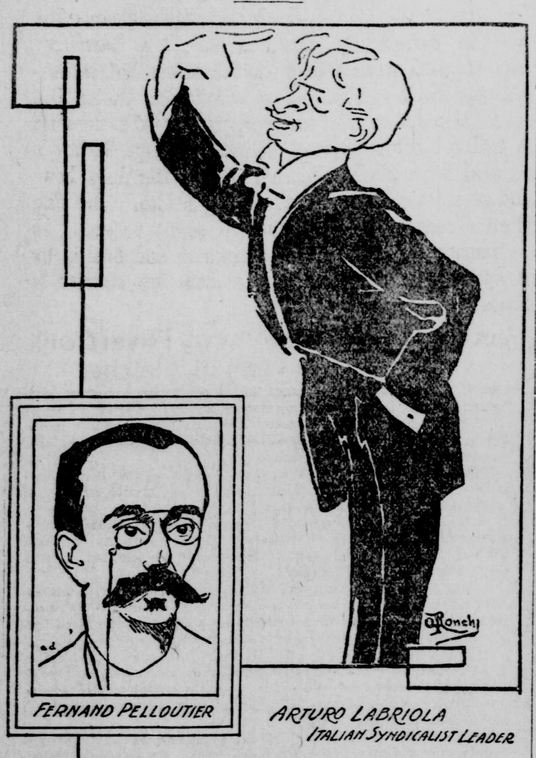
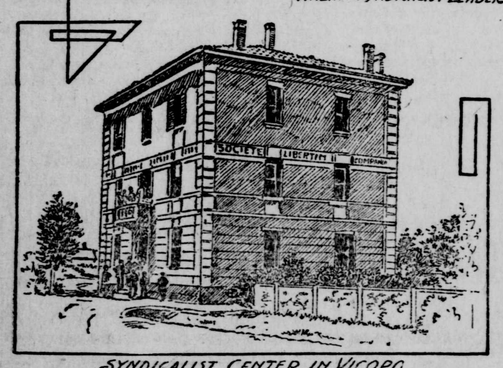
SYNDICALISM IS NEW WEAPON OF LABOR



FERNAND PELLOUTIER

ARTURO LABRIOLA
ITALIAN SYNDICALIST LEADER



SYNDICALIST CENTER IN VICOPO

NEW methods of warfare and new aims have been introduced into the industrial world by syndicalism. In the United States most people made their first acquaintance with it through the strikes at Lawrence, Mass., and at Paterson, N. J. Even then they learned little of its principles. Yet many students of the labor questions believe that those principles will have to be reckoned with more and more. Therefore an account is given here of syndicalism up to date.

In an address delivered before the Sociological society in England a few days ago A. J. Balfour declared that syndicalism has been brought into being by the apparent failure of the parliamentary system.

"It is a pathetic fact," he said, "but many of the most earnest men of Europe regard the representative system as almost played out. It is pathetic when you think with what high hopes each successive development of the representative system has started out."

Syndicalists have given up all hope of attaining their ends through parliamentary or legislative action and look to other means for securing social reforms.

Direct action is the epitome of the syndicalist platform: You want something? If you are strong enough to compel the people to give it to you, take it. Syndicalists do not preach plunder, neither do they say: If you want something, ask for it. No. You must demonstrate that unless a certain thing you desire is given to you, you are in a position to destroy "passively" property equal or superior in value to that certain thing.

How the Idea Works Out.

Every striker knows that and the idea is not original. What is original, however, is the application of this principle to every act of civic life.

Syndicalists are modern if anything. They do not believe in a millenium in which love and brotherhood will be the only motives of human action. On the other hand, they refuse to share the anarchist's scorn for modern civilization and his hankering for a return to nature. They are practical and businesslike. The past is dead and the future is unknown. The immediate needs of the present hour are to them the sole object of interest.

Consider now the application of the syndicalist theory.

The primary aim of labor unions is to have the work of the world done by their members only; secondly, they are trying to keep out of their ranks as many workingmen as possible, so that their members will find employment all the year round; finally, they wish to secure for their employed members the highest possible salary for the shortest possible day's work.

When fighting for recognition of their unions or for higher pay union men confer and sign agrements with their employers, thereby recognizing them formally.

Work for All, No Employers.

Syndicates, on the other hand, wish to secure employment for every human being willing to earn a livelihood. Their primary aim is so to shorten the working day so that there shall not be any workers out of employment. Secondly, regarding the employers as mere parasites, they aim at driving them out by demanding a steadily higher wage until the workers receive the full value of their labor. They never confer with employers and never sign any agreements with them.

One labor union can only admit men belonging to one craft. Locomotive engineers, telegraph operators and ticket agents may be working for the same railroad, but cannot belong to the same union.

Syndicates, on the contrary, bind all workers in one solid union, divided up for local convenience into groups of more closely allied interests. Take, for instance, the employes of a steel mill. According to the union system steel workers, machinists, truckmen, stationary engineers, blacksmiths, should belong to different groups. A syndicate would admit every one employed in the mill, from the janitor to the foreman, from the office boy to the stenographer.

Finally the labor unions have reduced to the strictest minimum the number of apprentices. Syndicalists of France, Italy, England and America agree on calling this a crime against the rights of the individual. As Haywood put it:

See Evil of Trade Union Rules.

"The penitentiaries of this country and of Europe are filled with young boys whom unions have prevented from learning an honest trade."

The antagonism between syndicalists and union laborers is well illustrated by the fact that in Scranton, Pa., union men have been helping the police in breaking a strike organized by syndicalists.

It can easily be seen what tremendous power syndicates may wield owing to this system of organization. Should only one class of employes, say the spinners, walk out of a woolen mill, production would be at a standstill until the strike was over. Whether the strike was won or lost, however, it would only take a few days to put the whole plant once more in good working order. On the other hand, should the truckmen, watchmen, stenographers and bookkeepers also strike in sympathy and stay out until the spinners had won their point the whole plant would be absolutely disorganized.

The recent strikes in England have not only been stimulated by this gospel and led by its chief representatives, Tom Mann, Ben Tillett and others, but from the very first they have been an actual application of the new idea and have marked a long step toward the complete reorganization of the British unions.

They were started with the seamen's strike in June, 1911, when the dockers in many places struck in sympathy, at the same time adding demands of their own. When the seamen won their strike they refused to go back to work at several places until the dockers received what they were striking for. With the dockers were involved teamsters. The railway strike was largely due to the fact that the railway unions decided to co-operate with this federation.

It Invented Sabotage.

If the syndicate is not strong enough to win a strike, or if as it has happened several time in France the government interferes and fills with soldiers the places left vacant by strikers, the workingmen are directed to give in, resume work and begin a new form of strike, sabotage.

The word "sabotage" was coined in 1894 by Pouget, the most powerful French organizer. Sabotage never was generally or effectively applied until a year ago, when the French railroad men lost their big strike. The strike only lasted three days. Then Premier Briand issued an order making every railroader a reservist, and all went back to work as soldiers, some 3,500 of them were discharged and then the silent strike began; sabotage was kept up until every one of the 3,500 employes had been reinstated.

Every man began to discharge his duties in strict accordance with the letter of the rules. Railroad men acted like the Chinese tailor who had been commissioned by a foreign consul to make a duplicate of a suit of clothes given him as a model and who carried out his instructions exactly—so exactly, in fact, that a patch on the trousers, a torn belt on the waistcoat and two grease spots on the coat were carefully duplicated on the new garment.

Station men would work faithfully until the precise minute when they were supposed to quit, and then allow a freight car they had been moving to crash to the bottom of an incline or to obstruct the path of incoming trains. Repair gangs would keep on repairing the track in front of a limited, delaying it for an hour and disorganizing the schedule, or else let it pass over a stretch of unfastened rails.

What distinguishes syndicalists from unionists and socialists is their absolute internationalism. Socialists are naturally suposed to be citizens of the world, but whenever there appears a war cloud on the horizon French and German socialists wilt very speedily under the pressure of public opinion and join the bellicose chorus of patriots.

Fight Militarism.

The French and Italian syndicalists are fighting militarism with tooth and nail, for a standing army is an ever present danger in case of strikes.

As early as 1903 the government of Holland broke a general strike by the use of the army to operate the railroads, and the same thing was done in Hungary in the following year. Indeed, these measures had such success that the Hungarian government went further two years later and took away the right of organization from the agricultural laborers, while at the same time it used the army as strike breakers in harvest time and made permanent arrangements for doing this in a similar contingency in the future.

Syndicates conduct in all barracks an active underground propaganda by means of small pamphlets easily concealed in the pocket. As a result of this agitation there were last year 13,500 desertions; 53,000 men refused to answer their call to military service. At the time of the wine growers' riots in France several regiments sent to put down the revolt refused to obey their officers and joined the wine growers' parades.

Health & Beauty Hints

By Katherine Morton

A toilet vinegar of any desired odor is made by digesting four ounces of any fragrant flowers or scented herbs in one pint of strong white-wine vinegar. Merely put the flowers in the cold vinegar and let it stand for a week, agitating three times daily; then strain several times, and repeat the process with more fresh flowers or herbs if the liquid is not sufficiently perfumed. Toilet vinegars made from dried herbs, such as lavender and rosemary or others, can be prepared in the same manner, only half the quantity of these being needed; but fresh materials are better, these exercising a more active result upon the skin.

Women used to the coquetries of the toilet understand the use of toilet waters and vinegars of all sorts. Where cold cream is much employed, they are indispensable for taking the shine off the skin, and since a liberal use of cream burns the flesh, making it at last darker and rougher than before—remember the point—the toilet vinegar is often required for a thorough cleansing. When using, about a tablespoonful of strong sort is put in a small bowl of water. For astringent treatments of the neck the vinegar or water will be used full strength, after the throat has been washed, massaged and creamed. Sponging down with a solution of toilet vinegar and water is also very refreshing on a hot day and to sick persons, while if a hot plate is sprinkled with one or it is sprayed about the chamber the sick room will be gratefully purified.

When treating sagging muscles of the neck use the vinegar hot.

Where the herbs or flowers cannot be had, flower and herb oils achieve the next best thing in the way of a beneficial toilet water, and a vinegar of this sort is as easily managed. One of the simplest lavender waters made, and which always receives the name of "fine" in the drug stores, can be fabricated at home by digesting one ounce of micham oil of lavender in a half pint of strong rectified spirits. Other perfumed oils can be used in the same way.

A toilet water especially for resting the muscles of the body owes its invention, it is said, to Mme. Bernhardt, who used it every day, particularly when coming in from her outdoor exercises. As this wonderful woman at sixty-eight or nine is younger than many women of forty, I would advise a little trial of her "calming" water, which is made in this manner:

Alcohol	½ pint
Spirits of camphor	2 ounces
Spirits of ammonia	2 ounces
Sea salt	5 ounces
Boiling water	To make a quart

Put all ingredients in a large bottle, or in two, and agitate thoroughly. When using, shake the bottle always and rub the water into the skin with the hands.

Dresses for Girls



THE first is for a girl of 8 to 10 years, and is made up in ruby red fine woollen material, with a silk stripe.

It has a Magyar bodice with the right side of front cut in a slant and taken over to the left. A strap of plain material trimmed with buttons is carried from above waist to hem of skirt.

The neck and sleeves are trimmed to match, and the waist-band is also of the plain material.

Materials required: 2½ yards stripe 44 inches wide, ¼ yard plain 40 inches wide, 1½ dozen buttons.

The second would look well in fine face cloth and is for a girl of 6 to 8 years. It has a pleated skirt connected to the bodice by a braided waistband; the neck and armholes are trimmed to match. Piece lace or figured silk may be used for the required underslip.

Materials required: 2 yards cloth 42 inches wide, 6 yards Russia braid, 1½ yards silk or lace 18 inches wide for underslip.

For the third black satin is used. The dress is for a little girl of 4 to 6 years, and is just a straight, simply cut Magyar, trimmed at the neck and sleeves by Vandyke lace. A cord girdle encircles the waist, and a narrow lace edging finishes the foot.

Materials required: 1½ yards satin 40 inches wide, 1 yard Vandyke and 1½ yards narrow lace.

Social Forms and Entertainments



From a School Girl.

I have been helped very much by your valuable column. Many thanks.

Do you think a young lady should teach a young man to play cards? How often should a school girl let her beau call upon her, or do you think a girl of fifteen too young to receive company?

Do you believe in "leap year" affairs, where the girls go for the boys? Do you approve of going automobiling at night? "VIOLET EYES."

There is no harm that I can see in teaching a young man to play cards, for I do not object to cards any more than any other game. A girl of fifteen is entirely too young to have what you are pleased to call a "beau." Wait until you are out of school before you allow such thoughts. Leap year parties are lots of fun when properly chaperoned, as all parties should be. I am not much in favor of night automobiling without a chaperone.

From a "Young Girl."

I am a young girl of fourteen years. Is it right when at a party a boy who is in my room at school escort me home? My brother is just my size. When he has one or two boy friends at his home is it right for me to play games with them. H. SMITH.

Certainly it was perfectly correct for your boy friend to see you safely home, and equally proper for you to help your brother entertain his friends, that is, if he likes to have you with him, and he should.

MADAME MERRI.

MUST BE WELL CARED FOR

White Hair, the Crown of Advancing Years, Needs Constant and Tender Treatment.

Sometimes snow white hair is a great charm, but those locks won't long remain snowy if they are not very tenderly treated. In the first place if they are regularly waved—and they will look the prettier for that treatment—the waving must be done with curl-papers, kids or bits of tightly twisted white cloth, and never with a hot iron, as that yellows the hair and utterly spoils the appearance. Equal care must be taken when having mother's white locks shampooed. Avoid any sort of dark soap and do the actual cleansing with castile or the white of an egg, being careful to rinse the head in several waters so as to remove every particle of the soapy substance. A lemon squeezed in a wash-hand bowl full of water makes an excellent rinsing for white hair, as it adds to its snowy appearance and for the same reason that linens are the better for a little blue water, so are white locks, but the blue tone must be very faint indeed and never allowed to dry into the hair.

White locks should be rubbed or fanned until they are thoroughly dried and not allowed to get dry by degrees simply from hanging unbound or rapidly, by seating the owner of them close to a hot fire. White locks that are too thickly dried look fluffy for a few days but they never look soft and of fine texture.

Simple Evening Dress.

There are occasions when the girl of limited dress allowance feels she must be gowned in evening costume, and if this evening frock is to be new she should let simplicity rule. For the young girl who has only a small amount to spend on her clothes there is nothing so sweet and dainty as a sheer cotton material made over a princess slip of silk.

As women advance in age crepe de chine, both in white and delicate shades, is inexpensive and becoming. For women well advanced in life the same material in black can be used.



Satisfies

There never was a thirst that Coca-Cola couldn't satisfy.
It goes, straight as an arrow, to the dry spot.
And besides this,

Coca-Cola

satisfies to a T the call for something purely delicious and deliciously pure—*and* wholesome.

Delicious
Refreshing
Thirst-Quenching

Demand the Genuine as made by
THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

Free Our new booklet, telling of Coca-Cola vindication at Chattanooga, for the asking.

ECONOMICAL SOUL WAS THIS

Hebrew's Attempt to Save Fare Probably Went Astray, but the Idea Was a Brilliant One.

Arthur W. Marks of Washington tells this story to illustrate the talent of the Hebrew race for economy.

A little Hebrew got on a train in New York to go to Philadelphia, but had no ticket. In the car with him were the members of several theatrical companies and he noticed that, when the conductor asked them for their tickets they would reply:

"Company."

"What company?" the conductor would ask; and the actors would reply by announcing the title of the theatrical company under whose name all their transportation had been paid for.

"Give me your ticket," the conductor finally reached the Hebrew.

"Comp'ny," said the little fellow, looking carelessly out of the window.

"What company?" asked the conductor.

Said the Hebrew: "The Pittsburgh Cloding company."—Popular Magazine.

Joke on the Doctor.

The physicians in Mankato had agreed that during their Chautauqua assembly they would employ a call boy, and each was to pay his share of the expense. This boy was to call any doctor who was wanted, without disturbing the speaker, as it was embarrassing to him and looked as if they were doing it to advertise without expense. So it all went well until the afternoon when Strickland W. Gilliland spoke. As he was talking away a certain doctor had a call from the platform, and he walked out rather ostentatiously. Some of the people who knew of the arrangement laughed or snickered, and the speaker got it. He said. "Don't laugh, folks. That is the way my brother got his start." And everybody roared.

Consoling Thought.

"Do you believe, doctor," asked Mrs. Wumps, "that men become what they eat?"

"Yes, madam, I do," said the bishop.

"What a comfort that must have been to those early missionaries when they were eaten by the cannibals!" sighed Mrs. Wumps.—Harper's Weekly.

Keep your fears to yourself, but share your courage with others.—R. L. Stevenson.

A man may express opinions in his wife's presence—but what's the use?

DIFFERENT NOW.
Since the Slugger, Coffee, Was Abandoned.

Coffee probably causes more biliousness and so-called malaria than any one other thing—even bad climate. (Tea is just as harmful as coffee because it contains caffeine, the drug in coffee).

A Ft. Worth man says:

"I have always been of a bilious temperament, subject to malaria and up to one year ago a perfect slave to coffee. At times I would be covered with boils and full of malarial poison, was very nervous and had swimming in the head.

"I don't know how it happened, but I finally became convinced that my sickness was due to the use of coffee, and a little less than a year ago I stopped coffee and began drinking Postum.

"From that time I have not had a boil, not had malaria at all, have gained 15 pounds good solid weight and know beyond all doubt this is due to the use of Postum in place of coffee, as I have taken no medicine at all.

"Postum has certainly made healthy, red blood for me in place of the blood that coffee drinking impoverished and made unhealthy." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum makes red blood.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Proof of Precaution.

Mr. Lansbury's concern, as expressed in the house, over the military drilling going on in the north of Ireland reminds one of a story of how Ireland was occasionally taught to shoot in the past. The war office once sent a famous officer over to inspect the militia regiments, and the officer, after inspecting, asked for a few words with the drill sergeant.

"These men of yours," he said, "could not hit a target as big as the Tower of London. You can't have taken much pains to teach them."

"Tache thim to shoot," gasped the sergeant. "Of course I did not tache thim to shoot, yer honor; for, bedad, if I did there wouldn't be a landlord left in Munster."—London Chronicle.

Being a Baseball Star.

A star's job is a hard one. The mental strain is even greater than the physical. For what he undergoes the fabulous salaries are not fabulous.

Before going into details let us define a star—the ball player's definition:

"A star is any player who, through individual excellence, achieves a reputation for brilliant work, thus attracting fans to the park to see him play."

He is a star only so long as his performances stand out. He is paid the salary of a star as long as his reputation brings fans to the stands and money to the box office. The day that sees the waning of his sensationalism also sees the waning of his salary.—Edward Lyell Fox in Outing.

A Quarter Century

Before the public. Over Five Million Free Samples given away each year. The constant and increasing sales from samples proves the genuine merit of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for Tired, Aching, Swollen Tender feet. Sample free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Her Advantage.

"I should think Buggs made things very uncomfortable for his wife when he has a habit of storming all over the house."

"What need she care how he storms, as long as she is reigning in it?"

For COLDS and GRIP

Hicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c., 25c., and 50c. At drug stores.

The meanest trick a bachelor can play on a leap year girl is to promise to be a brother to her.

For costiveness and sluggish liver try the unrivaled herb remedy, Garfield Tea.

The man who makes light of others seldom sets the world on fire.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good



TYPEWRITERS
All makes $25.00, $30.00, $40.00 and $50.00. First class order.
CASH REGISTERS
We buy, sell and exchange. National Cash Registers. M. W. Lucy & Co., 225 W. Fayette St., Baltimore

FINE DELAWARE FARMS FOR SALE AT money making prices; write me your wants; let me tell you how cheap and easy you can buy these farms; show properties free of charge. H. C. JONES, Smyrna, Del.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves weak, inflamed eyes. Sold over, where 25c. A Booklet free.
JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

BEADS Made from Roses or fragrant flowers; retain their odor; easily made. Instructions 25c. Write M. Covell, 1265 Washington Blvd., Chicago

WOMEN TO SPEAK TO VOTERS

Both of the Big Political Parties Plan to Use Female Voices in the Campaign.

Women are to vote in the presidential contest this year in the states of Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and California. The Republican presidential plurality in 1908 in California was 89,906, in Idaho 16,459, in Utah 18,414, in Washington 47,351 and in Wyoming 5,928, while Bryan carried Colorado by 2,944. It is already known that the Republican national campaigners are likely to employ a staff of women political speakers for the six states in which women can vote for president, and that the Democratic national campaigners contemplate a similar step.

This program is to be carried out, it was stated, for the reason that the men political campaigners believe that the women orators will be more effective in appealing for women's votes than the men would be. The accession of the women voters will increase vastly the total vote in these six states, but whether their political complexion is to be changed by the women voters remains to be seen.

The Republican national campaigners were the first to engage the services of women political orators. Gen. James S. Clarkson, when he was chairman of the Republican national committee, employed Anna Dickinson, and not only General Clarkson, but other famous Republican national warriors have frequently declared that Miss Dickinson was probably the greatest woman orator of her time. Later on Marcus A. Hanna employed Mary Elizabeth Lease, at one time known as the Joan of Arc of the Populist party in Kansas.

The Democratic national campaigners have not hitherto been favorable to the employment of women orators in their national campaigns, but with the women's movement growing it is now stated that in the approaching campaign they too will employ women orators.

Speaking of Miss Dickinson and Mrs. Lease as political orators, very many of the present generation remember their different styles of diction, their gestures and their rhetorical play. Miss Dickinson, it is recalled, was earnest, with a splendidly modulated voice, with a rhetoric that was almost transcendent in its purity, and it is difficult to compare her with any man orator of recent days except John C. Spooner, who, while earnest, is quiet of gesture, perfect in his use of English, and utterly convincing on any subject he discusses.

Mrs. Lease in her oratorical characteristics was more like Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. She appealed to stirring ideals, to fancies. She had the powerful voice of Ingersoll and her resonant perorations were apt to lift an audience off its feet. It has always been said that Miss Dickinson and Mrs. Lease were born political orators. It is the opinion of many politicians who remember these two women that women orators of the present day perhaps lack the fiery inspiration which is natural to the born political orator.—New York Sun.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3539-0151.jpg