WAGES AND WHITE SLAVERY.

The Illinois Legislature is inquiring into the white slave traffic in Chicago, and it is quite possible it will "discover" some causes already quite obvious. That is the way of the law. What everybody already knows, it steps out into the limelight in pomp and importance and makes known to the world.

Everyone with brains enough to discern the simplest proposition in economics knows that the low wages paid to girls is a prime factor in determining their choice of prostitution as a means of life.

Food and shelter is a common need of mankind, therefore they are the basic and most general factors in determining its actions.

This legislative commission has been doing some detective work and it says it has discovered that there are more than 50,000 women in Chicago who are receiving as wages $5 or less a week, and that the majority of them live in furnished rooms and that they are not properly fed; that the great mass of them have not known what a full meal is since they became wage slaves.

The manager of Sears, Roebuck & Company, the big mail-order house, said his firm employed nearly 5,000 women and girls, that none of them got less than $5 a week and that of those not living at home some received less than $8, which he said was quite enough for girls to live on and keep straight. When asked if he could live on $6 a week, he answered: "That would be pretty hard to tell without trying."

Of course he didn't have to "try" in order to know that his wage slaves could live on that sum. These gentlemen have the keenest vision when it comes to deciding for others, and they are always so sure, just and magnanimous. This gent is quite sure the matter of low wages has no connection with prostitution.

Q.—"You think, then, that the employer who pays a girl less than a living wage has no moral responsibility in her downfall?" A.—"Not so far as the pay is concerned. There is no connection, in my opinion, in connection." You see how stupid a great business man can confess himself to be when his economic interests dictate. And his interests are not as pressing as those of the five-a-week girl. With him it is a matter of luxury; with her it is a matter of life's necessities.

Out of this investigation will come, what? It is quite possible we will get some paternal legislation. The state will step in to help the weak. For its own protection, for the future of its capitalist owners, it will attempt some such legislation as a minimum wage law for women.

The wage system must be protected from itself. In its present viciousness it is destroying the health of the workers so rapidly that the wise ones are taking alarm. This is especially true in the case of women, who, having no unions, are at the absolute mercy of the venalistic seekers for profit.

Who is going to mother the next generation of slaves if the girls of this generation are rendered unfit for motherhood by prostitution and disease?

Then legislation of this kind will strengthen the power of the state. It will place it in the attitude of a friend of the oppressed; while at the same time really strengthening the power of capitalism.

A general raise in women's wages could easily be met in other ways. It would not affect profits, no more than the relatively high wages paid to bricklayers and others affects the profits of reality owners.

HAYWOOD'S RECALL.

As indicated in our last issue, Haywood has been recalled, by a vote of 23,406 to 11,673, as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party. The charge against Haywood was that he advocated direct action and deprecated political action. The charge was substantially true, as everyone who has heard him speak can testify; and the Socialist party, being a political institution, its action is quite logical. Naturally it wants men on its Executive Committee full sympathy with its aims, if not in detail, at least with its fundamental principles.

Haywood is a direct actionist from the word go. His experience as a miner, which brought him into direct contact with realities, coupled with a true working-class, unselfish, fighting spirit, kept him a clean, outspoken advocate of direct action throughout as the final means of proletarian emancipation. That he thought he could use the Socialist party as an auxiliary to the main issue of industrial unionism was a mistake.

The division, natural and inevitable, between the forces of politics and direct action took place at the splitting of the old International in 1872, and wherever they have since come together it has been with the same result—clash, separation. The vapor of politics will not mix with the red blood of the revolution.

CLARENCE S. DARROW.

The second trial of this great labor attorney on the charge of jury bribing has ended in disagreement. One of the jurors said that the jury would have agreed for acquittal had Darrow not said, during his speech, that, although the bomb that destroyed the Times building killed twenty-one people, McNamaras were not murderers, but workers in a great cause.

It was a case of revengeful persecution to have brought Darrow to trial on the second charge after he was acquitted in the first instance. His double-edged sarcasm had cut deeply into the hides of the state's attorneys. He had exposed their game to public eyes and laid bare their machinations to hound him to the penitentiary or to death—not for any crime, but because he is an able defender of labor. During his address to the jury he denounced these attorneys as a gang of brigands it is as vague and vacuous as anything a president ever wrote. But it is delightful reading, seeking his blood, and declared that he would die rather than cringe to them.

The cost of these trials will impoverish Darrow and his immediate friends unless labor into its political trial at Los Angeles in the person of this attorney and while labor believes in defending itself in court, it should stand by the men who risk their liberties to defend it.

THE MAGONS REFUSED PAROLE.

The board of parole refused to grant parole to the two Magons, released twenty-one months in the federal prison on Puget Sound, the ordinary benefits of the law extended to criminals of all shades.

By the law they were entitled to parole when one-third of their term was served. The board says that not for the "crime" of "aiding and abetting a revolution against a friendly power" can the privilege of parole be evoked. Revolution is the worst crime in all creation —in the eye of government; and—strange it is, or is it not?—the most glorified performance in history.

No effort should be spared to get these rebels released. The new administration should be urged to pardon them. Write the new president, urging him to release them.

THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

A great deal of fuss has been made about changing of crews in Washington. Oceans of ink has been wasted on it, and the unwary public must surely be deeply impressed by it all, and will expect to receive at once the much-needed and long and loudly promised "relief." It little suspects that the whole outlay is pure and simple bunk.

Wilson's inaugural speech was just what one would expect from a professional wielder of words—simple, soft and soothing. As literature it surpasses anything ever written by a president. As a statement of aims and objects it leaves a pleasant feeling like a good poem. It stands out in beautiful contrast to the dull, heavy, legal stuff Taft wrote. Therefore I am for Wilson. If we are to be bunked, let it be done artistically.

JAY FOX.
THE SYNDICALIST

FORMERLY THE AGITATOR

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JAY FOX, Editor.
W. Z. FOSTER, Manager.

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A constitutional executive, Hinshelwood is a ruler that does as he dam pleases and blames the people.—Mr. Dooley.

THE COMMUNE OF PARIS.

The working people will never forget the Commune. It is chiseled in their memory with bloody scars. It is engraved on the breasts of the iron of revenge. The Commune is a great red splodge on the history of the nineteenth century. When the business of peace is written, March 18, 1871, will mark the beginning of the social revolution. Without question, the Commune is a recognized institution, and rules are made to govern it. One of the rules is that when an enemy lays down his arms and asks for mercy he is either pardoned or held until the war is over and then released. When the communists surrendered they were not accorded this special benefit of our international law. They were not regular hotel assassins. They had not served their time at the trade of killing. They did not leave behind some brute gesture on their breasts. They were not the blind slaves of king or president. They were the soldiers of liberty, fighting, under the welfare of the social revolution, and therefore did not come under the classification of warriors.

In the eyes of the government of France, and in the eyes of all the governments of the world, in the eyes of the entire capitalist class, they were red scoundrels, deserving no mercy, considering nothing, nothing but extermination.

After ten weeks of desperate and heroic struggle the workers of Paris were overcome by the government forces. In the battle of the Mai, the thousands were stood up to the wall and shot to death. The streets of Paris were literally strewn with the corpses of the fighters. Here and there a column that makes one shudder at the thought that the nineteenth century could harbor such fiendishness. The forces of the government, who in Spain they had banished to the penal colony on the island of New Caledonia.

Very well was the work of the capitalist government when it took Paris from the control of its people. An example was made of those rebels. The viper of revolution was forever exterminated. Never again would it show its head in the midst of society anywhere. France made an example for the world's governments. Crushed in Paris by the ruthless hand of French militarism, it would never appear again to trouble civilization with its Utopias, east or west in France, or central Europe.

But the revolution will not die. It cannot be extinguished. Killing its stools only hastens its coming. These are not idle words. France today has a greater revolutionary movement than any country in the world. Far from the slaughter of the comitats in Paris being a deterrent to the revolution, it is, on the contrary, its greatest impetus.

We learn many lessons from this great uprising of the people of Paris, not the least important of which is that the ruling class is governed by none of the ordinary rules of civilization when dealing with the working class.

The workers of Paris were very conservative in many ways. They evidently feared public opinion. They would not think they could bring down the plaudits of the world by being temperate in their dealings with capitalism. The Commune by its very nature set a flirt to social revolution. Governments regarded at once the world around the greatest enemy of capitalism. The communards did not touch the millions that lay in the Bank of France. They guarded them while sending agents out with worthless script to get supplies for the people. The workers, after the victorious April 19, were dealing with questions of authority and government, instead of properly defending the city.

By a study of the Paris Commune we are taught that, in the coming revolution, we must have no respect for private capital and no hangkering for the governmental sanctity of the state. The only government of the revolution is to free the workers by destroying the capitalist government, and not to set up a government of the masters.

The Commune was the first battle in the social revolution. The communards made mistakes. It was quite natural they should. They fought bravely. They died honorably. Revolutionary life and grows as the final battle approaches.

We are grateful for their valiant work, and most of all for the mistakes they made. We will see that they shall not be repeated in the coming revolution, and thus more assuredly the victory will be ours.

FRED MOE.

ON THE ROAD.

It is a long trip from Seattle to Chicago. But two stops broke the monotony of the ride. The first was Butte, the world's famous copper mining camp, the largest in the world, being a city of 60,000 people, where everything is union, where no wage slave works more than eight hours, and no one gets less than $5.50 a day.

In spite of this the Butte miners are not an over-prosperous lot. The "homies" they live in compare favorably with the worst slums of the big cities. But it was the sight of thousands jostling each other to get into the building where they could pass before the boss and ask that dignitary for permission to slave down in earth and contract the "chill" or "winding." Before they can see the boss they must procure a card of permission to rustle a job. The card is granted at the office of the company only after a long list of questions are satisfactorily answered.

I was twice called on to write to Butte and missed one meeting. But I made up by spending an hour in the Rebels' Boost after a very satisfactory audience of the public meeting hall. The occasion was a motion to protest the policy of the God of whom the railroad to sabote the saboteurs' meeting was taken as a timely joke.

In an all-union town like Butte the question of: How can the revolutionaries best carry on their propaganda? was an especially interesting and important one. Of course it is not a puzzle to the Syndicalist. But the I. W. W. is instantly confronted with the question: What need is there for the I. W. W. here or there or anywhere organized?

I pointed out the danger to the labor movement of attempting to build up a rival union side by side with the regular union. I pointed out the history of the labor movement, wherein the greatest enemy of the workers was the dual union, and that the workers recognize this so thoroughly they dread the very idea of a duplication. I showed the general weakening of the forces of labor by thus dividing the workers into rival factions, who would surely make war on each other, as they have in the past, and that, while foolishly fighting each other, the boss would step in and lick them both.

On the other hand, I suggested that by applying the Syndicalist tactics of going into the unions and carrying on the propaganda there the work would be all the harder of weakening the opposition of the capitalists, as the labor front would they really make it stronger every day, for every revolutionary trade makes a stronger union the day it is formed.

We surely are not fanatics. We certainly cannot set our common, horse sense aside in favor of a name or a form, and try to force conditions into a mold for which they are not shaped. Stay inside the miners' union, make rebels, and keep them rebelizing, working more and more in the union.

This is the easiest way. It encounters the least amount of friction. It deprives the fakers of the advantage of the "wild cat" union. It makes each a free man, you a more formidable enemy of the fakers, because you will have more influence to use against him by being inside against him.

There are millions of unskilled to be organized. Get them into the I. W. W., but don't divide the workers there, but organize them on the common-sense reason that your cause loses by the operation.

You cannot build an industrial union without industrial workers. You cannot make industrial workers faster in the miners' union than you can outside. Miners, after all, more than 100,000 miners, are/*. 300 million or 500 outside, the reason you could carry more power than 500 outside, for the reason that they would be a balance of force to swing in whatever the balance of power, which an aggressive, intelligent minority always has, they could make the union more effective in some other way after that time after they got their propaganda well started.

This is a practical method that applies right here today in every mine and mine. I hope to see you put it into operation soon.

My next stop will be Minneapolis.

JAY FOX.

THE OLD INTERNATIONAL.

The International Workingmen's Association was formed in 1864 in London. From then till 1890 it was the federation of the American labor movement. At the congress held at The Hague in 1872 Marx and Engels captured the congress and ruled in a thoroughgoing, laboring, revolutionary body. In particular was the fanatical centralist who wished to utterly destroy the federal form of organization. This was not to be allowed. In 1873 at London, the correspondence of the different national organizations was transferred to the International, or as it was to be called, the Old International Central Committee, or simply the International. But Engels, who was a member of the General Council, and was acting chairman, was a dictator. On July 2, 1872, wrote to the Federal Council in Spain an abominable letter, in which he demanded "a list of names of all those alliances of the Old International, failing to receive a categorical and satisfactory answer by return of post, the General Council will feel bound to propose a substitute for them." Bakounine, who was the champion of the federalist element, was expelled, and the meeting place of the General Council was changed from London to New York, where the Marxian authoritarians were supreme, and were able to "suspend" the International.

The sixth congress of the International was held at Geneva. The federalists continued to hold congresses down till 1881, when they dissolved. On another hand, the internationalists formed the International Workingmen's Association, led by declairing for the expropriation of the land owners and capitalists and the control of industry by free federations of workers.

Ultimately the International Socialist Congress was established, which, at Zurich, in 1893, did the following resolutions submitted by the political workers:

The struggle against domination and exploitation by the governing class should be political and have for its aim the conquest of political power. Whereas the old International had declared: "That the emancipation of the workers must be achieved by the work of the class directly, without the economic emancipation of the working class is the principal aim, to which all political action should be subordinated." The International Socialist and "Trade Union" Congress, in 1896, in London, passed resolutions which excluded every organization that did not declare for parliamentary action. The trade unions, unless they were dominated by politicians, had no standing there. Direct actionists, bona fide delegates from unions, were excluded, while politicians like Jaures, Deville and Millenard (now minister for "economic emancipation") represented nobody but themselves, were admitted.

The old International had tried to implant their ideas from above; the new International disappeared in 1891, its ideas went on developing regionally, and Bakounine's ideas are now accepted by the syndicalists.

Syndicalism has evolved in all countries—among the Slavs and Teutons, as well as the Latins; even
the heterogeneous inhabitants of America have evolved their Syndicalism. It is alive in all coun-
tries, and raises itself as the opponent of the cen-
tralizing power of the State. Socialist by putting an end to the free associations of the workers against the hier-
archy of state officials, as being the controllers of the means of production.

Seeing that this is so, the time was never more opportune for the institution of a new international—workers' union, and composed of the eco-

nomic organisations of the workers seeking to bring about international and simultaneous action for the economical and social improvement of the working class.

Long live the new red International! Long live the combined unions of all countries!—London Syndicalist.

NEW BOOKS.

"Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist," by Alexander Berkman. [L. N. A. Associa-
tion, 55 W. 28th Street, New York. $1.50."

If you have ever been in prison, read this book; it will interpret you. If you have not been in prison, read it; for it will give you the experience of prison life as vividly as pen ever put a question before the mind of one who has seen the darkness.

It is a gruesome subject to write about, is prison life, therefore the necessity for this book. Few men have the experience combined with the ability and the sociological viewpoint necessary to write a great book on prison life. Berkman has all these qualifications. If he has not written a great book it is because the data of his book do not quench our sluggish pulse and shame us out of our barbarism, we are to blame. A book can do no more than this book does—tell us what we already know.

Nothing has been omitted through deference for our maudlin sensibilities. The most inhuman treatment of the unfortunate inmates is included. The worst practices of the so-called human animals, are vividly portrayed, lucidly laid bare before you.

This book is not a tirade against prisoners, it is more; it is the prison laid bare before your eyes. There is in it all ugliness, all its brutality, all its corruption. What you are going to do about it? Berkman has painted the picture for you. Feast your soul on this hell-hole and tell us you can re-
form it, inject humanity into it.

Berkman spent fourteen years in prison, accumu-
lating the experiences he has written in this book, and the marvell is not that he has written it, but that he has lived to write it. Few men live that long in the prisons of this glorious land of democ-

racy. We don't hang men any more for assault or theft, we send them to a lingering death of torture in our reform prisons. The most gruesome and ap-
palling part of this prison record is the numerous re-
cited cases of the tortures inflicted on the defenseless prisoners.

When will we abolish the prisons? When we abolish the system that makes crime, and create criminals, a system that cannot exist without pris-
ions in which to punish those who rebel against its crimes. Let the government tell the public where the na-
tional opportunities? You steal the earth from under their feet and then imprison them as tress-
passers. You rob them before they are born, and they come into the world loaded with debt. You refuse them even the privilege to make their living as your servants, and you imprison them if they re-
fuse to die of starvation.

J. F.

GUNMEN AT MERRYVILLE.

After the trial and acquittal of President Emer-
son, the members of the Southern lumber Workers' Union some months ago, a strike was called at Merryville, La., because the lumber trust demanded a 50 per cent. reduction of the union wages as against wages of twenty-five cents a day for the woodcutters. The strike is regarded as the most important of the season.

Unrest among the lumber workers has been increased due to the killing of a prominent member of the union, who had testified for the defense. After vain attempts to break the strike through ordinary means, the bosses have now resorted to the last and most improved method of obliterating—organized mob violence.

Union men have been deported under threat of death if they return, the union headquarters raided and the union members' homes burned. Kitchens, soups, beds, and even the little children left to starve. Such is the civilized methods employed by the masters.

And there is no law to reach them. They are the law.

The executives of this dastardly crime against human rights are the state officials, assisted by the private carriers. Within the city the police officers are "socialistic," as at Houmas, Wash., they are pushed aside by the private gunmen and the workers slugged and murdered.

When workingmen attempt to defend themselves and their homes, they are driven out of the coal fields of West Virginia, they are set upon by the state, whose protection theory they says they should get, dragged before a military court and tried for their lives.

This sort of thing may last for a time, but I see it finish. Labor will not submit eternally to such outrage.

FAVORS INDUSTRIALISM.

Local No. 78 of the Plumbers' Union of Los Angeles, Cal., has adopted resolutions, among which are the following:

"The immediate reorganization of the American Federation of Labor through the initiative, to the end that we may unite under the banner of Labor Movement, and that all craft and industry are, in place of its craft organization principle, thereby bringing about a great consolidation of labor, with tremendously increased efficiency and correspondingly decreased cost."

"That this organization favors the adoption by the American Federation of Labor of all national and international organizations of the various crafts, with the object of centralizing their power and making it like the rest of the "trusts"—a powerful working ma-

achine capable of sweeping aside the present own-
ers of both wage slaves and machinery."

"That this organization favors a prompt and en-
ergic nation-wide movement to organize all classes of wage-earners, under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, to the end that when needed the laboring men shall have a struggle to obtain our rights will be unnecessary. The science of evolution is forcing labor to new battle grounds, and what was of apparent good a decade ago is as worthless as chalk today. Labor united is a power before which all must bow. Labor divided amasses us."

THE TOILER." "THE TOILER." "THE TOILER." "THE TOILER." "THE TOILER." SUBSCRIBES.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1913.

Fellow Workers: After careful consideration and discussion by the members of the Kansas City Syndicalist League, we have decided that it would be best at the present time to make a success of one paper, and not divide our support and try to manage two or three papers.

Therefore I wish all subscribers of "The Toiler" to know that we will hereafter receive THE SYNDICALIST instead of "The Toiler," and I wish to thank my rebel friends who have helped me publish "The Toiler," for our work was worth the time and money we put into it, as "The Toiler" did considerable good for the Syndi-

calist movement of America. The time is now ripe for us rebels to put our shoulders to the wheel and make things hum.

Let the hounds howl, and while they are howling we will build the S. L. of N. A. We will take the message of Syndicalism into the labor unions, which will bring about the speedy overthrow of capitalism.

Yours for Syndicalism,

MAX DEZETTEL.

HELP THE LITTLE FALLS STRIKERS.

The capitalists are going the limit in their efforts to convict the strikers on trial at Little Falls, N. Y. Financial help is badly needed. Send contributions to DEFENSE COMMITTEE, Box 456 Little Falls, N. Y.

GET A BUNDLE.

Why get not a bundle of THE SYNDICALIST regularly for distribution? We have reduced the price to one cent a copy for bundles of ten and over.

"SYNDICALISM," by Ford and Foster. The pamphlet that tells what Syndicalism is. Order from THE SYNDICALIST. Ten cents.

In Vienna 20,000 Socialists attended the funeral of Schurrer, the Socialist deputy, who was mur-

dered by a fanatical cleric.

SYNDICALIST LEAGUE OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY

Headquarters, 1214 Franklin Ave.; Open 7 to 9 p.m. Week Days; also Sunday Afternoons and Evenings.

Business Meeting Every Saturday at 8 p. m.

LOCAL NO. 20, WAITERS' UNION, GROWS STEADILY.

When the militants started a campaign to make Local No. 20 a live and active body, they fought the battles of the workers in the hotel and restaur-

ant industry in St. Louis and vicinity, the con-

servative element were afraid of the results, and many of them took the local should the militants show aggressiv-

eness. But their fears were soon over come, because the local grew and grew until it was packed to the doors, and the condition of our members corre-

spondingly improved. Most all our members have worked steadily all winter, and not only that but by the activity of Local No. 20 the boys in the open house have been granted shorter hours and two days off a month. Six months ago several of our members could not talk unionism in the open houses without bad results to themselves. But now they openly advocate unionism and it is the thing that is most popular to be a union waiter in little old St. Louis. The rank and file show great interest in the meet-

ings, which are well attended, with the result that Local No. 20 is doing things. Come into the union, boys; the water is fine.

MOLDERS.

The molders in St. Louis and vicinity, after about three years of inactivity, have begun to wake up and form a body. The Conference Board has got an organizer in the field and will get down to the real business of putting St. Louis on the map as a strong molders' strongholds. On request from the help-

ers, the Conference Board decided to assist them in their demands as much as possible. The Confer-

ence Board was also of the opinion that molders and helpers should so arrange that both would pre-

sent demands at the same time, so as to be more able to assist each other.

THE LEAGUE.

The Syndicalist League did well in opening head-

quarters and advising leagues everywhere to do so as soon as possible, as this is the best means of bringing rebels from all the local unions in contact with each other. Here in St. Louis there are about 200 local unions. Suppose we get an average of two Syndicalists from each union; that would mean 400. All Syndicalists can easily understand what the 400 would mean in the labor movement of St. Louis. Every local union has from one to twenty-

five or thirty militants. It is up to us to reach them.

SECRETARY.

FROM DAVOR'S SPEECH.

"I know something of what the world calls crim-

inism, and they have the same reasons that the doom of skulls and the brains in them were fashioned by the same power.

"You and I may have criminal instincts and it may have been our good fortune never to have had temptations thrown in our paths.

"When I see a man placing himself upon a ped-

estal and calling his fellow-men criminals I mistrust

that man."

"I am ready for the eternal sleep. I have loved peace and I have loved my fellow-men. I have believed in law and love. Yet almost from the time I left the speaking platform, I have been fighting, fight-

ing, fighting for my fellow-men."

"I have practiced kindness and gentleness and mercy the best I could as you have gone by. That's why I am here—I because I have loved, not judged, my fellow-men."

"Great as there is nothing to this case."

"Where men tie with their hands—where women, worm, weak, weary, are tearing 'em into garments which I have worn by the rich, I know where you're going up for me today—prayers that this jury will free me.

"Seven years, I submit to you my fate—the fate of my family."

Darrow finished his address to an accompaniment of sobs. Tears coursed down the cheeks of the men and among the men there was much muf-

flled blowing of noses.
THE SYNDICALIST

THE REVOLT OF LABOR

The garment workers’ strike in New York has been officially decyphered off. Many thousands of the workers, however, refused to accept the Civic Fed-
eration’s agreement and are continuing the strike. They claim Rickef, president of the United Garment Workers, betrayed them by making the agreement and giving them no chance to pass upon it.

Many employers, seeing the determined attitude of the strikers, have deserted the employees and associations and accorded to the demands of the union. The chances of the remaining strikers making a comp-
non strike are very good.

In spite of its doubtful conclusion this great strike must be registered as an important victory, as one of the very few great strikes won by Ameri-
can workers in recent years.

The workers, besides winning important conces-
sions for themselves and increasing their union’s membership 100,000, have just about destroyed the many New York associations of clothing manu-
facturers. Two new and very important factors in the winning of this strike are the solidarity of the garment workers in outlying cities, and the wholesome fear the bosses had of forcing the gar-
ment slaves into the I. W. W. by crushing their A. F. of L. unions. The days are almost past in this country when the workers in one city or trade will give aid to those in another. The same is true of such Civic Federation arguments as that of Rickef. The workers will not longer submit to them.

The structural iron workers in their convention recommended the withdrawal of the union. They are also going to levy an assessment on the general membership of $100 to defend the convicted or fired workers. Many workers think the two facts alone are conclusive proof that the old trade unions are not so devoid of spirit as many would have us believe. It would have been very easy to find some excuse to forsake Ryan and the rest. It takes courage to provoke and face the chorus of capitalist propaganda raised over the solidarity of this union electing “convicted criminals” as offi-
cials. Had the structural iron workers “flanked” in this convention, they would have arisen from the slough-into-pinked of the well-to-do critics of the A. F. of L. How-
ever, seeing that the right thing has been done, these same critics, always proceeding on the theory that the A. F. of L. can do no wrong, have not hesi-
ting to say. Let us therefore at least record the praiseworthy stand taken by the iron workers.

The Hodcarriers’ International Union recently had its jurisdiction extended to all kinds of laborers engaged in construction work, such as sewer dig-
gers and bricklayers. That this is an important move, and if followed up by a vig-
orous campaign of organization will be of immense benefit to the workers, is admitted by all.

The Socialist party’s own dear Victor Berger has just confessed to clogging the mechanism of the United States government’s printing and mailing departments with 20,000 statements of his inarticulate air ef

ervelessness. Is not this sabotage and in viola-
tion of Article 2, Section 6, of the Constitution, the building trades, if spotted with lime-water stains, is an exceedingly hard prop-
osition for the painter to get around.

The recent investigation of the 7,000 pounds of butter in Chicago was found to contain a 16 per cent surplus of water. Twenty million pounds of butter contaminated in this way as soon as it was learned that investigation was on foot. Some sabot-
age—eh?

J. A. JONES.

GERMANS EAT DOG.

Berlin is a progressive city and its Council has the welfare of the people greatly at heart. In the city’s daughter house a section has been set aside for the killing of dogs. This is no joke, but a dire fact. It is well known that for a long time the dogs in the family have been eating dog meat, beef having become a deliciouy quite beyond their reach. Verily we are progressing.—Freie Arbeiter.

Statistics show that during the last two years the miners have received, as an increase of wages, $4,000,000. They also show that the price of coal has gone up $15,900 during that time.

The men who own the earth and its products own you:

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