The Workers Cannot Be Free So Long As The Masters Own Their Jobs.

FREEDOM'S BANNER

"A People Cannot Remain Half Slave, Half Free." Abraham Lincoln.

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FREEDOM'S BANNER.

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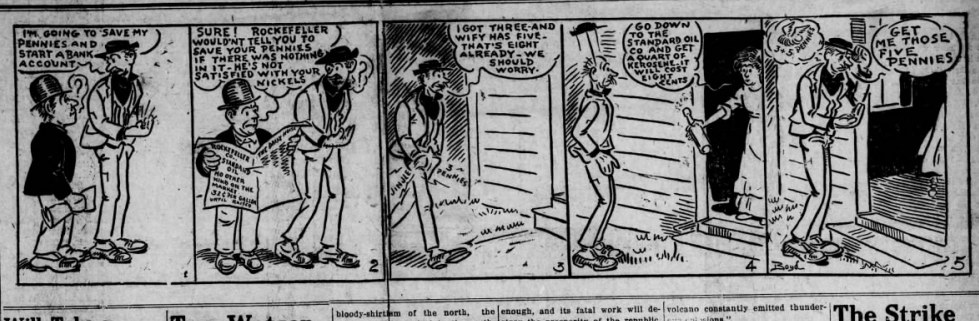

Mother Jones Defies Governor

Denver, Col., Jan. 16.—The deportation for the second time of "Mother" Jones from the strike field has aroused a torrent of protest throughout Colorado that may succeed in restoring this state to a position among civilized nations.

The Trinidad Unionists and Socialists with their sympathizers held a great protest meeting in the opera house, surrounded by detachments of the military, in a fashion that suggested Russia. The Trinidad Trades and Labor assembly has passed resolutions denouncing the deportations.

In Denver the Equal Suffrage association first passed resolutions condemning the deportation. Then when some of the prominent club women whose interests are closely allied with the mine owners, found out what had been done they began to have assorted fits over the subject.

"Mother" Jones addressed the meeting for more than an hour, urging that the assembly stand behind the United Mine Workers of America in their fight.

"I serve notice on the governor that this state doesn't belong to him—it belongs to the nation. And I own a share of stock in it. Ammons or Chase either one can shoot me, but I will talk from the grave."

NOT MUCH DIFFERENCE.

If you're tired of life, go to New Orleans or stay in New York.

Census statistics of 1911 show that the chance of death in these two municipalities is greater than any other cities of more than 100,000 population. Both had a rate of 20.4 per 1,000. If life looks good, Seattle, Wash., is a good bet. It had the lowest death rate—8.8 per 1,000.

PERSONAL.

An agitator who is a workingman and editor of one of the co-operative papers in Nebraska wishes to correspond with an eligible, class-conscious, red card lady agitator, between 25 and 35, who would take an interest in the owner, the paper and two bright children. Address Box 451 North Platte, Neb.

COPPER COUNTRY CALLED "MEXICAN SPOT" BY FERRIS.

Washington, Jan. 17.—"As regards the situation in the copper country I wish you would tell me in plain English just what any legislature could do to remove the 'Mexican spot' off the map of Michigan."

This is a quotation from a letter which Governor Ferris, Michigan, recently wrote to a member of the Michigan legislature. The letter was shown by Representative McDonald, Michigan, as a reply to Governor Ferris' denunciation of the congressman for saying that "constitutional government no longer exists" in the copper country.

The highest maximum temperature for the longest period on record in the weather bureau at Washington, except hot points in the desert valleys of Southwestern Arizona and California, was recorded at Clay Center, Kansas, during last summer, according to a bulletin of the weather department recently issued, reviewing the severe heat and drouth of the middle west. The mean maximum temperature for the entire month of August at Clay Center was 115 degrees or 4 August 4. Clay Center was not the hottest place in Kansas all the time, for Farnsworth reported a maximum temperature of 116 on July 16, the highest government reports in the state. But Clay Center experienced the longest hot spell ever known outside of the desert valleys mentioned, according to the United States

Will Take a Wheelbarrow

"If I can only get a wheelbarrow I'll get out of this town, and they ought to be glad to get rid of one family. It would help some."

"What good would a wheelbarrow do you?" he was asked.

"Well, you see," said Anthony, "I can't carry my family, but if I had a wheelbarrow I could wheel 'em and get out of here somehow. I'm willing to work any place along the way for grub, and I guess I could make it go. Anyhow, it can't be worse than it is."

So Anthony Brohasek, late of New York City, but now of Los Angeles, but out of a job, intends to wheel his family back to New York. Of course, if he could get a second-hand horse and a battered-up wagon that would still hold together, it would be better, but Anthony is willing to try it with a wheelbarrow.

Took Gift From a Corporation

New York Democratic State Committee Treasurer Pleads Guilty

New York.—Arthur A. McLean, treasurer of the democratic state comittee, plead guilty today to accepting campaign contributions from a corporation. Vernon M. Davis, supreme court justice, suspended sentence.

This is the first plea of guilty entered on indictments returned for alleged upstate grafting. McLean, known as "bagman" for Chief Murphy of Tammany Hall, entered the plea through his attorneys. As Justice Davis did not sentence McLean immediately it was reported that sentence probably would be suspended and the democratic committee treasurer would join hands with Whitman in completing the graft probe.

THE WORLD IS YOURS.

The world is yours, Mr. Workingman, if you will only unite at the ballot box and take it. The time is now close by when property rights will cut you out of your vote and then there is only one more resort, pick up your old shot gun and go to it. That means more war, more hell and sorrow, more graft, more crime, prostitution, poverty, poor houses jails and penitentiaries.

MEXICO TO DEFAULT INTEREST

No Money on Hand to Pay Debts Due This Month.

The City of Mexico, Jan. 13.—The Mexican government will default in the payment of the semi-annual interest on the internal and external debts due this month, according to a decision reached at a cabinet council, which lasted until midnight.

GOVERNMENT MAY PROBE ALASKA PEONAGE CHARGES.

Tacoma, Wash.—An investigation by congress is expected to follow charges made by A. B. Callahan that 6,000 salmon cannery employes along the Alaskan coast are practically slaves under a peonage system. These employes include some whites but are chiefly Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos.

United we stand divided we fall.

Tom Watson And His Spiel

The following from Thomas Watson's Jeffersonian is good stuff, but its significance lays in the fact that its from a man who has yowled against Socialism, has been an anti-Socialist, but he's beginning to get over o nour side, just hanging on to the rear platform of the anti-Socialist wagon and looking for a good place to get off. We've often wondered how that Georgia Red Headed Pop could be so skeered of Socialism. Perhaps he's beginning to think Socialism is not as radical as it used to was, but he don't see that it is Thomas A. that is coming our way, for we're just in the same place we always was.

The American Monopolies, the Baleful Legacies of Civil War, Both the Old Parties Owned by The Monopolists. Will Monopoly Always be Able to Drive and Starve the Producers?

There is nothing in the history of the world that compares with the record of Rockefeller, of Carnegie, of Frick, of the Guggenheims, of the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, Ryan, Belmont, Morgan, Baker, and the four men who engineered the Pacific railroads.

During the Middle Ages, there were the Fuggers of Germany, who amassed wealth on the vars of Charles V.

In later times came the Rothschilds who piled up riches out of the coalitions that the aristocracy of England organized for war against the republican principles of the French Revolution.

But such instances as these dwindle into littleness when put side by side with the stupendous operations of the American Moguls who fattened on the Civil War and its legacies.

During the four years that farmers shot farmers, merchants shot merchants, mechanics shot mechanics, and poor men butchered poor men, the greedy non-combatants of High Finance were coining blood into gold.

Their hired substitutes may have gone to the firing line, and the financiers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston may have got shot by deputy, but they took good care of their own personal security, and they camped on the trail of congress, exacting the legislative favors that created the first of our millionaires.

The monopoly that gave to the national banker the power to use for his private benefit the public credit, and the government's right to create money, was a civil war product.

The monopoly which gave to the American manufacturer the power to draw upon the whole outside world for his labor, while he shut out the competition of the outside world's capital, was a civil war product.

The utterly unheard of and indefensible proposition that the laws shall never interfere with the profits of corporate property, and that such laws as corporate capital believes will interfere with its profits, are confiscatory within the meaning of the Great Charter, is a civil war product.

But while these infernal laws had their birth in the stress and distress of civil war, they never could have lasted a single year after General Grant sent the Confederates home, with their half-starved horses and with words of g... will, had it not been for the baleful legacies of the war.

These legacies were, sectional hatreds, the bitter memories of secession and reconstruction, the bloody-shirtism of the north, the "war record" survival in the south, and the damnable office-seekers who sowed dragons' teeth to their own selfish advantage, on both sides of Mason and Dixon line.

"Divide and Conquer," was the adage of tyrants, always. Keep the people cut up into sections, feuds, and hostile camps: the masses being spent by their own passions, the classes can unite and rule.

So, the people were democrats, hating the very name of republican, or they were republican, hating the very name of democrat.

What was easier than for the monopolist to finance first one set of leaders, and then the other, and thus keep in office the willing servants of the monopolies?

In this one sentence, is the political history or nearly all the national legislation, since 1865.

In vain the union labor men endeavored to unite the under dogs. They could not be made to hunt together. Monopoly shouted "democrat!" here, and "republican!" yonder, and the under dogs continued to divide and chase game for their masters, the monopolists.

In vain the greenbackers with Peter Cooper and Allen Thurman at their head, strove to open the eyes of the people to the fact that monopoly was riding both the old parties, using each in turn, using both when both were needed.

The people would not see. The Massacre of the civil war was still cursing the country with its passions and its prejudices.

Time and again such men as Gould and Havemeyer and Mulhall testified under oath that they bought the leaders of both parties.

But the people could not realize that this was the system of the monopolists. The people believed that a few individuals could sell the democratic party, or the republican party but they could not see that it was the regular system of monopoly to buy which ever party it needed at the time!

And yet the people were told, again and again, that every monopoly that was bleeding the producers, had organized on the half-and-half principle—some of the members being democrats, and some republicans, in order that the monopoly would have friends at court, no matter how the elections went.

If the democrats win, the monopolies are not hurt, because the monopolists are the democrats who furnished the boodle for the campaign.

If the republicans win, the monopolies are not hurt, because the monopolists are republicans who filled the dough-bag.

There you are! If you are not stone blind, you see it.

And there never was a time when it was plainer than now.

The democrats have revised the tariff, but no monopoly is hurt.

The republicans and democrats have been "dissolving" the trusts, but not a single trust makes less money.

The democrats and republicans have made a new currency law, but the gold standard remains, the national banks remain, the monopoly of using due bills for money remains, the monopoly of using bankers' property to issue money on remains, and the $750,000,000 of bankers' due bills now afloat as money, will continue to float to the end of time.

Your property must bow to bankers' property, before you can get the use of bankers' due bills, to pay your due bills with.

Your due bills cost you interest; the bankers' due bills pay him interest and that is the deadly principle that has ruled like a monarch in this Wilson-Bryan-Aldrich-Morgan money law.

Give the deadly principle time enough, and its fatal work will destroy the prosperity of the republic, impoverish the millions who produce, enrich the thousands who do not produce, and make such an intolerable, impassible gulf between the Have and the Havenots, that some sort of internal convulsion is sure to come.

It may not come in military despotism; it may come in Socialism—but it will come. No sane man, conversant with history and with human nature, can believe that millions of our people are going to continue to produce ten billions of dollars worth of food, cotton, coal, etc., each year and stand meekly by while a few soft handed thieves steal it all under forms of "law"—which the thieves bought from renegade office-holders—while the wives and the children of the producers go cold, naked and hungry in the midst of the fabulous wealth they brought out of the fields, mines, and the mills.

Chas. Moyer Is Indicted

Strike Leaders in Copper District Are Charged With Conspiracy.

"I shall leave Denver in a few days for Indianapolis to attend the convention of the United Mine Workers of America," said Moyer. "From there I expect to return to the Michigan copper district. So far as this indictment is concerned, I shall make no plans until I have further information."

A Volcano Kills 5,000

Kagoshima, With a Population of 60,000, and Sakura, With 15,000 Are Buried.

Tokio, Japan.—At least five thousand persons, possibly twice that number, are dead as the result of the eruption of the volcano of Sakura-Jima on the island of Sakura, and the tidal wave which swept over the stricken district January 13th.

A refugee gave the following account of the disaster:

"The eruption started suddenly with columns of thick, black smoke and flame from the crater of Sakura-Jima. Hundreds of the inhabitants of the small island in the Gulf of Kagoshima, where Sakura-Jima is situated, rushed to the steamers, which carried them across three miles of water to Kagoshima, asphyxiated and particles of white hot lava falling all the while on the decks.

Earthquakes Numbered 350.

"At Kagoshima the heat was intense. The constantly increasing hail of glowing cinders made it impossible for the citizens to remain.

"The horror was increased by the shaking caused by incessant shock of earthquake, which rocked the houses all day. More than 350 shocks were recorded before nightfall.

"The people fled in disordered droves along the highways leading west and north of the city. They had abandoned everything in their flight and soon they were suffering also from lack of food and drink.

"When I left Kagoshima the volcano resembled an enormous set-piece of fireworks, glowing from the foot of the mountain to the summit. During the night the glowing lava illuminated the entire district. The volcano constantly emitted thunderous explosions."

The burning rock and ashes set fire to several villages. At Moji, on the Kiusgiu Railway, one hundred persons were killed. Several villages along the foot of the volcano were buried in streams of lava yesterday.

Kagoshima, Japan.—Telegraphic communication between this city and the north was restored.

The officers of the cruiser squadron sent by the Japanese government have taken charge of the situation and are rapidly restoring a semblance of order along the water front.

Many of the people of Gagoshima have returned to the city. All their houses are in ruins and the returning refugees are compelled to camp in the open spaces. The warships brought a large stock of food and supplies, which are being freely dispensed.

The property loss in this city is immense. The clearing away of ashes and debris has not gone far enough to allow even an approximate estimate of the loss of human life.

A group of thirty-three refugees was rescued from amid a great waste of steaming lava at the foot of the volcano of Sakura-Jima. Their escape was remarkable. With their rescue, no living being remains, so far as known, on the entire island of Sakura.

The general volcanic activity in the district north of the city is abating and the work of restoring railroad and telegraphic communication is going forward rapidly.

A BARNYARD SUFFRAGETTE.

"I will marry you, Henry, if you will get an incubator so that I will be free to work for the cause."—Life.

EFFICIENCY AND CHEAPNESS.

The capitalist loves efficiency and cheapness in the worker. Efficiency gains greater quantities of wealth; cheapness lessens the portion of the worker and increases that of the capitalist.

PROPERTY OR HUMANITY.

If man is made for industry, then it is just that industry should be the master and man the slave. It is just that 500,000 men and women should be killed to minister to the industrial deity; it is fair that women toil long for a pittance; it is right that humanity writhe in agony under the goad of the industrial taskmaster.

If, on the other hand, industry was made for man, then it is just man should be the master and industry the slave. It is fair that any calling which crushes men's bodies, destroys the souls of women and little children or takes a toll of life and joy greater than its contribution to the happiness of the community should be reformed or abolished.

Two thousand years ago Jesus rebuked the Pharisees and justified His disciples, who had picked corn on the Sabbath day, in these words: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." The world listens for the modern prophet who shall proclaim: "Industry was made for man, and not man for industry."—Scott Nearing, in Everybody's Magazine.

SUFFRAGE WRITER DEAD.

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, aged 78 years, the well known suffragist writer, died recently after a long ill ness in a sanitarium at Englewood, N. J.

Subscribe for this paper and thereby help the cause.

The Strike in Colorado

Colorado is no longer a part of the United States. Governor Ammons and Adjutant General Chase in comand of the state militia have admitted that they care nothing for the rights guaranteed by the federal constitution. They say they are running the state as they please, which consists of denying every coal miner his constitutional rights and allowing the coal operators to mock law and order.

Not in the least nefarious act of the anarchists who rule Colorado is the denial of the right of free speech. "Mother" Jones, 82 year-old-angel of a thousand coal camps, is the latest victim of this reign of anarchy in Colorado. A week ago she was deported from Trinidad by the orders of Governor Ammons and his dogs of war. Only a few days ago she went to Trinidad again, was surrounded by 150 soldiers, forcibly taken to San Rafael hospital where she is being held incommunicado. Both of these acts were perpetrated by the militia, not because "Mother" Jones had committed any crime, not because she had made an incendiary speech, not because she had exercised her constitutional right to say what she wanted when she wanted, but because the operators did not want her in Trinidad and because the anarchist governor of Colorado had taken the law into his own hands and ordered her not to enter the strike zone.

There are judges and courts at Trinidad charged with prosecuting those who break the laws, but these officials have been supplanted by a military tribunal which exercises despotic powers and robs those seized by the soldiers of every safe guard of the law.

The treatment of men arrested is cruel to the extreme. They are held in solitary confinement in the jails, fed on the poorest food, denied any right to see friends or lawyers of even to talk among themselves.

The horrors of these military jails will not be known until some power of justice releases the men who are now subjected to its tortures. Only when fear forces these czars in uniform to release a victim does any part of the truth become known.

The murders of strikers by the murderous guards have been untouched by this tribunal. The paid murderers of the coal operators in many instances now wear the uniform of the national guard of Colorado. The military tribunal is a "court" for the purpose of oppression and tyranny. Czar Chase and his lick-spittlers take menwho have charge of the camps in order to hamper the peaceful conduct of the strike. They seek to terrorize by arresting and jailing those who are needed by the strikers to advise and counsel.

The suspension of the constitution in Colorado, the rages of the military authorities, the open advocacy by Governor Ammons of anarchy in Routt county, Colorado, has shown the urgency of an immediate and full congressional investigation of the strike condition.

Wait not to be backed by numbers Wait not until you are sure of an echo from a crowd. The fewer the voices on the side of truth, the more distinct and strong must be your own.—W. E. Channing.

During the last four years something over 68,000 people have left its Kansas—old and young, rich and poor, of all colors and the open

Report of Michigan Strike

Complete Statement of Facts—Ministers Claim Endorsed.

This was a strike of all the miners, about 13,000 in number, in practically all the mines of the district, beginning July 23, 1913.

The demands of the men were as follows:

An eight-hour day.

A minimum wage of $3 a day for men in the mines.

An increase of 35 cents a day for those that worked above ground.

Two men to be employed on each drill.

Recognition of the Western Federation of Miners.

Organization under the Western Federation of Miners had been effected in 1910, about 90 per cent of the men being members. Grievances as above outlined were presented to the management of the mines on July 8 by the local organization of the Federation. No reply of any kind was made to this presentation. The management of one mine, the Quincy, added to this discourtesy what might be thought the gratuitous insult of returning unopened the letter of the organization. Seven days had been allowed for an answer to the communication on behalf of the men. When these had elapsed and no reply had been received, the matter was laid before the members in the shape of a referendum vote on the question of ordering a strike. It resulted in more than 7,000 votes in favor of a strike and only 126 votes against it. When this vote had been counted and declared a meeting was called on July 22, and the strike was ordered for the next day. The men left the mines without disorder.

It should be remarked that proper mining, as carried on in the district, requires skill, experience and great physical strength and seems to be attended with easily preventable dangers. In some respects the methods in use appear to be archaic and to work unnecessary hardship upon the men. For instance, the ore is removed in small cars from the end of the tunnel to the shaft, but neither electricity nor mules are used, men pushing the cars along the rails, often with great difficulty. Again, the temperature in some of the mines is very high, exceeding 100 degrees, and no adequate means seems to be employed to relieve this condition. The men were worked ten and eleven hours a day. Two men to work with each drill with only one man on it, a practice exceedingly dangerous and arduous. By the method of contract work men frequently worked a month for very little return and occasionally for absolutely nothing. These facts alone would seem to indicate that working conditions stood in need of revision.

As soon as the strike was declared, the mining companies called upon the governor of Michigan for troops, although there had been no disturbance. It is alleged that special trains for the transportation of the troops had been prepared before the actual request was received. The governor immediately called out the entire militia of the state, which arrived in the district as rapidly as it could be transported thither. Many of the soldiers were quartered in a large armory belonging to the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, and apparently erected for such emergencies. We understand that the state pays rent for the use of this armory.

The mining companies had also made arrangements with large detective agencies, such as Ascher agency in New York and the Waddell-Mahon agency, to supply armed guards. Several hundred of these came from distant points, many being recruited in New York City. They appeared in the district heavily armed. Other guards were enlisted in the vicinity, until about 1,600 were employed. These the sheriff of the county swore in as deputies.

Up to this time no disorder of any kind had appeared. A majority of the miners are Finns, well known to be of a quiet and orderly disposition. Others were Croatians, Italians and English.

It appears from the many affidavits we have examined and the testimony we have heard that the armed guards and the militiamen from the beginning manifested an overbearing, arrogant and exasperating attitude. They were employed not only in surrounding the mines and preventing the approach of strikers, but they occupied the highways and in scores of instances, as appear from sworn testimony, they assaulted and beat men that were peaceably walking in public roads. So far as the testimony of the affadivits have revealed, all of these assaults were unprovoked except that in a few instances strikers or other persons had been heard to call out "scabs!" on the appearance of the guards or of the men hired to take the strikers' places. We shall deal with some of these assaults hereafter. It was equally manifestous to which the strikers were almost daily subjected was attack upon their processions. Whenever one of these appeared the guards or the militiamen, armed, mounted and on foot, would attempt to break it up and disperse it, sometimes riding their horses through it, and sometimes pursuing the paraders into the sidewalks, and even into their houses. On at least two occasions soldiers wearing the uniform of the National Guard tore down the American flag in the hands of paraders and trampled upon it. So far as we have been able to learn these attacks also were unprovoked by any action on the part of the strikers and seem to have created much, or the resentment that they stage felt. Much graver accusations, and some of a shocking character are made against the behavior of the militia. These seem to have gone without adequate investigation by the military authorities of the state, although they cast most serious imputations upon the discipline and condition of the National Guard of Michigan.

The guards made many arrests, for the most part on charges that could not be sustained, with the result that the jails were soon overflowing with men under arrest whose entire innocence of any offending was apparent as soon as there was hearing. So common did this practice become that the public prosecutor was moved to protest against it.

Many affidavits made by the armed guards after they had ceased to be employed in the district declare that they had acted without direction, or at least, was by the direct instruction of their superiors. The affidavits agree in this, and report many orders that would seem to be calculated deliberately to insure disorder. The practice of breaking up parades, for instance, seems to have been planned with the expectation that the strikers would be goaded thereby into some overt act. Some of the order reported in these affidavits, if they meant anything at all could only mean that retaliation from the strikers was desired, and the business of the guards was to arouse it.

After the strike had been in progress a few weeks, officers of the Western Federation of Miners from outside the district were sent to Calumet to take charge of it, among them eventually the federation's president, Charles H. Moyer. The assertion has been made frequently that the federation instigated the strike and had to do with its inception. This we find to be without foundation in fact. The strike originated strictly within the local organization and was at first conducted by the local officers on their own sole responsibility.

So great and important was the part played in this strike by the business men in the community that we feel called upon to speak in some detail of this phase of the strike. The first business men in general were disposed to view the strikers with toleration and even with some sympathy. But the problem of feeding so many strikers and their families was etremely difficult, the demands upon relief funds of the federation were heavy, and a large sum of money was weekly withdrawn from the treasury for this purpose. To ease the burden somewhat the federation management adopted the plan of establishing commissary stores on a plan like that of co-operative enterprises. Great quantities of provisions and groceries were bought at wholesale, transported in car load lots and placed in stores the federation had rented, and from these the strikers obtained their supplies on coupons issued by the relief committee.

These stores began at once to do a very large business, estimated at present at about $37,000 a week. The loss of so great a volume of trade was instantly and acutely felt by the local merchants. It gave to the strike a very different aspect in their eyes. Almost at once the bitter complaints began to be heard. It seems to be quite true that, in many minds, the cause of the strikers ceased to be reasonable or tolerable as soon as it produced this marked change in trade conditions. Certain business interests were necessarily allied with the companies and these took the lead in voicing a protest against the lodging and location of the strike. Certain elements of racial prejudice are not to be ignored in these situations. The strikers were interfering with people, they were largely foreigners who spoke a different tongue and in a short time they became, to a part of the business community, the objects of an extraordinary and violent hatred that in a sobering way recalls the situation of the negroes in the South.

The growing bitterness of the business element manifested itself in public meetings and in the formation of a body known as the Citizens' Alliance. Inasmuch as this association has been widely believed to have been organized to preserve order and uphold the law, violated by the strikers, it is well to record here the indubitable fact that it had no such basis but was formed for the reverse indirected. The law had been violated for many weeks and in many ways by the armed guards, by the militia and by the mining companies and many scenes of disorder had occurred in which the same agencies without any protest from the persons that formed the Citizens' Alliance.

The alliance soon became an active force to assist the armed domination of the district. It was felt that business would not be restored until the strike was settled and the only way to settle it was that the foreigners and the Western Federation of Miners, which were causing all the trouble, should be defeated and the strikers forced to return to their work. A large white button with red letters was designed for members of the alliance, and they were exhorted to wear the emblem in plain sight at all times as a declaration of faith. Men wearing these buttons became conspicuous in the assaults that the guards made and the riots that the guards precipitated. On one occasion, for instance, the alliance held a largely attended meeting at Houghton. At the close the proposal was made that the Federation's headquarters at the neighboring town of South Range should be visited. It is alleged that the local commandant of the militia opened the armory and issued rifles to members of the alliance to arm themselves. At least it is certain that the crowd of alliance men that presently boarded a special train for South Range were armed with rifles. Arriving at South Range the mob broke into the office of the federation branch, smashed the furniture, broke open the desks, carried away all the papers, and destroyed the membership coupons. The hour was after midnight and there was no one at the office to offer resistance. The secretary of the branch lived over the office. It seems probable that he had rendered himself obnoxious to the armed guards because earlier in the night he had admitted to his rooms two strikers that were running for their lives from drunken guards they had met in the highway.

The mob, having wrecked the office below, now proceeded upstairs to seize the secretary. He begged them to go away, as he was nursing a sick wife and a sick infant. The mob retired, but soon returned in larger numbers and broke in the door of the secretary's rooms. After repeated warnings to them to desist they fired two shots, one of which entered the stomach of one of the rioters. The mob then descended the stairs but served to have fired several shots from the street at the house, thereafter dispersing. At 7 o'clock in the morning the secretary was arrested and is now on $7,000 bail on the charge of attempt to commit murder. The wounded man recovered.

This event was widely telegraphed about the country as a fierce battle between strikers barricaded in their hall and deputies sent to arrest them. It is one of a score of cases in the false reports with which the country has been deluged from this district since the strike began.

We may cite here another from many possible illustrations of the savagery and reckless disregard of life that have terrorized the region since the armed guards were loosed upon it. Each mine is surrounded by a village of miners and each village has been under a practical despotism to be likened only to that of a feudal barony in the early part of the middle ages. One of these villages is Seebeville, near Painesdale, on the Mass branch of the Mass Railroad and about eight miles from Houghton. At Seebeville Joseph Putrich, a Croatian, kept a boarding house for miners. On August 14, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, two of these borders returned from a visit to South Range and alighted from the train at Painesdale station. To avoid a long detour the village of Seebeville have been accustomed to use a short path as it was the railroad track to the main road. These two men started to walk down this path. A mine guard ordered them not to use this path as it was on the mine company's property. Knowing no reason why they should not walk where they had always walked they continued on the path and went home. About an hour later they were playing a kind of tenpin game in the yard of Putrich's house when six armed guards and a trainload of boss from the mine appeared at the fence, and shouted at them. The two men were badly frightened, ran into the house, which was full of boarders. The guards surrounded the house and without parley or words fired into the door and open windows. Two of the boarders were killed and two were badly wounded. Mrs. Putrich was in the living room and narrowly escaped injury, a bullet grazing the head of the infant in her arms. More than 30 shots were fired upon these defenseless persons, the guards firing until their rifles were empty. The two men that had walked on the forbidden path were not hurt. This wanton slaughter was termed "a battle with strikers." It is of a piece with dozens of cases bearing the same designation. Subsequently, four of the guards concerned in the shooting were arrested and released on bail. The sheriff of the county has since admitted the fact, otherwise incredible, that these men, still carrying arms, are still employed by him as deputies. We do not know how it would be possible to draw a stronger indictment of the kind of government that has been inflicted on the people of this region since the strike began.

The bitter feeling of the Citizens' Alliance was greatly increased after the terrible disaster of Christmas eve at the Italian Hall in Calumet when a cry of "Fire!" caused a panic in a crowded assembly and 72 persons, a majority of them children, were crushed to death on the stairs. The wealthy citizens of the neighborhood raised a relief fund of about $25,000 for the benefit of afflicted families, but these uniformly refused to accept the charity. In any community where normal conditions prevailed this refusal could not have angered anyone, since surely it is within every man's province to decline charity if he so wills. But in this instance the donors were stirred to extraordinary resentment by the rejection of their gifts, for which reaction the officers of the Western Federation of Miners were blamed. We have investigated this matter and can find no just reason for this blame. It was the unanimous and spontaneous action of the families that had suffered in the panic to accept no charity from the sources that offered it in this instance and we much doubt if the officers of the federation had so arranged this feeling if they had tried.

The resentment of the Citizens' Alliance and of the subscribers to the $25,000 fund was increased by the statements of some witnesses that the man that shouted "Fire!" that day at Italian Hall wore a Citizens' Alliance button. Even if this were the fact, it would, of course, reflect no responsibility upon the alliance and possibly none upon the man that wore the button. These buttons were worn by a great many persons in and about Calumet. All the armed guards wore them and many of these were desperate and lawless persons recruited in the slums of cities. In Calumet they were very often drunk and almost always quarrelsome and reckless. It was part of their employment to break up gatherings of overwrought strikers, this they did frequently. The day was one on which dissolute men are accustomed to drink freely. If one such man in an inherited state should take it into his muddled mind to disperse a strikers' assembly by shouting "Fire!" at the door, the fact would not be wonderful under the existing circumstances. This explanation would seem far more reasonable than that a panic should start otherwise in a place where there was no fire, no sign of fire, and from the solid construction of the building (which was new), and the most careful arrangements of those in charge, no chance of fire.

Even if this theory be correct, no just man would hold the Citizens' Alliance as responsible for the accident, but the members of the alliance seemed to be exasperated by the mere statements about the button and its wearer. The animosity thus engendered culminated on the night of December 26 in the mobbing, shooting and deportation of President Moyer. We have carefully investigated this event, of which it is difficult to speak with the restraint and moderation that we feel is incumbent upon us in reporting on these grave matters. No shadow of doubt is left in our minds that Mr. Moyer's account of the outrage is exactly true, except in the particular that he underestimated the brutality and savage cruelty, a fact understandable from his weakened condition after the treatment he received. It is beyond question that a mob in which were many citizens of Hancock and vicinity deemed to be extremely respectable entered Mr. Moyer's room seized him, beat him, shot him in the back, hustled him through the streets and across the bridge to the railroad station, beating him and savagely kicking him while he was pinioned and defenseless. Finally he was thrust upon a railroad train and carried under an armed guard out of the state, being threatened with instant death if he returned. His companion, Charles H. Tanner, auditor of the Western Federation, received almost equally barbarous treatment and was deported with him.

This astounding outbreak of the lynching spirit in Michigan is a foul blot upon the state. Now far the Citizens' Alliance is concerned will the law and order may be judged from the fact that for an outrage so monstrous and disgraceful it has never expressed the least concern, and many of its members, if they were not participants in the mob, have since been quoted in approval of the mob's vile work. And we cannot avoid here the duty of condemning in the strongest terms the newspapers that have tried to excuse or palliate the mob's acts, and the correspondents and news agencies that sought to subtle and adroit ways to discredit Mr. Moyer's absolutely terrific story. If such agencies for the poisoning of news and the perverting of public opinion are to go unrebuked, we may well add seriously question whether we do not live in a condition of practical anarchy, and whether any man that advocates any cause distasteful to the powerful has any rights, or any chance of protection under the laws.

As to the perversion of news, that, from the first, has attended this strike, we have already said, with examples. In addition, we have space to dwell here on only the one subject of reports of violence by strikers. These have been spread broadcast over the country, and have created in the public mind a totally false idea of conditions. We have investigated a great many of these allegations, and have found that the actual manifestations of a spirit of violence among the strikers have been very few and unimportant. On one occasion, passengers attempting to board a train found themselves pushed off the steps by armed guards and discovered that the car was filled with strike breakers. Whereupon a shower of stones broke all the windows on one side of the car. A woman beat a strike-breaker in the face with a broom. Some strike breakers have been beaten and jeered. This constitutes about all the veritable outbreaks of violence on the part of the strikers. We have looked into the stories of dynamite explosions and dynamite outrages, and find without exception they are the plainest evidences of such "plants" as were made in the Lawrence strike, and that it is ridiculous to believe the strikers responsible for the "plots." In one other case the charge remains undetermined. A guard, without provocation, shot and killed a striker. The next day some unknown person killed the guard. There is no assumption in this case, but no evidence. Many cases we have found in which armed guards, usually drunk, were the cowardly aggressors, attacking unarmed and inoffensive men, women and even children. In spite of these provocations, the patience and self-control of the strikers has been remarkable and deserves the attention of the country. Truth to tell, the patience of the strikers seem to have manifested an almost singular forbearance. All of your committee are familiar with strikes. Not one of us can recall another strike of this size and lasting as long that has been equally free from overt acts by strikers, and few in which the provocations to resentment have been so great.

But while the strikers have been in the main peaceable, we must observe that the mine companies have been astonishingly reckless of many laws. Putting aside now the bloody deeds of their armed guards and agents, we mention only the federal statutes against peonage, which these companies have broken innumerable times and with impunity by bringing men from New York. The affidavits of scores of the victims of the peonage practices leave no doubt of this fact, and we call for federal action against these lawbreakers. Four hundred penniless miners have been arrested, chiefly on baseless charges. We are not yet ready to believe that for the wealthy and powerful that trample upon our laws there is no punishment, but if these glaring offenses by the companies go unpunished, we must fear that the presumption of the immunity of the rich will be enormously strengthened.

We believe that all of the demands of the strikers were just and reasonable. Beyond a doubt they should have been granted. Probably no other employing companies in this country could so easily afford to concede such moderate requests. Among these companies appears as the holding company for most of the others, is the Great Calumet and Hecla, which has made a larger annual profit on a smaller investment and for a larger period than any other similar enterprise in the United States and possibly in the world. Fabulous fortunes have been built from its great profits. Its wealth may be gauged from the following facts taken from the sworn statements of the president of the company, also published in Copper Hand Book about it.

It has a capital stock of $2,500,000, of which less than half, or only $12 of each $25 share has ever been paid in. That is to say, the cash actually invested in it has been $1,500,000. On this investment has been paid, to and including 1912, dividends to the amount of $112,000,000, or $1,125 a share, or about $100 for of profits for every dollar of investment. The annual report, February 27, 1913, gave the value of each share as $540, $12 having been paid for it. The dividends in the past few years have been as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1897	160	1905	260
1898	200	1906	280
1899	400	1907	260
1900	280	1908	80
1901	180	1909	100
1902	100	1910	116
1903	140	1911	96
1904	160	1912	72

Besides these great profits, the salaries paid to officers and directors seem beyond all reason. The president of the company receives $100,000 a year. Mr. McNaughton in his capacities as vice-president, general manager and director, receives $85,000 a year, the secretary and treasurer and each director, draws $20,000 a year.

In recent years, the company has bought out of its surplus profits, and by issuing securities, a controlling interest in seventeen other mining companies, and now in addition to its huge dividends earns the interest on $12,19,000 of notes that it issued to aid in making these purchases.

To a company earning such enormous profits, such demands from its employees as were made in this strike were given the veriest trifles. That such companies should contemptuously refuse to so much as treat with their employes seems to us one of most remarkable instances we have ever encountered of the arrogance of wealth, as the companies' method of combatting this strike afford one of the most alarming instances of wealth's lawlessness.

We find the following conclusions:

1. That the strike that has caused such a loss of life and such great losses of money to the people of Michigan and the United States was totally unnecessary and due wholly to the unreasonable and overbearing attitude of the mining companies.

2. That the employment of militia was entirely unnecessary, worked immense harm and did no good, while on the use of private guards to supersede, with their rifles and drunken whims, the constituted authorities, has been most clearly demonstrated to be a great, perilous and intolerable evil.

We feel that we ought to add our conviction that it was within the power of the governor of Michigan to end this lamentable conflict, if he had earnestly sought to do so. At the time of our visit, nothing was needed to secure the return of the men to the mines but the recognition of the miners' union. A demand so modest, so reasonable, and so much to the advantage of the community, could hardly have been resisted, if the governor had seen fit to add to it his approval. We profoundly regret that he did not take advantage of so great an opportunity to serve his times, further the cause of justice, and advance the condition of the working class.

VICTOR L. BERGER,
SEYMOUR STEDMAN,
CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL,
Committee.

Army and Navy

(By R. A. Dague.)

Hon. Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, discussing the proposition to increase the army and navy, recently said:

"This scheme of great armaments is the most idiotic performance known among men. And we, of all men, are the greatest idiots to be engaged in it, because on account of our peculiar and favorable geographic situation and our immense wealth and resources we must be the envy of the nation on the face of the earth is going to jump on us; or, if it does, it will jump off very suddenly."

"It is the strangest thing that mortal ever heard that when we had 3,000,000 people and 5,000,000 people and 10,000,000 people and 15,000,000 people and so on clear up we were not afraid of anybody on the face of the earth, and nobody jumped on us—it is a historical fact that we forced every war we ever had. But now, when we have 100,000,000 and $140,000,000 of wealth a lot of people are going around the country and trying to scare us by the assertions that somebody is going to jump on us!"

No well informed person, especially a Socialist or working man, will deny Mr. Clark's statement that the American people are "great idiots for consenting to be taxed a half million a year to maintain our army and navy and agreeing to the building of two to four great warships each year at a cost of $15,000,000 each. Just think of it! Every average citizen had to pay last year an annual tax of $4 for himself and $5 for his wife and the same for each child in the family. And this year the tax will be larger. The yearly expense of maintaining our army and navy and paying pensions is about as great as all the other expenseses of the government. I am not surprised that Speaker Clark says the American people are idiots in thus taxing themselves such enormous sums to maintain an army and navy not needed; but he does not point out the cause of this outrageous condition of things. Being conservative in one of the old capitalistic parties, he shrinks from mentioning the fact that one of the chief cause of the infamy is the private ownership of what ought to be owned publicly. Private monopolists are the men who "fill the air with war talk" and try to scare timid people by telling them that the Japs or somebody else "are about to jump onto us."

Even capitalistic grafters cannot always suppress the truth. Facts will leak out. It now transpires that the private manufacturers of war materials have been charging Uncle Sam robber prices. Hon. Clyde H. Tavenner, member of congress, recently said:

"Now, is the war department paying private manufacturers $17.50 for a 3.8-inch shrapnel when it can, and is, manufacturing the identical article in its own arsenals for $7.497? Seventeen dollars and fifty cents is more than twice $7.94. The government can manufacture two shrapnels for the price it is paying the ammunition rings for one, and have $1.62 remaining on each transaction.

"The solution of the problem is for congress to provide in all bills appropriating money for munitions of war that the work must be done in the government arsenals and navy yards. Such provision would save millions of dollars annually to the taxpayers."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels refers to the idiocy of Uncle Sam letting contracts to private parties for war materials. In his late annual report he says:

"Without an armor plate of its own the government in time of war or impending war would be entirely at the mercy of three manufacturers, and obliged to pay practically what ever price they ask. During the time that war with Spain was imminent, these companies refused to accept the price fixed by congress after investigation as a just rate, and declined to manufacture any armor until they got their own price $100 a ton more than that which congress had determined on. The love of country possessed by these companies did not prevent them, however, from furnishing armor to Russia, as reported to congress in 1894, at $249 a ton, while they were charging the United States $616 a ton.

"I do not see how it is possible for congress to justify to the people a refusal to erect a government plant."

Congressman Tavenner says that the three manufacturing firms that constituted the 'ring' referred to by Secretary Daniels are the Bethlehem Steel Company, Caregie Steel Company and the Midvale Steel Company.

Continuing his remarks he says:

"So far these three concerns have drawn down seventy-seven million of dollars worth of contracts frc the Navy Department alone, conspiring by their own admission to prevent competitive bidding betwe them, and dividing the orders follows: Bethlehem, $34,215,112.58; Carnegie, $36,844,153.56; Midvale, $12,044,217.41. Is it any wonder that the armor ring believes in a big navy?"

Mr. Tavenner is a young and talented newspaper man, serving his first term in congress. He is a progressive democrat who has not yet been silenced by Big Business. For exposing these grafting schemes of private "patriotic" gentlemen (?) he is in great danger of being denounced as a Socialist. For daring to ask the question, "Is it any wonder that the armor ring believes in a "big navy," he is liable to be accused of being all sorts of a bad man and undesirable citizen. In the meantime, the thousands of Socialist views with satisfaction the spreading of the sound Socialistic gospel, even though it is sometimes known by another name.

Creston, Iowa.

U. S. CHURCHES GIVE $10,398,000 TO ALIENS.

Kansas City, Mo.— Protestant churches of America, contribute $10,198,000 to foreign mission work in 1913, double the amount they contributed eight years ago, according to J. Campbell White, New York general secretary of the Laymen's missionary committee who spoke at the national convention held here today.

The bosses are telling you every day: "Be upo you."

The great appear great because we are on our knees—let us arise.

FATHER JONES COLUMN

CHAS. A. LINDBERG OF MINNESOTA IN CONGRESS.

Monday Dec., 22, 1913, Charles A. Lindberg made a speech in congress that all Socialists should send to him at the house of representatives and ask for a copy, especially those who reside in his district, and those who reside in Minnesota. If congressman Berger's name instead of Lindberg was at the head, it would be just what we would expect, so that when an old partyite says things we should let him know we are watching him and then too we need such a speech, as it's good stuff to circulate and wake up the Henry Dubbs. Anent the Wilson Currency Reform, he said: "I challenge any member to show how any person can get money under this bill, without going to a bank for it, and I challenge any member to show me one syllable in the bill, that will regulate the bank in the least in the amount of interest that it will charge. The power of the banks has been increased to expand credits and collect interest from the people for their stock holders on the credit of the government. But inasmuch as there is no way to make members, who are subservient to the bosses, remedy a fraud on the people, I shall first observe the system of politics that has made it possible to perpetuate the plan. I do this in the hope of interesting the people to rise in their own behalf.

Barnum, the great showman, and entertainer of children, small as well as those grown up, said:

"The American people love to be humbugged." Senators and representatives know that the American people hate to be humbugged. That may be inferred, because they take infinite pains to conceal the fact that congress is the greatest of humbugs. We hear much about Wall Street fleecing the lambs, but that is "not a patch in comparison" with what the senators and representatives humbug the voters. The people have spotted Wall Street and do not trust it. We expect Wall Street to cheat. Wall Streeters have not taken an oath to serve the people, but senators and representatives have. Wall Street could not cheat if senators and representatives did not make a humbug of congress.

The division of congress into political parties is a crime. No intelligent person who has been here long doubts that the present main object, of the bosses in the political parties, is to get office, and to grant special favors at the people's expense.

The party of Abraham Lincoln was created because there was a division of opinion as to whether this country should be slave, or not. That could be settled only by a strong party. When it was settled, there was no further occasion for a division among the people. All the political problems now existing are economic and should be settled on the basis of business judgment. It is contrary to the plain interests of the people and of government itself, to have the bosses fence the people into various political pastures to oppose each other."

"Congress was not originally a humbug, but it developed into one by reason of its division into political parties."

This is inherently a National Government, and that is why party government is unsuccessful in dealing with the economic problems.—If we had a people's ownership, there would be stability. We could then solve the economic problems in the interest of all the people."

"I have watched the operations of party government by party, that makes senators and representatives who subordinate themselves to party rule, practice perjury and treason galore."

"The caucus crime is one of the methods used." "The correct name for a "caucus" is "conspiracy." The conspiracy here is to usurp the powers of congress and do as little for the people as is thought the people will accept."

"It would profit the people to put the politicians, and bosses, and the political parties out of congress. They have squandered the nation's resources."

"It is not the property owner who pays the taxes due to extravagant government. The owner passes the tax along to be paid by the working people."

"The plain people work to pay all that. It all goes to jacking up the cost of living."

"The people have yet left to themselves political liberty, and when they come to realize the hopeless struggle while the present system prevails, they will throw off the yoke, and adopt their own system, for their own use, instead of, as they now do, being governed by the bankers system, for the bankers' use."

These are only extracts taken here and there but the significance is that they were spoken by a republican and in the house of representatives. Send for a copy to Chas. A. Linberg, representative from Minnesota, house of representatives, Washington, D. C. "Speech of Dec. 22, 1913.

YOUNG FOLKS COLUMN

THE LITTLE CHILD.

I am a flower with a human soul
Ye crush beneath your feet,
That swinish greed may feast and fat;
That is your bread and meat.
The bread and wine ye consecrate
With prayer and holy sign,
My flesh and blood ye eat, and call
This sacrilege divine.—G. D. C.

CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATED BY MEMPHIS SOCIALISTS.

"National Children's Day," Sunday, December 28, was celebrated by the Socialists of Memphis at Carpenter Hall at 3:30 p. m.

Comrade Weatherall read Eugene V. Debs' "Message to the Children" and made an earnest plea for a liberal donation to the "Strike Children's Relief Fund," to be inaugurated on this day by the National Socialist party, by collections to be held in all cities where Socialist locals existed.

Comrade Haines supplemented Comrade Weatherall's remarks by one of his characteristic "straight from the heart" outbursts of contagious enthusiasm.

A collection of $5.15 was then taken up and each donor was presented with a special stamp bearing the words, "Strike Children's Relief Fund," for insertion in his dues book.

Two hundred copies of the Memphis Social Democrat were distributed.—Memphis Social Democrat, Memphis, Tenn

BOB, DOG TRACK WALKER.

When I resided in Tacoma, Wash., a few years ago a man lived at 2510 South I street who was employed as a track walker by the Northern Pacific railroad. He owned a dog named Bob. The animal always went with his master over that portion of the roadway that Mr. G. had charge of. One day Bob's master was run over in the yards by a switch engine and killed. The dog manifested keen grief, and soon after the funeral he started out at 7:30 in the morning and went over the route he had gone with his master and returned at 4 p. m. He kept up that practice daily for several months, and was attending strictly to the job at the time my informant mentioned his strange conduct. There is a saloon at the end of the section where Mr. G. ate his lunch and rested an hour. Bob always lies down there from 12 noon to 1 p. m. and guards the house. He growls and viciously shows his teeth if anyone tries to enter the empty chanty. No amount of coaxing or force can induce Bob to give up his job. He is a plain brown, shaggy fellow—just a common dog—but has become a great favorite with the railroad employes who know him.

My informant is quite firm in the belief that the dog does not do all this from mere habit, but that he uses reasoning power and thinks he is performing a useful service in the absence of his dead master.—H. A. Dague.

DO ANIMALS SHOW GRIEF?

It is a fact well authenticated that many animals manifest love and grief. Have you ever seen a mother cow shed tears when her baby was taken away from her? I have, and I have known cows that would bawl almost incessantly, for three or four days and nights after their baby was gone. Other animals express sorrow and grief often. A doctor residing near a park at Waterloo, Ia., tells a writer for the Youth's Companion about a pair of squirrels which made their home in a tree in the park not far from his home:

"One day he noticed that one of this pair was running up and down a certain tree in the park, meanwhile chattering in the greatest excitement. Finally the little fellow appeared on a branch, holding between his paws the severed head of his mate, over which he was moaning and whining pitifully. On investigation, it appeared that the dead squirrel had been caught and actually decapitated by a limb split off from the tree by a storm of the night before. The grief-stricken mate would not abandon the body all that day, and moaned over it several times with an intensity and absorption which seemed almost human, with a depth of emotion, indeed, of which some human beings are hardly capable."

A nature student once published an account of how he killed a big female snake in the woods. Later he observed her mate crawling about the dead body and acting in such manner that the man was convinced the reptile was suffering genuine grief.

Such instances serve as appeals to every boy and girl this young folk's department, to not only be kind to each other, but to animals as well.—R. A. Dague.

ARKANSAS STATE NOTES

(Ida Callery, Ft. Smith.)

A tabulated statement of the receipts and expenditures has gone forth to all locals, together with a report blank. Fill this blank in and return it at once as your delegation to the state convention will be determined by it and the dues recepted to you for last year.

The state convention convenes at Little Rock on Monday Feb. 23rd, 1914.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER 1913.

Received for dues stamps	$ 83.70
Received for Sec. salary	89.25
Received for supplies	6.00
Received for sub to Southern Worker	1.00
Received for International Review subs	.75
	$179.70
Deficit Jan. 1st	23.09
Total	$202.88
Disbursements	
Paid for dues stamps	$60.00
Payment on account National Office	5.00
Paid for rent	7.00
Paid Kerr for books for the Van Buren Local	3.40
Paid for worker subs	.75
Paid for typewriter ribbon	.75
Paid for copy paper	.45
Paid for telegrams	.31
Paid for envelopes	.70
Paid for filing system	4.55
Paid for express	1.45
Paid for postage	13.65
Paid for supplies	2.00
Paid for phone	2.00
Paid secretary's salary	75.00
Total	$176.25
Deficit December 1st,	26.63
Total	$202.88

H. A. WILLIAMS,
L. L. AVERY,
Auditors.

NOTICE.

The committe has just voted to hold the state convention at Little Rock, Monday February 23rd. The place of meeting will be announced later.

Each local is entitled to one delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof in good standing.

Report blanks have gone forth to all locals. Fill these in and return them as soon as possible.

Mass meetings are being held in all the prominent cities and towns of this country, to give voice to the indignation that is felt by organized labor towards the mob that has destroyed liberty in the copper district of Michigan.

The mass meetings are insisting that congress shall survey the situation in Michigan and uncover the outrages that have been committed by organized mobs in the name of "law and order." That legal rights have been swept aside and constitutional liberty destroyed cannot be successfully denied even by the kept press that panders to capitalism, and it is up to congress to ascertain if democracy is dead in the domain ruled by Lord McNaughton and his armed mafia.

Seattle is out to make itself rat proof says the Times:

"Everybody hates the rat. It is a vile creature, destructive of property and dangerous to health. Its presence is a constant menace. Every city that values its reputation for cleanliness and health, must wage unceasing warfare on this pest."

It is to be hoped the husky city on the sound will carry its rat campaign to the ultimate, bearing in mind that the most dangerous species of rodent is the two-legged kind that infest the industrial centers and destroys wages and living conditions generally.

Young Socialist Column

YOUNG SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE CLASSES.

Chicago.—The Young People's Socialists league of Chicago has organized a series of classes for the training of Socialist workers.

Monday nights, J. C. Kennedy teaches a class in Socialism, using for his text book Spargo and Arner's "Elements of Socialism." Later on the same night is a class in American history and economics, which uses Simon's "Social Forces in American History" for a text.

Wednesday nights Carl D. Thompson is teacher. First is the class in public speaking and writing, using Foster's "Essentials of Exposition and Argument" as a guide. Next comes the class in constructive problems in Socialism. This is a practical course, of practical problems.

No text is used, but our topical method is being followed. Books and references are cited which deal most vitally with the subject under discussion.

LOS ANGELES Y. P. S. L. GIVES EVERYBODY AN OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE STUDY COURSE.

Recognizing the need of business education, the Y. P. S. L. of Los Angeles has arranged for evening classes in the following subjects:

Shorthand and typewriting, bookkeeping, English and spelling, commercial arithmetic, penmanship and business law.

This work will be conducted Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and will be taught by experienced instructors.

The course will be thorough and complete, preparing students to hold responsible positions.

The expense is so low that any one can take advantage of the courses, and we earnestly urge every member who has not had a business training to enroll at once.

The educational feature of our work ought to increase our membership, and we hope members will make a special effort to advertise it.

Non-members will be admitted to these classes by paying a little higher rate.

The classes will be started next Monday evening and we urge those interested to call at the office between 7 and 9 on the evening and make arrangements.

Do not delay as it will be much to your advantage to start with the class. You will enjoy every minute of your time put in with this work, and will be the best investment you have ever made.

The tuition is so low you cannot afford to pass this opportunity by.

Put it down in your record book that the girl who proclaims her ignorance of things she should know how to do as if it were something to boast of is either bereft of intellect or is a product of a shoddy family which thinks that snobbishness is a mark of good breeding.

DIFFERENT.

"Did she smile upon your suit?"

"No, but she laughed at the bow in the back of my fuzzy hat."

PREACHER USES TANGO AS TEXT TEXT.

Minneapolis, Minn.— Illustrating his sermon by going through the various positions of the dance in his pulpit, the Rev. G. L. Morrill, pastor of the People's church, preached on "The Tango." Mr. Morrill, who has recently returned from South America, compared the popular dance, as performed in the United States, with the Southern republics. During the sermon he said:

"The savage southern dance I recently saw in Bolivia is outdone by civilized, Christian America.

"The natives wore more clothes and danced more decently than the tangoists of so-called high society.

"The Argentine tango is a modest minute compared with the way we rush it. The man from Buenos Ayres would not know it as danced here.

"The dance has degenerated from devotion and diversion to dissipation and debauchery.

"The tango is popular because it is depraved.

"It is the dance of death" and its step in due time slides to hell."

THE BLIND SEE

(Helen Keller, the blind Socialist girl, was accused by a capitalist paper of misrepresenting conditions on the ground that she could not see how they really were. She responded in this manner, showing that she is not half so blind as thousands of people who have eyes and yet, in the language of the agitator of Nazareth, "see not.")

I have visited sweatshops, factories, crowed slums of New York and Washington. Of course, I could not see the squalor; but if I could not see it, I could smell it.

With my own hand I could feel pinched, dwarfed, children tending their younger brothers and sisters, while their mothers tended machines in nearby factories.

Besides the advantage of books and of personal experience, I have the advantage of a mind trained to think.

In most people I talk with, thought is infantile. In the well educated it is rare. In time their minds become automatic machines.

People do not like to think. If one thinks, one must reach conclusions; and conclusions are not always pleasant. They are a thorn in the spirit. But I consider it a priceless gift and a deep responsibility to think.

Thought,—intelligent thought—gives new eyes to the blind and new ears to the deaf.

When we look about us with seeing eyes what do we behold!

Men and women at our very doors wrung with hard labor, want or the dread of want, needing help and receiving none; toiling for less than a living wage! If we had generating vision, I know that we could not, we would not, have endured what we saw—cruelty, ignorance, poverty, disease—almost all preventable unnecessary.

Our blind leaders, whom we have sent away, told us that the poverty and misery of mankind were divinely ordained. They taught us that the words, "Ye have the poor always with you," mean that Christ sanctioned poverty as necessary and irremediable. Now we read the gospel with our own eyes, and we see that Christ meant no such thing.

The ownership of the world by a small class is the main cause of poverty. Strange that we could not see it before, and that when we did see it we accept it in blind contentment.

Our blind guides consoled us by saying that there was much charity and that the rich were generous and gave to the poor.

In light I would have every one live, and see clearly to dispel all darkness. The diagnosis of evil is the beginning of cure.

We lose nothing that man has gained by the sweat of his brow or the genius of his brain. We are every day gaining a little more love, light, and knowledge. We are not becoming blind; we are widening our vision. We are not losing our freedom, because we never had it. Freedom is an ideal! Because it is an ideal I want to make it clear that most of us are not free. If we understand that we are not free, we can work toward our freedom.

I speak from no personal "grouch" or disappointment. For me life has been one long caress of gentle words and gentle hands.

I love all men—rich men, poor men, beggar men, thieves. Millionaires have been amongst my nearest, kindest friends. Henry Rogers was one of the noblest men that ever lived, in spite of his millions.

Kindness and consideration have followed me all the days of my life. But I have seen the exaggerated inequality in the conditions of men, and I have studied the cause of this inequality.

I am a child of my generation. I am alive to new forces in the world. Disturbing ideas of dynamic power have penetrated the closed doors of my mind and awakened in me social consciousness. Not the dynamo which has passed, but that which is passing, turns the wheel of the mill.

When we inquire why things are as they are, the answer is, the foundation of society is laid upon a basis of individualism, conquest, and exploitation, with a total disregard of the good of the whole.

The structure of a society built upon such wrong basic principles is bound to retard the development of all men, even the most successful ones, because it tends to divert man's energies into useless channels and to degrade his character. The result is a false standard of values. Trade and material prosperity are held to be the main objects of pursuit, and consequently the lowest instinct in human nature—love of gain, cunning, and selfishness—are fostered.

The output of a cotton mill or a coal mine is considered of greater importance than the production of healthy, happy-hearted, free human beings.

Crushed, stupefied by terrible poverty, the workers yet demand that they shall have some of the beauty, some of the comforts, some of the luxuries which they have produced.

"We cannot longer shut our eyes to these glaring evils. * * *

The time of blind struggle is drawing to a close. The forces governing the law of the survival of the fittest will continue to operate; but there will be under the conscious, intelligent control of man.

In all my reading I am conscious of a multitudinous discontent. Slowly man is waking up. * * * The people—the great "common herd"—are finding out what is wrong with the social, political and economic structure of the system of which they are a part. * * *

This is not a time of gentleness, of timid beginnings that steal into life without apologies and timid grace. It is a time of loud-voiced, open speech and fearless thinking; a time of striving and conscious manhood, a time of all that is robust and vehement and noble, time radiant with new ideals, new hopes of a true democracy.

I love it, for it thrills me and gives me a feeling that I shall face great and terrible things. I am a child of my generation, and I rejoice that I live in such a splendidly disturbing age.

Through the centuries, in spite of hindrances, persecutions, obloquy, "what is to be, picks its way" without apology, without fear. Without asking your leave the new order emerges from the old.

To the powerful this condition of things is too absurd for patience—the opposition of unreasoning inconsiderate to the traditions of the fathers and the sacred rights of private property.

In their blindness they think that they can stay the onward march of the democratic spirit, since the voice of God in the land. * * *

The sun of brotherhood is emerging from the eclipse. It is this light that was waked us. It is showing us what we should see in our fellow men.

We are finding out that workmen are not mere machines; they are men and women. Imagination, sympathy, and growing knowledge compel us to share in their suffering and in their desires. We are uniting our sense, our hands and our feelings to end cruel conditions under which millions live, work and die. * * *

Steadily, surely, the new light is growing, spreading like the morning upon all lands. * * * It shall open all blind hearts, and it shall make evident to every human soul our close relationship upon one another in all the changes, the joys, the sorrows of the world.

It is a light which shall banish the cloud of ignorance and the shadow of man-wrought death. At last the deaf, blind, dumb multitude shall find its soul, shall find its tongue!

When Did the Democratic Party Ever Help Strikers?

The charge is often made by opponents of Socialism that the Socialist party has never aided union organizations in any way. That this is untrue is well illustrated by the present strike of the copper miners in Northern Michigan.

While it is impossible to secure a correct statement of the money contributed by Socialists, present figures published by the Miners Magazine show that they have given almost one-sixth of the total contributions to the strike fund. In addition to this there are many amounts given by individual Socialists, which are not counted and also many Socialist societies.

There are over 2,000,000 members in the American Federation of Labor. There are 190,000 members of the Socialist party. If the members of the American Federation of Labor had contributed as liberally per member as those of the Socialist party, they would have given $369,275. Local unions and individuals of the American Federation of Labor gave five times as much as the Socialist party to the strike fund, though it has twenty times the membership. The American Federation of Labor gave a little over three and one-half cents per capita; while the Socialist party gave a fraction over fourteen cents per capita. Of course it must be remembered that the members of the American Federation of Labor are constantly being assessed for local strike as well as national strike.

Up to December 11 there was a total of $88,221 contributed to the Michigan strike fund, of which $14,366 was given by the Socialist party as shown by the following statement:

National Finnish Socialist Federation	$10,023.08
South Slavic Socialist Federation	2,176.89
National Office Socialist Party	1,135.65
Sent direct by Socialist locals and lecturers	1,030.73
Total	$14,366.35

The Socialist party has not only contributed liberally in this strike, but has done so in all great industrial struggles. It is impossible to give the exact amounts, because much of the money never came through the national office and no separate account of Socialist contributions was kept by the unions. In the Lawrence strike, where such an account was kept, five times as much was sent direct to Lawrence by Socialist locals as was sent through the national headquarters.

Following is a statement of the total amount of money given by the Socialists to assist labor unions since the establishment of the party:

1902—Anthracite Miners' strike fund	$ 9,967.15
1906—Western Federation of Miners' defense fund	4,162.79
1907—Western Federation Miners' defense fund	10,610.42
1908—Western Federation of Miners' defense fund	1,063.88
1909—Swedish strikers' fund	6,318.92
1910— Swedish strikers' fund	362.43
1910-11—Garment Workers' strike fund	10,601.54
1912—Lawrence strike fund	18,650.37
Ettor-Giovanitti defense fund	417.50
Timber Workers' strike fund	307.25
Muscatine strike fund	147.03
Little Falls strike fund	833.29
Michigan strike fund	14,366.35
Total	$19,035.57

—Party Builder.

Rabbi Declares all Workers Are Becoming Socialists

Philadelphia,—"Either consciously or unconsciously, every workingman is becoming a believer in Socialism," said Rabbi Louis J. Kopald before the twentieth annual convention of the Jewish Chatauqua society.

"The Socialist is awakening today to the new illuminating fact," Dr. Kopald declared.

"He has come to the same conclusion that Gambetta proclaimed in the last century, that throughout the ages the church has been, in effect, the enemy of the workingman; that it has encouraged a passive acceptance of the ills of industrial inequality without complaint or fight; that it has always held out a promise of the future righting of the wrongs of the workingman in this world or the next, and has thus kept him down, quiet and inactive.

"Ministers and priests have urged him to work, wait, win. And he has worked for ages; and has not won. Yet has he profited by the gradual uplifting of the veil of mediaval ignorance and blind acceptance of church control, through an athema and excommunication. Science and philosophy have come to his rescue, and he has suddenly awakened to the realization that promises are not bread.

"He has realized that an ounce of meat in this world is more practicable and better for his children than pounds of religious exhortations on the text. And thus the Socialist has gathered into his fold the working man. A new life-cry has been formulated, which reads, 'Working men, unite, win.'

"The Socialist, while not opposing religion in itself does stand opposed to organized religion as seen in the churches and synagogues today. He no longer condemns the church program. The clergy of this country are awakening to this fact and are bestirring themselves trying to win back the allegiance of the Socialist.

"We can show the Socialist by the democracy of the pew, by the democracy of the pulpit, by the democracy of the synagogue and the church organization, by our independence of the patronage of the rich, that religion is not for the classes, but the masses, not for the few, but for all."

Most of the public benefactors we read about are making money.

How a Young Lawyer Won a Suit and Fell in Love

By B. A. Dugie, Author of Money Talks, etc.

In the early seventies many thousands of people located on government land in Nebraska, under the homestead law. Among others came William Taylor, his wife and five children, Effie and Ralph. Mr. Taylor had been a school teacher in Boston, but decided to go west, secure a homestead and become a farmer. This they did, taking a claim about fifteen miles distance from Hastings, then a small hamlet.

I shall not in this narrative, attempt to tell of the thousand and one hardships that beset the Taylors in the early days of their pioneer life. No one except he who has been an early settler on the frontier of the great west, can form any correct idea of the privations and self sacrifices of those brave people who made their homes west of the Missouri river before the year of 1875 and who live in caves, or "dug-outs" and wattled huts, and cloth tents, and endured the possession of all the great Western Desert with roving Indians, myriads of locusts, frequent droughts, blizzards and cyclones.

When the Taylors located on their homestead of land it consisted of no timber, no water or improvements of any kind and the country was very sparsely settled. Their nearest neighbor, for a long time was Zimmer George Nelson who resided about two miles distance. The worldly possessions of the Taylors consisted chiefly of two horses, a wagon, a cow and a few kitchen and farming implements and about $140 in money. For several weeks their dwelling house consisted of the wagon box covered by cloth. Their next abiding place was a "dug out" or cave of two rooms made by Wm. Taylor and Ralph by excavating into a hill or low cliff. Four, five, or possibly six years came and went bringing many hardships incident to pioneer life, but also came much material prosperity and real happiness because all were blessed by good health. In due time a good though modest home took the place of the dug-out and the neighbors regarded the Taylors as a thrifty family.

At the time the incident occurred which is the gist of this story Effie Taylor was a handsome and intelligent young lady of eighteen years. Notwithstanding she had not enjoyed the privilege of attending school to any appreciable extent, yet she was well informed and could not be classed as being among the illiterate and uneducated because her father having been a school teacher, and being the owner of a number of well selected books had not neglected the education of his children. She had early in life shown an inclination to read good books and to store her mind with useful knowledge. She was not only intelligent and attractive in personal appearance but she was an ideal farmer's daughter. She was a skilled housekeeper and expert cook. Miss Effie, and her brother Ralph, younger than she, often attended social gatherings in the neighborhood at which they formed many acquaintances and friendships. Miss Taylor had many admirers among the young men of her acquaintances, but while she treated all of them most graciously yet no one of them seemed to occupy a higher notch in her estimation than any of the others. Notwithstanding the Taylors in common with all the early settlers of a new country had met with many hardships and had passed through numerous seasons of hard times, they were still far from being financially well conditioned. Yet up to this time it might be said, they had as a family experienced much more prosperity and happiness than of "bad luck" or trouble. This was a happy family. Neither Mr. Taylor nor any one of the family were members of a church nor were they immoral or irreligious. On the contrary they were strictly honest and moral, and abounded in good works. Mr. Taylor was once asked to state his religious creed, and to name his politics. His reply was: "I can state them both in twelve words by quoting Thomas Paine: "The world is my country and to do good is my religion."

It seems to be the fate or destiny of all human beings to meet trouble and sorrow of some sort before they cross the great divide. The Taylor family was no exception to this natural law.

(Continued next week.)

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WOMAN'S COLUMN

"Men may work from sun to sun, But woman's work is never done."

You wives of toilers, know the meaning of this proverb, for you live it day by day.

WOMAN'S ADVANCE.

Kansas has 275,000 women voters.

Michigan has 100,000 women tax payers.

Kansas women are asking that they have equal property rights with their husbands.

Women form about 25 per cent of the total immigration into the United States.

The National Suffrage Association has doubled its membership in the last year.

Of the 90,000 trades union women in New York City, 80 per cent are foreigners.

In Oregon the law fixes the minimum wage of $9.25 a week for adult women clerks.—Washington Herald.

ASK SUFFRAGE IN GERMANY.

Women's Petition Not Rejected, but Referred Without Recommendation.

Berlin, Jan. 13—A petition asking that the franchise be given to women and that they be allowed to vote at the elections for the imperial parliament and also to sit as deputies was introduced into the imperial parliament today by the German Women's Suffrage Union. It was not directly rejected, but was referred to the consideration of the government without any recommendation. Members of all parties took part in the debate on the petition.—London Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Women Workers in Germany.

From the New York Post.

The extent to which women are leaving the home to enter the business world is shown by the following figures for the United States. There are:

Stenographers	239,077
Teachers and professors	327,625
In various trades	481,159
England in agricultural pursuits	770,055
Physicians and surgeons	7,300
Clergy "men"	7,395
Journalists	2,193
Architects, designers and draftsmen	1,037
Lawyers	1,010
Women in various professions	429,287

"I gave Walter a beautiful necktie of my own make for a Christmas present," said Mable. "Was he pleased?" Oh, yes; he said its a beauty shall be for no other eyes than his own. Wasn't that lovely of him.—Lippincott's Magazine.

SHE WILL WIN THE FIGHT.

During the past few years the thinking women of England and America have been waging a ceaseless campaign to convince man that the gentler sex is worthy of the ballot. Many of these women, who are struggling to clothe their sex with the elective franchise have met with the sneers and insults of men who laid claim to culture and refinement. Their mass meetings that have been held to convert man to recognize the right of woman to the ballot have been held broken up by cowardly blackguards who had forgotten that a woman gave them birth and rocked the cradle of their childhood. The coarse jeers even gone so far as to imprison the pleaders for the ballot, and even in Washington, where the intelligent women of a nation draft laws and enact laws that govern 90,000,000 of people, the peaceable parades of women asking for suffrage have been met with insults and the assaults of ruffians that were bad to decency and promptness to honor. The men who in spite of American soil, when they reached the age of maturity, is permitted to wield the ballot and its questions are asked us to his moral worth as a citizen of the United States. He may have committed almost every crime that is loathsome and deserving of the censure and contempt of honorable men, but he has been born under the folds of "Old Glory" and reached the age of 21 years, he inherits the constitutional right that is denied by man to woman.

It may be a moral pervert, whose vote can be purchased on the day of election; he may have followed the profession of theft, pickpocket, burglar, sand-bagger and white-slaver, but if he is not in prison and enjoys his liberty, he can walk to the polls on election day, and with the dignity of citizenship he can deposit his purchased vote in the ballot box.

But woman, who has been made the queen of home, who is looked upon as the refining influence of the world, must not enjoy the same privilege on election day as the degenerate man who wells his constitutional right to disenfranchise bidder.

When we look back through the pages of history and note the struggle of woman for recognition, is it not strange that even in the morning light of the twentieth century that millions of men are arrayed against woman suffrage? It is but a few centuries ago since man conceded that woman had a soul. She has been long enough have of all the brutalism in man, and rebardless of the fact that she has been the victim of man's cruelty and brutality, she has climbed upward and upward, until she is now looking into the face of tyrant man, and not begging, but demanding, that she shall have a voice in the administration of public affairs. Her voice is being heard all over the earth, and in spite of all the barriers that may be raised to impede her progress, she is still dauntless, and will fight the battle until man is forced to surrender to "the hand that rocks the cradle."

MEASURE OF CIVILIZATION.

Of course, the world is getting better. Civilization, as we know it is an improvement over barbarism and serfdom. But it is nothing to boast of in any big way, as far as the struggle for existence is concerned.

The civilized man has many advantages, but he has to pay a heavy price for them.

Life has more in it today than ever, but the means of life are becoming more and more precarious to the average inhabitant of the world.

Civilization ought to be a condition in which humanity finds its progress less difficult.

It ought to furnish the race easier access to "life, liberty and happiness."

It ought to provide the people against every other interest.

Yet civilization, as we know it, is excessively obstacled against the mass.

It makes the means of life hard to secure for the many.

Its machinery is designed to burden the many for the advantage of the few.

It has put "things in the saddle to ride mankind."

Especially in the realm of labor is our civilization lacking.

Why, it even denies the fundamental and most essential right of mankind to work.

"The wealth of a nation," says Ruskin, "may be estimated by the number of happy souls that are engaged in making useful things."

Civilization cannot be determined by banking statistics.

That is a very low civilization which "heaps up idle money in the banks and idle men upon the streets."—Los Angeles Citizen.

PROHIBITION'S FOOT!

I have heard this song about "prohibition" here in North Carolina till I am getting sick and tired of it. The state of affairs that prevails here is enough to disgust the very Old Scratch.

Now please understand that I am a prohibitionist from three feet above my head to six feet into the ground, and I'd like to see very drop of liquor and every crumb of tobacco sunk to the bottom of the ocean.

But we're not going to get that nor anything like it for a good while yet, and I don't see any use in hatching up a great pack of lies and telling the world that we have "prohibition" when there ain't a word of it so.

The main business of the Internal Revenue Law is to "regulate" the liquor traffic.

Now look here! Any fool knows that the right kind of a prohibition law, properly inforced, would put the Internal Revenue Law out of business in short order—by destroying the source of the "revenue."

But what are the facts here in North Carolina? Why, we have a so-called prohibition law, and we also have State and Interna'l Revenue Jobs that are so attractive that several of the biggest prohibition leaders have jumped at them like a new nail to a magnet.

I have in mind especially the cases of A. D. Watts and J. W. Bailey. Watts claims to be the daddy of our present prohibition law, which allows liquor such a free hand that the revenue from its pays Watts a fat salary for acting as collector in the Western District.

In the Eastern District the same job is held by a little ex-preacher named J. W. Bailey, who has long been Secretary of the State Anti-Saloon League.

Now, in these great "prohibition jobs" are growing fat on the proceeds of a traffic which they are protesting against.

Wouldn't it make great "prohibitionists" of them if they were forced to quit the business they are so fond of?

Wouldn't it make them pretty good Socialists if they were forced to work for a living, instead of living off the proceeds of the liquor traffic which they are supposed to be opposed to?

Wouldn't it make them good citizens if they were forced to earn their own living instead of living off the proceeds of a traffic which they are supposed to be opposed to?

Wouldn't it make them good men if they were forced to earn their own living instead of living off the proceeds of a traffic which they are supposed to be opposed to?

Wouldn't it make them good Christians if they were forced to earn their own living instead of living off the proceeds of a