that he pro- posed that the strikers should be molested, at least, while they were in Haledon, and ordered them to leave town.

They took the hint and did not make any further attempt to meet in Haledon. But the trip to Haledon was not the last of the police's at- tacks on the strikers. Men, women and children, so they decided to make a test on May 10th to see whether they could hold a meeting within the city limits of Paterson. They secured per- mission from the owners of Lafayette Oval, a baseball field, for a meeting.

Several thousand strikers suc- cessfully assembled there waiting for the arrival of the speakers. Police Chief Binson, however, thought that the strikers should not hold the meeting there and stationed patrols at all the main roads to the park, and gave instructions to arrest William D. Haywood and the other speakers as soon as they appeared.

When Haywood, accompanied by Adolph Lessig, appeared near the park he was informed that he could not hold the meeting. "On to Haledon," he shouted to the strikers, and im- mediately the strikers started on their way to the "civilization of New Jer- sey." In Haledon his name has become known. As Haywood was about to cross the border line he and Lessig were grabbed by several burly cops and hustled off to the police station.

There charges of disorderly conduct and of unlawful assemblies were made out against them. The next morning they were arraigned before a judge and were arraigned before a chance to explain their side of the case. They were fined \$100 each and ordered to pay for six months on a dis- orderly conduct charge, and held in jail for 2000 dollars for the Grand Jury on the unlawful assembly charge.

Immediately a writ of habeas corpus was issued for them, and Justice James Minturn, who issued the writ, ordered their release after severely criticizing the authorities for making the arrests. The law was unconstitu- tional, since it abridged the constitu- tional rights of free press, Judge Klencort, who presided at the trial, sentenced the Socialist editor to one year in jail for not having where he had "got them," a term used by policemen.

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