

in the use of the sympathetic strike, always condemned by the law, the right to conspire to injure another outside employer with whom the men striking have no relation whatever. It has assumed the right of conspiracy to injure—by forcing his men to conspire against him, an outside employer who may buy goods made by any manufacturer against whom the strikers have a grievance, and finally it has conspired, as in the coal strike, the outlaw railroad strike, and many of the largest and costliest strikes since the war, simply and solely to injure the public.

The primary special privilege granted labor exempting it from the general law against conspiracy to the extent of permitting it to conspire against its own employer, offers no shred of legal justification for conspiracies to injure other employers with whom such conspirators have no relation, or for conspiring to injure the public. Yet organized labor has for years brazenly assumed and unscrupulously exercised these utterly unlawful special privileges. Moreover, when the Supreme Court finally in January, 1921,<sup>1</sup> reaffirmed one of these assumed special privileges unlawful, Mr. Gompers, with that naïve sense of injury which is so characteristic of the mind which has grown to consider itself beyond all ordinary

<sup>1</sup> Duplex Printing Press v. Deering 254 U. S.—.