MORGAN DEAD, THE SYSTEM LIVES.

Comrade Morgan died and went to heaven, and the world wept its loss. "Say nothing disrespectful of the dead," is an old motto invented by the denizens of the graveyard to prevent exposure of their crookedness after they had departed with the goods.

Morgan got away with more of the world's goods than any other man that ever died. He was "a master of finance"—a highly respectable name that covers more crime than any other combination of words in the language. He was monarch in the kingdom of money. He was one of the old school of pirates. He was no reformer or charity man. He didn't try to cover up his tracks nor deceive the world regarding his motives. There was none of the Carnegie hypocrisy in him. He was a plain, blunt robber who made no pretense of giving back any of the stolen goods. If you want it back, do as he did—TAKE IT.

Have you noticed that capitalism has not been disturbed in the least by Morgan's death? The house of Morgan still stands and will continue to rob and rule the masses in the same old way. The Daily Liars mourned the loss of the "great man," but the price of stocks kept steady and the cost of food kept going up.

By and by John D. will die, and Carnegie, and Frick—with the same result. It is the system, old and strong, that exploits us. While it is true that men are the makers of systems, still a system, once made, will continue to fulfill its function until by men it is torn down; and the men to do the tearing are the men whom the system exploits—never those who have benefited by its continuation.

The present system is so ingeniously constructed that it works automatically. Men of the Morgan type are no longer necessary to its success. Whether there are millionnaires or billionaires makes no material difference to the workers. They are exploited by the system, and the making of billionaires is only the working out of the struggle of the beneficiaries of the system for a division of the spoils.

Morgan was great—not because he could get more work than the other capitalists out of a slave, but because he was able to "put it over" the other capitalists in Wall street.

We raise the corn and throw it into the Wall street steamer, where the hogs scramble for it. Naturally the largest hogs get the most. But we are not interested, except academically, in that scramble. Our interest is in the question of how long we are going to continue throwing the feed into the steamer. We are not interested in the system depending upon our feeding of these hogs, and not upon the death of an occasional hog. Our attack, then, is on the system, and our weapon is the general strike against dividing up with the Wall street hogs.

The aim of Syndicalism is to systematically prepare the toilers for that general strike.

THE MENACE OF ARBITRATION.

You, who favor arbitration between capital and labor, look to your dream, and see how it works out in practice. Take no agitator's word. Open your eyes and look around.

The Chicago street car men got through the arbitration of their dispute practically only what the company offered them at the start. The men are disgusted with the "award," but they are bound to abide by it for three years.

The workers are finding out for themselves there is no indirect road to relief from the tyranny of capitalism; and the Utopians who dream of fairy paths to freedom are becoming discredited among the rank and file.

There is a large element among the friends of labor who have honestly advocated arbitration, even compulsory arbitration, as a substitute for strikes. From the experience with compulsory arbitration in New Zealand and Canada the capitalists are coming to the conclusion it is a good thing. And the railroads of this country distributing, free, copies of the Canadian law, with a speech by McKinzie, former labor commissioner of Canada, explaining its "great benefits" to labor. The railroad companies are of course deeply interested in the success of labor, and they want to educate the American public in the beauties of compulsory arbitration.

If we had no other reason than that the railroads are favoring it, that in itself would be sufficient cause for us to fight it.

Whatever may be said against the American Federation of Labor, it has always opposed compulsory arbitration.

Strikes are always a menace to the capitalists, whether they are lost or won. They develop the resisting power of labor, advance solidarity, quicken the intellect, and are the greatest educational force the workers have.

WOMAN AND THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

The sending of Mrs. Pankhurst to prison for three years on the charge of inciting crime has put new life into the English suffragettes.

Never since the time of the Chartist agitation, excepting the short period of the two recent big strikes, has the English bourgeoisie been in such a state of terror.

No one knows when better than does woman. The English women know the Englishman's great love for property, so they strike him in a vulnerable spot when they use the torch promiscuously, when they smash his plate glass windows, when they pour vitriol in his mail boxes, when they bomb him with "votes for women," when they disturb his meetings and in a thousand ways make his narrow life miserable.

Will John Bull persist in being a bullhead and refuse to have part of the way of the chariot of progress because a woman is driving it? In a sense it is well he is proving himself such a lobster. His persistence is bringing out the fighting spirit of the women, and making them more and more a force to be reckoned with. And they have already proved that as real fighters they far outclass the men of the present day. Not only are they showing themselves to be better fighters than men, they are proving how utterly dependent is society upon the harmonious relations of its individual entities.

The militant women of England are proving that harmony in society does not depend upon government, but that, on the contrary, government depends upon social harmony. The knowledge is very important and this stage of the game and it will help immensely in the fight for the principle that society and its numerous industries have arrived at a stage of progress where they move automatically, and that in the new order there will be no need for government, as in the new philosophy of evolution there is no need of God.

The women of England are proving more clearly than has ever been done before the power of the militant minority. Never in the history of society was the value of this knowledge so great as it is today, when the question of minority is up for discussion and trial as a prime factor in the social revolution.

The women of England have started a new era in the fight for the emancipation of their sex. From this militant fight will date the beginning of the struggle, not only for "votes for women," but for absolute liberty of women both economically and otherwise. From this fight will date woman's entrance into the fight for the social revolution.

The contagion of example is the most potent force in society. A million will imitate where one will initiate.

These women are fighting for the ballot. By the time they get it they will have something else far more useful. They will have a militant army of direct-action fighters, battle-scared veterans ready to take up the fight for something real.

ANOTHER REBEL CHAINED.

Nothing helps more to round up the workers than the clapping of their leaders into chains. Bocchini, a leader in the Little Falls strike, has been given a year for his activity. He could do nothing better for the cause he espouses. His fate will attract the attention of the workers to the cruel, heartless injustice practiced by the master class on the slaves who toil. No man or woman ever yet spent an hour in vain behind prison bars, who was put there for fighting the cause of the people. Persecution is a culture in which the germ of liberty flourishes. You may imprison the man, but the idea goes floating on.

Bocchini is a prisoner of war, a soldier of the social revolution gathered in by the enemy.

A DUTCH TRICK.

A firm of textile manufacturers in Holland has adopted a radical method to keep its workers from joining the union. It promises to pay all non-union employees a sick benefit equal to one-third of their wages, while the union employees are to get nothing.

Anything to keep the workers divided while the bosses form compact combinations. Will the toilers bite on the bait?
THE SYNDICALIST

Issued twice a month, on the 15th and 30th, by
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Inc.), 1000 S. Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.
JAY FOX, Editor. W. Z. FOSTER, Manager.
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Three months, twenty-five cents.
Two copies yearly to one address, one dollar and fifty cents.
Bundle orders, 10 and over, 1c a copy.

Built won't pan out. It will learn that a conserva-
What art thou, Freedom? Oh could slaves
Answer from their living graves
Types would work
Like a dream's dull imagery!
—Shelley

A GOOD PLAN OF ACTION.
I want to call your essential attention to the plan for the formation of strike committees printed in the St. Louis column. It is a practi-
cal working plan that can be put into opera-
tion at once in any community. The advan-
tages of such a federation would be many. The main advantage, looking at it from the
point of tomorrow, is that it would help bring the workers into closer touch with one another at a time when they need each other most, thus developing, quickly, the spirit of solidarity without which no important victory will ever be won.
As a means for fighting the strikes of today the plan has no equal.

SOCIALIST PARTY AND SABOTAGE.
The Socialist party of Pittsburgh has ex-
pelled Fred Merrick, editor of Justice, a mili-
tant advocate of direct action. He violated the
party law against sabotage.
I respectfully submit that the Socialist party is the first institution in America to make the advocacy of sabotage a crime. It beats the
capitalist government and the Catholic Church all hollow. A person can still advocate sabotage and keep outside the jail and inside the
Roman church. But you have got to let him
make a speech, not you decide what you think, if you want to hold a red card in
the yellow S. P.

WHAT ONE MAN THINKS OF IT.
Editor The Syndicalist:
The enclosed $5 is a token of what I think of THE SYNDICALIST—not by any means all I think of it, but all I can spare just now.
Each number of the paper gets better. I was
praised of the last number—and it came just in time to be freely distributed in the state where
the convention was held. It would do your heart good to see those delegates show the paper to one another during one of the
worstest debates on the floor; get up and
rush for the door and ask for the paper; sit on
the floor, listening to the parliaments quibbling over the Haywood resolution and reading the one
paper in America that could tell them what fools they were. But even those who were so anxious to see the paper that they were
happy for nothing, to think about paying for it, and I was too anxious to get it into their hands to worry about the money. You ought to hear from a few of them with subscriptions.

S.T. HAMMERSMARK.

FOR CHICAGO.
In the Open Forum, Masonic Temple, every Sun-
day night, Jay Fox precedes the regular lecturer with caustic comment on the passing show.
On April 27 he will be the lecturer. Subject, “Sabotage.”

CAUGHT IN THE LEGAL NET.
For the last few weeks we of Regeneration, the organ of the Mexican Liberal party, have been pub-
lishing a series of articles according to which the
leading witnesses against the members of the junta,
now imprisoned in McNeil Island, confess they
committed perjury. Under this issue of April 9 we
produce a second and much fuller affidavit by Cap-
tain Smith, in which he relates how the government
authorities conspired to bring him before the bar
part which he, and probably he alone, could ade-
quate play; how they sent him, at a handsome
salary, throughout the years, to the Mexican border, to scare up
nesses; how the state rewarded those who swore
they had been enlisted by the, Magonistas, when in
reality they never set eyes on them until taken to
the jail and carried by the prosecution behind the
shelter of a screen.
The affidavit is replete with details and forms a
clumsy knit with plaiting able to manage any
ature. I may add that, personally, I am convinced
of its sincerity, and that it is a condonation of a
much longer narrative taken down by me verbatim.
Nevertheless, while pointing out that in the absence
of the evidence so obtained the conviction of the
juunta would have been impossible, it is not mainly
for the purpose of championing their cause that I write. Their record is that of men who always
have been ready to suffer for the education of the
disinterested; it is the opportunity for propaganda
that I embrace.
When the cry of "Stop" rings out, a cloud
imperceptibly passes and becomes the hunt. When some poor wretch, driven to despair and taking his life into his hands, strikes back at his oppressors, the most
amenable and amenable oppressors are usually the first to be whipped and punished for it on him. When striking workers summon up the
pluck to retaliate in kind on masters who them-
selves rely on the law for their pillars, the work-
ingman reads with delight how the police have used their clubs. This is always the method of the
wrecking of the whole trifling, but, because no unthinking accept the world as they find it and ask
no questions. Our one and most arduous task is to
make them think.

The administration of the criminal law is so obvi-
ously foul and palpably degraded that it offers
the easiest attack. There are few places so nauseating
as jail and police courts; few methods of gaining
a livelihood so evidently debased as the hounding
of innocent men to jail, that fees and exorbitant
mileage may be pocketed; few illustrations of social
inequality so striking as those given daily in our
law courts. It is far easier to bring the law into
contempt on its criminal than on its civil side, for
the former supplies lessons plain to the dullest,
whereas the latter involves abstruse economic
proble-
maticalions on which the wisest differ. Now the one
object is to bring the law into contempt, for the
law is the representative of the past we are seeking
to alter; that law which sustains the barbarisms we have to kill; the button that sets in motion
all the oppressive machinery of govern-
ment, from the lastAlmighty to the petty village constable. It is the great social force which can at any moment seize the individual as the cat
pounces on the mouse and kill him in a trice for
spreading the grass killing him at a blow. All society, the blind powers of mass-supported authority are behind it.
The millionaire can afford to set it at defiance, and before it the ordinary citizen is as powerless as a straw in the
clutches of a cyclone.
The law is the great enemy with which all move-
ments to shake off the burden of the past must
reckon. Their relative strength must be measured
by the ability of the movements which they attack,
that foe; and whoever can weaken it, or rob it of
that prestige on which it thrives is doing yeoman's
work. On the other hand, all those who throw
their influence to its support, as Socialists nowadays gen-
erally do, help to bolster up a barbarism which, in its
reality, is tending to its own self-destruction.
Then no getting out of this position.

In long interviews with Captain Smith my own mind was perplexed by the picture of these
idealisrs; strangers in a country whose lang-
uage they scarcely understand; without a penny
in their pockets, and without a friend from Mexico to ocean. They are detectives living in luxury on
funds won by graft from government; sold out by those who would not have been sold; the government stayed them; all the officers turned on
the thieves; the prey of every stoo-pigeon looking for "easy" money; thrown
headlong into foul prisons and finally rounded up in
court for the sport of degenerates who glot over
victims of the same slum in the arena that legal gladiators may win a reputation.

These men are naturally strong personalities, capable of much to achieve what they want to accomplish it. Government keeps them for years behind the bars, loads them with indignities and.

Such pictures show society at its worst; and we need to see it at its worst, that we may understand the destructive work before our eyes, that we may regard it with ethical horror, and that stern thoughts are wanted, to beget stern action.

WILLIAM C. OWEN.

SOCIALIST PATERNALISM.
A California Socialist, elected to the State Legis-
\lature, has introduced a bill to make a minimum wage for labor. The measure has called forth considerable discussion throughout the state, and it is pleasant to note the attitude the organized workers of San Fran-
cisco have taken in the matter. They have unquali-

diedly condemned it as a dangerous piece of paternalism.
The Coast Seamen's Journal says:
"The mission of labor organizations is to establish
conditions favorable to labor. The labor organization fixes its own minimum wage. In so doing it 'plays its own game.' To surrender that function to the Legis-
\lature or other law-making body is to play the other
\fellow's game, to play into the hands of those who as-
sume that they know better what the workers wish than they do. It is in reality the equivalent of saying that there is no such thing as a minimum wage law, that a minimum wage law for workingmen is established by
law, by the same token it is more likely to be lower than by another law which will be enacted, compelling workingmen to work at such a minimum as a maximum. When this time comes, when statutory enactment was made, it will only be another step to force workingmen to work at the
best of their employers, or at the behest of the state,
which will be equivalent to, and will be, slavery.

We want no minimum wage established, but we want it established by the solidarity of the workingmen them-
\selves through the economic forces of their trade
unions, rather than by any legal enactment.

He gives the Socialists a well-deserved rap in the
following:
"Many partisan and side-issue political movements are indulged in, with the deliberate calculation to at-
\ttract working people so that they may be diverted from the substantial accomplishment of
\nthe epoch.
"We must not, we can, not depend upon legislative enactments to set wage standards, when once we en-
\act law. It is equivalent to admitting our incompetency for self-government and our inability to
seek better conditions."
The American labor movement has many failings, but it has always been right on the point of inter-
\ference in labor matters. But if the Socialists ever get the upper hand in the unions the law-making Social-
\ists will get their fine work in and the unions will be handed over to the state. Workers, beware of your well-meaning, but utterly dangerous, state Socialist
friends.

EDWIN RENARD.

PROTECTING STRIKERS.
The claim is made that Socialist politics is necessary to protecting workingmen against the pressure from the military power. If strikers are clubbed by the po-
\lice we are told that this would not have happened if we had a Socialist mayor. If the clubbing is done by the militia, it is a Socialist governor we need; and if the regular army is serving as slugging committee we can wish as much in need of a Socialist president.
Leaving aside the rather dubious question whether a Socialist mayor, or governor, or president could pre-
vent all the use of the military power in case of a strike, I will merely point out that we have two different legal remedies at hand in all these cases. The governor can order the militia to act whenever a mayor refuses to use the police; and the same accident can order the regular army. The regular army
\error falls to repress a strike with the militia.

We should therefore always elect a Socialist president be-
\cause we need a Socialist mayor, governor, or president to prevent the action of the regular army, not because of any Socialist purpose to safe the city of the militia. The state will do as well as the national and the national as well as the state.
LEAGUE No. 1, NELSON, B. C.
One of the worst forms of centralization in a working class organization is the autocratic control of its official journal. The rank and file of its readers, the workers, are completely out of touch with one another; they are incapable of concerted action. Thus they cannot readily force the central authorities to act as they wish. As a consequence they are compelled to accept whatever he cares to print.

The result is that the powerful weapon of the press is left in the hands of a few executives, to use as they see fit. And in all organizations those who gain control of the central organs are compelled to interpret themselves in power. By a press censored they strangle all ideas contrary to theirs. They do not allow the rank and file an unrefined expression, often to the distinct detriment of the organization. This phase of labor organization is too technical to need further illustration.

The remedy for the above condition lies in the decentralization of the control of the paper. That is, the paper must be taken out of the hands of the few and placed in the hands of the many, thereby making it a true expression of the movement. If THE SYNDICALIST is a voice of the Syndicalist movement throughout the country, this decentralized form of control must be perfected. This was one of the principal ideas the publishers had in mind when they inaugurated the system of each league editing and financing its own column. Through this method the ideas expressed in each column represent the sentiment of the local subscribers, and will be a powerful weapon in the hands of the local leaguers to frustrate any attempt to betray the cause. With the paper we propose to head of individual kicking as to what should or should not be advocated, if each league had its own column that would be in direct control, and could lead and direct to their editor what policy the paper should pursue. In case of arthritis not the part of the editor, one or more leagues by combining together and withdrawing their support would compel the editor to fully realize just who controlled the paper.

The leagues should get busy, take a column in the paper, see that it contains live labor news of vital importance to their local or particular industry that they are working on.

The Shingle Weavers have extended their jurisdiction to all workers in the lumber industry; they are now called the "International Union of Shingle Weavers," Sawmill Weavers and Woodmen." They increased their membership 2,500 during the month of March. It is up to the jackers in British Columbia to follow in their footsteps. They are working on.

Say, you lumber jacks, why not write for particulars to William H. Reid, secretary-treasurer of the I. of U. of America. Their Vancouver address is 669 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash.

The City Council recently passed a resolution stating that all men employed by the city must be union men, and all work given to contractors must be done by men listed and voted for in their union halls.

J. W. JOHNSTONE.

As we go to press we received the following telegrams:

Nelson, B. C., April 8.
Syndicalist, 1001 Pine Street, Chicago.

General strike in building trade unions, also machinists in iron works. Solidarity will win; no one union refused to quit. Out since April 1. Settlement expected tomorrow. Will write particulars.

ALBERT S. ELLIOTT.

THE MADNESS OF WAR.
A faint indication of the terrible meaning of war comes to us through letters received by an electric cable from other cities, from Bulgaria, a country where it is a blessing to help feed the women and children left at home, while the husbands and fathers are gone to kill each other.

"I have a number of letters from Bulgaria," says Mr. Vladimir, in which they appeal for financial help to save hungry orphans and widows. They are not asking for help, but for the food and clothing which they are unable to get. They ask for funds to buy food and clothing for the needy and the destitute. The funds raised shall be sent to the Relief Committee in Sofia, and shall be used for the relief of the needy and the destitute.

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THE BELGIAN STRIKE.
The Belgian Socialists under the leadership of Van
dervelde, are going to pull off a general strike on April 14. This strike is for universal suffrage. They have been "preparing" for more than a year. What the poor slaves have to say is beyond my comprehension. The masters can make use of the time to organize scale and gather supplies, so they won't be hungry, and can have a vacation instead of a war tomorrow.

This is especially significant in view of what Vander
dervelde has written on the question and quoted by the London Standard.

"The general strike has attained whole or partial suc
cess only," says Vandervelde, "when it has taken the place of a movement by surprise. This was the case, for example, with the first Belgian strike in April, 1893, and the first Russian general strike in October, 1904. On the other hand, the Danish general strike (1906), the second and third Rus
sian general strikes, which did not take the government by surprise, have ended in checks which have ex
crusted, long after the defeat, a depressing influence on the proletariat.

Did Vandervelde write that because he believed it, or just to show the power and mass-movements of the Direct Action Leaguers? If he believed it, he is betraying the Belgian Socialists into the jaws of defeat. If he is acting honestly now, he was a liar and falsifier when he wrote the interview for Hunter.

THE SOCIAL WAR.
A ripping revolutionary weekly, published at 229 West 13th St., New York City, is taking on a bit of clearness and direct action in its attitude, clear and direct in its attack on the system. It is a pleasure to see a straight-out direct action paper and to study the writers. We welcome The Social War as a worthy fellow
glider in the war to end the social war.

SYNDICATE LEAGUE OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY.
Headquarters, 1241 Franklin Ave.; Open 7 to 11 p.m. Week Days; also Sunday Afternoons and Evenings.

Business Meeting Every Saturday at 8 p.m.

FEDERATION OF STRIKE COMMITTEES.
The Federation of Strike Committees would im
dediate action the transfer of some little conflict, thereby creating soli
darity and enthusiasm that is seldom seen in the many little strikes. The bosses would be in causal damage of a general strike, because all the strikes united would make such a big showing that the bosses would have to grant demands or the strike fever would spread to other shops, rapidly forming the ranks of the strikers until the general strike would be reached.

Formation of the Federation of Strike Committees.
The Federation of Strike Committees shall be purely voluntary on the part of the strikers and may be dissolved at any time.

Powers of the Federation of Strike Committees.
The Federation of Strike Committees shall have the power to promote and direct the working of the strike, to coordinate the activities of the various strikes, to direct the efforts of the strikers, to control the activities of the strikers and to control the activities of the strikers.

The Federation of Strike Committees shall be empowered to promote and direct the working of the strike, to coordinate the activities of the various strikes, to direct the efforts of the strikers, to control the activities of the strikers and to control the activities of the strikers.

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The Federation of Strike Committees shall meet every day in order to meet all emergencies.

Advantages Gained by the Federation of Strike Committees.

The Federation of Strike Committees will be able to improve the working of the strike, to coordinate the activities of the various strikes, to direct the efforts of the strikers, to control the activities of the strikers and to control the activities of the strikers.
5. The Federation of Strike Committees would practically be free of "machines" because it would be "organized in good faith." The employers would only hold their seats during the progress of their strike. Committees would be coming and going, and would not confuse the issue.

6. Imagine how little enthusiasm can be aroused in a number of small, isolated strikes. Also imagine how an enthusiastic local would be swamped.

Furthermore, it would be extremely difficult for the strikers to be "sold out" because it would have to be done under the gaze of all the workers in one place.

The Federation of Strike Committees—the fighting body of the labor movement—would concern itself with the Workers of the World only; all other matters to be left to the organizations composing it.

The Syndicalist League of St. Louis and Vicinity submits the above proposition to the militants of the Syndicalist League of North America, for their consideration.

SECRETARY

THE SYNDICALIST

THE REVOLT OF LABOR.

At the present time the English trade unions, numbering about 20,000, are voting on the proposition of a nation-wide movement to establish a union of all trade unions. Great Britain's trade unions have generally been opposed to this movement. The reason for this shows that it is the result of a lack of unity, and of a lack of sense of the future. One great feature of this "rebirth" is that it is destined to be the birth of the English labor movement. English labor, long in the rebels herded together in little bundles outside of the trade unions and spent their time "baying the moon" of the oppression of the trade unions, these organizations remained inert and apparently devoid of life. But when the rebels gave up their useless howling and set themselves about constructive work, their accomplishments immediately became evident. The present great union movement, not without parallel in labor history, is largely due to their efforts. American direct actionists who are still in the "baying the moon" stage might profitably take note of the example.

The I. W. W. strike of rubber workers at Akron, Ohio, has been declared off. The workers have been advised to go back to work and reorganize. Considering that the I. W. W. has always such harsh condemnation (and bushels of fancy tactics and advice) for A. F. of L. workers who similarly calmly stay on strike and watch themselves being starved into submission, we may be permitted to ask why the I. W. W. didn't take some of its own advice in this strike? Why wasn't the much-adverred "organizing and irritation strike" used? The answer is easy: The present ignorance and lack of solidarity of the workers simply prohibit such tactics.

The railroad workers in I. W. W. states face to face with more realities, will find that numerous other manufactures of the theories upon which it is based come looking for the organizing class is not going to suddenly accept a complete new set of tactics overnight, but that it will follow a slow and patient process.

When the I. W. W. learns the difference between theory and practice possibly it won't be so carefree in the education of every ideal.

London taxicab chauffeurs have won a notable victory, after an eight weeks' strike that cost their employers $3,500,000. The strike was waged chiefly because of the high price of gasoline. British chauffeurs must buy from their employers, the maximum of 16 cents a gallon was set. With gasoline now costing the employers 28 cents a gallon, just what this means becomes clear. As the employers are being charged $1.00 per gallon than they pay for it, it looks as though finally a way has been found to put a real crack in the big money pocketbook. All that is needed is an extension of the principle and capitalism will be at an end.

The French government is proposing to lengthen the term of compulsory military service from two to three years, in an attempt to launch a great campaign against the project. If the government adopts the measure in spite of the working-class protest, France will undoubtedly be treated to one of France's great shocks and upsets in its history.

Discontented Italian sailors have discovered a way to strike and still keep the severe maritime laws against striking. Recently in several Italian ports they all quit work, stating that they were too sick to work. A squad of doctors was hastily summoned, but to no avail; the shipping was brought to a standstill.

The bricklayers and carpenters have just joined the Chicago Building Trades Council, making it in the strongest in the country, with 100,000 members. The plasterers, the only independent building trades union, are also expected to affiliate shortly.

Ten months ago the street car men, surface and elevated, of Chicago were on the verge of a general strike to demand a raise in wages and working conditions. As public sentiment was with them, the strike would have surely been a success. After the tech parleying they secured a tentative agreement from the companies which gave many concessions to the workers. The latter refused to accept the contract. Getting it down to a 10-1 vote. Then the controversy went to an arbitration committee. After deliberating eight months this committee declared the strike has finally brought in its award, which gives the workers fewer concessions than did the tentative agreement they so overwhelmingly accepted, and always months before. However, the street car men will not accept it. There is nothing else for them to do. The magnificent strike movement which has been footed to be demolished. By petition the workers may go to arbitration, and agreeing to abide by the decision, they practically surrendered their ability to strike. And they have very properly been stung for so doing. Great is arbitration!

Ten days ago 4,700 Chicago painters went on strike for an increase of wages and the right to at all times have access to the building specifications—this latter somewhat revolutionary point demanding by law the contractors from "skimming" or sabotaging their work, and thus taking work from the union carpenters. Surprisingly the contract to those who believe the dogma that the "A. F. of L. has not won a strike in ten years," this strike is practically won, almost meeting the day of victory. It is in no small measure due to the stand taken by the other building trades unions and the mass of the people. Because with such mass, combined pressure, the bosses go in their own back. With scabs, consequently the bosses painters, not wishing a general building trades strike, have not dared to try to break the street car strike with scabs. If the Chicago building trades unions have not yet developed to the point of always making their demands co-extensive and always striking together, they have at least learned the valuable lesson that to work with scabs is fatal. At the rate they are now progressing the general strike will soon be a popular weapon among them.

The street car system of Buffalo is completely paralyzed by a general strike; no cars whatever are moving. Several thousand troops are already on the scene and 10,000 more have been asked for. The local counsel of the United Labor Council was notified the street car magnates that if the strike is not settled shortly a general strike of the 42,000 union men in Buffalo will be called.

W.M. Z. FOSTER

SOCIETY NOTES.

These society notes are sabotaged.

The society is between me and the printer.

I am just trying the dope on the doctor—J. F. J.

We, us, the Chicago painters, are on strike against the bosses.

** Rebuilding doesn't cut out the cracks; just face the wide ones.

** A little washing soda in the paste, and then just watch the wallpaper turn yellow in spots. Watch that boss get yeller.

A good painter can join the post-impressionist school of art. Just make many swipes with that stippling brush on the last coat of paint. That sheet will look like the lover louder than the old-school artists.

** A fine boss can be educated some with a very artistic job of wall finishing, all to the glue size extra heavy. Apply after first coat of paint; lay on thick and smooth, so as not to be noticeable to the eye.

Where a scab job is already finished, blow out, or better yet, suck a few fresh eggs. Load with chloride of potassium; stop the holes; use as missiles. They will have their market, plain and simple, don't miss your mark.

J. A. JONES.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

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