THE STRIKE OF THE MINERS.

The most bitterly contested strike in the history of this country is the West Virginia coal strike. No strike on record has a longer list of dead, none a braver band of fighters.

For twelve months these hardy miners have battled against the gigantic coal trust. They met force with force, rifle with rifle. Their minds are not doped with the ethics of the social reformers. They don't know that the silk-stocking S. P. has put its taboo on all their weapons of defense; and they would laugh in their simple ignorance if they did.

Only their ignorance is not imported. They are not all "ignorant foreigners." They are mostly "pure" stock, descended from the original settlers of Virginia. Their ancestors came over with Walter Raleigh. They lived the simple, free life of the mountaineers, till the greedy corporation came and took the mountains from under their private thongs, who gin a new existence on the greedy corporation's terms, and against these terms they struck.

The conquest of the mountains and the subjugation of the people by the coal trust was as complete as any job ever executed by Caesar or Napoleon.

Private property in land is a law of society. The coal barons simply took advantage of their rights under the law. What is your kick? You reason backwards. As well say the cast out the spirit of greed from their hearts. You reason backwards. As well say the needle should not turn to the magnet.

The social rule that land may be owned in indivisible unity is the most unsocial of all society's rules. Its effect has always been to make masters of some and slaves of the rest. It was originally formulated for that purpose. It has no place in a society that pretends to be free. The miners' strike proves this better than any mere words.

Of a district comprising twenty square miles only one acre is not owned by the barons. On this lone acre all the miners are camped, for they were ordered off the companies' "property" when the strike began.

The strike is primarily for the right to organize. The masters of this district had been successful in keeping the mine-workers' union out. A year ago it began to break through the line. But the masters, learning of the work through their spies, discharged those who joined the union. This precipitated a general strike of the district. Every man then joined the union, and has been splendidly supported by the union miners throughout the country.

The companies hired private thugs, who were supplemented by the state thugs. In the armed conflicts that have followed the attempt to terrorize the miners, about a hundred have been killed. This includes militia, guards and mine police. The state law is now under martial law, and "Mother" Jones, a remarkable old woman, whose husband and sons were killed in the mines many years ago, is held with others on the charge of inciting rebellion. And the most significant feature of this remarkable strike is that these workers are to be tried by military "drumhead."

They are refused the exercise of the small privileges they have under civil law. It will be easier to dispose of them this way. The officers can always be relied upon to do their full duty, much more so than a jury of the common people.

This trial marks a new and, for labor, a most dangerous departure. The master class is drawing the lines closer at every turn, and only a determined resistance will prevent a complete subjugation of the workers.

POWER AND EFFICIENCY.

Mr. Laughlin, chief salesmen at the political economy pie counter of the Standard Oil University, says we must work harder if we want a raise in pay. Otherwise prices will be raised. It appears the professor is right in the matter of rising prices. For the fellow up above has the right—the power—to raise the price of his goods.

Competition was once a factor of bigness in keeping prices at a low dividend point. Evolution has turned it into a minor place in trade, so the men at the top of the big industries now mostly fix the prices by agreement.

Neither the producer nor the consumer, who is largely the same person, has any protection from the capitalists who, by their combinations, have set aside the "natural law of competition."

The logical thing for us to do, then, in this dilemma, is to submit gracefully to the introduction of the "efficiency" system, allow ourselves to be speeded up in order to "earn" the raise.

Even that would be no check on the capitalists, for they would still have the power to raise prices, if not the excuse; and men with power can always create an excuse for what they want to do. Plainly, we are up against a big proposition.

What's to be done, then, in order to secure a permanent improvement in the conditions of labor?

Organization is the first big thing to attend to. Without it nothing can be done. With it all things are possible. Then strike at every opportunity. It's good exercise. Get your hand in. Note what the bosses say about "efficiency." You become efficient in the art of stopping work. Don't worry about the other kind of efficiency. Efficiency in the art of stopping work and keeping stopped is the kind of efficiency from which you reap all the benefits.

Strike against the bosses' efficiency, and thereby improve your own while knocking his. Strike for higher wages. Never mind about the bosses' power to raise prices. Think most of your own power and how to develop it. Strike for fewer hours, for this is the most important strike, since it reduces the number of unemployed.

All these strikes will be transitory. There will be no lasting benefit except the development of your strike efficiency.

Don't underestimate the bosses' power. Don't overestimate it, either. Know the truth as near as possible. Get posted on the workings of the system. Develop the art of striking—master efficiency.

Let Laughlin prate. That's what Standard Oil pays him for. His business is to so magnify the bosses' power that you will not have the courage to go up against them.

The bosses have the power to raise prices only because you are weak and afraid of them. Get strength and you will take that power away from them.

Because the day of Power and Efficiency will be a day of election, and you will be able to run this blessed world without them.

INDUSTRIAL VS. CRAFT ACTION.

The contrast between the methods of the workers in the operating departments of the railroads and the shopmen is striking. The operating unions all submit to arbitration, fearing to strike, while the shopmen invariably strike.

Nowhere is the antiquated craft spirit so foolishly shown as in the operating departments. Each union steps up singly before the big corporations with its grievance, and having no hope of help from the others, submits to arbitration, which invariably means defeat.

The shopmen's unions, however, have seen through the folly of individual union action, and stand together in their federations. And they have demonstrated their ability to fulfill the industrial object of solidarity through their craft unions, by possessing that prime necessity to all successful effort, and without which every form of organization must fail—the individual concept of solidarity.

Of course, if they all subscribed to one union, the methods of union operation would be greatly simplified and misunderstandings among the several crafts would be less frequent. But it is not a far-fetched speculation to predict that as they have already seen the necessity for industrial action they will later see the convenience of the industrial form of organization.

It will surely be unfortunate if it will require a series of defeats to bring the operating workers of the American railroads to a thorough appreciation of industrialism. Still, at that, the price won't be too great, for eventually it will either be one union of railroad workers or no union at all.

A millionaire wants to build a $50,000,000 Labor Temple at Indianapolis, in the shape of a colossal pyramid. Step down off labor's back, brother. That will bring you more lasting fame.

Labor will one day build a temple that will stagger the world. Over its portals will be written the simple word "Freedom."

JAY FOX.

Portugal, the republic, has found a solution for unemployment in arresting men as vagrants and shipping them to its colony in Africa. If there is any manhood left in that country, such crime will not go unanswered.
THE SYNDICALIST
FORMERLY THE AGITATOR

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We love peace, but not peace at any price. There is a peace more destructive of the manhood of living man than is war of his body. Chains are worse than bayonets.—Douglas Jervold.

TWENTY QUESTIONS ON DIRECT ACTION.

I.
Can there be any moral reasons for direct action?
Each class that has successfully dominated society straightway has created a code of morals calculated to support and buttress the power of those in au-
thority.
To this demand the church has ever responded with alacrity, and supplied a kaleidoscopic change of morals, always designed to give ethical sanction to the class in authority.
The amazing power of an idea is to be noted in the effects which the so-called moral idea will persist long after the reason for its existence has disappeared.
While capitalists will admit it or not, the sov-
ereign power ruling the world today is organized industry, and the workers in physical connection with the earth and the machines of production have grown intrinsically stronger than organized political power, which represents the in-
terests of the present individual owners of in-
dustries.
That the claims of organized industry can be held in check by the religious and political sto
phisms of a class which dominated the weaker industrial sys-
tems of the past is manifestly absurd.
The moral maxim in the capitalist regime have served their day and must go, for they tend to per-
petuate a low, degraded standard of living wholly out of keeping with the ideals of a class emerging into power with the dominant idea of achieving the material well-being of all those who labor.
 Fired by the passion for justice and for equal op-
portunities for all, the working class has always felt it necessary to invert almost all the time-worn moral maxims of the capitalist class, because they have found it to be inimical to the welfare of the human race.
In reading history we are beginning to be shocked at the cruel punishment inflicted by the masters, rather than by the sin committed by the law-breaker.
We are struck with the deception practiced on the working class when they are fired with ideals of "patriotism" and spurred on to murder their brother workers under the delusion of defending something they haven't got.
Patriots without a patriarchy defending their pos-
sessions!
To recommend thrift and economy to the poor and unfortified is not moral; it is brutal and cruel.
It would be more moral for the idle rich to eat less and the workers more.
To deplete one's inheritance is not sin—unabstinence; they do not need strength for production.
Poverty and want among those who produce is a hideous shame, and an absolute evil among those who consume without producing is a monstrous iniquity.
Capitalist morals have sanctioned taking from the workers as much of the product of their labor as they, the capitalists, have organized violence to com-
pel; while the workers hold it to be a vicious system of theft that extorts any part of their earnings for the purpose of creating surplus value.
Moreover, it is an expression of popular opin-
ion unless there is power to enforce them; there-
fore, deeds must precede a declaration of prin-
ciples.

One favorite "moral maxim" of the capitalist is that "the workingman must first be educated be-
fore he can safely be trusted with the manage-
ment of industry."
He is to wait for liberty until he has become quite good and wise in slavery.
He is first to be made to live in vile surroundings be-
fore he is able to profit by pure air and good food.
Whatever blunders the workers of the world may commit with their present power, they can cor-
rect more easily in freedom than in wage-slavery!
However, the king of all the "moral delusions" ever practiced on the minds of the workers is the politi-
cal faith!
That in some magical way he is to achieve indus-
trial liberty by trusting the capitalist into office.
We believe "direct action" to be the numeral at the head of a long list of political zeroes.

II.
Why resort to direct action when you have the ballot; why not change the laws?
The belief that we have universal suffrage in this country is another "moral delusion" which the workers are learning to understand.
The last bulletin issued by the commissioner of labor shows that only 22 per cent of all workers in the free states are to be expected to vote, and few if any of these workers are to be out of employment. These men must follow the job. Therefore, they have no vote.
There are 50,000,000 workers in this country who have not yet been granted the franchise.
Thirteen states have property qualifications for voting, which excludes all those grouped under the name of "vagrants."
The Southern states have the "grandfather clause" which disqualifies all those whose grandfathers were slaves.
It is estimated that less than 10 per cent of the Southern wage-earners are now voting to the infamous restrictions placed upon them.
From a Houston (Texas) newspaper we learn that out of every hundred voting in any town, only 55 are qualified voters, or only 55 per cent of the "legal voters."
Although this vast army of the working class has no political power, they have economic power which they realize in the form of strikes and other forms of "direct action."
Besides, the workers have learned that the capitalists have duly protected their interests against any laws that might be beneficial to the working class, by furnishing capitalist courts to "interpret" the laws. This fact is far more im-
portant than the political "moral delusion."
The Sherman anti-trust law has been so inter-
preted by our courts as to make labor unions a "criminal combination," and any "contract in restraint of trade," while the eight-hour law, which received an overwhelming ma-
jority of votes in Colorado a few years ago, was completely nullified by "constitutional" interpretation by the Supreme Court of that state.

III.
Is not the strike a barbarous weapon that has always failed? Did not the Paris Commune result in a reactionary form of government?
The strike has won for the workers every conces-
sion that has been won in the market place.
But the workers do not expect at one bound to bridge the chasm that separates them from the prod-
cuts of their industry in the way of victory.
The strike is a cantilever bridge, and each strike adds a span to the growing structure, over which the "general strike" will be the final victory.
As to the Paris Commune, I cannot do better than quote the words of Geo. D. Herron in his great lec-
ture "From Capitalism to Revolution."
He says: "In the wholly unorganized movement of the work-
ing class which led to the Paris Commune we find society administered through the simple law of asso-
ciation for the common good."
"It was a time of unequal human order and real liberty. Never in the history of the world was there so small an average of misery and so large a fund of secure happiness.
"It dissolved the government and became its own law and order."
"Never was there such joy in the work of caring for all. Each vied with the other in performing the necessary duties."
"It was a period free from parasitism and exploi-
tation, it was a period free from monarchical leaders that finally betrayed them and sold them out to the vicious Thiers who ordered them murdered to the number of thirty thousand.
E. TREW.

INTERNATIONAL SYNDICALIST CONGRESS.
A call has been issued for a conference of Syndi-
calists to be held in London this fall. There has not yet been a pure Syndicalist International Con-
ference. The Syndicalists have met with the old-
line socialists and with the syndicalists of a revolu-
tionary nature have been tabooed. So it is well that the Syndicalists get together in a con-
nference where there will be a free discussion of revolutionary tactics.
The question of Politics versus Direct Action has gone into the background. The question of the 
co-operative movement does not concern the Syndi-
calists at all.
And the "what comes after the revolu-
tion" is something that might take a couple of profit-
able days' exchange of thought.
"How are you going to run things under Syndi-
calism?" is a question that has not yet been an-
swered, but don't an individual way here and there. The majority of us just don't know a thing about it. Some of us have our old social democratic no-
ises, others the anarchist ideas. But what is the Syndicalists way?
As an international proposition, Syndicalism is yours and cannot be expected to have full-grown, bearded ideas, especially since it has never gotten to-
gether with itself yet, for the purpose of evolving any means and ends. A conference would be a source of great value, in that it would give Syndicalism a chance to get ac-
quainted with itself. This would give birth to a solu-
tion that is causing kings and capitalists to worry should meet and shake hands with itself, make its acquaintance, and, in its self the all im-
portant question of the propaganda.
To do more than have a propaganda conference at this first meeting might not be beneficial. The establishment of an International Syndicalist Congress is pro-
posed, might best be postponed till the second con-
ference, when the several groups will be more fully represented and more clearly comprehended in aims and objects of the movement.
J. F.

SAID THE CAPITALISTS TO THE PROFESSORS

We want an explanation of the labor problem, but we don't want the explanation. Go into the subject, but don't go too deep. We want to know something, but we don't want to know the whole of the subject. We know something already. We know, and you know, and that's enough. We endow the colleges.
We pay your bills, your salaries. You know where we send the rocks to do it with. The subject is too hot. Keep safe in your hands.

Pound the "bad" employer. Call forth the wrath of society upon him. Go to the halls of legislation and pour forth your righteous indigna-
tion against the inhuman wages paid in this age of Christian charity, employ tons of nine in his canniehers; and, with a beating of drums and a flare of trumpets, the boys will pass a law rais-
ing the age to ten.
Don't dig too deep. Don't go below the "bad" employer. Remember your sacrifices. Weep with the winged ones. Morale on the ban-
eful effects of opium and strong drink. Slash the white slave traffic. Advocate working-class thrift in an offset to high prices and low wages. Rail against Socialism, Anarchism, and "unreasonable" Union-
ism. But remember your salary and its source.
Don't dig too deep. Remember cream floats on the top. Co-operate with the priests in their war on infidelity. Parade the "public moral law before the multitude. Sing the praises of patriotism. Con-
demn with your weightiest words all forms of illegal violence, like Stolypin's. Write plentifully of for-
eign invasion, and produce learned fiction on poli-
tical economy. But don't dig too deep.

That's how I wrote the unwritten constitution of the universities, obeyed by lawyers, preachers and the host of clergers that, vinaigrette, draw their sustenance from the captives, while the roots are buried in the working class.

EDWIN RENARD.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH US?
With the masses with all us today. We're in a fearless mess. What shall we do? Let them eat cake. Or own. That's what ails us. That's what stops all the men of things half done or before they get under way. That's what substitutes law and order, what substitutes respectability for right. That's what substitutes greed for good.—Horace Traubel.
LEAGUE No. 1, NELSON, B. C.

Big Strike Ended.

The strike is over, being worked out on April 14. In all, however, several minor details are yet to be arranged.

The gains made are as follows: Electricians, 50c per day increase; Machinists, 75c; inside laborers, 1.5c.

The hub of the strike, however, was the laborers' conditions. The present rate of 40c per hour and board, or $3.20, and some nine hours for $3.50 and $3.00. Their proposal was to work for 40c an hour on the flat rate of 40c per hour, and the M. & M. & M. stood firmly opposed to it. A three hours' argument pro and con was the consequence, to overture the deadlock.

At a meeting on Saturday between the joint committees of the M. & M. and the Trades and Labor Congress, it was represented that there had been an eight-hour day preferred. Around this demand the trouble centered, and still centers, even though the deadlock has been removed.

Upon the men beginning to organize under the U. & W. & W. A., they got the screw on in the approved civilized fashion. Whereupon the men took a day's rest, and the bosses about 1c, all of them. The strike is over.

Most of this coal is mined by Chinese and Japanese, chiefly under non-union conditions; and owing to the cost of the mine and the fine stratification, the low quality of the coal, and its abundance, the product is a depressing factor upon organized miners. In fact, it is difficult, as a matter of fact, to organize here and to maintain self-protection; and the marvel is that they have been so slow about it.

The fight is noble, and the capitalists must be reckoned with. The workers are reaching to an extremely interesting features which concern the workers of the Coast as a whole, and it is to be hoped that the radicals in the Victorian city will utilize the occasion.

SECRETARY.

THE ORIGINAL INJUSTICE.

Life is a game we all must play; and a game that must be played is not all sport. The compulsory futility of our lives, the service of quitting it voluntarily; and the tyrant we kneed to in electing to remain is the illusion of hope of pleasure.

It so happens, the pleasure that people have is made men slaughter each other, and commit the countless horrors with which every page of history glows.

It is the tyrant pleasure that makes strong men silent and force the rest of mankind to pay them tribute for the privilege of occupying it.

These are the objects of our pleasures; they shape our minds, and force the rest of mankind to pay them tribute for the privilege of occupying it.

Thus our pleasures, the minority shifted its burden of life onto the shoulders of the majority. And this minority has gathered around it the garb of savoir-faire. It is a secret society of lawyers and judges, artists and priests, lawmakers and governors, soldiers and police, who do no productive work, and give their lives to living in the sumptuous lives is piled high on the back of the workers.

This, then, was the original injustice: THAT THE BURDEN OF ONE MAN'S LIFE SHOULD BE STRAPPED ON THE SHOULDERS OF ANOTHER.

Cut off all its vices! revealed in all its ghastly nakedness, there stands the original problem in sociology.

And now, naturally, one who had no burden to carry had time to think, time to cultivate their minds; time to invent schemes whereby their pleasure might be increased in the increased burden of the worker more securely fastened to his back.

They organized relief societies, and when he complained about his burden they had sweet charity take an ounce off the front, while greed slipped a pound on from the rear. When he complained further, they told him he was unreasonable, and showed him the table of average wealth statistics. When he still complained they told him they had other work to do. Whatever work they did, not to use force; that force is a crude, barbarous, antiquated weapon that is it immoral, sinful, and out in harmony with the new civilization; and if we really want that, anyway, he couldn't use it, as they have all the guns.

Indeed, through the aid of priest and politician, for a long time they convinced him it was necessary he should carry the weight, and that they were concurring a favor on him by permitting them to bear it. For they cunningly contrived it so he couldn't carry his burden without carrying theirs also. And they even persuaded him that his burden was his own, placed on his shoulders by a Divine Providence that had another world prepared for him, where there would be no burdens to bear, provided he was honest and faithful in carrying all the weight that might be piled upon him in this world.

This was a most accommodating philosophy, to be sure; for it furnished the workers a profound reason for not impressing on the world. All the law, all the religion, all the ethics, morality and literature of the ages is saturated with this necessary lie.

It is only natural that this should be; for society is founded on the original injustice of placing the burdens of civilization on the shoulders of the workers, and the foundation had not only to be preserved, but strengthened by every device conceivable; and the strikers' work was to do that. Indeed art has become so successful have been the beneficiaries in cloaking the original injustice, that it is only in recent years the burden-bearing work of all the workers is developing.

But as soon as he discovered that all the promises of civilization were sublime lies devised to keep him in bondage, he very naturally repudiated them, and characterized modern society as a huge conspiracy to keep him forever bending under its yoke, and eternal war against its chief expression, CAPITALISM.

From beneath his load be thunders these words at his ears: "You are a scoundrel! You are a scoundrel! You are a soldier! You are a soldier! You are a scoundrel!"

The world, the world, the world, the world. This is the burden he has to bear, and he will carry it. I will keep it up incessantly till victory is mine; gallantry-like at first, only when I acquire more confidence, it will solidify, and I will urge it on, I will urge it on, I will urge it on, and I will urge it on, and I will urge it on.

That is the voice of the Socialist, the Revolutionist, that echoes today from every quarter of the earth. The burden of the man who suppresses the burden of his own life, and none shall bear the burden of another unless he voluntarily assumes it. That is the war on—"the socialists," whom every man and woman who would be free is a soldier. The one war in the world's history where the fighters will reap the reward of victory.

JAY FOX.

AGAINST CONTRACTS WITH BOSSES.

The Washington convention had the following findings and resolutions of contracts:

"Whereas, it has been the practice of various craft unions to enter into a contract with their employers to work for a specified time at a stipulated wage, each contract expire on different dates, and whereas, this practice has, in the past, resulted in the exploitation of union men by the employers and the strike of another union, themselves becomingv scabs on their brothers, and whereas, this practice has caused greater division of the workers than would have existed had they recognized their interdependence and struck as one, and whereas, the practice of signing contracts which expire on different dates tends to create divisions, arouse prejudices, and arranges one union against another, making their defeat more certain whenever they go on strike for better conditions, and whereas, Society is so very complex that it is no longer possible to live for ourselves alone, but we are forced, whether we desire to or not, to have regard for the interests of all who labor, so that we may advance collectively, therefore, be it resolved, that the Washington State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Olympia, Wash., January 20-26, 1913, recommend that the signing of contracts between unions and bosses be discontinued; be it further resolved, that it is against the interests of all labor for union labor to accept jobs where there is a conflict on between capital and labor, whether organized or unorganized.

DARROW FAVORS THE GENERAL STRIKE.

At a reception tendered him in Los Angeles, Clarence S. Darrow declared that the unions must be prepared to go all out, that is, to break the law, organize industrially and declare a general strike, if we would free ourselves from the domination of capitalism.

"The laws we have enacted and the moves we have made are patchwork," said Darrow. "You can't gain anything by raising the price of labor while a few men in Wall street can gather around a mahogany table and in the twinkling of an eye take away all you gain by raising the prices of all commodities.

"The old-time labor union has served its purpose, but it is not enough. It is a beginning, not an end. It is not enough to change the law, organize industrially and declare a general strike, if we would free ourselves from the domination of capitalism.

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The Revolt of Labor

According to a prominent labor leader, some of the steel barons have finally arrived at the conclusion that they cannot long keep the vast army of workers in their present unorganized and abject condition. They fear a wild, spontaneous and costly uprising; that will, in addition to their other hazards, precipitate a million-dollar strike in the steel industry. To forestall this, the story goes, they propose to allow their employees to organize now. They say they will grant this union an eight-hour day, and generally enter into contractual relations with it; provided it shows itself capable of having its contracts recognized and accepted by the mass of steel workers. All that is wanting to put this scheme into immediate operation, according to said labor leader, is some brilliant union among the steel workers with ability and prestige enough to launch the new union. The barons are becoming the want of such a Mustache. Sewardian fishy.

As a result of the many recent I. W. W. strikes throughout the textile industry, the textile employers are being forced to organize. At a recent banquet in some section of the Carolinas, one speaker bemoaned the lack of solidarity among them. He said: "Those of us in the South are too indifferent and too content if labor troubles appear in the North, so long as they remain there, and vice versa. And those of Rhode Island are too small and too far away from us. And even the textile manufacturers in Massachusetts, in turn, has a thrill of satisfaction when their troubles are over and Rhode Island is in difficulties. It means a turn of the screw, and less of them making that way that the manufacturers would have to stop cutting each others' throats and present a solid front to the workmen."

The railroad trainmen and conductors have been refused arbitration by 54 Eastern railroads. After the conventions of both organizations, on about June 15, a strike vote will be taken. If the arbitration-swindled engineers and firemen would come together with the brakemen, and the men of the caboose, instead of being forced to plead for theiggidly sops of arbitration, they would present such array of power that they could well refuse to arbitrate with the railroads. They could turn the tables on the arrogant railroads and force them to do the begging. But, alas, from all indications it will be some time before they have learned this simple lesson of solidarity. The harah schoolmaster's experience, must give still a few more of his stern lessons.

A more or less mysterious court of appeals, whose existence is in the jungle of law, is not quite clear to the writer, has just found Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison guilty of contempt of court. The same court found these three gentlemen from among the many millions of Americans who have nothing but contempt for the courts. Gompers was given a stop-over ticket for thirty days, while Mitchell and Morrison were each fined $500. An appeal is to be taken to the Supreme Court. Ye gods! When will this Wandering Jew of a case be ended? It has already been hanging fire since Moses was a little girl.

To "slough off" the growing sentiment among Chicago garment workers for unionism, the Wholesale Clothing's Association and the National Tailors' Association have "volunteered" to the Garment Union a $2-hour week. The workers now almost entirely recovered from the worst defeat of a couple of years ago, are rapidly organizing in spite of these sops.

The Pullman conductors are organizing. As soon as there is a considerable body of them united they hope to affiliate with either the C. R. C. or the B. C. I., but until a sufficient number has been gathered, few, if any, but few stand in greater need of organization than the Pullman employes. Success to them in their efforts.

The A. F. of L., through its union label department, has published a list of the organizations of a universal label for all the trade unions. Nuff sed.

W. M. F. FOSTER.

Hands Across the Sea.

Alfred Rosmer, fraternal delegate to the English Syndicalist Conference recently held in London, addressed the meeting on the fraternal greetings of the French Syndicalists.

"Dear Comrades: In the name of my fellow-workers of La Bataille Syndicaliste I bring you the fraternal greetings of the French Syndicalists.

"We Frenchmen are very interested, and much pleased by the progress of Syndicalism in England. We are proud of the great strikes of last year and of the beginning of this year, by the great curiosity excited by this new theory in all France. We are confident that you will write and more people speak on the subject of Syndicalism. Well, there is much nonsense written and spoken— in abundance, too—but let us get to the matter.

"What matters is, that you, by your acts, show what Syndicalism is; because Syndicalism is not a subject for academic discussion; it is, before all, a peculiar form of action. It has its own ways, its own aim. Its practical ways are to be found in direct action—e. e., action of the workers themselves against their employers, culminating in the general strike. Its aim is the establishment of a society where there will be no more of either employers or workers.

"It is absolutely refuses to identify itself with any political party, because political parties are the beginning of every capitalist struggle, and because the Socialist party, which sometimes asserts it is pursuing the same purpose as Syndicalism, puts its trust in the state. We, then, Syndicalists are against the state and opposed to such measures like nationalization of mines, railways, etc.

"And, after all, we ask, is the native land of Syndicalism? Is not England the land of Robert Owen, of the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union, which appeared as a general strike as early as in the '50 of the last century?" So Syndicalism is only a renaissance, and we hope that this time will not disappear before having realized its object.

"Long live the I. S. E. L! Long live the international of the workers!"

A Show of Solidarity.

Tacoma News—The lumber campers of the Olsen line idle in the employees' union, St. Paul mill, because 13 of its able seamen, men able to see that staying on the job while the wireless operators were on strike on the same ship was not good unionism. The mysterious agitating officer who shipped as a sailor was given a protracted leave of absence upon the ship, but only 13 of his captain's wireless apparatus had evidently been tampered with. Undoubtedly, this young disciple of Puget and Foster has been reading something on the tactics of boys' books and his mind has been poisoned with the heroeism of our boys of '76 or '61, who went into the enemy's camp and destroyed the cannon and cannon's food and fired and stamped his food woods and catties. He should be taught that the interests of capital and labor are interwoven and that the so-called 'American' or the un-American to use any method in his fight for better conditions not approved of by the enemy. As you see, you to whom this is written, the only way to win is to crawl into the enemy's camp, spike his guns and let the enemy's set of ethics stay in the enemy's camp!

Yours for United Labor,

S. T. HAMMERSMARK.

Letters to a Revolutionist.

 Fellow-Worker—from your letter in regard to the labor movement, I fail to see why you consider workers should consider it necessary to step aside from the conditions of their organization in order to gain it because the old ones are conservative, not coming to your standards of radicalism.

I don't believe it is the structure of an organization of labor that ought to concern us most, but the development of the economic unit. It is not only to teach that the workers under the banner of the A. F. of L. are not class-conscious workers as a whole, and ignore their economic power; but does a man understand the organization in order to create an organization automatically transform the workers unconsciousness to consciousness?

You admit that you are educated if they are not now. Then what is the idea of dividing their present organization up? They have to be educated, you say, not why not divide the present union up? Your contention that the workers cannot evolve from the present craft union to higher stages of economic development owing to their form of organization, is superficious in the extreme. A labor organization must not depend on saviours for its preservation, but on the development of its integral units. Towards the development of these qualities our energies should be concentrated. Were we not able to maintain this fact, that the evils of organization constituted, the evil of leadership must be overcome and banished from the worker's mind. Not being each man or group of men, leaders of the group. Radicals lay great emphasis on the assumption that because of its leaders the rank and file of the A. F. of L. is revolutionized. The legalistic conclusion gave birth to the I. W. W. centralized leadership fallacy. Oh! logic! Being that all labor groups, whether the A. F. of L., it is necessary you get away from the influence of its leadership. Who do you intend to support yourselves to the moon? P. CERNADO.

A scab machinist on the Illinois Central left a bolt out of a guide. It dropped down, the crosshead followed suit, the side of the cylinder was pried out. The engine finally took a puff on Nacotch, and the train came very near landing in the ditch.

The state of Washington has passed a law creating an "Industrial Welfare Commission," with power to regulate the wages and working conditions of women and children.

Books and Pamphlets For Sale by the Syndicalist Publishing Company.

A Physician in the House, Dr. J. H. Greer.$2.00

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