

"THE LAW OF THE FIST"

As it is Revealed to Strikers in Massachusetts. Woman Worker Murdered By Cops

(Special to Solidarity) Cambridge, Mass., June 18. - Once again the hoodlums of the capitalist class has been exposed. They have found satisfaction by taking the blood and life of the only support of a large family of unfortunates who came to this country seeking freedom...

PATERSON, TAX PAYERS WANT STRIKE ENDED

(Special to Solidarity) Haledon, N. J., June 8. The Paterson silk workers' usual Sunday meeting today, was the scene of a veritable forest of hands when Chairman Adolph Lesig put on the line the question of ending the strike...

Telegram to Solidarity

Detroit, Mich., June 17. Auto slaves in revolt; 6,000 Studebaker men out for eight-hour day, weekly pay and 25 per cent increase. Other plants coming strong. Will write particulars.

A. C. C.

MONTANA LUMBER STRIKE

(Special to Solidarity) Missoula, Mont., June 12. At the request of the Car Repairers' union, Fellow Worker Hyde spoke to the entire crew in the N. P. shop both yesterday noon. He had a few minutes to speak in so had to confine his speech to the structure of the I. W. W. its aim and objects...

HELL IN LOUISIANA

(Telegram to Solidarity) New Orleans, La., June 11. City police and detectives led by officers of the United Fruit Company, fired a volley of bullets and machine gun point bullets on wharf at 9:40 this morning. Picketwise were unharmed. Two firemen and two sailors wounded, one fireman and one sailor expected to die...

MASSIVE FEELING

Paterson Strike Enters Sixteenth Week. Ranks Solid and Usual "Law and Order" Features

THE OUTLOOK IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to Solidarity) Christchurch, N. Z., May 4. Since I last wrote to you, a few things of interest have happened in New Zealand. The workers of the Slaughterhouse strike which was taking place at that time, and I am sorry to say that the strike was a complete failure. The slaughtermen are organized in a craft federation through out New Zealand...

(Special to Solidarity) Paterson, N. J., June 16.

The much predicted end of the silk workers in the great strike of the silk workers did not occur. The 16th week begins with the ranks of the strikers solid and the frantic blowing of the mill whistles this morning had no results. Very little mass picketing is done now but nobody goes back anyway, proving that the workers are not intimidated as claimed by the bosses.

(Special to Solidarity) New Orleans, La., June 12.

Forty-three sailors and marine were in jail; indicted this morning and held under \$1,000 bond. Three charged with carrying concealed weapons, one fellow worker, Frank Prago, charged with shooting at an intent to kill. All told, bonds demanded total \$44,500, all still in jail cases will be fought to finish.

(Telegram to Solidarity) New Orleans, La., June 12.

The carpenters have a union, the engineers have another, and so on; so the situation is that the men working under one pay different Arbitration Court awards, existing at 15 different rates. A heavy penalty is attached to striking when a union is registered under the Arbitration Act and the solidarity is manifested, or indeed possible.

(Special to Solidarity) Boston, Mass., June 10.

Monday, May 26, marked the opening of a strike of more than a thousand barbers in the city of Boston. On the same day a list amount of bootblacks in the poorest shoes quit and issued a demand for decent conditions and wages. As in most of the strikes, I took the form of a scab supplier, and started to pull their feet out from under them.

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STRIKE PRESS COMMITTEE

Box 962, Missoula, Mont.

The present attitude of the New York press is the daily socialists' organ, trying to block the movement of funds to the Paterson strikers, by their false statements about the I. W. W. as well as shallow and sophistical editorials about the "essential sameness" of A. F. of L. and I. W. W. strikes—should be a lesson to the I. W. W. members and supporters in the East. Build up your own press.

(Special to Solidarity) Peoria, Ill., June 13.

Fight temporarily settled. All men out of jail. No use for more reports until further notice.

What are YOU going to extend the circulation of Solidarity?

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What About Akron?

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(Special to Solidarity) Minneapolis, Minn., June 14.

Things are beginning to stir in Flour City. The work of organization has been centralized and systematized. The three traveling agitators, Mixed 64, Building Construction 221, and Street Car Employees Industrial Union 282—have formed the Central Agitation Committee, to which agency body has three agitators: Fellow Worker Jack Lehnen has been employed as organizer.

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THE PRINCIPLES AT STAKE IN THE HOPEDALE STRIKE

By Morrison I. Swift. Certain features of the Draper strike in Hope Dale, Mass., give it unique importance. The Draper company there are only the maintainers of the town of Hope Dale in which they are situated. The town selectmen, who are the Draper's work in the Draper mills, is an ordinance to get it done.

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Haywood to Speak in Pittsburgh

Wm. D. Haywood will speak at Homestead Park, Pittsburgh, Sunday, June 22, beginning at 2 P. M. A record-breaking crowd is expected.

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I. W. W. Moving in Minneapolis

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Some Labor History

The National Labor Union; The Knights of Labor; And The A. F. L.

BY J. S. BISCAP
The first great labor organization in this country came after the Civil War. Before this there were many crafts organized in locals and some national unions. There is mention of strikes paid for by the revolution of 1776—but that is not for another article.

At the close of the Civil War there were many craft unions, large and small, that had failed to federate to any great extent. The discipline that was taught the workers of the time was expressed itself in the formation of unions. A national organization was at once planned by some of the larger crafts. Many delegates from different organizations met in Baltimore, Md., and formed the National Labor Union, which was called the National Labor Union. The workers hardly batted an eye after the war, wanted quick action. The agitation for the eight hour day was being carried on actively was taken hold of by the N. L. U., which started an aggressive agitation for eight hours. Capitalism was not prepared for such a move on the part of labor and in 1868 the N. L. U. had over 640,000 members. This mass of members, however, knew how to fight, had to be pacified somehow. So along comes General Banks with an eight hour law that was passed by the U. S. Congress in the middle of 1868. Here the movement was diverted this agitation, there would have been a general strike soon generated. So the eight hour law was passed. So the eight hour law was passed to satisfy the workers. Those that fought in the matter were satisfied were sure that they had achieved the eight hour day and the N. L. U. was wrecked on the political front. Organized in a few years after its sudden rise.

The eight hour national law was never repealed and still mocks the workers.

It took some time after that for the workers to wake up to the fact that the eight hour law was not given them an eight hour day and that they would have to get this on the job. So in many cities the Eight Hour Leagues were formed to agitate for a general strike. This further move toward a general strike organization for some time.

On Thanksgiving day, 1869, a tailor, Uriah S. Stevens, called together eight friends and started a secret society with himself as the first member. This was called the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor. It was a cheap secret order, but after the higher priced societies of the time. The name was written on the wall that was ever printed that indicated the name was five mysterious stars. On Thanksgiving day, 1869, a tailor, Uriah S. Stevens, called together eight friends and started a secret society with himself as the first member. This was called the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor. It was a cheap secret order, but after the higher priced societies of the time. The name was written on the wall that was ever printed that indicated the name was five mysterious stars.

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These made some attempts to form a labor union, seeing that the workers were a labor union in any strict sense. When outside crafts kept up an agitation for the eight hour day.

BISCAP

of three years in the early days. After this "federation" was organized the K. L. began to make more pretense towards getting the eight hour day. This satisfied the crafts that still held their identity within the K. L. On the other hand the new "federation" began an aggressive campaign of eight hours and called upon the K. L. to help the workers get it. The K. L. did not respond favorably. This was the beginning of the "federation" and independent crafts decided May 1, 1886, as the beginning year of getting the eight hours. Chief Powderly of the K. L. threw cold water on the movement which came from the districts, fearing that in the event of it becoming successful, the workers might join new "federation." Before the time came for the strike the new "federation" managed to start the K. L. on its downward course.

The "federation" had complained to the K. L. that the workers were scabbed upon in strikes and that often the leaders in the K. L. conspired with the bosses to break "federation" strikes. Often the K. L. did not even take the trouble to deny these facts. So naturally the workers of the K. L. that wanted something done on the eight hour question, the K. L. officials were still able to function in the eight hour movement. The K. L. at Columbus, Ohio, early in 1886 and before the time for the general strike, the "federation" saw a chance to swing these crafts into line and called a convention for the same time and place. The result was that the disgruntled crafts from the K. L. joined the new "federation" and the convention became a joint one at the close. A new name was decided upon. This new name was the American Federation of Labor was adopted permanently.

The general strike of 1886 was pulled off with the K. L. either holding aloof or opposing it in some instances. The "federation" was very numerous against the K. L. during this strike. The capitalists have the time to get the workers out of the Haymarket stunt in Chicago. Eight labor leaders were labeled as anarchists and imprisoned. They were executed others committed suicide. This strike was a practically successful in some cities, but proved fruitless on account of the anarchy that followed.

That proved a set-back to the A. F. L., which lost membership for some years. It did not get its strength for nearly a decade. From this strike the K. L. began to pull itself together. It tried to save itself by dabbling into politics more extensively, but failing as a supposed union. The greatest members of the K. L. ever had was supposed to have 800,000 members. Some claim that there were over a million. It is doubtful. Other authorities place the total number at half that. The K. L. still exists, but through the East with a membership estimated from 15,000 to 20,000.

The A. F. L. began to grow in membership in the early '90's. The plan a general strike had been discarded by then and instead it was decided to pull off strikes in different trades. In this way the K. L. crafts in the A. F. L. managed to get eight hours in some places. This was the first time the A. F. L. has ceased its aggressive tactics, simply membership without taking a chance at any great battle which might break it up or show its weakness. It now has a loosely federated membership of over two million.

Since its early days the K. L. for the eight hour day which had been associated with May 1, up to 1886, the K. L. was customary to hold eight hour days. This was the case though at that time that date was not yet recognized as the International.

In 1887 laws were passed in several states making the first Monday in September the legal Labor Day. This divided the forces of labor. The radicals still held to May while the loyalists had accepted the September Labor Day. Thus the eight hour movement was sidetracked in America.

Since the formation of the I. W. W. in 1903 it has been forced into some activity, especially in more recent years. The vast amount of propaganda that has been issued by I. W. W. has having its effect within the A. F. L. Just like the "federation" propaganda had its effect on the Knights of Labor. It is only a question of time, when the I. W. W. will begin to pull out of the A. F. L. and reform its ranks along industrial lines. In advertising its strength the I. W. W. is putting up a stir among the crafts in the A. F. L. and the I. W. W. leaders are trying to give a great deal of support to I. W. W. strikes. The actions of the A. F. L. leaders in only directing the craft membership who naturally want action on the job, is not far off from the A. F. L. is not far off

WATCH FOR YOUR NUMBER

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SOLIDARITY

DECENTRALIZATION

This is the most vital subject before the I. W. W. today. Some may say that of organization as the foremost but what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? What shall it gain us if we separate ourselves, finally, there is something within the organization that can avenge us from our path toward industrial freedom.

And that there is such a power, read Article 3 of the constitution, especially Section 5, relating to the control of officers, and Section 5, which says in effect that the G. E. B. shall be the final arbiter of general strikes and of all settlements and grievances. Here we have a supreme court in full blast.

Now, I believe that the members of the I. W. W. are so today because of principle and revolutionary ideas. But as we grow powerful and seize job control, then will come the disruption and the ignorant. As some one has said "this is a movement that attracts the unselfish and the altruistic and also the place-hunter and the self-seeker." As we grow more and more the rank and file will fill up, not as today on account of principle and education, but for the material comforts and the ignorant. As some one has said "this is a movement that attracts the unselfish and the altruistic and also the place-hunter and the self-seeker." As we grow more and more the rank and file will fill up, not as today on account of principle and education, but for the material comforts and the ignorant.

Revolutionists know that the I. W. W. can only be destroyed from the inside. All the clubbing of Chicago Long and Binson simply means more to I. W. W. and for every John Ramo spring up to take his place. We have nothing to fear from those capitalists who can only see what they profit, but watch out for the big fellow who can and plan ten, twenty years ahead.

Turn back to your Solidarity of the 21st and read the reprint of P. M. Greer's article in the Scranton Times. Here he states: "There is no doubt that the I. W. W. is the most powerful force in the psychology of the big, far-reaching capitalist. He cannot break it, therefore he will have his resources on the inside to lead and advise and his advice and leadership will not be in the interest of the workers, and will have a powerful G. E. B. or any other supreme court will simply make a mockery of the workers' power."

But, you say, before that can happen the rank and file must be organized. Sure they will. But we agitators that the hardest work that we have to do is to make a man think, read and educate himself. If it is so, why will it not also be so for the other far-reaching boss who grant higher wages and shorter hours and the cry will be the old things are pretty good, that are you agitating for?"

This organization was launched by politicians of the orthoratorical school. We finally got rid of them, but their work is not over. The far-reaching boss and the absurdity of it. With the G. E. B. formed with one member from each of the several departments we arrive at the same position as the politician who elects men, from district to district and govern industries that they know nothing about. For so long as we are setting a construction workers' strike, you not only would have a construction workers' vote on it, but also, members from the transportation, mining, manufacturing and other departments.

Now, it is most essential that we change this situation before it is too late. We should have thrown it out along with the politicians, but as we did not, then the association was made, and also, the easier; for the longer this organization is controlled in this way, the harder will it be to break this control.

Now, the best way out of this, which is, not to take away the power of the G. E. B., but to abolish the G. E. B. and to make the I. W. W. a simple ally of a source of propaganda and of information to the membership.

Let the member be as close to the rank and file as possible. Instead of the power coming from the top down, let it spring from the bottom upward.

As Corington Hall says in the Lumber Jack "built up from the local union of the district council to the national industrial union" and there stop. And I look for the same to be the case of each and every camp shall be its own local.

And when we take this power away from the top, when we change this situation, let us see that we build wisely and build well. Let us build as loosely as possible, build, so that each local shall be a stone in the wall that shall be a rampart for the workers against their thieving masters.

And you will never have these stones in the wall by placing weights and clamps on the top, but only by using the sound mortar that is composed of a revolutionary education and the battle-cry "An injury to one is an injury to all."
JOE MURRAY,
Local No. 382, Seattle.

THERE ARE NO CLASSES

It has taken some 150 years for the ruling classes of America to discover that there are no classes in the land of the free and the home of the free. This is easily understood for it took 150 years for the slaves to waken up to their exploitation and organize themselves as Industrial Workers of the World.

I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Revised List of Publications in Stock. Note the Reduced Prices on Literature Printed at New Castle

"WHY STRIKES ARE LOST; HOW TO WIN." W. E. Trautmann
24 page Pamphlet; 5c a copy; to Local Unions 3 1-2c.

"ELEVEN BLIND LEADERS" B. H. Williams
32 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 3 1-2c.

"PATRIOTISM AND THE WORKER" Gustave Hervey
32 page Pamphlet; 10c a copy; to Local Unions 3 1-2c.

"THE FARM LABORER & THE CITY WORKER" Edward McDonald
16 page Pamphlet; 5c a copy; to Local Unions 2 1-2c.

"INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND THE I. W. W." Vincent St. John
16 page Booklet, 2c a copy; to Local Unions 1c.

FOUR PAGE LEAFLETS

"IS THE I. W. W. ANTI-POLITICAL?" By Justus Ebert

"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS, Men and Women" By E. S. Nelson

"POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE I. W. W." By Vincent St. John

"UNION SCABS AND OTHERS" By Oscar Ameringer

"GETTING RECOGNITION" By A. M. Sturton

"WAR AND THE WORKERS" By Walker C. Smith

"TWO KINDS OF UNIONISM" By Edward Hammond

"THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY; What it Will Mean And How To Get It" By August Walquist

Above Leaflets Sent Prepaid Upon Receipt of Price. 15c per 100; \$1.25 per 1,000

"APPEAL TO WAGE WORKERS," By E. S. Nelson.
Sweath, Hungarian, Slovak; each 20c; 10c, \$1.50, 1,000
112 HAMILTON AVENUE
CLEVELAND, O.

CUSSING INDUSTRIALISTS

By Jack Isaacson
While looking over the socialist press of June 4th, I noticed an announcement in one of them, of Branch 7, S. F., Local No. New York, calling up on the members of the branch to attend an organization meeting, where the principal speaker was to be Comrade Julius Greber, organizer of Local No. 7, S. F., and where the question of the "Industrialists" within the branch will be discussed, to find ways and means for getting rid of them. "The sooner the better."

"Now is the time to act and move. Being one of the members and one of the industrialists of the branch, I attended the meeting and heard Greber speak on organization. In part he said as follows:

"The socialist party is the only party organization that is out for the overthrow of capitalism. Your economic organization, be it a trade or industrial organization, is only out for the purpose of getting a few cents more, and a few minutes less, and nothing else." Further, he said that as such the capitalist system is overthrown, the economic organization is done away with, and of course the socialist party takes charge of everything.

The question now before us is, how many of the "socialist professors" who do all the speaking on organization, socialism, and the power of the ballot have ever read the Preamble of the I. W. W. Fellow workers, that's the way they hope to capture the left wing of the S. F.—by handing out to us such dope as that of Mr. Greber's.

(Most of them have read the Preamble, and some of them understand what it means; that's the reason they are handing out the aforesaid dope, doubtless with the idea that the rank and file of the S. F. are unable to grasp the idea of getting rid of the employing class through appropriation of the Big Industrial Organization of the working class—Editor Solidarity.)

"Swetova Unie" (Trautmann's "One Big Union") in Bohemia, may be obtained from "Volvo Listy," 217 E. 66th St., New York City. Price 15c.

Don't forget that now is the time to improve every opportunity for propaganda. Order a bundle of Solidarity and some literature today.

THE WAGES PAID FOR SUCH UNUSUAL GIFTS

range, according to ability, from \$2,000 a year to \$100 a year. W. W. value this kind of talent at \$3 per day. Why, when we are running fall we have hundreds of hands employed who would not work for \$3 per day, and yet the I. W. W. would offer this kind of talent \$3 per day, as admitted by themselves right from their platform. Judging from this, what wonders, wonders, loom-fixer and weavers would get in the Hayward district. The following is what the I. W. W. knows: Three dollars by the day for trained orators. Now, to show how the wages are the wages paid by Hayward to his orators, we give below a schedule of the wages for two weeks we pay to the different classes of our workers, and this ought to nail the scoundrels in the eye. In fact, naturally, as we were the first drawn out on strike, our wages must be considered low. Loom fixers, \$40; weavers, \$40, day work, or more on piece; twisters and entomers, \$36. For furthering his actual wages to weavers, pay ending April 7, 1913, piece work, at same rate as part before the strike: \$41.24, \$42.50, \$54.16, \$60.16, \$47.68, \$59.98, \$53.85, \$48.78, \$54.46, \$49.19, all of which can be easily verified by our payroll books, with names attached.

Still our hands are walking the streets and the I. W. W. have won the strike. Who got the benefit? We didn't get it, the underpaid orators didn't get it, and the workmen didn't get it. Who did get it? Well, the I. W. W., who claim they were the strike!

It would also be interesting to know what Mr. Hayward will pay his actors in his Madison Square show. For furthering his success here he pays pickets nothing. Will he class his actors with his orators and pay them the minimum sum of \$3 per day, or will he class them with his pickets and pay them \$3 per day?

HENRY DOHERTY SILK CO.
HENRY DOHERTY, President.
Paterson, June 3.

Solidarity and the Industrial Worker in combination—\$1.50 per copy. Solidarity and the Lumberjack in combination—\$1.50 per copy. All three papers one year for \$2.25. Send in your sub today.

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The New Unionism

By... Andre Tridon

"A clear statement of the philosophy and practice of Syndicalism, its history and its present status all over the world"

Every member of the I. W. W. should have a copy of this book for their own information and to meet the assertions of others as to the status of Industrial Unionism in the different foreign countries.

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I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU
112 Hamilton Avenue
CLEVELAND, OHIO

On Shooting Nonsense Into The Workers Heads

(Special to Solidarity)
New York, June 16.

Every successful move of the I. W. W. meets with attempts to stop its further success. When Ettore and Giovannitti were freed a certain portion of the socialist press immediately began a campaign against Haywood, which resulted in his recall. The purpose was to discredit the I. W. W. Now, with the I. W. W. winning the barbers' strike in New York City, making a deep impression through its conduct of the Paterson strike, we find the same press again active in the attempt to do the I. W. W. harm. This activity takes on innumerable phases, and is not an editorial article, short editorial attacks on the I. W. W., that are not founded on fact, and editorial criticisms on its philosophy and structure that are neither profound nor valuable to any one but the capitalists who are fighting the I. W. W.

During the past week, the New York Call has fired two editorial shots into the backs of the striking Paterson workers by the above methods. One was an editorial entitled, "Shooting into the Banks." This accused the I. W. W. of scabbing on the A. F. of L. bakers, John Golden had scabbed on the Paterson strikers. It also declared that this was done on racial lines by organizing the Italian bakers. This double accusation is a plain lie. There is no strike in Paterson, and consequently there is no objection for the I. W. W. to pay John Golden, if he is not on any other lines. Second, the racial cry comes with bad grace from the Call, which supports the United Hebrew Trades, and the Jewish Garment Workers' Local Union, which is backed by socialists and run by socialists. It seems all right for the Call's friends to organize strikes, but such racial lines where such lines predominate, but it is all wrong for the I. W. W. to be taken in by its untruth and inconsistency; "there's a reason" for both.

The next shot the Call fired was against the Paterson strike. This was "a theoretical criticism," of course; the Call is so naive and works in such naive and theoretical manner to perform, just when a strike is in a critical stage and requiring every bit of financial and moral aid it can get. The Call finds the Paterson strike no different than any other strike. It is dependent for success on a big war treasury, pure and simple; and displays no new tactics, etc.

In view of this criticism, the question naturally arises, why then do the Paterson silk manufacturers favor the A. F. of L. but refuse to recognize the I. W. W.? Mind you, they are not opposed to the principle of union recognition, but they are OPPOSED TO RECOGNIZING THE I. W. W. AND ITS PRINCIPLES. Now, what are those principles? Those principles are the class struggle, class industrial unity and class emancipation by the working class itself, with such principle instilled into the minds of the silk workers that they be no return to work under craft contracts, or protocols of benefit to the silk manufacturers. There will be no settlement of the strike by any one else but all the strikers; in other words, there will be division and betrayal, as in the case of the A. F. of L. Harriman Railroad Federation strike, and the recent Garment Workers' strike in New York City. In brief, the Paterson I. W. W. is essentially a different proposition than is any recent A. F. of L. strike. It is the difference between the methods conducted in the interests of capitalism and one conducted in the interests of socialism.

The fact that the Paterson strike is not ended, that it is being dragged into an endurance test, is due to the American Federation of Labor, that is, it is due to the inability of the I. W. W. to make the general industrial strike a general local strike. The I. W. W. cannot extend the silk strike in Paterson, to the trolley, light, power and other services, and thus force capitulation, because the street car and power house employees, and other employees in Paterson, are controlled by the A. F. of L. The I. W. W. is

limited in Paterson, because its principles are in force only in a limited manner and not in a complete manner. The Call presses the limited socialism of Brueckman, of Lunn, of Dunbar, having no other alternative, the people whom it would destroy are beset with limitations, the Call refuses to bestow anything but condemnation. This is consistent with the Call's many inconsistencies. Again "There's a reason," a nut for one.

Regarding "the big war chest," here again the Call is at fault. Take a look at Paterson and one will find that, while the strike has lasted twice as long as at Lawrence, the expenditures to date have been one-third less. That is, the I. W. W. is fighting the most complete and protracted industrial strike—barring the scabbing of the A. F. of L. loom-finders, engineers, etc., which is a bad factor—on less money, on a smaller "war chest," than was ever fought before. In fact, all the big I. W. W. strikes of recent times, from Lawrence down to Paterson, have involved so small an expenditure, as to fall, in the aggregate, far short of the \$1,000,000 spent by the Paterson Workers' in their strikes and boycotts. All the I. W. W. strikes since the barbers' strike and now the Paterson strike—have cost the working class less than \$1,000,000 all told. Talk about "a big war chest"!

Why, if the I. W. W. had the "big war chest" which the Call implies, it would have a big membership, combined with its industrial and class unionism, it could have won the barbers' strike and now the Paterson strike—have cost the working class less than \$1,000,000 all told. Talk about "a big war chest"!

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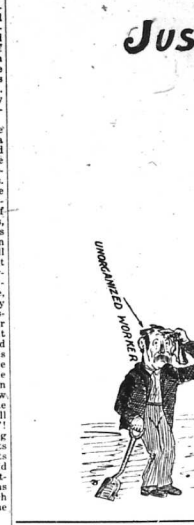
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Pinchot To Quinlan

The following letter has been forwarded to Solidarity by its recipient, Fellow Worker Quinlan. Our readers should bear in mind that Amos Pinchot is a brother of Gifford Pinchot, one of Theodore Roosevelt's friends and advisers, and a prominent progressive politician. In a sense, this letter reveals the Progressive attitude toward "official abuses," and shows the attitude of this body of rising politicians. While we may with reason "fear the Greeks even when they bring us gifts," we should at least bear this attitude in mind in the light of probable events of the near future. The Progressives' attempt to check the violence of the capitalist class will, no doubt, command much support, but in the long run will, in our judgment, fail, as the big capitalists, drunk with power, are not afraid of the working class, while the fellows are obsessed with the rage and folly of blindness when confronted with a strike situation. Everything in gratulatory attitude of the Progressives.

Mr. Patrick Quinlan, May 24, 1913.

Dear Sir:

I understand that you may be prepared for funds in carrying on the appeal of your recent conviction for the crime of bribery. I enclose my check for \$500, to be used by you for this purpose.

I am not in sympathy with the theories of the I. W. W., but I believe that in your case and in the case of the scores of people (men and women, boys and young girls) who are being thrown into jail in Paterson on criminal charges, a very vital principle of American life is at stake—of public discussion and protest.

If the accounts in the New York papers are true, and certain it does not seem to me that they are likely to be true, that you are likely to be thrown into jail in Paterson on criminal charges, a very vital principle of American life is at stake—of public discussion and protest.

I have no knowledge as to the extent of the violence used by the strikers, if they have used violence. But it is clear that the police are acting in the action of the authorities at Paterson toward the strikers there has been a gross disregard of the law and of the rights of individuals clothed in the authority of law and acting through the agency of government. This is an indictable crime for which I am informed of the punishment

may be from one to seven years. The charge was that you made a speech in Turn Hall inciting the strikers to violence. At your trial some fourteen or more witnesses took the stand, some of them unconnected with the strike and many of them respectable residents of long standing in Paterson and testified that you were not in the hall at the time the language in question was used, if it was used at all; in fact, that you did not reach the hall until the end of the meeting and made no speech whatever. Six policemen, on the other hand, swore that you were present and used the language in question. Your conviction based upon flimsy and in some parts contradictory police testimony, was contrary to the weight of evidence. Moreover, the jury which convicted you was empaneled under a system which Governor Fielder, in his statement made on Tuesday last at the Executive Mansion, Trenton, brands as indefensible and contrary to the fundamental principles of justice. On the whole your conviction seems to have been a miscarriage of justice brought about by the hostility to a striker which you have been engaged in organizing.

Understand that the reports made to me in Paterson as well as from reports published in New York papers, that the chief of police, acting in behalf of the mayor, has practically denied to the strikers the right of assembling in the city of Paterson to discuss the situation; that the police have used violence and been stationed outside the halls in which strikers were about to meet and have turned them absolutely without warrant of law, so that it has been impossible for the strikers to hold meetings in Paterson and so that they are obliged to leave town and travel into the country in order to discuss the strike. If these reports are not exaggerated, men, women, and children have been absolutely without disorderly conduct, loitering, etc., have been arrested by the score, packed into a county jail, already crowded above its capacity, where they have remained heretofore, criminals and surrounded by mediaeval filth and unsanitary conditions, for the purpose of ordering to break the spirit of the strike. Apparently the mayor, the recorder and the chief of police have failed to realize that, aside from its illegality, their course has been foolish and futile even from their own point of view. For if we are to concede that breaking up a strike in the interests of the city owners was a proper and legitimate function for the police to perform, even then officials of Paterson have been, to say the least, impractical, because they have attempted to understand that clamping down the lid is not the most effective method of dissipating the power of a strike, but that the use of force social unrest and indignation.

Whether the methods employed by the police in their picketing, assembling, speechmaking, etc., have amounted to violence or not does not seem to me the most important question. The vital question is whether or not the methods of the city of Paterson and the county of Passaic have become partisans in this dispute, and if so, whether the courts and the machinery of government to fight the silk workers are breaking the strike. If they have, they have followed a course far more destructive to peace and law than any other, far more undermining to justice and respect for justice, and infinitely more conducive to contempt for the law, than any other course anything the strikers could possibly do.

I hold no brief for the Industrial Workers of the World. While their attempt to secure a living wage by American wage earners is right and commands our sympathy, their method is wrong, and the broad plan of syndicalism seems to me ill considered and both economically and politically defective. But Lawrence, in Denver, in San Diego, in Chicago, in other places, and now in Paterson, an alliance has been effected between capital and local gov-

ernment which takes the position that the Industrial Workers of the World, having refused to recognize certain vested rights in capital, have thus made themselves outlaws and thus put themselves beyond the protection of the law, of the courts, and even of the Federal Constitution. This is a lamentable thing and whether it will prevail or not among the American institutions, seems to me the vital question to be answered at Paterson.

I can conceive that in times of war or revolution or war, and when a city is threatened with earthquake, flood or fire, it might be justifiable, under martial law, to deny the right of free assembly and speech, to imprison people in a wholesale manner on the charge of loitering and practically without trial, and to use similar methods in order to meet a crisis. But Paterson is in no such condition. Although there have been over a thousand arrests, no case of an assault upon a scab or strikebreaker by a striker has come to the knowledge of the police. Things present a normal appearance in the city of Paterson, so far as I can learn, the strike has been singularly free from violence with the exception of that violence, masquerading in the guise of law, by which Mayor McBride and Recorder Carroll have filled their jail with innocent people, very much discredited their city, and more eloquently encouraged anarchy and contempt for law than ever an Industrial Worker of the World, or for that matter an anarchist, has done. The industrial crisis in the United States, the bitterness of the people against industrial oppression and their desire for a living wage and an opportunity for better conditions for themselves and their families is so vital and so immensely earnest today, that methods such as weight and danger to our communities and with destruction to American ideals of freedom and justice to be tolerated by any thoughtful citizen without protest.

Irrespective of whether there is industrial or political creed, or what you may think or have expressed on some other occasion than the meeting at which you are, I believe, unjustly charged with having incited violence, I trust you will get justice, and that your conviction will be reversed.

(Signed) AMOS PINCHOT.

SPANISH PRESS FUND
Los Angeles, Calif., June 13.

The Spanish Press Fund is gradually growing in membership, and our responses were unable to close our

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trade for a plant. I am on another deal where less money is involved and may be able to close the matter by Monday.

The dance given May 31 by the Spanish Press Committee was some time this month, but will be compelling to secure a larger hall to accommodate the crowd. These affairs are creating an interest among the Spanish workers regarding the I. W. W. Once we have La Huron General in the hold talking the ONE BIG UNION there will be an influx of the Spanish slaves and the I. W. W. can add stiffening to their backbone.

At the dance Jesus Martinez became the happy possessor of a piano. The local who has subscription number Sixty-Six will please communicate with Los Angeles locals and the machine will be shipped at once.

Just a word. Will each local strain a point and put one more dollar in the Press Fund? We appreciate the fact that many calls are made upon your finance. We are in the same position. Yet we manage to answer and so far as I can learn, the strike here's hoping that we may be able to introduce to you a number of Spanish delegates at the 1914 convention. I am, yours for the earth and the fullness thereof. BILL B. COOK.

THE OUTLOOK IN NEW ZEALAND
(Continued from Page One)

said, after the elections, that the social revolution seemed to be indefinitely postponed.

The conference of New Zealand unions opens in Wellington on July 1, and it is hoped that some definite basis of unity will be arrived at. Those who have the matter in hand have drawn up a declaration of principles for submission to the conference, in which is the I. W. W. Program. It is to be noted that the committee has carefully excluded the word "revolutionary."

The employers' Federation of New Zealand has "got 'em bad." It has recently issued a circular to all employers urging them to organize so to combat the monsters of socialism, syndicalism, and anarchy. Why it jumbles them all together no one knows. But the fact remains that the houses are resolved to solidly organize themselves to protect their economic interests, which they think are threatened by the proposed unity of labor. Whether labor will take the hint, and organize also, remains to be seen. SYD KINGSFORD.

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