The Struggle of the Age.

Fiercer and fiercer becomes the war of the fighting factions. Labor passive, as becomes the weaker, yet aggressive and insistent in its passiveness. Capital, strong, with the guns behind it that labor made and the men to handle them that labor raised. The power of labor is gradually increasing, while the brutality of the employing class is increasing in exact ratio.

The preservation of capital demands the subjugation of labor. Capitalism is founded upon the theory of a submissive working class that will labor without complaint, eat what it is given to eat and crawl into some quiet corner and die when it is no use for it to be forthcominng. This being so, it can easily be understood why all agitation that will tend to disturb the quiet of hungry workers and rouse them from their holes is being put down by the masters.

It is not the fault of the masters if there are more workers than they need. They are willing to supply coarse food for a reasonable number of meek slaves, the number necessary to supply them with all the luxuries of life. But they cannot be responsible for the surplus of slaves. Let that surplus go and hang itself. When it refuses to do so the logical thing is to club it and prod it and shoot it—get it out of the way somehow, for it has become a nuisance, a detriment to the peace and prosperity of the country.

Thus we have the San Diego free speech fight, the battle in the Grays Harbor district, Lawrence, etc.; each repeated struggle bringing forth evidence of a more protracted and deadly struggle to follow.

Peace! Don't think of peace, it is impossible. Cannons and discontent mean war. More cannons and more discontent means more war. There will be peace when the war is over.

"The Bloody Red Flag"

We labor agitators are not the only ones that sniff the perfume of the coming "empasssantess." Alert lawyers, especially those who, through corporate influence, have been "elevated" to the U. S. plush cushioned "bench," spend some of their spare moments with their ears to the ground. C. H. Hanford, of Seattle, uttered his prophecy the other day.

The evening previous a demonstration was held in Seattle, including a parade and mass meeting, against the high-taxed, murderous tactics employed by the thugs and gun men in the pay of the mill bosses of the Grays Harbor district against the slaves who refused to remain contented with their fine American slavery.

It is part of Judge Hanford's duties to ad

mit benefited foreigners to the glorious privileges of American citizenship. On the morning in question, while charging some candidates with the profound importance of the high happiness, Capital was above them, Hanford, with deep feeling, so the report says, unbosomed himself as follows:

"On yesterday there was a procession marching in the streets of Seattle, behind a flag which was not the mingled colors of our nation, but only the bloody red color.

"Recently other processions have marched behind that same flag in the streets of Seattle, in which men enjoying the rights of citizenship of this country were included. Some of them were born in this country, and others have acquired the rights of citizenship by professing and swearing allegiance to the Constitution.

"It has been declared in the speeches of their orators and in public statements that those who marched behind that red flag have no more respect for this flag of the United States than they have for the flag of Russia; and that their purpose is to destroy this government.

"If these disloyal demonstrations continue the time will come when there will be a conflict between those who march behind the red flag and those who take their stand under the flag representing the law and government of this nation.

"You by the oath you take become pledged that when that time comes you will stand behind the banner representing the government of this nation."

"It is because we have in this country such disloyal citizens that Congress, in amending the laws under which aliens may become naturalized, has required them to denounce anarchy. In admitting new citizens we want loyal citizens, and not enemies of the government.

"These disloyal demonstrations" are going on, and red blooded men and women will march behind the "bloody red flag" until the evils that agitate their red blood shall be abolished.

The Milwaukee Defeat.

There were no soldiers from the outside, no armed thugs imported from the slums of big cities, no local police used to awe and intimidate the voters, still the Socialists lost Milwaukee. Having the city offices at its command, with all the power and prestige of these offices, having a following of almost fictitious proportions, thousands, who made a house to house canvass, having imported eloquent orators from distant cities, having a daily and weekly newspapers, having the united support of organized labor, having had two years in which to "make good," having in fact every possible advantage, and yet eagerly going down to defeat, proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that political socialism is the easiest mark that capitalism has to contend with.

This is the most complete and crushing defeat the political method has ever sustained. It is complete and crushing because it is a plain concrete fact. It is said everything contains the germ of its own destruction, more vulgarly, that "a calf will hang himself if you give him a rope," I don't mean to be vulgar nor even satirical while commenting on the fall of fellow fighters in the cause of labor, yet I cannot refrain from suggesting that in this case the axiom quoted clearly applies.

It is proverbial in labor ranks to claim victory out of defeat, but to claim two victories out of the Milwaukee defeat is verging dangerously upon the bounds of the ridiculous.

I quote from State Secretary E. H. Thomas' news letter:

"The Milwaukee Socialists have won two real victories in the campaign which closed at the polls yesterday. They forced the two old parties to combine in order to "beat the Socialists," and increased the Socialist vote by about three thousand."

That may be making the best out of a lost cause, yet to a direct democrat, or even to a common trade unionist, the "victory" of forcing the capitalists to unite against them is small victory indeed; a "victory" the unions have achieved many years ago.

The truth is that the party feels so humiliated and disheartened by this defeat and ousting from office that it grasps at even the ridiculous in an effort to save itself from utter discredit in the eyes of the workers, who are fast awakening to the pitfalls of politics.

The Miners' Strike and Politics.

The fine art of politics consists in prevent- ing the people as long as possible from obtaining what they want, and when they have finally gotten it, to give it to them. The English politicians have proven themselves masters of the art.

For the first time in their history, the British miners made a demand they were actually in a position to enforce. The country was at their mercy. They actually had what they wanted. The minimum wage was theirs. When up rises the politicians and moves the passage of a law "giving" the miners by politi- cians what they had attained through direct action.

Why did they do it? The answer is clear. Industrial direct action is so powerful a weapon in the workers' hands, and politics so slippery and weak, that it suits the master class to keep the toilers in ignorance of the real power of the general strike.

So, when the miners had beaten them, they ordered parliament to pass the law. Now the mine owners are obeying parliament and the miners' union; and if the miners and other workers of England are fools they will think it is really so.

Railroad Construction Strike.

More old theories are evaporating in the light and warmth of stubborn facts. It used to be accepted as an axiom that the "float- ing" workers, the men who build the railroads, were impossible to organize. Seven thousand of them are organized in the I. W. W. along the Great Northern extension in to Columbia, and what is infinitely more important they are on strike, and the quite inexperienced in this kind of warfare, are doing very well. The I. W. W. has established camps where the men are fed, and, the climate being good, sleep out in their blankets. But food costs money, and many of these new war- riors in the labor struggle haven't been long on the job and have nothing but courage and determination to sustain them.

The eyes of the labor world are on these men, it being the first time of this extent and character in the country. Assistance shd be sent to C. Nelson, Box 15, Yale, B. C.
THE AGITATOR

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THE AGITATOR does not bear the union stamp because it is not printed for profit. But it is union, every letter of it. It is printed by unionists and for unionists, and their friends for the economic and political education of those who believe that the labor movement is the key to the world's salvation. On the left is given free. On the whole it is a work of love—the love of the idea, of a world fit for the free.

Thus has been a farmer's dog back at a beggar.

And the creature run from the cure. There it shall not grow any more small man.

It is still a very great man without authority—a dog obeyed in office.

King Lear.

Your attention is especially called to the article on tactics, which is the first of a series that will be given the best position, although the question has been thrusly laid before you, you can and I can dig into it and make the dust fly. Before reading the article, stop a minute and reflect upon this obvious truth: The town with the most of mankind is they never escape the three importunities in the face of a new truth, but once having accepted them, continue, doggedly, to propound them even in the face of insurmountable fact. Gods, government and grafters meet on this foolish

WHAT GOOD IS AUTHORITY?

I

Beat over the plow and irrigating with his sweat the furrow as he turns it, the peon toils and entones one of those monosyllabic and folk-songs that seem to condense and sum up all the bitter social injustice has been accumulating for centuries in the poormen's heart. The peon toils and sings, thinking all the time of the lost where in his family is awaiting him to share his humble meal. His heart is filled with tenderness as he muses on his wife and little ones, and, looking up to note the position of the sun, he is ready to rush home, covering the track of dust which grows as it approaches them. They are cavalry soldiers and they ask: "Are you Juan?" On reaching the city, they ask: "Can you serve us.

The government needs you." And away goes Juan, bound like a criminal, on the road to the city, where the beautiful old woman, with the hut is lost to die of hunger or turn thieves and prostitutes, that it may save itself from perishing. Will Juan tell you that Authority is a good thing in the poor?

II

For three days Petro has been trafficking the city eager, in search of work. His good works and the muscles are of steel; on his face, which stamps him a child of the people, honest shite. Vainly he tramps the city, begging employers to exploit his sturdy arms. On every side the doors were shut against him, but Petro is energetic and does not allow himself to grow discouraged. So, streaming with sweat and with the sharp teeth of hunger gnawing at his entrails, he offers and offers his iron flats in the hope of finding a master who will "kindly" consent to exploit them. Crossing the city for the twentieth time he thinks of his wife and children. There is a pigpen of a shack; for they, like him, are suffering from hunger and they are about to be put out by the landlord who is not willing to wait any longer for his rent. The day before, they moved. And, his heart bent with grief, hastens his footsteps to find a mas ter, a master, a master.—A policeman has noted him passing and repeating, turning to pass again and turn ing to pass yet again the street where he looks into the "keep public order." He takes Petro by the collar and conducts him to the nearest police station, where he charges him with vagrancy and sends him home with the "keep public order."

III

Dear Comrade: I suppose you have read the General Strike in Brisbane, which has just been de cided off. While the unions gained the right to a bargain, when on duty, the employers are compelling them to sign an agreement which was entered on May 11th of this year. The 30 days notice before the strike was taken. The workers have learned thru experience that government uses violence to defend exploitation. The State Police applied to the State Prime Min ister to send the Federal Troops to Brisbane. The re quest was refused as it would have destroyed the Political Labor Party absolutely. Special constables were im mediately employed and resident constables mounted as well as foot police lined across the streets to prohibit the unions holding a procession. Unfortunately the police treatment was entirely tactful.

This grave mistake was the outcome of depending up on leaders who cowed when boldness was demanded. However, the General Strike appealed to the workers to go home as the police had intimated they would hold them responsible for anything that happened Needless to say he was suddenly taken sick and did not appear in public until the strike was finished.

The Labor Politicians throughout Australia have displayed deplorable belligerence against the strikers. The minister in charge of police, Mr. Griffin, stated that those who opposed the Sydney Trades Council remark he had no sympa thy with strikes. The Transport Workers of New South Wales have been requested to return to work and the strike was illegal. Also the New Castle miners re fused to strike. This is the satisfaction the workers get by working RUNWRIGHTS to fat jobs in Parliament.

There was a splendid chance to gain a grand victory, which might have commenced the Social Revolution. The New South Wales Farmers' and Graziers' Union army is of little importance. They could have seized supplies and declared for Equality. But the leaders cowed the strikers subsidiaries to break the duty by the police, when they could easily have an nihilated them. The labor politicians once again proved themselves traitors, upholding autocracy, which was anxi ous to kill the strikers.

The lesson taught the workers self service, direction and action. The General Strike. Since the strike I have made many conquests to Amnesty and have considerably increased my list of Anarchist Literature. Yours Fraternally,

J.W. Fleming.

REVOLUTIONARY TACTICS

I

The gathering of Socialist labor leaders and others who demand a new administration, who insist upon the policy of their principles and structure, unconsciously pursued a curious though not unnatural method of reasoning in their undertakings.

Previously, when establishing their political party, following the universal custom of Socialists, they had scrupulously criticised and condemned all existing political parties as being by nature non-revolution ary, and organised their party entirely independent of and opposed to all others. When they felt the necessity for an economic transformation of their movement they instinctively pursued the same course of reasoning and tactics. They violently criticised and utterly condemned the existing conservative labor unions and establised the I. W. W. as an independent labor movement.

They reasoned, in effect, though perhaps without realizing it, as follows: "The corrupt old parties don't represent the interests of the Working Class on the political field. We organised a new party and it is succeeding. The rotten craft unions don't represent the interests of the Working Class on the economic field. Therefore, let's organise a new revolutionary union to replace them. It also will succeed."

The result of this sub-conscientious analogy lumping together of labor union and political unionisation problems was that the special problems ever present in the organisation of dual labor unions were neglected and the cause of workers' interest in the "political" on the gratuitous assumption that if a dual political party can be made a success so can a dual labor movement.

But as time has gone on the political party has had a continued growth while the I. W. W. In spite of a large and growing revolutionary sentiment, has yet stagnated, struggling with personal and difficulties entirely absent in the political party's experience. It is, therefore, high time that the problems facing the I. W. W. be given a long needed study. A thorough examination than the bureaucratic one accorded them at the outset, when they were all "settled" was rendered.

To contribute to this long delayed investigation will be the purpose of this series of articles.

In its attempt to organise the American proletariat on a revolutionary basis, the I. W. W. is per forming two distinct and separate functions. Excluding the one organisation. It has a double program: First, it is serving as a propaganda league to propagate the principles of Industrial Unionism; secondly, it is functioning as a labor union wherever possible, and try ing to build up an entirely new labor movement.

We have been so accustomed to see these two programs associated together, that we have heretofore even remarked them as being two different entities. Proof of their individuality is seen,
THE AGITATOR

AROUSE YE WORKERS

Workingmen arise! the night departs; the day dawns. Of old, foetid, by prophet, poet, vision of age and beer. Arise! ye must arise! ye must arise! That ye may rend the blindness in which ye long have lain: Rose ye, my brothers, and hast from you the blind leads ye. Rose ye for woes of weekly woe! For crippled children crying; For all the maim and mangled millions, for all the dead. For the harlot, for the drunkard, For the outcast, the thief; For those "poor heirs of all ages" Who are heirs to ought but grief. For the starving—yes, for the satiate! For the wretched, the stone; For all the fields of earth bedewed, Rose ye, stand for the truth, Gained forms and forces which are blighting. And working, and working, and working, and working.

Because of wrongs which wait for righting, Risie and strike for the truth.

—JOSEPH LEE.

however, that in many countries syndicalist propaganda which do not function as labor unions. The syndicalist propaganda league of England is an example. On the other hand, innumerable labor organizations which are not functioning as syndicalist propaganda leagues, in France, where the labor movement is controlled by direct action revolutionists, and notably in the Labor Front of the United States. The direct actionists have established magazines and papers (one of them a daily) to propagate their ideas, especially anti-parliamentarianism, and it is recognized that neither the labor unions nor their official papers can be used for this purpose. If diurnal internal dissensions are to be avoided. Violations of this principle always provoke violent quarrels between the direct actionists and politicians in the unions.

In the United States these two functions of labor organization and propaganda league are combined—thanks to the far-sighted (sic) judgment of the political founders of the I. W. W. They thought that if a political party could be built behind and prior to labor union, the success of an actual organization is assured. It is a great fact that the I. W. W. has, in effect, already existing craft unions, organized simply from so many "raids" of these unites. The problems presented by them was not even discussed, the men forming the convention having determined beforehand—and by the mode of reasoning above indicated—to form a new labor movement.

May 1st and a shorter work day.

That eventful day, the first of May, is approaching.

Eventful because the radical workers of all countries have stood united on that day, in great demonstrations, demanding the eight-hour day. It is true that the eight-hour day (as far as yet) led by politicians, or would be saviors, who delivered eloquent orations, and led the crowd in public demonstrations, but it does not alter the fact that the workers demonstrated for shorter hours and better living conditions. But the worker's world is not more or less soaring faith in leaders and saviors of all kinds, and are slowly but surely awakening to a realisation of their own power and potentiality.

In all capitalist countries syndicalism, or class unionism—the one big union idea—is rapidly pushing itself to the front. Strikes are becoming more frequent and larger every year, but that has not altered the fact that the masters and the slaves is growing more and more intense. The slaves are losing their respect for paternalism and authority, and are resolute to direct action and sabotage.

In view of the tremendous struggles raging today between the masters and the workers of the bread, it is to be expected that the coming May Day will go down in history, with more real working-class significance than any May Day preceding it.

It is true that very few American workers have seen a free past in the American May Day demonstrations. While the workers of the world were marching to the tune of revolutionary music on the 1st of May, demanding a shorter work day, the American workers were sleeping. They marched, yes, behind their master's automobile and horses on a so-called labor day, handed down to us by the politicians and their dupes, their day of May they were sleeping soundly. They were sleeping because they had been lulled to sleep by labor fakers and liars.

Are we going to sleep for good, or had we not better awaken from our age-long slumber and stand erect in a universal demonstration for a shorter work day?

Let us redline our demand for a general eight-hour work day, only as a step in our onward march toward our goal: the abolition of wage slavery. Let direct action follow our demands, whatever our demands may be.

Yours for class solidarity,

E. A. NELSON.

THE EDITOR'S DEFENCE

The Editor of this paper has been motivated on the charge of "encouraging disrespect for the law". If this verdict is allowed to stand every radical paper in the State will be at the mercy of the police, and may be throwed into jail at any moment.

The interest of free speech demands that this case be appealed, and we urge that you subscribe to this fund.

The Free Speech League.

MATHAIU LIVING, Tres., Honie, Lakeley, Wash.

THE AGITATORS AT WORK

The Seattle Agitator Club gave birth to a child the 2nd week of June, a committee, and the baby, an embryo Six-street work I have ever set my heart about. The child is now five little larger and stronger than the mother to whom it was born.

The child is a most precious youngster showing signs of strength, wisdom and virility seldom displayed by grown ups. In fact it has already duplicated the stout credit to Jesus the boy in the temple before the wise men having confounded the wise men of the A. F. of L. as well as the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Asso. of State.

Jack Robinson, Reckle Beck and a few other former Chicago members of this club, and Bennie Odd, and the China Towners of Seattle were organized in One Big Union—in a union that would do something. They got busy using The Agitator Club as headquarters and to-day the striking Workers Union No. 194 I. W. W. is 105 strong, have won five strikes, in some of them having to whip the A. F. of L. as well as the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Asso. of State.

Enthusiasm is at a high pitch, over a hundred dollars has been raised for the Lawrence Strike and meetings are being held every day in our service.

This Wednesday eve. we are going to have an Agitator meeting in our new and larger club room, 415 Pacific Block. The subject of the evening will be "Ways and means of increasing the circulation of The Agitator."

Pellow Worker: Enclosed find money order for $5; place same to our credit. Sell a hundred of No. 60 issue to begin with.

Yours for the 56th.

Nelson B. C.

J. W. Johnstone, see, I. W. W.

The Agitator at last. Indicled. Enclosed find M. O. for ten dollars to be placed to our account and keep sending The Agitator, 50 of each sent.

Yours in Revolt,

Yale, B. C.

C. Nelson, sec. I. W. W.

George Conrade: Please find enclosed 50 cents cash for six months. I have received several copies of your splendid little revolutionary paper and like the ring of it (cured by always holding my tongue), but that does not alter the fact that the workers demonstrated for shorter hours and better living conditions. But the worker's world is not more or less soaring faith in leaders and saviors of all kinds, and are slowly but surely awakening to a realisation of their own power and potentiality.

Pablo Alto, Cal.

Jennie Arnett

FOR LOS ANGELES

On Saturday evening, April 27th, a "Hobo" Ball will be held in the Labor Temple. Profits will be used to fight for free speech in the South, and free press in the North. Put on your rags and go.

RECEIPTS

Seattle Agitator Club, Local 427-I. W. W. each $10

Quint, S.; I. W. W. Nelson R. E. S. $1; Gabrielson, Frank, Seattle, Wash., $4, 50c.

Peterson, June, Seattle, Wash., 25c.

Lutsky, each 60c. Arnett, local 56 1. W. W., each 50c.


Subscribe for the AGITATOR
Around the World

The AGITATOR

Washington, D. C., has a "labor paper," "The Trade Unionist," that sells editorial boosts to political candidates at $25 a town. The National Senate, with the craft by printing photographic reproduction of editorial sent to Congressmen Hartran of Pennsylvania for his endorsement and with the reason he declined the offer to be transformed into "a friend of labor" at so small a price. For, in addition to the boost, he would get 100 copies of the "Trade Unionist" containing it for distribution among his trade union constituents.

Boston, April 9—Suffragette leaders here are in thorough accord with the plan of their English sisters to stage a civil war if man refuses to recognize women as his equals. Dr. Elizabeth Blanchet, a Boston University graduate, says: "After women got a little political power into their hands I shouldn't be surprised if they abolished a few men. There are too many men in the world anyway. As a student of biology I can say that we could get along with a very few men. They are not nearly so important as they think they are."

A bill has been introduced in Congress to "pro- mote a patriotic spirit among the citizens and youth of the United States" and for the encouragement of "Americanism. According to the Boy Scouts, school boys and others who receive the approval of the war office may secure rifles and ammunition without the consent of the Superintendent of "Patriotism" is growing more and more dear to the hearts of the capitalists as their piles enrage and poverty and discontent increases.

The deportation of aliens who have been admitted into America and who conspire for the overthrow of any government recognized by the United States is proposed in an amendment which Senator Root of New York has offered to the immigration bill now pending in the Senate. The amendment is aimed chiefly at the heads of the Mexican junta and backed by the cia of Russia, who is after a few thousand rebels.

An appeal for funds has been issued by the strikers on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines. The hope is expressed that the men working in repair and construction departments of other railroads will contribute one day's pay in order that the fight may be continued. About 30,000 men are involved in this strike.

The wages per member of the International Type-Graphical Union for 1911 was $762.41. This is probably the highest wage paid in any labor organization in the world whose members are employed in mechanical industry. During the year children's wages increased in wages amounting to $89,000 a week.

A MODERN SCHOOL

Another recent features of our class: Very often I read to the children such news as may interest them; in fact, I am asked by some of them to do so. For instance, concerning a woman who swam in six hours from the Battery to Coney Island; about a convention of Freemasons and German work- men in Berlin, called in order to protest against an impending war between those countries. The children enjoy such news as they would the most interesting fairy tales, and they are followed by all sorts of commentators, serious discussion and intellect.

Stories? The children tell more of them than I do.

I have put the school in connection with other similar schools in this country and Europe, and we now exchange illustrated postal cards and letters, to which the majority of the children are contributing.

I have succeeded in getting a good singer to come once a month and give us a concert of beautiful folk songs. I always give a party.

As there were recently Christmas as well as Jewish national holidays, and as the children talk about them, I can not ignore these subjects; have to tell them all I know of their importance and their origin, not mentioning anything about religion, which I know is a very contentious. But in a way, I am not afraid to speak to them about Christ or Moses, whom I present as heroes, each in his own way, with a number of facts that is exactly how I understand them myself. In the same sense I can speak to them on anything, when the occasion arises, as I am perfectly frank and sincere with them.

This kind of education is not new; it is not my invention, nor invention of my own. The old "free school" of the sixties was similar. The public school does not use such methods because they develop the character of the individual, while the public school tends to wipe out the character of the child. Is there no hope that changes will be made in the official school?

Yes; favorable changes are being made continu- ously, but always within the wrong principles of education.

Can a school with many classes and hundreds of children make excursions and generally follow the principles of rational education?

As a matter of fact, many large official schools in Germany are doing extensive work outside of the school, making excursions, etc. But, of course, individual attention to the needs of the child is impossible in a large class. Most of the teachers feel this, but they cannot help it.

How could the children engage as many teachers as would be necessary in order to apply your method?

Everything could be done, if other unnecessary expenditures were cut from the people's money (army, navy, etc.) would be suppressed. (To be continued.)

THE WAR OF GRAYS HARBOR

A little while ago the boosters of Aberdeen held indigent meetings protesting against the employ- ment of cheap foreign labor in the great timber mills on Grays Harbor in Western Washington, saying, "We want Americans with families who will take care of their little homes, who will keep their city clean and up and prosper." But the milk owners held sway and answered them, saying, "We are the chief industries here, and we produce what this world wants to buy."

The American citizen is no good as a worker. He tends to form his fellows into troublesome unions and wants high wages. He kicks against the bunk houses which we have provided. These Greeks and Slavonians and Finns and Croatsians are all right. We can pay them as we choose and work them twelve hours. On their pride of native race we can speed them against each other."

And it was so. The Greek worker from the hundred and sixty marks on the compass dial. By night they drank and fought in the saloons of the evil smells, each believing his fellow to be the dirtiest fellow in the world. The Greeks and Croatsians. But the hard times they worked to excel, in the fool pride of race.

But came a pay day when Ole asked Pierre and Zwierzowski and Braxton to have a drink with him down at "The Greeks." The night bravely ceased. Arrows upon shoulders in a new emotion and that their rough voices might better chord they tried singing the Marseillaise together and found the hymn of revolt sounded even better.

The Socialist, in that day, said, "What profits us if we prove ourselves the equals of foreigners when they, forsooth, have no votes?" Then, too, the American Federation of Labor did not approve of the "foreigner" because it came to pass that the Socialists were Well Liked in Aberdeen and many of them were Respectable.

Over the cotton cultivating One Big Union. It spoke in harsh, unpleasing tones in every tongue in Aberdeen. In massed, it solidified and the federation was formed. The struggle is more than a strike and it can't be settled. It is a mutiny in industry. One may not look at it and think of less than rebellion. The mill owners now have to face the hard fact that they must either come to terms with the "Behold" our foreign slaves have revolted against the good American conditions. Let us have the same confidence in the American worker as we have the Scotchman," it scabbard the undeclared foreigner out of "our fair city."

The good citizen feely reply: "Deal with it as you please. Crowd us with your workers, do what you please. We'll fight you for our rights, and our lives, and our homes, and our wives and our children, and our free and our order." Likewise spake the Craft Unions and the barons again held sway.

It would outrage the reader as it would strike the heart of the observer to recount the insufferable abuses. There are those who will know when the time has come for their rebellion. In the meantime we get along, and all the worse. Veterans of scores of industrial conflicts, like George Speed, say there are new features to be noted in labor movements.

April 1st was the program to war all "leaders." George Speed, Joseph Biscay, W. A. thorne and fifty more of the most prominent organizers of strikes and communica- cado for thirty-five hours. At the same time the mayor issued a remarkable proclamation, suspend- ing his authority, for six days. After a series of arguments, processes and public speaking, cholera killed all and built them with strong timbers. Notwithstanding the leaders were in jail and their offices closed, the employers got out their best forces and attacked the city of gun-men, and the dangerous and crim- inal element, imported by the millowners "will stay."

The Socialist is now entirely with the strikers, and the display of unity goes good to the heart of the American. They are in a position to hold meetings, but at their last meeting the Empire theatre was crowded to the utmost. They were addressed by Joe Jarvis, a State Organizer of the Socialist Party and an old comrade, and he aroused them to action in one of the most remark- able speeches ever delivered in the world. The meeting was unanimously endorsed and author- itorized by resolution a universal appeal for finan- cial aid.

The Longshoremen, the Unile Weavers, and the Industrial Workers of the World, comprising all the other laborers of whatever kind, are out. Only the strikers know how much the thing it will end is in wisdom unrecorded. Just one thing about that can be said, and that is: Arms, believed beyond their heart are coming the tax- payers of a little town One Thousand Dollars a day.

BRUCE ROGERS.

THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY.

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