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ORGANO DE LA Federación de los Obreros del Transporte de América

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TOKEN NOTA

Cuando tengamos que relacionarse con nosotros de nuestra nueva dirección: CULTURA OBRERA. 220 West Street, NEW YORK.

La Política y las Uniones de Oficio

En las uniones de oficio no cabe la política. Esta es la única consecuencia en las luchas intestinas al querer metterselas en asuntos políticos. La política es el arte de gobernar a los pueblos y para escalar el gobierno forma los partidos políticos. Reaccionarios o liberales, burgueses o obreros, al ejemplo de acción política en la plaza pública, en la prensa, en los clubs, en los comités, en los organismos gubernamentales, jamás dentro corporaciones de carácter técnico, aunque creemos para la resistencia y la lucha.

Los obreros, los arquitectos, los profesores, los médicos, todos cuantos o terminan, o tratan de profesión se dedican a su oficio. No se trata de un interés político. Los obreros, al formando parte de la asociación por ser de la misma profesión, conspíranse en un núcleo del partido político a los que pertenecen. Si así se le presenta ocasión, propiamente se proclama su ideal buscando atraer a su partido a los compañeros que no pertenecen a su profesión. El obrero, al pertenecer a la asociación de su profesión, por ejemplo, se república a democracia, socialista o anarquista. Otro tanto sucede en las agrupaciones eclesásticas y aún en las comunidades religiosas. Los clubs, en las iglesias, los clubes excursionistas, ni las iglesias están afiliadas a un partido determinado.

En embargo, los que tal vez no de hacer propaganda individual se ocupan entre sus colegas de profesión, laboran, intrigan a veces, para convertir en políticas las uniones de oficio. No quieren comprender que el carpintero, el mecánico, el zapatero, el marinero, etc., etc., jamás constituido en unión de oficio para mejorar su condición como marineros, como zapateros, como mecánicos, como carpinteros, etc., etc., igual que lo hacen los políticos, los artistas, los demás hombres que constituyen agrupaciones de carácter técnico, que para existir, para desarrollarse, para ser fuertes necesitan excluir la política de su seno.

Y la política es más dañina en las uniones de oficio, que en las asociaciones profesionales. Estas pueden prosperar, favorecer a sus asociados, aunque en ellas no estén todos los que la profesión ejercen, aún estando compuestas solamente de una minoría, porque más que asociaciones para la lucha son núcleos de carácter técnico, o recreativo; mientras que las uniones de oficio, al no tener en cuenta a los que no trabajan en su oficio, se ven forzadas a excluir a los que no pertenecen a su profesión.

COMO HACER UNA HUELGA

Cada minuto que los obreros huelgan representa un minuto más de vida y un minuto más de sangre para sus auténticos cuerpos. Al abandonar los mineros los conciernes subterráneos y respirar el aire libre, como señal de protesta contra sus explotadores, sus cuerpos se reviven y sus pulmones vuelven a robustecerse con nuevo y puro oxígeno. Al declararse el huelga los obreros textiles y negarse a trabajar en las horripilantes condiciones de la fábrica, combatiendo a los enemigos de la vez al capital y a la tuberculosa. Cuando se alegrarán aquellos esclavos de la turbinas y del taller oír la voz de: ¡Huelga! cuando sus miembros pulmones están a punto de sucumbir a la muerte. Aquellos obreros que ven de reír sus cuerpos lentamente en los hornos de las fábricas y de los bárcos; aquellos jóvenes que se mueren languidamente en el taller de sastros, planchado o lavando, gustando su juventud y su vida trabajando en lugares malsanos, que bello debe ser para estos obreros la paralización del trabajo! Para los trabajadores cansados y enfermos la huelga es el hada hechicera que corre a mitigar sus dolores y les da esperanzas de emancipación.

Tu sólo hay una nota triste en muchas de las huelgas que los obreros realizan: el hambre, la desnudez, la impotencia de vivir sin trabajar. Muy poco sabemos los obreros en lo referente a huelgas. Lo único que sabemos capaces de hacer es abandonar el trabajo y cruzarnos de brazos y al fin este haec (todo), huelga, gritar, retirarnos a nuestros hogares y esperar a que los burgueses se rindan o morimos nosotros de hambre. Si los obreros fueramos algo más inteligentes en esto de huelgas lo haríamos mejor, es decir, realizaríamos la verdadera huelga de los productores. La huelga para ser verdadera ha de empezar en el fondo de los estómagos burgueses y no en los estómagos proletarios. Recordemos como un ejemplo de huelga obrera la huelga general realizada en Barcelona en Febrero de 1902, en donde el primer acto de los huelguistas fue apoderarse por la mañana de los comestibles de los mercados, de las reses en los mataderos, del pan, etc. Y después de verificada esta operación preliminar de la huelga, se siguió un caso lógico y curioso: que al descubrir las sirvientas de los burgueses a los mercados para hacer sus provisiones del día, se encontraron que todos los comestibles habían desaparecido, regresando a sus casas con los platos vacíos. Y aquel día, los acudidos capitalistas de Barcelona tuvieron que pagar a los huelguistas para que les permitieran salir a comprar los alimentos que necesitaban para poder llevar sus estómagos. Algo parecido sucedió en Liverpool el verano pasado cuando se realizó la huelga de transporte, en donde los burgueses tuvieron que evacuar la ciudad para buscar un rincón del mundo en donde poder comer, pues los obreros se habían apoderado de los comestibles y no dejaban transportar ninguna clase de mercancía para el barrio burgués.

Seguramente que esta táctica de huelga empleada por los obreros de Barcelona y Liverpool es considerada ilegal bajo el punto de vista gubernamental, ya que deja de respetarse la propiedad privada pero bajo el punto de vista productor es un acto legal, puesto que al apoderarse los obreros de los almacenes de comestibles realizan sencillamente la distribución del producto que los privilegiados tenían monopolizado. Podríamos también contestar a los obreros que se oponen a la expropiación y a los actos de violencia. ¿No protestan y se indignan cuando el Estado interviene en las huelgas y manda regimientos de soldados para asaltar a los huelguistas? ¿No dicen ellos que el Gobierno viola la constitución y pisotea los derechos a los obreros el derecho a la reunión, a la palabra y a la imprenta? No hacemos, pues, nada diferente los obreros cuando violamos el derecho de la propiedad privada, según los gobernantes, con la sola variante que los propietarios usurpan una riqueza que no les pertenece porque no la han producido, y al apoderarse los obreros de los almacenes, toman lo que han producido en la mina, en el suelo, en la fábrica, en el taller. Al fin y al cabo somos igualmente apaleados, encarcelados y fusilados por el simple delito de cruzarnos de brazos, pues este simple acto de negarse a producir es considerado en la sociedad actual como un delito de distinción, tratándose con razón que la clase burguesa llegue a desaparecer por no hallar obreros que les quieran trabajar.

Realicemos, pues, trabajadores, algo más que un simple huelga de producción; evitemos al mismo tiempo que nuevos explotadores utilicen lo que ha sido antes producido, pues mientras ellos puedan llevar sus estómagos, vestirse cómodamente y gozar de todas las riquezas usurpadas, aunque les pese el dejar de ganar se resistirán siempre contra nuestras huelgas, esperando vencer a los obreros. Si los explotadores se acobardaran y pagarían a nuestros filias; y cuando los productores nos hayamos hecho dueños de la situación por medio de la huelga y podamos llenar cómodamente y abundantemente nuestras necesidades, el trabajo se realizaría bajo los auspicios de la colectividad obrera, desapareciendo la ganancia del capital y quedando los productores emancipados de la tiranía económica, política y religiosa, puesto que al desaparecer la propiedad privada se llevará consigo a todos los privilegiados e impuestos que los hombres crearon para satisfacer sus ambiciones de poder y de riqueza.

La Revolución en México

«No "Regeneración," a pesar de dedicarnos a una plana de letra menuda, puede ya dar condensadas las noticias de la brillante revolución mexicana. Nos congratulamos fuertemente nosotros a reproducir los siguientes recortes de "Regeneración" que dan, aunque pálida, una idea del formidable movimiento:

LA REVOLUCION Los días del reinado de Madero están contados; Pascual Orozco, quien había permanecido fiel a Madero no por honradez, sino por miedo, se decidió al fin a rebelarse contra su amo; Ambrosio Figueroa, el jefe de los esbirros del sur que tanta sangre inocente han derramado, ha hecho lo mismo que Orozco; Madero, aislado, blica la suspensión de las garantías constitucionales; la proximidad de las fuerzas de Zapata a la ciudad de México, ha provocado gran consternación, y mientras la milicia se ocupa en levantar obras de defensas, el pueblo invade las calles recorridas por los soldados, que se ven obligados a abandonar sus puestos; Madero, este, aterrizado, cree calmar los ánimos mandando Ministros como de camilata y deja al proletariado atado de pies y manos a merced de la explotación y la tiranía; Luis Terrazas, hijo del general Luis Terrazas, que posee en el Estado de Chihuahua la friolera de dos millones de acres de tierra, ha regalado a Orozco \$100,000, asegurando darle \$50,000 más en pocos días, para que no sean tocadas las tierras de su padre; la noticia de que la revuelta de Vázquez Gómez y Orozco, está vendida a los grandes capitalistas del Estado de Chihuahua, quienes han contribuido con un millón de pesos para que el gobierno que emane de este movimiento, no hostilice a la burguesía; pero los libertarios no permitieron que se suba otro bandido; Ernesto Madero, Ministro de Hacienda, declara que están Hechos 75,000 soldados más para sofocar la Revolución; los banqueros del Este de los Estados Unidos ayudan a Vázquez Gómez; el movimiento revolucionario, ahora, es más amplio y formidable que bajo el gobierno de Porfirio Díaz; puede decirse que Madero no cuenta más que con su gabinete; rurales y federales se pasan a las filas revolucionarias con armas y bagajes; los revolucionarios, los verdaderos revolucionarios, los que luchan por elevar al pueblo "sus" propiedades, nuncios de los pueblos son ocupados en el acto por multitudines ansiosas de trabajar la tierra; resulta el caos más completo en las esferas del poder, y aprovechándose de este caos, los revolucionarios, los verdaderos revolucionarios, los que no luchan por elevar al pueblo a la Presidencia de la República, sino por la expropiación, activan la propaganda por medio de la guerra y de la acción; las mejores haciendas del Estado de Durango, están en poder de los habitantes de la región; los más fértiles terrenos del Estado de Jalisco, están igualmente en las manos de los trabajadores; en el Estado de Puebla, los revolucionarios invaden las haciendas, se posesionan de ellas y las trabajan y administran por sí mismos, sin necesidad de ser señores; en el Estado de Guerrero sucede otro tanto; en la región del Yaqui, están siendo expulsados por los nativos los que tenían acaparados sus terrenos. ¡La tierra! esto es lo que ocupa por entero el pensamiento de la multitud. ¡Adelante!

No hay que luchar por encubrir a un... En el Estado de Chihuahua y Veracruz, donde más el elemento político entre los rebeldes. En todos los demás Estados, dominados, aunque bajo diversa banderías, el elemento revolucionario que lucha por la toma de posesión de la tierra. El número de expropiadores forma legiones que van destruyendo archivos, quemando libros y destruyendo los edificios que pertenecían a la dinastía porfiriana. En las casas de los burgueses y de los sembradores de henquillo, se caen de adobe para dejar los campos libres a ser cultivados por los rebeldes que en diversas y apartadas regiones van tomando posesión de la tierra, para trabajarla por cuenta propia sin reconocer a las autoridades, poniendo así los cimientos de la bella República Futura en la tierra de los señores ligeros, libros y folios. Enrique Flores Magón.

de, para no sufrir nuevos chascos. Lo que no se consigue con las armas en la mano, en el momento de la lucha, no se consigue después. Tomado todo, proletarios, para que cuando se disipe el humo de las armas de fuego, ya estén todos poseedores de la tierra y de todo cuanto existe. No me cansaré de repetirles que es una obligación luchar por nosotros. A veces en la lleva el viento porque no son más que palabras. ¡Tomad! Expropiad de una vez!

RICARDO FLORES MAGÓN. Resumen del movimiento. —Emiliano Zapata y compañeros en un Manifiesto fechado en 13 de Febrero pasado, desentencen al gobernador Emilio Vázquez Gómez como Presidente Provisional que fue proclamado por los "pancistas" Salazar, Campa y demás pandilla de vendidos al pulpo Terrazas por \$12,000.

—A pesar de la brutal represión que ha puesto en práctica el estado soldado Juan Rubio, estos revolucionarios encuentran fortalecidos más cada día, derrotando a cada paso a los esbirros, derrotando los cientos "cazadores de nombres" que se esfuerzan a toda costa hacer aparecer como victoriosos de las "gloriosas" a sus federales.

—Cincuenta y siete nombres son los que puede recoger de los ligeros en los que han entrado dichos rebeldes durante la semana pasada y los cuales hoy día por caer de espaldas. Solo hace dos días que en todos ellos han seguido haciendo adobe en su acción revolucionaria, sus banderías burguesas y autoridades a su uso. Inconscientemente se destruyeron edificios y se destruyeron de más de adobe, expropiado a los ricos y entregando los graneros de cereales a los proletarios.

Los Estados donde el movimiento revolucionario está más fuerte son: Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, México, Morelos, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Puebla, Simón Bolívar, Tlaxcala, Veracruz y Zacatecas. Los de Aguascalientes, Colima, Chiapas, Nueva León, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, Tabasco y Yucatán son de los que actualmente cuentan con menor número de guerrillas revolucionarias. Del Estado de Quintana Roo no llegan noticias por la dificultad de comunicaciones. Del Territorio de Tepic llegan fuertes rumores de levantamientos. En el Distrito Federal andan también partidos rebeldes. Solo el Estado está así que al parecer se mueve una hoja. Querétaro, de igual manera que el Territorio de la Baja California, hasta obligar a uno a pensar si ya habrán muerto los hombres en esas regiones.

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LOS SERES DEL MAÑANA

Permítid que estas callosas manos, que mejor sirven para manejar un martillo, que para emborrutnar un guillao, resellen una ecena que me place inmensamente. Vieste a un digno compañero en su morada, y oí entre una niña y una señora entrada en años el siguiente diálogo: —¿Y vas a ir al infierno, diablita, —está condenada a sufrir eternamente si no cambias! —¿Y dónde está el infierno, señora? —No lo sabes? —¿Cómo? —No, no lo sé, señora. ¿Dónde está? —Pues... bien... en... bueno, no puedo decirlo. —¿Y por qué? —Porque tampoco lo sé yo. Es limitada, la inteligencia humana; más así lo enseñan los santos varones de la iglesia. —¿Y se sufre siempre mucho allí? ¡Le ha escrito algún pariente! —Pero si al infierno no se va hasta después de muertos, hija mía, ¿quién puede haberme escrito? —¿Cómo? ¿Pues, lo sabe V. y? —¿Los santos varones de la iglesia así lo afirman? —¿Y los muertos pueden sufrir? —Sus almas, niña, sus almas. —¿Cómo? —Quemadolas eternamente. —¿Pero las almas pueden ser quemadas, sin consumirse nunca? —Pues... bien... bueno... así lo cuentan los santos varones de la... —¿Iglesia, eh? ¿Y son niños los que lo han dicho que soy una condenada? —No son todos los niños. —¿Qué mal he hecho yo? Quiero a mi papá y a mi mamá; me respeto, me ayudo en todo cuanto me indican; los ayudo en lo que puedo. —¿Pero no vas a ir al infierno, ni tan pequeña como eres ¡parece mentira! eres en Dios. La culpa no es de tu, es de tus padres. —¿Y Dios me castigara a mí? Mi papá no lo permitiera. —Dios es omnipotente. —¿Qué quiere decir eso? —Que su fuerza es superior a la de to-

dos; que puede hacer y deshacer a su gusto; que en el mundo nada se mueve y efectúa que no sea por voluntad suya. —¿Es él, pues, el que quiere que los buenos padres trabajen día y noche sin que puedan mantenerse castros y educar a sus hijos, mientras que los hijos, al no tener que trabajar, se explotan en un palacio, saboreando ricos dulces y humildes criados los sirven? —¿Curioso eres, chiquita! Yo nunca me pregunté tales cosas. —¿Los santos varones de la iglesia nada le han dicho a esto? —Sí, me han dicho que cuanto más suframos en esta vida más gozaremos en la otra. —¿Por qué entonces ellos buscan gozar en esta vida? —Como son los ministros de Dios en la tierra... —En vez de dar ejemplo... —¿Jesús, Jesús! ¿Es posible que no te hayan enseñado nada de las bondades de Jesús? El azul bello del cielo, las resplandecientes montañas, el sol, la luna, las montañas, los bosques, la inmensidad del mar; la naturaleza toda es la gran obra de Dios... —¿Sin excluir el rayo, las tempestades, los terremotos que tanto nos explotan? —Pero, muchacha, ¿en qué escuela vas tú? —En una que me enseñan a contar conmigo misma y no en poderes sobrenaturales. A amar a todos los humanos seres y a cooperar una con otras en explotarnos, si tiranizarnos, donde no nos hablan al del diablo, ni de Dios... —¿Estás ¡condenada, condenada! —No pude contenerme y corrí a abrazar y a besar a la simpática niña, en tanto la veía huir desprovista. Esa es la juventud que redimirá al mundo. ¡Leor al mártir del racionalismo, Francisco Ferrer y Guardia, que con su muerte extendió por el orbe tan sublimes principios! ¡Quién pudiera cercar los ojos para abrirlos de nuevo, cuando la armonía y la dicha reinan soberanas en la humanidad! B. Tellería.

Libertad de Imprenta EL POLICIA

Hace cuatro años que publicábase en Paterson, N. J., un periódico anarquista, escrito en italiano titulado La Questione Sociale. El alcalde de la ciudad entendió que la publicación de dicho periódico perjudicaba el "buen nombre" de la "ciudad de la seda." —así Haman a Paterson,— y escribió una carta al presidente de la república, —Roosevelt entonces,— pidiéndole la supresión del periódico. Roosevelt llamó al General Postmaster, —director general de correos,— y ordenó la supresión del periódico. Este prohibió su circulación por correo, borrándole del registro de 2a. clase. Y el periódico dejó de publicarse... por algún tiempo, ya que en la misma localidad apareció poco después "L' Era Nuova". Mas, al parecer, los tribunales de Paterson pensaron encarecer al entonces director de La Questione Sociale, Ludovico Camilla, y dieron contra el mandato de arresto, acusándole de "hostilidad al gobierno". Camilla no estaba más en la localidad y nada hicieron saber. Hace quince días las circunstancias llevaron a Camilla nuevamente a Paterson, y resolvió del proceso, que será visto en juicio público la próxima semana. Veremos cómo entienden la libertad de imprenta los tribunales de Paterson, N. J.

Llueva o truena, haga frío o calor, manténgase en el gusto del día, que Knappa la cabilla y lleva rotulador al cinco. Es el defensor de los intereses rebeldes. El perro de presa de la burguesía. Mafraza a los pobres, desgracia a los trabajadores. Es el protector de los suabos. Con que gusto reparten trancanos cuando los esclavos se rebelan. Es el paraíso del cielo. Los linceos, los garitos, las labarinas son sus trios favoritos. Es un ferviente devoto al dios blanco. Vive de lo que debiera morir. Saltó del campo obrero, pero a él no quiere volver. Con tal de no trabajar, a todo se sujeta. ¿Tendrán corazón estos hombres? ¿Tendrán amor? Siendo hijos de mujer, entrarán a las más desgraciadas de las mujeres; teniendo hijos, no predicarán de sí mismos, buerfrenos a los de los demás, con fervor bregan contra los que laboran para formar una humanidad. Los perros de presa no pueden tener corazón. Basta que tengan dientes y colas. Tradidos cual merced, trabajadores, no olvidéis nunca que son los sostenedores de nuestra esclavitud, los que nos nutren de los deslices de la Sociedad. JOSE PILGUEIRA. Investigator, Texas. AVISO. —Para Arturo Oquendo, antes manager del S. R. "Common", S. B. Astell, 1 Broadway, New York City.

La Huelga de Mineros

Parece que verdaderamente se resuelve, mediante la intervención gubernativa, ya el presidente del Consejo de Ministros Aquilino ha presentado al Parlamento una ley. La ley hace buena la demanda presentada por los mineros hace poco más de dos semanas. En este estado parados más de tres millones de trabajadores en Inglaterra y a Alemania que ha causado ya una pérdida de quinientos millones de pesos. No se cuenta ya los trenes que no circulan y las manufacturas cerradas. Industrias en cuarentena de frente a sus centros industriales, comerciales y financieros. Por eso, el primer ministro inglés se la prisa y confía en tres días hacer que la ley sea aprobada en parlamento, en la cámara de los

lores y firmada por el rey. Esta vez es "que las cosas de palacio no van despareciendo". Declararase también en huelga los mineros de la extensa zona minera de Westfalia, Alemania, huelga que ha dado ya lugar a diversos conflictos entre polista y huelguistas en el distrito de Herve. También en Francia gran número de mineros abandonaron el trabajo. Hasta ahora las conferencias habidas aquí entre los representantes de las compañías mineras y los del United Mine Workers of America habían terminado con una especie de rotura y se esperaba la huelga al comenzar el próximo mes. A última hora diese que los representantes de las compañías han llamado nuevamente a los de los trabajadores para entrar en arreglos. Este grandioso movimiento, solución como quiera, será de gran importancia para el clase trabajador.



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Transport Workers Federation of America

This is a growing organization. It cannot be said to be a great factor now in the American labor movement. Nevertheless, it may yet succeed in acting as a lever to give labor a boost and push it along.

We have already pointed out the danger that lies in the American Federation of Labor becoming an engine of machine instead of an emancipating organization because of the narrow-mindedness and shortsightedness of its members and of its directors' hobnobbing with capitalists.

We have likewise pointed out the defective outline of the A. F. of L. and why it has adopted the fighting tactics of the I. W. O. and is a sworn enemy to all other workers.

Will the Transport Workers Federation of America be able to set an example which will cause the A. F. of L. to be more progressive while bringing the I. W. O. to its senses? We hope so.

The Transport Workers Federation of America is built up on the general structure outlined in the A. F. of L. and it has adopted the fighting tactics of the I. W. O. and is a sworn enemy to all other workers. It relies strictly on the courage and energy of its members and puts its faith in the soundness of its purpose.

It is undertaking to better the economic condition of the workers, raise their moral standard, and place them in a position to free themselves from all tyranny, whether economic, political or religious.

It must count upon the efforts put forth by the interested parties themselves, free from all outside interference.

It will not seek to create schisms nor

disensions, nor to carry on internecine war between organizations already in existence, but it will try to afford all a broader outlook on the labor movement and to set them examples worthy of emulation.

Not by words but by deeds will it try most to convince, for the Transport Workers Federation is an organization of action rather than theories. Through their successes they hope to win a following.

LABOR CULTURE, by mutual consent of the federated Unions, has been adopted as the official organ of the growing and already important National Transport Workers Federation of America, and in it will be reported the Federation's activities.

As we are not sectarian fanatics nor look upon ourselves as seers, we shall gladly accept all criticisms and observations that may be made us, answering them calmly and logically.

We want to convince, not to impose our ideas on anyone.

We take this opportunity to offer our solidarity to all working men and women who are carrying on a struggle against capitalism, no matter to what organization they may belong; also to unorganized workers if they are waging a war on capitalism, and we trust that the solidarity of others will not be denied us whenever we may be in need of it.

We should like to see all the workers of the world united in an inviolable organization, able to bring about on earth a free society of equals, who can enjoy life to the full.

This is the work to which we are devoting our activities, our intellect, and our energy.

The most wonderful thing in the world

The most wonderful thing in the world is not at all "grand," "beautiful," or "inspiring." It is the most terrible as well as the most wonderful thing in the world. At first it excites only fear and horror.

We do not here mean some frightful earthquake, nor plague of disease, nor war. The most wonderful and terrible fact in the world is the present condition of the working class.

In the United States 30,000,000 people work for other people, to whom they yield more than two-thirds of their product for the privilege of working.

These working people have usually nothing to say as regards the amount they receive, the conditions of their labor and when they shall be at work and when at leisure. They are permitted to live in this country only so long as the few capitalists in it give them work and thus permit them to stay.

The working people of the United States produce more wealth in one year than was ever produced in any other nation in the same period in the world's history. But shorter, weaker—that is, they have less life—than the American people of fifty years ago.

In the United States 750,000 workers are killed and wounded in the shops and mines and on the railroads every year.

The vast majority of the toilers in the

United States die premature deaths of diseases caused by overwork, by underfeeding and diseases caused by dirt—dirt in the air, dirt in the drinking water, dirt and poison in the workers' food.

The idle rich of the United States waste more wealth than any other idle rich class have wasted in the history of the world. One woman spends \$127,000 a year for "clothing." Dogs which cost \$10,000 or \$15,000 are now fashionable as pets among the rich. The idle rich of the United States import annually nearly \$40,000,000 worth of precious stones.

Many of them have, beside a great mansion in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and one or more large country estates here, a town house in Paris or London and a country estate or two in England or France. For all this they produce nothing. Their time is occupied spending the millions of others have produced.

The great wealth of the United States has been created by its toilers alone. It is being wasted by its idlers. The working people are sweating, starving and dying.

The most wonderful thing in the world is the fact that this great working class of the United States, 30,000,000 strong, should so peacefully and quietly go on in the same old way.

From Industrial Socialism, by Wm. D. Haywood and Frank Bohn.

Sociological Essays

THE ONLY WAY

Though they may affirm the contrary, those who, like the politicians, claim that all disputes between capital and labor should be adjusted by peaceable and lawful means, do nothing else but fortify the capitalistic system just as the democrats fortified an authoritarian government when they confined our liberties to a Parliament to determine.

Every system has unchangeable rules that must be broken without making the system itself suffer thereby. In order to operate, however, it must transform or grind into dust every particle or agent that tends to obstruct the regularity of its action. It is a question of potentiality as to what will take place. Either the resistance of the disturbing agent becomes great enough to break up the whole system or the system will put the agent out of commission.

Add to the gearing of a powerful engine a single little wheel revolving in a contrary direction and it will cripple the engine; put in another wheel of somewhat greater resistance and until it becomes worn out it will clog the working of the engine; put in another still stronger and it will break the gearing and stop the engine. Yet, no matter how many wheels are added—whether weak or strong makes no difference—you will never get the engine to operate in a contrary direction to that for which it was built. Systems, like engines, become useless or are perfected but never inverted.

This proves that those really desirous of freeing men from all guardianship—political, economical, or religious—must shut everything pertaining to the existing capitalist-authoritarian system. Their efforts should tend to make such a system useless by obstructing its progress, never towards perfecting the system by aiding its progress.

Government, capitalism, and religion haven't any other support than that which we, ourselves, the workers, supply. Simply by our refusing to supply it, all their great power will tumble down like a house built of playing cards.

Henceforth, then, let us elect no one to rule over us; let us deny obedience every time we possibly can to the commands dealt out by the so-called divines and authorities. Let us deny them our support; and furthermore, let us set ourselves against every individual and institution

that at present dominates or exploits the human race or has in object doing so.

Let us cast off all preconceptions and follow no other rule but that which reason dictates. Let us wear away as much as possible the power of the "authorities," the profits of capitalists, the faith of the multitude placed in the clergy. In fact, let us not be the oil that greases but the rust that destroys. For without destruction creation is not possible. This is a fatal, inevitable law. From nothing nothing can be made. Let us tear down in order later to build up.

Progress is not actual—there is no real advancement—unless events give evidence of it. Hence, not laws are what we want. It is not the written constitutions nor the laws which determine the advancement of nations, but rather the changes brought about in their habits. Nor does the gold stored away in the subterranean vaults of the United States Treasury indicate the country's wealth, but rather the conditions under which the people live.

Action, in order to be effective and decisive, must be direct; it must not be weighed down by an intervening medium, no, against all ancient, traditional force we must set up an entirely new force. Against reaction, revolution. Against the capitalist syndicates let us build up a free, powerful labor organization. Against governmental violence let us oppose a fierce, popular resistance. Let us wage war on the official mystifying teaching by erecting Modern Schools and by having the coming generation taught positive facts rationally. In short, let us educate individuals to get into the habit of doing whatever they desire to do; let us give them to understand that it is convenient and just that they must rely on their own ability to do it.

The revolutionary code is the only way which leads to the liberation of man. Society influences its members the same as the climate does plants. Only by going out of its sphere of action can conditions be found where new organisms can be produced. These by reacting on the normal atmosphere produce elements capable of filling it with vapors; and these in turn cause the purifying compest—the transforming catalysis. Only after such a transformation can a new state of things be started in which each one can fully develop all his faculties.

From their incomes, the mill-workers pay surprisingly large sums to under the greatest sacrifices in food and clothing to save themselves the disgrace of burial in the potter's field. Almost every family was able to spare from their pinching necessities the mites for churches and charities. One poor family gave nearly 10 per cent of its income.

LAWRENCE WORKERS STILL NEED HELP TO COMPLETE VICTORY.

Comrade William D. Haywood, sends the following appeal in behalf of the Lawrence workers:

"Eight mills have refused to deal with the demands of the strikers and the fight is not over. To the strikers, the workers, the workers still out and the battle will be fought to a victorious finish.

"After the long struggle the workers returning to the mills will not draw any pay for nearly two weeks and will not be able to render much aid to those still struggling. In addition to the need of funds for the relief of the 6,000 still on strike, money is needed for the defense of our fellow workers, Ector and Gleason, still in prison or held under heavy bail. The response to calls for aid has been hearty from the beginning of the struggle, enabling 60,000 people, 25,000 strikers and their families, to live and fight, and we hope now that part of the toll has been paid the response from workers all over the country will not diminish.

"Fellow workers, comrades, with ranks united, we appeal to you to continue aiding us to the limit of your ability. We are out to win the fight for all, and with your help we will win."

The victory is not yet complete. Thousands are still on strike, hunger presses now on all as it has never pressed since the strike began. The Strike Committee asks for contributions to complete the victory and save thousands from literal starvation.

Send all money directly to Joseph Bedford, 1 W. W. Strike Committee, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass.

TO REFUSE TO MASSACRE THE MINERS.

LONDON. Tom Mann, the Labor leader, was arrested at Bedford, opposite Manchester. It is understood that the charge against him is that he was concerned in the issuance of a newspaper syndicate of a pamphlet appealing to the soldiers to refuse to aid in suppressing the strike.

Every actual State is corrupt. Good men must not obey the laws too well. What satire on government can equal the severity of comrade covered in the world public, which was for ages thus a great blessing, until the State is a trick—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The Miners Strike in Europe

LONDON.—Tom Mann, member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, announces that if the bill about to be presented in Parliament to establish a minimum wage in the coal industry proves unsatisfactory to the working people, he will urge a strike of the railway men and transport workers that will bring about an utter paralysis of the business of the country.

"The depletion of the trade union funds now in rapid progress will make a difference in our plans," says Mann. "Our power is such that in a few days we can bring the employers to our feet. We do not need large strike funds."

Mann has been influential in the trade union movement for thirty years. He is president of the International Transport Workers' Federation, and is widely known among the workers of the United Kingdom. He added considerably to his prestige as the leader of the striking railwaymen transport workers in Liverpool last summer. The transport workers showed themselves powerful; then, and they have been growing since at an unprecedented rate. The organization now numbers more than 250,000.

In the council of this union the river-side workers of London exert a dominant influence. Formerly the weakest and poorest of organized workers, not seeming to realize their power. Now however, they are at the very front of the London strike and fully understand their ability to apply coercive methods to their employers. Many of them favor a General Strike.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the government will introduce a minimum wage bill for miners. The Premier said that the bill provides for the payment of a minimum wage to

persons employed underground and will include the arrangements incidental to the coal strike in which 1,000,000 miners have joined still continues to paralyze the industries of Great Britain and to affect seriously those of other countries. Both coal owners and men maintain their determined stand and there seems little probability of a rapid solution.

Meanwhile, besides the miners over 1,500,000 men in other trades have been thrown out of work owing to lack of fuel to run the factories. An increase in the price of the necessities consequent on the virtual stoppage of freight shipments has caused much distress to the workers' families.

BERLIN.—The extent of the coal strike in the Westphalian coal fields is steadily diminishing, but the reduction in the number of strikers there is counterbalanced today by fresh walkouts in Saxony and Hanover, as well as other minor coal fields.

Strikers to the number of 10,000 have resumed work in Westphalia, leaving 139,369 still out in that region. There were joined by 15,000, or 56 per cent of the Saxony miners, and 2,300 in Hanover. Three thousand nine hundred men have struck in the Saarbruecken district, and 3,800 will quit work in Schaumburg-Lippe, making the total number of miners nearly 200,000.

The trials of the strikers arrested for creating disturbances has begun. Thirteen "Strikebreakers" were sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and others to one month.

PARIS.—A large number of miners went on strike at Auin on March 18, and are making an attempt to have a general walkout declared. Auin is in the center of the greatest coal basin in France.

HOW TO STRIKE

Every minute the workers are out on strike represents one more minute of life and one more corpuscle of blood added to their aching bodies.

When the miners abandoned the subterranean cimmeries and came up to the surface of the earth to inhale a long breath of fresh air as a sign of protest against their exploiters, their bodies were reinvigorated and their lungs were refreshed and nourished with pure oxygen.

When the textile workers refused to work any longer in those horrible factory conditions, they fought off two enemies at one and the same time: capital and tuberculosis. Glad indeed must have been those making the laundry, washing, scrubbing, and loom slaves—their weakened lungs on the verge of a complete breakdown—at the sound of the call to strike!

To knock off work for a few weeks. A vacation! What great joy it must bring to workers who see their bodies wasting away before the infernal furnace of factories or in the holds of ships. What a fine thing a voluntary vacation must be for the young men and women who are slowly dying off in the tailor—dress-making and laundry shops, working away from their very youth—the best part of their lives—sweating, groaning, and reluctant, by slaving away in unsanitary holes. The strike is a beneficent fairy for tired and sick working men and women. It hastens to mitigate their bodily ills, to lengthen out their lives, and to cheer them up with the hope of emancipating themselves from the thrall of wage-slavery.

Despite the pangs of hunger, the suffering from cold, the only thread-bare clothing on the inability to lengthen their lives without working, is it really wonderful, then that we hear so little complaint from those on strike?

We workers, however, know precious little about how to strike. All we do is to leave our tasks and fold our arms (and some don't even know how to do that). We idle away our time yelling ourselves hoarse, go home and wait, and wait for the bourgeoisie to give in or let us starve to death.

If we workers were a little more practical in this matter of striking, we would manage things a little better. We would bring about the true producers' strike, and the true producers' strike must begin at the pit of the stomachs of the bourgeoisie—not in ours.

As an instance of a labor conflict which well exemplifies what I mean, I call to mind the General Strike carried on in Boston in 1902, where the first move on the part of the strikers was to take possession very early in the morning of all the food in the market places, of all the cattle in the slaughter houses, of all bread, etc. After this preliminary operation had been put through, a very curious yet logical thing happened. For when the servants of the bourgeoisie, not to the markets to lay in their supplies of provisions for the day, they found the food had disappeared and were obliged to return to their masters with empty baskets. And on that day the obedient capitalists of bourgeois had to go without food or take a trip to some neighboring town for something to put into their stomachs.

A somewhat similar occurrence took place in Liverpool last summer when the transport workers struck. The bourgeoisie had to leave the city and hunt up some spot on the globe where they could eat, for the workers had taken possession of all the eatables and allowed no goods at

all to be carried into the bourgeois section.

No doubt, these fighting tactics employed by the workers of Barcelona and London are considered illegal from the governmental point of view, since they show no respect for private property. But from the standpoint of the producer they are perfectly legal and right, inasmuch as the workers by appropriating the stores of food, merely insure the distribution among the producers of what they have produced, thus preventing the monopolization of the products by a favored few.

We should like to ask a few questions of those chicken-hearted workers who cry out against expropriation and acts of violence: "Don't you protest and grow great with indignation when the State intervenes and sends troops of murderers to cut down the strikers? Don't you claim that the government violates the constitution and tramples on the law when it robs the workers of their freedom of assembly, speech, and press? Well, then, do we workers, in the eyes of the government and the proprietors, do anything different when we disregard the rights of property? The only exception is that the proprietors have usurped their wealth, and it does not belong to them because they haven't produced it, so that the workers upon taking possession of the store houses rob themselves of what they have produced from the soil, in the mines, in the factories, and in the shops.

What matters it anyway what happens to us? For in the long run we are beaten, jelled and shot down for the mere act of food, merely by the simple act of refusing to produce is considered a crime of dissolution, as the bourgeoisie class justly fear that they will not be able to hold out unless they have someone to produce for them.

Therefore, fellow-workers, do something besides merely going out on strike. Let us at the same time prevent our exploiters from making use of what we have previously produced. For as long as they can eat and dress well and enjoy all their ill-gotten wealth—no matter how much it may pain them not to continue reaping profits and declaring big dividends—they will get to resist our waiting strikers more and more, trusting in their ability to overcome us when we have exhausted the few four cents that we had at the beginning of the strike in our treasury vaults.

We must therefore make our strikes as general as possible; bringing to a complete standstill the work of an entire city, paralyzing transportation, and shutting the doors of life upon the capitalist parasites; not allowing soldiers to move about because of the stopping of trains and ships and because they cannot secure any supplies. Then, when they can't fill their stomachs, their bravery will succumb to hunger and they will come over to our side. And when we producers become masters of the situation and are able again to produce, their work will be resumed under the auspices of the collective body of laborers. Capital's profits will have vanished and we producers will be freed from economic and social tyranny, since, upon the disappearance of private property all graft, bribery, privileges, and impositions, which men have brought about to satisfy their ambitions of wealth and power, will be completely wiped out.

J. VIDAL.

THE VALUE OF DIRECT ACTION

The coal miners by their resolution to enforce their demand for a minimum wage have demonstrated to the world the fact that the workers possess the power, if they will but use it to obtain either an alleviation or a remedy for the social ills and economic injustice from which they suffer.

Last year the House of Commons listened to a moving plea for a minimum wage, and for all the sympathy which we are told, the speech was received, nothing happened. Now, to the rage and dismay of the politicians and capitalists, at least one considerable section of the working class in this country is taking action to put the principle into operation. And in spite of every effort to split their forces—and these efforts are very numerous, and even joined in by their own paid officials, in some instances—the miners themselves are disposed to insist upon a national settlement. Again, as in the case of the railwaymen last year, the men who are working under the most favorable conditions are all ready to enter the fight on behalf of their more unfortunate brethren. We applaud the tendency of self-help, mutual aid, solidarity, and internationalism which the miners' movement has developed, and hope that the lessons will not be lost upon all men and women who are striving for the abolition of landlordism and capitalism. The price very truly deserves this tendency as "anarchic," and in these days when the blighting influence of the State is so marked a feature of our common life, we are filled with hope and confidence when we observe this "anarchic" in the world of Labor. (London Freedom).

FREE

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Address: EDITOR, LABOR CULTURE, 220 WEST STREET, NEW YORK.

Business Waterfront Workers

During the past few days and since the sending of my last report to the LABOR CULTURE, I have got in touch with a number of the local labor men connected with the transport trades along the docks of this port, and have arranged for a conference to take place the latter part of the week, of which I will send the results to next week's issue of our official organ.

One of the drawbacks here now and quite a serious one at that, is the attitude assumed by the officers of the so-called Seamen's Union at 135 Lewis Street, who seem to take a particular delight in doing all that they can to injure the movement by the spreading of false stories about the Federation and its members, and as a number of their ex-members are working along the docks, to some extent they have been able to make trouble. The majority of the unorganized men along the docks advance this argument when asked about the Federation: you'd better clean up the Seamen's Union in Boston before attempting anything with us, but we will be ready when the time comes, etc.

It would naturally be supposed that members, or rather, ex-members of the International Seamen's Union who are working along the Waterfront would be glad to get into an organization of the craft that they are now working with; but it is not so, and one can only blame the leaders of these men, leaders who have fought and are still teaching that it is all right to scab on the other fellow. It seems too bad that men who claim

to be intelligent and sincere can stoop so low as to hinder a movement for the betterment of the vast rank and file, nothing seemingly being too degraded for these individuals to try, provided they can in some measure prevent the workers of the waterfront getting together, and for them the old saw of the Dog and the Manager seems to have been especially coined.

Like all such tactics when used for such dishonorable purposes they act in the end like a boomerang, and do more injury to the parties who use them, than to the parties they have been intended to hurt. We have too much faith in the sterling common sense of the workmen of the port of Boston to believe for a moment that they will be long deceived by the unscrupulous conduct of a few, even though they are backed by our great and wonderful leaders—the same said leaders taking good care to remain carefully in the background or, like vultures, watching at a distance though ready to pounce on their prey whenever the danger to themselves is past.

In conclusion, I want to add that the situation here is not by any means discouraging, it will be understood that after this week, our enemies here will be too busy with their own troubles to monkey much with anything else and it will be only a matter of time when opposition from that quarter will cease altogether. However, I will have a more complete report of the work done here for the next issue.

CHAS. H. SHARTEAU.

TRANSPORT WORKERS

You are cordially invited to attend a

Great Mass Meeting

to be held on

FRIDAY, MARCH 29

at 8 P. M.

AT THE FIREMEN'S HALL

220 WEST ST. (Opposite the Old Dominion Line, Pier 25.)

This meeting will be held under the auspices of the

National Transport Workers Federation of America

with the object of getting together and keeping in touch with one another, all the waterfront transport workers of New York and teaching them the principles of solidarity.

Prominent speakers will address the meeting in English, German, Italian, and Spanish.

Transport workers of all crafts, dockers, longshoremen, stevedores, do not fail to come and hear the intellectual tactics of capitalism!

Miners to Quit Work April 1st

Defeat is gaining ground that the anthracite miners' conference committee and the committee of owners will get together again after the general suspension of work at the mines on April 1, when the present agreement expires.

Miners are at present paid on the screened coal basis 95 cents a ton for all coal that will not pass through an inch and a half sieve. They want this changed and to be paid 85 cents a ton on all coal mined.

E. E. Loomis, vice president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, held that as far as he can find there is no very strong sentiment in favor of a strike among the rank and file of the mine workers. Nor is there any feeling of bitterness on the part of the men or their leaders that would prevent future conferences.

The situation was just as bad three years ago, but we got together later and a settlement was reached. Of course, I cannot predict that matters may head the same way this time. No one can tell what a day may bring forth.

representative L. B. of Pennsylvania to bring the mines under the operation of the Erdman Mediation act, which only applies to railroads at present, he said:

"The Erdman act may have prevented strikes by bringing both sides together. It can at least be used for this purpose, and in that way lessen the chances of strikes but the findings of arbitrators under this act are not mandatory."

Soft-coal mine proprietors said the situation has not changed much in a week. They are awaiting the result of the present conference between the bituminous mine owners and the mine workers. Henry C. Fleming, Chairman of the Bituminous Coal Trade Association, representing the bituminous mine owners said that no meeting of the association has been held on the situation, and that none will be called until something new develops.

Frank J. Hayes, Vice President of the United Mine Workers, who was in this city recently, said that it was for the anthracite mine owners to prevent a strike. Unless they recede from their present position work will stop on April 1. As to the bituminous situation everything would be guesswork until the conference in Cleveland this week between the bituminous miners and the owners took place and its result was known.

A recent issue of the organ of the Lake Steamer's Union quotes a paper which it says is the organ of the Illinois proprietors, as expressing a fear of an alliance between the railroad brotherhoods and the mine workers, which would forbid railroads employees to aid in the shipment of coal not mined by union laborers. According to the paper referred to, this alliance also would forbid the miners from mining coal for use by any railroads in which the union trainmen are on strike. The mine workers are said to have declared in favor of such an alliance.

As to the local condition, he said, there was what would be a normal supply in a year when no strike was looked forward to, but that was all. While a great deal of coal had been mined during the past year, the consumption had been greater than the supply, and the length and severity of the winter. As to the April discount on anthracite of fifty cents a ton, which is increased to ten cents a ton, succeeding month until winter prices are reached again, he said:

"No creditors will be sent out as to discounts until the trouble is over, if we do not have any trouble. The larger coal-carrying companies have not increased prices on account of the danger of a strike. If there have been any increases in prices the mine workers are said to have declared in favor of such an alliance."

PATRIOT MOBILITY.

The "Los Angeles Daily Times" daily plea for intervention was headed, Feb. 27, "Our country, right or wrong," and started with the following choice specimen of morality: "One phase of national character of which Americans have reason to be proud is our nation-wide acceptance of the sentiment, 'Our country, right or wrong.'" It was Dr. Johnson who said: "Patriotism! Patriotism, Sir, is the last refuge of scoundrels." America's celebrated satirist, Ambrose Bierce, commented on that noted saying thus: "I amend, it is the flag."

DOCK STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON.—The Tilbury dock strike has been settled through the intervention of the Dockers' Union. The 5,000 men have all returned to work, employers agreeing in the future to recognize the organization.

PARIS.—The strike of the coal miners in the Denain district is growing and more than 7,000 men are now out. The strikers demand an eight hour day and a pension of 40c a day at the end of twenty-five years of service.

MADRID.—The success of the striking British coal miners is causing an agitation among the Spanish workmen. The unrest is most noticeable in the Asturias region. The miners are demanding a 15 per cent increase in wages and a reduction in the number of working hours. If the demands are not granted they threaten to strike.

Owing to the shortage of fuel caused by the British strike, 50,000 cases of oranges are held up at Valencia.

This undertaking for another, is the blunder which stands in colossal ugliness in the governments of the world. Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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LITERATURE

A SONG IN TIME OF REVOLUTION

By ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

The heart of the rulers is sick and the high-priest covers his head. For this is the song of the quick that is heard in the ears of the dead.

The poor and the halt and the blind are keen and mighty and fleet; Like the noise of the blowing of wind in the sound of the noise of their feet.

The wind has the sound of a laugh in the clamor of days and of deeds; The priests are scattered like chaff, and the rulers broken like reeds.

The high-priest sick from gallus, with his raiment bloodily dashed; The thief with branded palms, and the liar with cheeks abashed.

They are smitten, they tremble greatly, they are pained for their pleasant things; For the house of the priests made stately, and the night in the mouth of the kings.

They are grieved and greatly afraid; they are taken, they shall not flee; For the heart of the nations is made as the strength of the springs of the sea.

They were fair in the grace of gold, they walked with delicate feet; They were smitten by the running of old, and the smell of their garments was sweet.

For the breaking of gold in their hair they halt as a man made lame; They are utterly naked and bare; their mouth are bitter with shame.

Will thou judge the people now, O king? that was found most wise? Will thou be any more, O thou whose mouth is emptied of lies?

Shall God make a pact with thee, till his hood be found in thy sides? Will thou put back the time of the sea, or the place of the season of tides?

Set a word in thy lips, to stand before God with a word in thy mouth; That "the rain shall return in the land, and the tender dew after drouth."

But the arm of the elders is broken, their strength this unbound and undone; They wait for a sign of a token; they cry, and there cometh none.

Their moan is in every place, the cry of them flith the land; There is shame in sight of their face, there is fear in the frowns of their hand.

They are girdled about the reins with a curse for the gods thereon; For the noise of the rending of chains, the face of their color is gone.

For the sound of the shouting of men, they are grievously stricken at heart; They are smitten angher with pain, their bones are smitten apart.

There is none of them all that is whole; their lips gape open for breath; They are clothed with sickness of soul and the shape of the shadow of death.

The wind is thwart in their feet; it is full of the shouting of mirth; As one shaketh the sides of a sheet, so it shaketh the end of the earth.

The sword, the sword is made keen; the iron has opened its mouth; The eye is red that was green; it is bound for the sheaves of the south.

The sound of a word was shed, the sound of the wind as a breath; In the ears of the seers that were dead, in the dust of the deepness of death;

Where the face of the moon is taken, the ways of the stars undone; The light of the whole sky shaken the light of the face of the sun;

Where the waters are emptied and broken, the waves of the waters are stayed; Where God has bound for a token the darkness that maketh afraid;

Where the sword was covered and hidden, and dust had grown in its side, A word came forth that was hidden, the crying of one that cried:

The sides of the two-edged sword shall be bare, and its mouth shall be red; For the breath of the face of the Lord that is full in the houses of the dead.

The world is changing. Fifty years ago there was little organization among the seamen of the world. To-day—what a change—a Seamen's Union in every maritime country on the globe. And better still, the movement has become international in fact as well as in name. From port to port, from country to country, around the wide world, the sailor's Union Book now secures him recognition as a brother everywhere.

Joshua Blunt.

FIRST LESSON IN ENGLISH

THE ALPHABET

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
h	i	j	k	l	m	n
o	p	q	r	s	t	u
v	w	x	y	z		

CARDINAL NUMBERS

One	two	three	four	five	six
seven	eight	nine	ten	eleven	twelve
thirteen	fourteen	fifteen	sixteen	seventeen	eighteen
nineteen	twenty	twenty-one	twenty-two	twenty-three	twenty-four
twenty-five	twenty-six	twenty-seven	twenty-eight	twenty-nine	thirty
thirty-one	thirty-two	thirty-three	thirty-four	thirty-five	thirty-six
thirty-seven	thirty-eight	thirty-nine	forty	forty-one	forty-two
forty-three	forty-four	forty-five	forty-six	forty-seven	forty-eight
forty-nine	fifty	fifty-one	fifty-two	fifty-three	fifty-four
fifty-five	fifty-six	fifty-seven	fifty-eight	fifty-nine	sixty
sixty-one	sixty-two	sixty-three	sixty-four	sixty-five	sixty-six
sixty-seven	sixty-eight	sixty-nine	seventy	seventy-one	seventy-two
seventy-three	seventy-four	seventy-five	seventy-six	seventy-seven	seventy-eight
seventy-nine	eighty	eighty-one	eighty-two	eighty-three	eighty-four
eighty-five	eighty-six	eighty-seven	eighty-eight	eighty-nine	ninety
ninety-one	ninety-two	ninety-three	ninety-four	ninety-five	ninety-six
ninety-seven	ninety-eight	ninety-nine	one hundred	one hundred one	one hundred two
one hundred three	one hundred four	one hundred five	one hundred six	one hundred seven	one hundred eight
one hundred nine	one hundred ten	one hundred eleven	one hundred twelve	one hundred thirteen	one hundred fourteen
one hundred fifteen	one hundred sixteen	one hundred seventeen	one hundred eighteen	one hundred nineteen	one hundred twenty

TIME PERIODS

Second, minute, hour, day, week, fortnight, month, quarter year, half-year, year, century

There are twelve months in a year. Are you a fireman?

Yes, sir, I am a fireman.

How long have you been a fireman?

A year and a half.

How old are you?

I'm twenty-six years old.

OFFICIAL

MARINE FIREMEN'S UNION

HEADQUARTERS: 229 West St. New York, March 13, 1912.

Regular meeting called to order at 8 p. m. in the new Headquarters. Comrade J. Martinez elected Chairman. 150 members present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. Weekly Financial Report read and referred to the Auditing Committee, on which Comrades J. Pena, Babio, J. P. P. and Con. D. Freijol were elected to serve. Later reported books and bills found correct. Report accepted and Committee discharged with thanks.

Agent made his verbal report which was adopted.

Secretary reported about the strike in Boston on March 11th against the Harper Transportation Co. After the S. S. Harper had been delayed two hours in port the manager had to call up the Union officers and sign an agreement, which provided for the putting of one more Oiler on every ship, abolition of field days, and full recognition of the Union. It was also agreed that the Union Cooks only would be employed, and that the New York Sailors' Headquarters be recognized.

Secretary made his verbal report about the conditions in the port, which was adopted. Also explained to the members the expenses incurred so far on the new hall were indispensable in order to fit it up properly with offices and make it comfortable for the members. He added that with the new hall the Organization would be able to hold English classes for the members while they are waiting their turn to ship. Comrade M. H. Woolman was appointed teacher of English, as Headquarters will hold English classes for the members while they are waiting their turn to ship. Comrade Woolman will also assist the Editor of LABOR CULTURE on the English Section. The meeting decided to pay the teacher \$21 per week.

Meeting instructed the Secretary to close the Brooklyn hall, as only five members on the Shipping List. The closing of the Brooklyn hall was considered two weeks ago at a regular meeting, so as to have but one Central Shipping Hall for the Latin members at 229 West Street.

Several members took the floor, speaking in favor of God and Welfare. Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

J. MARTINEZ, Chairman.

J. VIDAL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

Regular meeting called to order at 8 p. m. 22 members present. Comrade John Peterson elected Chairman. Minutes of previous meeting read and accepted. Secretary's financial report read and approved. Agent's report with bills read and referred to an Auditing Committee, on which the following were elected to serve: Fred. Stone, A. Asterman, P. Walsh.

Delegate reported shipping good last week. Prospects fair. Report accepted. Agent reported business medium. Accepted.

Communications and Branch Agents' reports read and ordered filed. Auditing Committee reported books and bills O. K. President's report accepted and it was discharged with their money. Meeting adjourned to hold the weekly meeting on Wednesday night.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH

March 12, 1912.

No meeting held this week, not enough men showed up for a quorum. There are plenty of men ashore. Business is slow this week, with better prospects for next. Four men in hospital, all doing well.

There was some discussion about the S. S. Excelsior. It seems that the Chief Engineer claims that the firemen refused duty on Sunday, March 3rd, in Havana. When the ship got back to New Orleans the men refused their money, claiming the work was not compulsory. I interviewed the Officials and after some discussion, it was agreed that the men get their full wages and return to work. They will work on everything satisfactory. The men were going to be locked in the factory. The men were going to be locked in the factory. The men were going to be locked in the factory.

NORFOLK BRANCH

March 16, 1912.

Regular meeting called to order at 8 p. m. 32 members present. Comrade J. Naya was elected Chairman. Minutes of previous meeting and Secretary-Treasurer's report read and accepted. E. Arribe P. Frejo, and S. Comandante, appointed as Auditing Committee. Later reported that books, bills and cash on hand were found correct. Shipping business very good all week.

Agent told the members that he had refused to let the boarding housekeepers join our Union, because he did not see anything in our Constitution allowing him to admit this kind of business men, and it would be best to have a general ballot taken at all branches before doing anything in this matter. Every candidate for our Union must have served as a Fireman, a Water-tender, a Compasser, or an Oiler. We do not want to admit members that will make a business of selling liquor, or who are in any other business that will place our Union in a bad way. Voted and so ordered.

J. Naya took the floor and spoke about the boarding houses. He said that the best thing to do is to give all members who sell liquor Retiring Cards and not permit in our Union any member who is in that kind of a business.

Many members spoke very well about the Organization. I sent in this week twenty-four ballots. Last week thirty-four.

J. NAYA, Chairman. F. BALSAL, Agent.

PRO-LABOR CULTURE

NEW YORK.

Marine Firemen's Union (South St. Branch): 2.50; Rafael Airo, 3.11; E. Mily, 1.1; Leonard B. Belmont, 1.1; J. Sequera, 50c; Augustin Lesane, 1.1; Silas B. Axtell, 1.50; Uno cualquiera, 25c; Uno que odia al burgues, 25c; Uno que odia a todo los fognoros, 25c; Angel Abello, 3.11; Uno cualquiera, 50c; Vicente F., 25c; Un chabador, 50c; Un sabio 50c; Un torpe, 25c; Uno que no va al barbero, 25c; Jose Saneul, 75c (subscription) 13.25

S. S. EL SID

Francisco Moar, 25c; Antonio Amok, 25c; Marcelino Lorenzo, 25c; Jose Belia, 25c; Domingo Vertio, 25c; Andres Niles, 25c; Domingo Medina, 25c; Nicolas Monquera, 50c; Antonio Rivas, 25c; J. Pereira, 25c; Manuel Leita, 25c; Antonio Fondido, 25c; Candido Vila, 25c. \$ 5.75

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Firemen's Union 2.50

BOSTON, MASS.

M. Lamate 0.25

NORFOLK, VA.

Marine Firemen's Local, 2.50; Teodoro Sanjorge, 0.25; M. Iglesias, 0.25; Uno cualquiera, 10c; J. C. Varela, 25c; Juan Naya, 50c; Jose Danti, 25c; Alfredo Gonzalez, 25c; Antonio Monquera, 25c; Manuel Garrido, 25c; Adolf Hamant, 10c; Edward Singleman, 25c. \$ 5.20

CALEXICO, CAL.

Norberto Amador 5.3 0.25 \$ 26.20

HALIFAX, N. S. March 16.—The Gloucester fishing schooner Patricia was driven ashore last night at Bell Hook, off Jordan Bay, N. S., and Capt. William Harding, who was in command, with nine of his crew were drowned. Ten others were saved.

National Transport Workers' Federation of America

HEADQUARTERS: 4 South Street, New York City, N. Y.

AFFILIATED UNIONS:

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water-tenders' Union of the Atlantic and Gulf. Headquarters: 229 West Street, N. York. Tel. 1198 Franklin. Meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m.

New York, N. Y., 29 South St.

Boston, Mass., 284 Commercial St.

Philadelphia, Pa., 222 South Second St.

Baltimore, Md., 802-804 S. Broadway.

Newport News, Va., 2314 Washington Ave.

Norfolk, Va., 85 Union St.

New Orleans, La., 535 St. Ann St.

Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union. Tel. 4744 Broad.

Headquarters: 51 South St. N. York. Meets every Tuesday, 9:30 a. m.

New York, N. Y., 400 West St.

Boston, Mass., 254 Commercial St.

Philadelphia, Pa., 206 Moravian St.

Baltimore, Md., 802-804 South Broadway.

Norfolk, Va., 221 Water St.

Mobile, Ala., 124 South Commercial St.

New Orleans, La., 535 St. Ann St.

Portland, Me., 377 A. Fore St.

Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Atlantic Coast. Headquarters: 187 South St. New York. Tel. 1879 Broad. Meets every Wednesday, 10 a. m.

New York, N. Y., 400 West St.

Boston, Mass., 258 Commercial St.

New Orleans, La., 111 Decatur St.

Baltimore, Md., 802-804 South Broadway.

Norfolk, Va., 221 Water St.

Newport News, Va., 2314 Washington Ave.

Mobile, Ala., 194 South Commerce St.

Harbor Boatmen's Union of New York and New Jersey. Headquarters: 214 West Street.

National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland. America's Headquarters: 3 State St. New York, N. Y.

International Longshoremen's Association. Walter B. Holt, Vice-president and general organizer, 99 Water Street.

Local 234, Coastwise Longshoremen, Cummings' Hall, southwest corner Greenwich and 11th Streets. Every Thursday at 9 p. m.

Local 247, Foremen of Saw Trimmers, 305 East 111th Street. Second Monday of month, 8 p. m.

Local 738, Saw Trimmers, Savoy Hall, 107th Street and First Avenue. First and third Saturdays, 8 p. m.

Local 732, Brotherhood of Ship Riggers, Marathon Hall, southwest corner 10th and Hudson Streets. Every Saturday, 8 p. m.

Local 291, Longshoremen, Chelsea Hall, northwest corner Eighth Avenue and 18th Street. First and third Tuesdays and second and fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m.

Local 378, Steamship Coal Handlers, Cummings' Hall, southwest corner Greenwich and West 34th Streets. Tuesday, 8 p. m.

Local 376, Brick and Material Handlers, Murphy's Hall, 45th Street and 2nd Ave. First and third Fridays, 8 p. m.

Brooklyn Locals:

Local 336, Longshoremen, 165 Ingham St. Local 238, Longshoremen, 146 Columbia Street.

Local 227, Longshoremen, 74 President St. Local 346, Longshoremen, 75 Hamilton St. Local 326, Coal Handlers, 159 Sackett St.

Hoboken (New Jersey) Locals:

Local 294, Longshoremen, 122 Adam St. Second and fourth Sundays, 9 a. m.

Local 310, Longshoremen, 119 Grand St. Second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m.

Local 311, Longshoremen, 414 Second St. Second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m.

Local 321, Eureka Boatmen, 316 River St. First Sunday, 2 p. m.

Local 315, Brick and Material Handlers, and Henderson Streets. First Sunday, 2 p. m.

Local 316, Brick and Material Handlers and Henderson Streets. First Sunday, 2 p. m.

South Amboy (New Jersey) Local 435, 40 Augusta Street.

International Union of Steam Engineers. Local 379, Sharon's Hall, Atlantic Ave. and Court Street, Brooklyn, 9 a. m. A. Potts, business Agent, 115 Coraech St., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY LECTURES AT THE FERRIER CENTRE

March 24, "Sex and Character." Wm. J. Durant.

March 21, "Greek Art." James F. Morton, Jr. ADMISSION, 15c.

Questions and Discussions at all meetings. Send for copy of "The Modern School." Address: LOLA RIDGE, Organizer, 104 East 12th St., NEW YORK.

To mass soldiers on a frontier is recognized always as likely to precipitate a conflict. Compared with that the apprehended danger from flying bullets is insignificance itself.

There is great anxiety as to the safety of Americans and other foreigners now resident in Mexico. To inspire Mexicans with the conviction that you intend to invade their country is to increase that risk incalculably.

Conditions in Mexico have been concealed from the American people, whose press, up to about two weeks ago, continuously assured them that all was well. The public should insist on time in which to discuss the situation and learn why and on whose behalf it is being called to arms. Wm. C. OWEN.

BALTIMORE March 14.—The steamer Gloucester of the Merchants and Miners' Line, Boston and Baltimore, sank the schooner Herbert D. Maxwell, Baltimore for Wilmington, N. C., off Thomas' Point, Chesapeake Bay, today.

Four of the Maxwell's crew were drowned. The Gloucester had her mainmast and part of her hull carried away. She reached port.