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EDITORIAL

A CHRONOLOGY.

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IN view of the multiplicity of questions that come pouring into this office on matters connected with the Paterson I.W.W. strike; seeing that the Labor Movement is making history; and considering the importance of correct chronology for the proper understanding of historic sequences, the following list of dates is furnished to the readers of the *Daily People*.

NOV. 10, 1911.—The I.W.W. silk weavers' strike starts in Paterson. It is directed against the Doherty mills where the 4-loom system was introduced. Rudolph Katz is chosen the leader of the strike.

NOV. 25, 1911.—Letter in Paterson *Evening News* signed by P. Colditz, a member of the I'm-a-bummery, later known as "Haywood Anarchists" who signs himself "Member Executive Board National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, I.W.W." The letter vilifies Katz.

DEC. 1911.—Joseph Ettor and James P. Thompson of the said Bummery call meetings in Paterson under the name of "I.W.W." and denounce Katz. The meetings are poorly attended. At the last one barely 15 people present.

DECEMBER 2, 1911.—A committee of Jewish Socialist party men, the party that claims to be neutral in the internal disputes of Unions, appeared before the Paterson I.W.W. striking weavers, and offered to place their party's organization at the disposal the strikers "provided the strikers drop the S.L.P. men in control."

JANUARY 12, 1912.—Lawrence strike begins. Ettor, Thompson and Haywood go thither.

FEBRUARY 28, 1912.—The Paterson I.W.W. silk weavers strike having in the meantime extended until it enveloped almost all the mills, and a number of mills having surrendered, William D. Haywood is advertised by handbills in Paterson as "Organizer of the I.W.W." who "will speak at mass meeting of silk workers," at

Helvetia Hall.

The I.W.W. Strike Committee issue their first statement “To the Working Class of Paterson.” The Committee cites the historic and documentary facts that prove that the body that Haywood is affiliated with is not the I.W.W., and that it is an Anarchist affair; as such they “wash their hands of all responsibility” for the consequences of Haywood’s appearance in Paterson at that critical hour in the strike; and the Committee close{d} with the words: “If Haywood comes for money for our Lawrence fellow wage slaves on strike, we shall gladly give as much as we can afford from our own war chest. If, however{,} he comes to assist the Helvetia Hall disrupters, better known as the I’m-a-bummery, he need expect from us no treatment other than the treatment that a foe deserves.”

Haywood did not appear at that meeting.

MARCH 7, 1912.—Second appearance of hand bills announcing Haywood to speak in Helvetia Hall.

The I.W.W. Strike Committee issue their second statement “To the Working Class of Paterson” repeating the substance of their first statement, and bringing events down to date.

On this second occasion Haywood appeared and spoke at Helvetia Hall. He started by echoing the manufacturers’ vilifications of Katz. The lie was given him from the floor, with a volley of hisses. In the language of the Paterson *Evening News*, March 8, “when he [Haywood] sounded the sentiment of the throng, he dropped his phillipic as if it were a live coal.”

MARCH 15, 1912.—James P. Thompson turns up in Paterson as Haywood’s lieutenant. Finds the I.W.W. strikers too solid to disrupt and returns to Lawrence two days later.

APRIL, 1912.—The I.W.W. silk weavers’ strike extends to Passaic, and makes rapid progress, and is put in charge of Boris Reinstein.

APRIL 5, 1912.—Haywood, Thompson and Pless Domo, the police spy employe of the Newark, N.J., O’Brien Detective Agency, turn up in Passaic and the contiguous town of Garfield, and hold a meeting in which they vilify Reinstein, and of course, Katz also.

APRIL 6, 1912.—A photographic group of Haywood, Thompson, Pless Domo and

a few others is published by the Passaic *Daily News*.

APRIL 9, 1912.—A mammoth meeting of the I.W.W. striking silk weavers is held at the Auditorium in Paterson. Addresses are delivered on the situation of the I.W.W. silk weavers' strike, which had extended to other towns in New Jersey; and even to Astoria, N.Y., and into Pennsylvania. The resolutions, there adopted, breathe enthusiasm and class consciousness. The closing one reads:

“Resolved, That we condemn unreservedly, the treasonable attempts of professed friends of the Labor Movement to play the management of the strike into the hands of an element, which, by the Anarchistic methods and preachment of ‘Direct Action,’ ‘sabotage,’ and the ‘striking at the ballot box with axe,’ will only aid the capitalist foe and inevitably lead the striking workers to disaster and defeat.”

APRIL 10-20, 1912.—The Newark *Star*, organ of ex-Senator Jim Smith, “The Sugar Trust Senator,” denounces Reinstein, falsely reports the strikers of Passaic as “tired” of Reinstein’s “peaceful methods” and anxious to have Haywood and Thompson take charge; and the New York *Call* and *Volkszeitung* echo the *Star*.

The Passaic city organization of the Socialist party publishes an ultimatum addressed to Reinstein to the effect that the Passaic body of the S.P. will withdraw its support from the strike unless Reinstein join hands with Haywood and Thompson.

APRIL 16, 1912.—The Socialist party Local of Passaic County publishes in the Passaic *Daily News* a resolution to line up with Haywood, Thompson and Co. in their endeavor to take hold of the strike in that city.

APRIL 19, 1912.—The Passaic *Daily News* publishes the answer by the I.W.W. organization to the “ultimatum” and the “resolution.” The answer reviews the intrigues of the Anarchists with the “neutral” S.P. to disrupt the Passaic strike, and, after quoting from the Preamble of the I.W.W. to the effect that the class struggle must continue until the toilers are solidified upon the political as well as the industrial field to take and hold that which they produce by their labor “through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party,” the answer closes: “We interpret that ‘without affiliation with’ also implies ‘without dictation from’ any political party, and we propose to adhere closely to that interpretation.”

To be continued.

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