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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

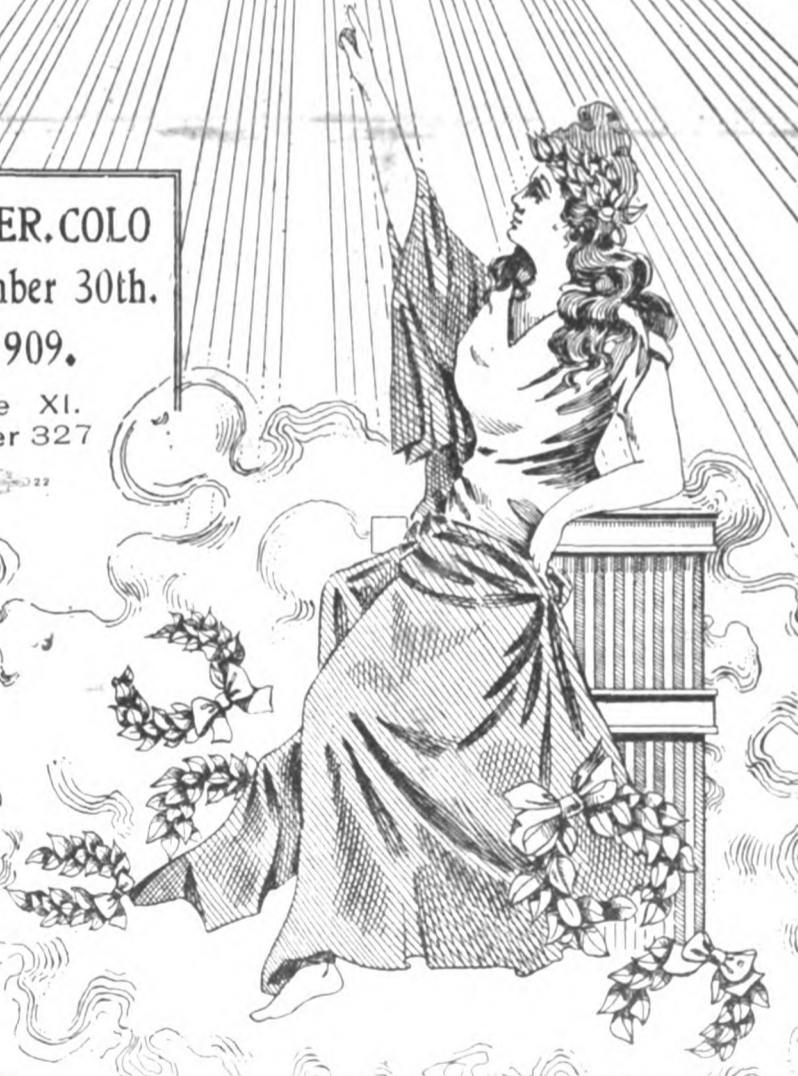
INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO  
September 30th.  
1909.

Volume XI.  
Number 327



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF

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THE COLORADO HOUSE

# W. H. KISTLER

STATIONERY COMPANY

1539 to 1543 Lawrence Street

DENVER, COLO.


STATIONERY. PRINTING. LITHOGRAPHING.  
ENGRAVING. BLANK BOOKS.

M & O

MADE BY **The Cuban Cigar Co.** DENVER COLO.

This is the Union Label of the

## United Hatters of North America



When you are buying a FUR HAT, soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., and E. M. Knox, of Brooklyn, New York, are non-union concerns.

JOHN A. MOFFAT, President, Orange, New Jersey.  
MARTIN LAWLER, Secretary, No. 11, Waverly Place, N. Y.

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## THOUSANDS OF UNION MEN

ALL OVER THE WEST ARE WEARING

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by  
Union  
Labor.



UNION MADE

ALL  
DEALERS  
SELL  
THEM

## AND SHIRTS OVERALLS

AND TESTIFY TO THEIR STERLING QUALITY AND HONEST VALUE

THE BAYLY-UNDERHILL MFG. CO.

## CLARENCE S. DARROW

says things which are misunderstood, distorted and resented by the ignorant and denied by the selfish and designing, but the man of brains and heart knows that he speaks words of wisdom and of truth.

READ HIS BOOKS

AN EYE FOR AN EYE—A story of the crime of society against a criminal.	\$1.50
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Any of above sent postpaid on receipt of price.  
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UNITED GARMENT WORKERS

AMERICA

REGISTERED



## Union Miners Attention

Show your loyalty to the cause by insisting upon the emblem of fair union labor being attached to the clothing you buy.

Costs you no more for a well made garment. It insures you against Chinese and diseased sweat shop product.

For list of manufacturers (Clothing, Overalls and Shirts) using label write to Henry White, General Secretary, Bible House, New York.

If you are opposed to Sweat Shop, Tenement House, or Child Labor

## Smoke ONLY UNION LABEL Cigars

Don't Forget to See that this Label is on Every Box When Buying Cigars.

SEPT. 1880

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America

### Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All imposters upon this Label will be punished according to law.

FAC DANIELA

J. W. Perkins, President, C.M.I.U. of America

DID YOU READ

## PLATON BROUNOFF'S HUMOROUS STORY

Moses, Jesus and George Washington  
Visit United States (10 cts.)

Darwin's Theory Proven (10 cts.)  
A Humorous Novelty.

\$6.00 per hundred. Send coin or stamps to

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY,

251 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.



This Label should be pasted on every Package containing

## BEER, ALE OR PORTER

As the only guarantee that the package contains beverages produced by Union Labor.

## Price List of Supplies.

Charters . . . . . \$10.00 each	Withdrawal Cards . . . . . \$0.01 each
Rituals . . . . . 1.00 each	Membership Cards . . . . . .05 each
Warrant Book's . . . . . 1.00 each	Cancelling Stamp . . . . . .65 each
Federation Emblems . . . . . .50 each	Seals . . . . . 3.00 each
Constitution and By-Laws, per copy . . . . . .05 each	Delinquent Notices . . . . . 1/4c each
Notification Blanks . . . . . 1c each	Application Blanks . . . . . 1/4c each

Due stamps at ratio of per capita tax, four for \$1.00.  
Officer's Bond Blanks and Quarterly Reports Blanks Furnished free.

ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer,  
Room 605, Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, September, 30, 1909.

Volume XI. Number 327  
\$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

Entered as second-class matter AUGUST 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

**John M. O'Neill, Editor.**

Address all communications to Miners Magazine,  
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

## STRIKE NOTICES.

Strikes are on in the following places. All miners and others are requested to stay away until a settlement is reached.

**VETERAN MINE, Near Ely, Nevada.**

**Douglas Island, Alaska.**

### FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Mammoth, Utah, Sept. 22, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At our last regular meeting Chas. Apgar was declared unfair and fined the sum of \$25 for refusing to put himself in good standing in this local. He has worked over a year in this jurisdiction and is no friend to organized labor. Secretaries are requested to look out for this man. He was a former member of Great Falls Mont., No. 16; is about forty years of age has gray hair, otherwise young looking, shaves smooth. Also Harry Crabb and William Crabb former members of this local were fined the sum of \$25 for refusing to pay their dues. Please have those men advertised in the Miners' Magazine for a period of thirty days.

Yours fraternally,

JOS. MANN,

Secretary Mammoth Union, No. 238, W. F. M.

### NOTICE.

The following resolution was adopted by the 17th annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners:

Whereas, It has become known to the delegates of the W. F. M., in convention assembled, that members of other locals working within the jurisdiction of the Cripple Creek Local No. 234, have failed or refused to deposit their membership cards, or pay their dues to Cripple Creek Local No. 234, therefore be it

Resolved, That all members of the Western Federation of Miners working within the jurisdiction of Cripple Creek Union No. 234, who fail or refuse to deposit their membership cards and pay their dues to Cripple Creek Local No. 234, shall be considered unfair to organized labor, and fined \$15, and shall so remain unfair to organized labor until such time as such fine is paid to Cripple Creek Local No. 234, and shall be published in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to organized labor.

### A WARNING FROM NEVADA.

Labor conditions in Seven Troughs mining district at present are such that we deem it advisable to warn all working men to stay away. Don't be deceived by the glowing picture of the future portrayed to you by a narrow gauged stock promoter who predicts doubling the working force of miners within sixty days. The true conditions as they exist will be published regularly in the Miners' Magazine by Local No. 256. By order of Vernon Miners' Union.

W. E. C. LITTLE, President,  
P. H. LYNCH, Financial Secretary

(Seal)

UNDER capitalism even common civility, it seems must be paid for.

SOME PEOPLE take great delight in pouring ice water on enthusiasm.

IT DOESN'T PAY to try to fool yourself. It doesn't pay, either, to try to fool one another.

SUPPOSE THE PUBLIC OFFICIALS favored labor like they do capital, how many strikes would be lost?

SOCIALISM IS THE GREAT eye-opener of the twentieth century. Even the office-holders are beginning to see it coming.

PERHAPS THIS IS A GOOD TIME to reiterate the fact that men can not remain industrial slaves and at the same time be politically free nor religiously free.

WHEREAS, IT HAS LONG been known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, I want it known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor. --John Ruskin.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of the coal entries made in Alaska, prior to 1909, are said to be fraudulent, and it is added that some of the "greatest financial men and corporations" committed the frauds. Yet the capitalist system, which they represent is "essentially honest."

IT SEEMS THAT LABORING MEN generally are making satisfactory reply to the latest fulmination of C. W. Post, paid for at so much a line and printed in the various newspapers of the country. The working men are replying by purchasing union made goods and by adding to the number of members of labor organizations. Come again, Postie, old boy.

INFORMATION HAS REACHED headquarters to the effect that Jas. Patrick McGuire, delegate from Elk Lake to the last convention of the Federation, together with his partner, Jas. McMillan, won first prize in the champion drilling contest for Ontario one day last week, the two hearties driving the drill 38½ inches in solid granite. The Magazine extends congratulations to the two Canadian members upon their well-earned victory. Executive Board Member Kirwan, who attended all the sessions of the last convention of the Federation, and who kept his eyes and ears open all the time, volunteers the further information that Jas. Patrick was such a colossal knocker in the convention that he is not surprised that McGuire could hit the drill pretty hard and often, too, when he got back home. We suspect, however, that Kirwan's opinion is based on the fact that he got a few of those convention knocks himself.



**E**DITOR JOHN M. O'NEILL, of the Miners' Magazine, spoke at the St. Louis Socialist Festival last week and made a great hit with the Socialists. The management of the Festival were overjoyed at the unusually large attendance during the festivities.

**C**IGARMAKERS INTERNATIONAL Union sent a proposition to the referendum which called for the holding of a general convention. Returns show that the proposition has been defeated by the narrow majority of 306 votes. The Cigarmakers have had no general convention for more than ten years, transacting all business of a general nature by means of the referendum.

**C**APITALISM AND CAPITALIST government is afraid of the hell of its own raising. The president, "chosen by the people," of a great nation "of common people," the United States, feels so "secure" among his people that he cannot move from place to place about this country without being protected on all sides by trained men with guns. Civilization—capitalist civilization!—Social-Democratic Herald.

**O**LD KING SOLOMON was a wise employer. He not only organized his employers into a labor union, but he gave them an eight-hour day and established a warden at the west gate of the temple to see that the men received their wages and that none went away dissatisfied. The teachings of this wisest of grand masters are in striking contrast with the practice of some of his latter day followers who pretend to believe in and obey his teachings.—Ex.

**M**ANY PERSONS are apt to grow hysterical over the "violence of labor" during a strike, but they remain perfectly calm in the face of the violence of the capitalist and his agent, and even approve the violence of the officers of the state in such cases. But did you ever think that violence in any strike seldom results in as many killed or maimed as is the case when the mill or factory is running, caused by unprotected machinery and dangerous appliances?

**I**T NOW TURNS OUT that Harriman's estate which he left to his widow amounts to only \$67,000,000. What a pittance. No wonder the fat, sassy and rich workers on the Union Pacific railroad are preparing to chip in a dollar apiece to erect a monument over his grave. No better illustration of the "ruling passion strong in death" could be given. Harriman, in life, got all he had from the public. Now that he is dead why not get a tombstone from the public, also?

**P**RESIDENT MOYER left Denver last Saturday for Butte, Montana, to look after the interests of the Federation in the present labor difficulty. A number of the members of Engineers' Local No. 83 having left the organization, the miners refused to work in mines where the engineer could not show a Federation card, hence mines are closed pending a settlement. Next week the Magazine will contain a full account of the entire matter.

**T**HE MEN WHO HAD CHARGE of the Taft doings in Denver last week—the men who escorted him from place to place—the men who, to all public appearances, President Taft delighted to honor, are the same men whom Judge Ben Lindsey, of juvenile court renown, is denouncing in the public prints as public enemies. It must have been a sweet morsel for the "goody-good" old party politicians to see their idol, the president, so completely encompassed by the machine and the gang.

**T**HE ATTENTION of President Kirby, of the union baiters, is respectfully called to these facts: The Philadelphia Traction Company said it wouldn't recognize the union, but it did. Likewise the Pittsburg Street Railway Company. The hat manufacturers said they would never recognize the union, but they did. The Chicago department stores said their drivers shouldn't wear union buttons, but the drivers wear them. President Kirby should now mount the rostrum and deliver himself of another diatribe.—Wage Worker.

**H**ON. D. C. COATES, our own former lieutenant governor, made the principal Labor Day address in Tacoma, Wash. Among other things he said: "I am not a politician, nor seeking favors from you. I am here because my whole heart and soul is in the labor movement." This is an absolute fact, and it gives us pleasure to add our testimony to it. Dave is in the movement because his heart and soul is in it. For years he has made sacrifices of time and money and lent his strong personality to the workingmen and women and their interests. For years he has been ready with voice and pen and purse to help the struggling masses. When others wearied of the unequal struggle, Dave never faltered. When others hid themselves away at times when laboring men needed friends, he was right out in the open fighting in their behalf. If there ever was a man in the American labor movement who literally lived up to the biblical ideal, "When I was in prison ye visited me," that man is Coates, who made the Labor Day speech in Tacoma, and he is unquestionably entitled to declare that his heart and soul is in the labor movement and all that it implies.

**A**S ONE OF THE CONSEQUENCES of the movement for universal suffrage in Prussia and Saxony, many of the participants in the battles for suffrage have been prosecuted in the courts of many cities on charges covering every crime named by the criminal statutes, from riot down to violation of city ordinances, and if no charge would stick, then they were charged with misconduct. The fear of the consequences of equal suffrage is almost as great within the minds of the rulers as the fear of the consequences of equal right to all.

**B**ECAUSE LABOR DOES NOT GET all it produces, it is unable to buy all it produces. Because it is unable to buy all it produces, it is necessary that the mills of production close at intervals, in order that those who, by virtue of getting more than they produce, are able to consume the surplus. In the meantime the workers starve. These periods of destruction are called panics and belong with the system in regular periods. The faster the workers produce, the more frequently panics must come. At present they are due about every eight years.—Appeal to Reason.

**I**N FAIR WEATHER AND FOUL the rain of injunctions continues to fall. In Boston the painters' union is fined for threatening to strike. Time was when the injunction was supposed to be used against strikers only to protect property. Then it was developed to the point of being used to prevent the recruiting of the union among new employes during a strike. Now it is made a crime to threaten a strike. There is only one further step possible. Unions will be enjoined from thinking of a strike. Of course, the Boston painters voted for the enjoining judge.—New York Call.

**W**E ARE IN RECEIPT of a copy of the "Pionier Illustrirter Volks-Kalendar fur 1910," published by the New York Volks-Zeitung, 15 Spruce street, New York City. This publication has for a frontispiece a 10x16 reproduction of the famous and epochal painting by F. Th. Lix, entitled, "Judenverbrennung im Mittelalter," and following pages filled with reading matter of a character befitting the times and of interest to the laboring masses generally. It is printed throughout in the German language and is a masterpiece of the typographic art. The price of the calendar is only 25c postpaid.

**T**ALK ABOUT HONEST MEN breaking into jail for a living. The New York Evening Journal, some time ago, tried to picture the horrors of a situation where one hundred thousand men would agree that inasmuch as the state houses clothe and feed thieves, they would turn thieves also and be sentenced to board and lodging in jail. The thing was appalling, of course, and yet, while the taxpayers would give a few extra grunts, it would not be half as appalling as the havoc which unsentenced thieves are creating every day in the people's pockets. The 100,000 who would thus break into jail would receive the poorest kind of fare; the unsentenced thieves and drones live on the fat of the land at our expense.—New York Call.

**V**ICTOR L. BERGER, the militant Socialist editor, of Milwaukee, is now on his way to Europe, where he will attend the meeting of the International Socialist bureau in Brussels, Belgium, to which he has been elected secretary for the United States. He will visit England, Germany, Austria, France and Belgium, and will make an especial study while abroad of labor conditions, the housing of the working people and trades schools. His report will not only be interesting, but will have the stamp of authority, as Mr. Berger is known and recognized as one of the world's leading statisticians. His conclusions, therefore, can be taken to be accurate and of immense value not only to the Socialist movement but to the working men and women generally.

**R**ECENTLY THERE WAS AN ATTEMPT to rob an express car on a Rio Grande train, but the express messenger thwarted the plans of the robbers and saved the valuables that had been intrusted to his care. And the papers volunteer the information that this is the second time that this same messenger has driven off robbers and at the risk of his life protected the property of the express company. All this is very well. We admire a man with nerve. But stop. Is the corporation that employes him taking any steps to reward him for his nerve—his fidelity and faithfulness? It is well known that the poorest excuse for a job connected with the entire railroad service is the job of express messenger. His pay is little more than the "section hand," and the "section hand" has the advantage of pure air and a life at home, while the express messenger must live in a stuffy box car with no ventilation, the air further vitiated by the presence of the "can," as well as many foul smelling articles in transit. Has the management of the express company rendered the aforesaid faithful watch-dog by giving him a larger and better bone to pick? Not yet. Have they said, "Bully boy; we'll raise your pay?" No; they haven't said it, nor will they. And the messenger may thank his stars if he isn't fired if he happens to carry a roll of belting or a bundle of pick handles past the station at 3:47 in the night. His past record for bravery will not be worth a picayune in the presence of such a flagrant and outrageous error.



**A** NOTHER "SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE" has spoken. This time it is James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, under President Taft. Upon his return to Washington City after a tour of the West, he said: "The average laborer is today living better than Queen Elizabeth did in her time. Take the meat bills of the laborers in Washington today, you will find that they eat meat three times a day—most of them—and what is more, they are not content with any kind—they want the best cuts." Now then, there you are, you fellows who do all the work in the world, you fellows who work on Wilson's Iowa farm and raise his crops and whack his bulls; you people who build the railroads and run them; who make the highways smooth and build the stink-wagons to glide over them; who build the school houses and the state houses and the National Capitol; you fellows, darn you, are eating meat three times a day, do you hear? Cut it out! Queen Elizabeth, now dead, didn't live so well, though the records say she tried to keep several lovers supplied with soda-water and cigarettes at the same time, and several sessions of parliament in succession all but repudiated her debts. But Secretary Wilson will at least grant us this difference—while Elizabeth was enabled to buy on credit, the American workingman of today is forced to pay cash,—hard-earned cash. Of course, Secretary Wilson feeds his milch cows on the Iowa farm the "best cuts" three times a day, and gives the plow horses the choicest corn and hay in abundance, believing that they are justly entitled to these choice morsels by reason of strenuous labors performed, but when he turns to the "average" workingman and finds him apparently enjoying the fruits of his labor, he goes straight up in the air. And Wilson is such a good faithful public official, too!

**A** NOTHER DAILY NEWSPAPER has plunged into the pool of reform. And it's quite a sudden plunge, too. Hardly had the time elapsed to throw off the vile corporation outer garments till the splash came. It's the Denver Post. In last Wednesday's issue, at the top of the editorial page, we find printed in the largest type that the Mergenthaler will emit, the following enclosed in a black diamond border:

"Our Fighting Policy—What the Denver Post Wants from the Politicians for the People. The initiative, in all matters of state and municipal legislation. The referendum, in all matters of state and municipal legislation. The recall, applicable to all elected state officials and to all elected officials of cities of the first class. The enactment by the next session of the General Assembly of Colorado of a practical and administrable Direct Primary law that will include the effectual nomination of United States Senators by the people. The amendment, by the next session of the General Assembly, of the existing civil service law with a view to more firmly establishing the authority of the Commission and empowering the removal of the largest number of public servants from appointment under the "spoils" system. The enactment by the next session of the General Assembly of Colorado of a Bank Guarantee Bill based on the principles and laws of scientific insurance. The creation by the next session of the General Assembly of Colorado of a Railroad Commission similar to the Railroad Commission of the state of Texas. The adoption of a resolution by the next session of the General Assembly of Colorado agreeing to an amendment of the constitution permitting the imposition of an income tax."

Well, all we can say is this: "Beware of the wolf in sheep's clothing."

## Will Not Worship the Mammon of Unrighteousness.

**N**ICHOLAS J. BOWDEN, editor of the Catholic Leader, of Kansas City, has seen the light at last, and in an interesting letter to the Appeal to Reason, announces his conversion to Socialism and his contrition for having used his paper so long to misrepresent and black-guard the cause of the working class. Why is the Catholic press united in denouncing a movement that has for its object the uplifting of the masses? he asks, and then answers his question in these words:

"The answer was furnished by the Catholic papers themselves. One after another began to publish anti-Socialist editions, filled with advertisements of every known capitalist graft. The Catholic Register, of Kansas City, Mo., got out its great "Labor and Capital" edition. On the front page was represented "Labor and Capital" in loving hand clasp. The next page had pictures of the pope, Cardinal Gibbons and Roosevelt—Roosevelt sending a specially signed picture for the occasion, and on the opposite page was printed the picture of every political grafter and tin-horn gambler in Kansas City who was willing to give ten dollars toward educating the Catholic workingmen against Socialism. Any respectable laborer who would look at the gang and would not jump into the Socialist party, or anywhere else to get away from them, did not understand the first law of nature—"Self-Preservation."

"I am not supposing how these anti-Socialist editions were paid for. I know. A regular campaign was planned—a list of all the corporations was carefully made out, and for three months before a solicitor ever called marked copies of the Catholic paper were sent to their officers, containing articles against Socialism, by Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Glennon and numerous Catholic prelates. Then when the heads of the corporations were sufficiently impressed with the attitude of the church on Socialism, a letter was sent out, explaining how it was the intention of the Catholic paper to start a local campaign of education among the Catholic workingmen. This letter was followed

by the solicitor, who boldly asked a contribution to the cause, often receiving as high as \$200—the advertising being a secondary consideration. This is the method pursued from one end of the country to another in getting out the wonderful editions of the Catholic papers—to educate the people against Socialism. It would be comical if it were not tragical.

"The poor deluded Catholic workingman is deceived and betrayed by the very paper he takes as a religious duty. The holiest sentiment of man, his religion, is being used by commercial greed for his undoing."

In closing, he says: :

"The Catholic press tells me I can not be a Catholic and a Socialist. What council of the Catholic church ever decreed that being a Republican or Democrat was necessary to salvation?"

"Since when did the divine right of capital become a tenet of our holy religion?"

"Why should the belief that the worker is entitled to what he produces, prevent me from worshipping in the faith of my fathers?"

"They would have me believe that there is a new apostle's creed, which says: "I believe in the Almighty Dollar, the sacredness of capital, the slavery of children, the exploitation of the worker—but no! I am a Catholic because I believe in the teachings of Christ, and I am a Socialist because I would follow in the footsteps of the Crucified One—because I would make the brotherhood of man a reality—because "Suffer little children to come unto me"—does not mean to grind their puny lives into the dollars and cents of dividends; because I believe that the money changers should be banished from the Catholic church even as of old they were driven from the temple of Jerusalem."

We shall now expect to see Mr. Bowden the target for a nice big mud-slinging game on the part of the mammon-worshipping editors whom he has so truthfully exposed.

## Wrote to Taft, Lands in Jail.

**E**VERY DAY OR TWO something happens in this broad land of ours that indicates strongly that we are sailing along under false colors—that in reality this government of ours is not what it pretends to be.

In America certain inalienable rights are said to be guaranteed to all, but as a matter of fact such rights are not guaranteed.

In America we boast proudly of the freedom of the press, and this also is a myth, as witness the prosecution and persecution of Editor Warren, of the Appeal to Reason, who is compelled to face the yawning prison cell because he published articles that he undoubtedly had the right to print.

In America we are supposed to have freedom of speech and protection in case utterances do not suit others, but occurrences are being multiplied with great frequency where freedom of speech is not only denied, but where remarks made in ordinary conversation are held to be lese majeste, and the speaker quickly imprisoned.

The latest instance of a case in point occurred right here in Denver last Tuesday during the visit of President Taft to the city. The following news item was printed on the first page of the Post on the 22nd:

"Secret service agents furnished the police with information that

led to the arrest of Peter Neilsen for safe keeping yesterday morning.

"Neilsen had written letters to President Taft and Mrs. Taft and in each instance failed to receive a reply. He was heard to remark that he hoped the president would "fall and break his neck" on his present tour of the United States. Neilsen spent all day yesterday and last night in the city jail, where he was booked as "sick." He was released this morning.

"Neilsen is fifty-two years of age and of Swedish birth. He came here from Chicago several years ago and has been employed at undertaking establishments. He was engaged yesterday morning in preparing a body for shipment when Detective Leyden placed him under arrest and took him to the city jail.

"He was not interviewed by the police officials or detectives, but simply was kept behind the bars during the time the President was in the city.

"Neilsen is the author of "An Irishman's Revenge," a short, but red-hot pamphlet, in which he takes occasion to roast the government. He often has expressed himself in strong terms against the form of government of the United States.

"Neilsen formerly owned several hacks in Chicago and came West on account of his health, having suffered from asthma.

"Concerning the case he said today: "I never had a fight in my life. I never injured any one and wouldn't hurt a fly."



"I was working yesterday morning when I was called to the telephone. I was told to report at the office of Chief Armstrong, but the work on hand was such that I could not leave it. It was a case of a man who had died from a bad disease and had to be handled carefully. Therefore, I could not leave promptly. Then the first thing I knew an officer took me to jail. I looked upon it as a case of spite work on the part of certain undertakers. I have made arrangements to go into business on my own account, and every effort is being made to ruin me.

"As far as the letters are concerned, there was not a line in any of them that could be construed to be a threat. I did say the other day, however, and several people heard me, that I hoped Taft would slip and break his neck. I suppose that remark was repeated to the police."

According to the foregoing statement this man Neilsen did two things which he had a perfect right to do. He wrote the President a letter. Is there anything wrong in writing direct to the President? He got no reply (probably because some private secretary handed the letter over to the secret service), and on failure to receive a response he expressed his own opinion, which seems to have been more pointed than elegant. There he let the matter rest. But not so the secret

service. They saw in Neilsen a dangerous character and ordered his apprehension and confinement during the President's visit in Denver.

And so we find that the freedom of speech guaranteed to every individual amounts to nothing at all, except so far as it relates to utterances that are pleasing to government officials.

It is high time, indeed, that a victim of such arbitrary acts on the part of police officials should have legal redress in a jury trial, and if it is found that imprisonment was unjustifiable, then money damage should be awarded the victim. Other nations, that do not make such a spread of "freedom" of the individual as we do here in America, have already taken this matter up, and while perhaps such affairs are not settled by jury trials, hearings are granted, and upon proof of wrongful arrest a victim may sue for and obtain money damage from the government.

It may be yet a long while before we reach such a point in the United States, for here the government is entirely in the hands of men who will brook no criticism—who are administering affairs for themselves only and not for the benefit of the people generally. It may be some time before these buccaneers are ousted from power, and then again it may not be so long. Revolutions in government frequently come in a night, and even now it seems to be about sunset.

## A Timely Criticism.

WHENEVER YOU HEAR of variety in great numbers you instinctively think of the Heinze pickle works in Pittsburg. But we have other things in great variety—Socialists, for instance. Referring to this Carrie W. Allen writes as follows to the New York Call:

"Oh, yes, I'm a Socialist—a Christian Socialist. The kind of a Socialist that Jesus was." The speaker was a minister, and his words were addressed to a friend of mine, a woman of average intelligence.

"Then you are a member of the Socialist party?" she asked.

"Well, no. I have not joined the party, because of the narrow view taken by so many Socialists. However, last winter I had at my church two of your leading Socialists—Smith and Brown—and I was charmed to find them less dogmatic. After hearing them I felt that I could really call myself a Socialist."

"Of course, then, you believe in the collective ownership of all the land, mines, factories, machinery, railroads, etc.?" queried the woman of average intelligence.

"In a measure," the answer came. "I believe in the government ownership of all the railroads, and telegraph and express companies. Also of the oil wells and mines. But I cannot go so far as to advocate the collective ownership of the factories and machines. No, I cannot say that I can go as far as that."

The woman said, "Government ownership means capitalist ownership under the present system, for the capitalists own the government. That could never free the people from the misery of poverty, overwork, and unemployment. No relief can come so long as a few men own all of our machines, and the workers are forced to give four-fifths of what they produce to capitalists as profit. The people must be given a chance for decent life; must be lifted from the condition of slavery to that of free human beings with hopes, aspirations and ideals."

The minister hastened to say: "The trouble with the working class is their lack of ideals. In New York state, where I am interested in one of the big industries, I have been pained beyond measure to find the people living upon a very low plane indeed. We could not get them to go to church, no matter what inducement we offered. And then, their ingratitude! One of the manufacturers in our town gave a piece of land and had it made into a park for the people, and yet those very people organized and went on strike for shorter hours. However, I think things are changing. I'm much encouraged by the attitude of some of my rich parishioners. I find a spirit of brotherhood growing among them. Yes, indeed. One of them is providing a library for his men, and contemplates dividing profits above a certain amount among

them. Oh, yes, a better order of society will be brought about by Christianity and the spreading of the brotherhood idea. You see the idea of human brotherhood appeals to so many of us. I'm sorry to leave, but I promised to take some friends out in my motor car, men who are tremendously interested in the education of the working class. Fascinating subject, Socialism. I tell my friends its sure to come, if only the Socialists will be a little less dogmatic, and talk less about the class struggle. Bad idea that, harping on the class struggle. It frightens people. You know, we should make the term "Socialist" broad enough to take in all the people who are attracted by the idea of brotherhood, and are interested in the social uplift of the working class. That is the thing that's going to bring about a better order of things. So glad to have had this little talk. Yes, yes, I always tell people I am a Christian Socialist. Intensely interesting subject, Socialism. It's sure to come!"

The machine whirled away. As the woman of average intelligence looked after it, a sense of discouragement swept over her. "No wonder," she thought, "that we have fifty-seven varieties of Socialist—philanthropists, benevolent employers, professionally good men, and reformers trimming their sails, sentimentalizing, compromising, and calling themselves Socialists, while denying the first principles of Socialism. They prate of ideal human brotherhood without understanding the first thing of the actual state of war in society.

The words of the minister came back to her: "Intensely interesting subject, Socialism. It's sure to come!" The cloud upon her face lifted, as she said: "Yes. It will come. The signs of its coming are on every hand. They may be seen in the rise to class-conscious organization among the workers. In the spirit of solidarity shown among the workers at McKees Rocks. In the quick response of the women trimmers to the call of the striking hatters. In the struggle of the workers everywhere against the oppression of their masters.

"Socialism will come," she continued, "not because men have a sentimental idea of brotherhood, but because of the intelligent interest of the workers to achieve their own emancipation, by carrying their industrial battle to the political field."

The heart of the woman of average intelligence was cheered as she thought of the dear comrades everywhere, enthusiastic and courageous in the face of trial. Doing their work often in weakness and in pain. Many times in blinding heat. Again amid the roar of machinery. But always doing their work. Carrying the literature and platform. Supporting the labor press. Clean cut, uncompromising comrades, carrying the message everywhere. The international message of the Socialist party. "Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to win!"

## Why It Costs More to Live.

THE DAILY PAPERS announce, what every housewife knows, that the price of meat has gone up again, 2 to 5 cents a pound. The price of milk has also advanced a cent a quart. Canned goods, flour and other necessities cost more and coal has been boosted. Those who make a study of market conditions predict that present high prices—the highest experienced by this generation—will continue to soar.

Bradstreet's and Dun's estimated that the necessities of life advanced between 37 and 44 per cent. during the period from 1900 to 1907. Still another table has been going the rounds of the daily press showing that top-notch prices reigned during 1908—that it cost one-third more to live on September 1, 1908, than September 1, 1907. This year the upward trend continued in many staples despite the industrial depression, and all signs indicate that the maximum has not been reached.

Alongside of the statistical demonstrations of increased cost of living are glowing announcements of "unbounded prosperity," "record-breaking crops," etc. According to the theories of old-line political economy, the "inexorable law of supply and demand" would decree that prices would fall proportionate to the increase of product. But

no such condition exists. On the contrary, the country is witnessing the phenomenon of increased production and advancing prices—that is, the more we produce the more it costs to live.

What's the answer?

The wisacres—those who know all things, and then some—discuss the problem vaguely and mumble something about prohibitive tariffs, increasing exports, scarcity of money, super-abundance of money, sun spots, comets, and so forth—anything and everything is ascribed except the real reason.

But the great mass of the people are learning the actual cause for the extortionate prices demanded for the necessities of life. They are beginning to know that the trusts and corporations are arbitrarily boosting prices to squeeze dividends upon watered stock out of the hides of the people. It is the trust magnates who are piling up colossal fortunes by reducing the purchasing power of the dollar grudgingly paid to labor—the producer—who are hiding in the wood-pile.

The great capitalists pay the lowest possible wages to the producers and advance to the highest possible limit the cost of commodities to those who produced them and must consume them, and between the cost of production and the cost of consumption is the great graft of pluto-



eracy—the graft that means countless millions of wealth, magnificent mansions, fast horses and automobiles, European junkets and all that the human heart can desire for the few, and ceaseless toil, suffering and sorrow for the many.

In plain terms, there are two ways of reducing wages. The direct method is to cut a certain percentage out of the pay envelope received at the cashier's window. The indirect method is to raise the prices of meat, flour, etc., and give 25 to 50 per cent. less for the dollar than formerly.

Now while organized labor may, with some reason, have flattered itself with the fact that there was no general wage reduction during the recent industrial depression, the further fact remains that there was a general advance in prices of the necessities of life, and, therefore there was an actual, though indirect, reduction of wages of fully one-third.

## The Ultimate Goal.

THERE SEEMS a disposition on the part of some of our "Leaders of Thought" in the Socialist movement, to try to prove that there can be no such thing as a radical change from capitalism to Socialism, says "One Who Knows" in the Western Clarion. That between the gradual decay of capitalism, the growing popularity of public ownership, the awakening of the workers etc., the present system of production will eventually drift into Socialism.

Such a line of reasoning can only arise from ignorance of the workers' position under capitalism. As every Socialist (and for that matter every one else who stops to think a minute) knows, the workers today have absolutely nothing whatever to do with the control of industry. Be they men of brains or ignoramuses, their condition in that respect is the same. As every worker knows, from the time he enters the factory gate, till the time he leaves he has absolutely no say as to what becomes of the product of his toil.

Now the Socialist movement is the struggle of the workers to have the right to dictate as to what shall become of the product of their combined efforts. Not necessarily to sit down and squabble over it, but

Of course, the unorganized workers suffered most, and they will continue to suffer most so long as they pursue their narrow policies. But that is no satisfaction to the broad-minded union man who knows that labor produces all wealth and is robbed by trusts and corporations that are even forbidding him to organize as they have done to "bull" what he has to sell—his labor power.

What the union man should insist upon is not merely that wages keep pace with increasing prices (which they do not now, and if they did he would be merely holding his own as producer and consumer), but that the monopolistic robbery cease. And the only manner in which the crooked game will be ended is for the workers, who are the vast majority, to organize politically, secure control of the government club, drive the plute skimmers out of the trusts and operate them for the whole people instead of for a few. Then the "divide up" scheme whereby the plutocrats are enriched beyond the dream of avarice and the workers receive a few crumbs will end forever. *Cleveland Citizen.*

simply to do in industry what they already do in politics, and if in one why not the other.

Though it may be true that conditions will be such that the change will not be noticeable, at the same time there will come a definite time when for the first time the workers will have that right. That is the reason that the worker on becoming conscious of his position in society, responds so readily to the propaganda of the revolutionist. From the minute he becomes convinced of the methods by which the capitalist class obtain possession of the product of his own and his fellow workers' labor, his whole efforts are directed to wresting that control from them. His whole attention is confined to bringing about that moment, when, for the first time he can look his fellow workers in the face and say, "Now I'm a man." When for the first time he can look "That girl" in the face and say, "Now I am free, and no man can deny me the right to make my living, I am able and willing to make a living for two, are you willing to be my partner and chum for the rest of my life."

That is the Goal of the Revolutionist. A Goal, the sight of which inspires every worker who has an ounce of the Love of Liberty in his carcass, and a Goal which the rapid decay of Capitalism is proving more and more every day, we must reach or perish.

## Howl, Slaves, Howl.

HOWL, SLAVES, HOWL, as your ignorance and your lack of thought have rendered you incompetent to do naught but howl.

You have sat at the feet of those who have robbed you, and drank so profusely of their decoction of deceit which has made of them, Masters and you Slaves, that you have become supine chattels, and are used only for stepping stones, for hobnailed feet to climb over your poor backs to ease and affluence.

At the Pressed Steel Car Company's works, in a suburb of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a few weeks ago, multiplied thousands of sore-mused, horny-handed men were driven out into the streets by the hard-hearted officials of that car company, because these men asked these officials to permit its workers to draw enough money for their sweat and toil to permit them and theirs to live in an atmosphere at least one degree above their beasts of burden; and when this request was made by the employes of this Pressed Steel Car Company, the constabulary and police force of Pennsylvania, who are always the tools of wealth, rushed in upon this desolate, starving, half-clad horde of workers, and clubbed and shot them down like so many fanged beasts.

What was happening in Washington, D. C., while thousands of men, women and children were starving to death in that suburb of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania? Ah! Your officials—yea, your officials—your United States senators and congressmen, whom you, jam you, you, who belong to that same army of starving, half-clad and unsheltered horde, who were clubbed and shot down like curs with the rabies, were voting your money away by the multiplied thousands at Washington, and giving you nothing in return but jeers and sneers.

While the police force and constabulary of the state of Pennsylvania were riding their horses rough-shod over the toiling inhabitants of that Pittsburgh suburb and crushing the life out of husbands, fathers, wives and babies, your officials at Washington, D. C., who are elected by your boss's money, were handing your earnings out to William Howard Taft in hunks of twenty-five thousand dollars at a crack.

William Howard Taft wants to make a swing around the circle and get better acquainted with the slobber-chinned, open-mouthed yaps, who do the voting, in order to hand them out sugared words and get them in line for the next dead fall, which will be set by the Republican and Democratic parties in 1912, and it takes money to run a political campaign; and this swing around the circle by William Howard Taft is nothing but a Republican skirmish, as William Howard Taft will take along with him, John Hays Hammond to do his speech making.

Now, remember, Mr. Reader, that just before Mr. Taft took his seat as President of the United States, his salary was raised from fifty thousand dollars a year to seventy-five thousand a year, and a little later on twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated by your officials for the maintenance of the President's stables, which brought his salary up to one hundred thousand dollars a year; and in addition to this one hundred thousand dollars, your officials, both Republican and Democratic, and at the time the Pressed Steel Car Company's men were being clubbed and shot down like ferocious beasts,

your officials, without asking your consent, handed over to William Howard Taft another twenty-five thousand dollars to enable him to tour America at the expense of the voters, and set deadfalls to again ensnare and entrap them, and keep them in the clutch of the Master class. And at the very moment that your money was being spent in this lavish manner, over a million men were becoming more ragged and more desperate on the account of their poverty, and on the account of not having a job which would enable them to sustain life.

With Mr. Taft and his man Friday, John Hays Hammond, in this special train at the expense of the voters of America, there will go a horde of high-salaried secret service men to guard Mr. Taft and see that no evil overtakes him on his journey, and that no employe of the Pressed Steel Car Company contaminates him with his touch. But we guess this suits you, Mr. Reader, and if it does, you have our absolute consent to march right on under the banner of as black hearted tyrants as ever robbed a gullible public.

We want to quote a paragraph from an editorial clipped from "The Pittsburgh Leader," published right under the eaves of the Pressed Steel Car Company's works, entitled, "The Last Chance." It follows:

"The last chance is what workingmen call a job in the riveting department of the Pressed Steel Car Company's big plant. They call it 'The Last Chance' because the pay is so small and uncertain that no man will take the job until driven desperate by an unsuccessful search for employment which will return wages large enough to keep body and soul together."

And the above editorial was clipped from "The Pittsburgh Leader" a paper which is published in a state which gave William Howard Taft the largest majority of any state in the Union.

Continuing, the same paper editorially declares, "It is said that 'The Last Chance' men who toil in the car works do not know what wages they will receive until pay day comes around, and then they find that their envelopes contain such a pitiful sum that they cannot pay for the bare necessities of life." And this state of affairs exists in a state which gave William Howard Taft the largest majority of any state in the Union.

Again hear this Pennsylvania newspaper's evidence: "Skilled men, with their faces begrimed, and hands made horny by wielding the weapons used in the industrial battle for existence, come from the shops of this great car company and they say they have been paid but from 10 to 12 cents an hour for their labor.

"They point within their homes on 'Poverty Row' to their bare floors and empty cupboards and their hungry children and ask why, if the laborer is worthy of his hire, are they compelled to live in such poverty and misery."

And while these human beings are living in these miserable homes on "Poverty Row," in that Pittsburgh suburb, with no food in their cupboards and with bare floors and hungry children, your United States senators and your congressmen, both Republican and Democratic, are dishing out your money in wads of twenty-five thousand dollars at a



crack to William Howard Taft, John Hays Hammond and a horde of other Masters, to be spent like gluttons while those who create that wealth live like beasts.

And the following is the manner in which the editor of this "Pittsburg Leader," published in the state where William Howard Taft received the largest majority, winds up his editorial:

"It takes a fabulous sum to pay dividends on twenty-five million dollars of stock, because a big per cent. of that stock is water, and the taxpayers of the city, county and state of Pennsylvania send their officers to shoot and club the men driven desperate by hunger and the sight of their suffering wives and children, who slave for this Pressed Steel Car Company, in order that this twenty-five million dollars' worth of stock, half of which is water, can pay dividends to the Master class out of the sweat and blood of the poor devils who are compelled to live in want and misery while thus paying that dividend."

And this daily journal which has, and does applaud the present system, winds up this seathing editorial in the following manner:

## Current News and Comment.

### War On Women's Ten-Hour Law.

Following its usual and disgraceful policy, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association will start a fight today against the women of Illinois, seeking to make it legal to work them more than ten hours a day. It seeks to do this by invalidating the ten-hour law, enacted at the last session of the legislature. John M. Glenn, who has the proud job of initiating such action, announced that the association will appeal to the courts, restraining the department of factory inspection from enforcing the new law. This move is in line with the desperate attack which Glenn made at the time when labor sought an eight-hour law for women before the last session of the legislature.

### The Egg Crop.

It will interest the producer no less than the consumer to know that, according to the department of agriculture, the egg crop in this country for the last ten years has averaged about one and three-quarter billion dozen a year. The "mean farm price of eggs" has risen from 11.15 cents a dozen in 1899 to 18.3 cents a dozen in 1909. In other words, the American consumers are paying \$125,000,000 more for the same quantity of eggs today than they did ten years ago. A correspondent asks, very pertinently, whether it costs a hen 65 per cent more to lay an egg in 1909 than it did in 1898. We would supplement this question by another: Are the people now 65 per cent more foolish than they were ten years ago?—Mother Earth.

### New York Tenements.

The report of the tenement house department of New York, just issued, is a campaign document all in itself. It reveals the fact that in violation of the law there are 101,117 rooms, which have to be used as living rooms, without windows to them; 263,100 more rooms so deficient in light and ventilation as to come under the head of the tuberculosis-breeding "dark room;" and that more than one-quarter of the tenements in the city have illegally dark halls.—New York People.

### Women Get Nine-Hour Day.

Since September 1st it has been unlawful for women to work in any factory, shop or store in Michigan more than nine hours per day, or fifty-four hours in any week. The law was passed by the last legislature and forces a number of stores to give their clerks a week-day half-holiday.

Governor Hadley of Missouri has signed the woman's nine-hour law. The law regulates the employment of girls and women in factories, restaurants and other such places. Employment is limited to nine hours a day and prohibits their employment later than 10 p. m. or earlier than 5 a. m.

### Socialist Progress in Germany.

The Lima (Ohio) Daily News, in discussing the congress of the German Socialists which has just closed at Leipzig, gloats over the fact that the Reichstag representation of the Socialists fell off at the last election, and says "Socialists the world over have little to say of such facts."

This is a case of skillful lying by telling half the truth. The Socialists of the world over did have much to say of these facts when they occurred, and they also told the other very large fact, which the News conceals, that this reduction in representation was accompanied by an increase of a quarter of a million in votes. The reason for the decrease in representation was that whereas in previous elections the Socialists had been confronted in each district with a half dozen candidates, at this election there was an almost complete coalition of all the capitalist parties. In the second place, Germany is carefully gerrymandered, so that each Socialist member of the Reichstag represents nearly twice as many voters as the average capitalist member.

The Socialist convention at Leipzig also brought out some other facts. It appears that there are now 633,309 dues-paying members of the German Socialist party to compare with 587,335 one year ago, and that the party income has increased nearly 8 per cent in the same period. There is a long list of similar facts, but we have noticed that "capitalist papers the world over have little to say of such hard facts."—Chicago Daily Socialist.

### Great is Jawn D.

No matter what may be said of Rockefeller's wealth or his method of getting it, Great is Jawn D.! It is said that by the time he is eighty he will have a billion dollars; that his fortune is growing at the rate of several millions a year while Jawn D. plays golf, and that his automatic wealth-producing machine is run by perpetual motion and Jawn D. is unable to stop it. Any man who can organize industry to produce such a machine is entitled to be called "great" without anyone else "butting in." It isn't saying, however, that his greatness consists of anything besides organizing ability.—Akron People.

### Good From the Aldrich-Taft Tariff.

In watching the outworking of the true inwardness of the new tariff law, let us not ignore the good that has come out of it. Through its discussion the people have come to realize that the tariff is a tax; they used to think it wasn't. They have come to realize that it is a tax which they pay themselves; they used to think the foreigner paid it. They are beginning to see that the workingman gets none of the advantage of protection; they used to think he got it all.—Chicago Public.

### The Lawyer's Need.

"It's this way," explained the client. "The fence runs between Brown's place and mine. He claims that I encroach on his land, and I insist that he is trespassing on mine. Now, what would you do if you were in my place?" "If I were in your place," replied the solicitor, "I'd go over and give Brown a cigar, take a drink with him, and settle the controversy in ten minutes."

"Instead of this Pressed Steel Car Company being useful to society, it is a menace, because it drives men to desperation."

The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine, and they're grinding, grinding, grinding, and every time the grist is examined, no matter whether it comes from a Republican or Democratic mill, it is found that the cry of Socialism is a righteous and Godly wail.

Mr. Reader, it will pay you to slip off to some quiet place and picture upon the one side, the desolate, miserable homes of the masses, and upon the other side draw a picture of the opulent, arrogant Master class, as they dish out your money in wads of twenty-five thousand dollars at a time, to their pets, and demand that you pay it without a murmur—then the bright face of Socialism will gleam and glisten across the horizon of the present damnable system of Master and Slave, and you, too, will exclaim in your unbridled rage, "Howl, slaves, howl as your howlings are arousing the nations of the earth."—National Rip-Saw.

But as things stand, I advise you to sue him by all means. Let no arrogant domineering, insolent pirate like Brown trample on your sacred rights. Assert your manhood and courage. Never mind the costs; I need the money."—Exchange.

### Laws For Women Wage-Earners.

Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, president of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Maryland, says that in some states where men have secured an eight-hour day the women and children are employed twelve and fourteen hours and at one-half the pay that men receive. Only nineteen out of the fifty-two states and territories have legislation favoring women at all, and in most of these states it is in favor of girls under eighteen years of age, where they are not allowed to work after ten o'clock at night or before six o'clock in the morning.—The People.

### Poverty Grips England.

"The house that once held one family now holds three. The room in the tenement that once housed five persons now houses ten." This was John Burns' answer to a question as to the meaning of the vast number of empty houses in London and other large English cities. As president of the local government board, Burns is qualified to speak authoritatively. Burns' theory is that poverty, resulting from the depression from which the entire United Kingdom is now suffering, has forced the people into smaller quarters and to "double up" with each other. Not counting the large and populous boroughs of Wandsworth and Southwark, there are in London 44,546 empty houses. In the largest five cities, London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol and Leeds, there are 88,036 empty houses.

### A School for Farmers.

Oklahoma is putting an experimental farm in each county. These are schools for the education of the farmers in their own business. It would profit the farmers much more if the state would establish schools in political economy in each county and teach the farmers and others how the wealth they produce goes to make up the fortunes of the rich, and how it could be prevented. It might be difficult to get professors to teach the plain facts, but if a Republican, a Democrat and Socialist were employed the matter could be threshed out and the truth made plain to the men. But when they get only one side of the thing they can always be buncoed. What's the use of making more wealth when what is made enriches not the producers but the idlers?—Appeal to Reason.

### The Church and Crime.

The president of an orthodox Jewish congregation, Anshe Kalvaria, in Chicago, is Julius Frank. He is a partner with his brother, Louis Frank, in the ownership and operation of a chain of red light saloons and houses of prostitution. Not only that, but he has served as a collector of police hush money from west side Chicago dives. All these facts came out in the recent graft exposures started by the Chicago Daily Socialist, and were admitted by Louis Frank on the witness stand in the McCann trial, but it made no difference to the congregation already named. On the contrary, the congregation Anshe Kalvaria has just passed resolutions deploring the attacks on Frank and has re-elected him president. Vice in big cities is pretty well entrenched when religious houses have such lowered standards of right and wrong as is exhibited in this particular case.—Social Democratic Herald.

### Weavers Win.

The strike of the 5,000 operatives of the M. C. D. Borden mills, of Fall River, Mass., which began on Monday, was declared off today because of an offer of a permanent increase of 5 per cent in wages. All the mills will reopen tomorrow. The result is considered a big victory for the weavers, who number about 1,000 of those who went out, and who were the only hands who asked for an increase. The weavers claimed that the material was so bad that they could not make fair wages.

### The Industrial Interdict in Sweden.

The anxiety of the entire capitalist press of Great Britain to make out that the general strike in Sweden has been a complete failure shows plainly, if such exposition were needed at this time of day, how exclusively it is a capitalist press. Some of the less far-sighted reactionary journals admit, indeed, that it would never do for the industrial interdict in Sweden to be a success, inasmuch that if it were the workers in every other country would be encouraged to make use of the same weapon against their exploiters and slave-drives. But the long duration of the Swedish strike and its admirable management throughout have already removed from this great protest of the workers anything like the stigma of failure. Win or lose, the Swedes have taught a lesson to Europe. It has been a great achievement, which ought to teach even our Bells and Shackletons and Barneses something. If, also, the Italian workers, with their imperfect organization, could so intimidate the Italian government that the Czar was unable to visit the King of Italy, what ought not our own trade unions to be able to do on their own account and on behalf of the mass or suffering and degraded humanity which the capitalist class creates here on an ever-lowering scale of degradation? We are not in favor of a general strike except as a support to political action and a stepping stone to the social revolution. But, surely, the time has fully come for the workers to consider carefully what may be effectively done here in this direction.—London Justice.

### Foreigners Willing to Exploit Us—If.

"Hundreds of millions of dollars are in England, France and Germany awaiting investment in American railroad securities as soon as the investors



can be assured of absolute federal regulation." This statement was made by Commissioner Franklin K. Lane of the Inter State Commerce Commission, who has just returned from a trip of nearly three months in Europe. "Men of money abroad," continued Commissioner Lane, "are satisfied that America is on the eve of a phenomenal era of prosperity and are ready and anxious to invest their money in any stable enterprise in this country, but what they want is some assurance from the government that their investments will be protected in a fair way. They would like to see the capitalization of our railroads hedged about by federal legislation so that a purchaser of stock would be assured of getting what he paid for. With the enactment of a law to prevent over-capitalization American railroads would have no difficulty in obtaining in Europe all the money necessary for their development."

**Herman Lindquist.**

Herman Lindquist, chairman of the national strike organization in Sweden and member of the second chamber of the diet, a leader in the Socialist party, was born July 9, 1863, of poor parents. He received a scanty primary school education and was thereafter placed in a factory to learn carpentry. Endowed with a practical mind, he quickly realized the necessity of trade unionism for improving the conditions of wage earners. When only twenty-five years of age in 1888 he took the initiative for forming a carpenters' union in Arboga and was indefatigably active in organizing the members of his trade.

His work soon attracted attention and in 1894 he was chosen chief of the Carpenters' Federation, which position he held all the time, working at his trade until 1897, when he became the salaried head of the whole federation.

When the national union of all the labor organizations was formed in 1898 he was elected vice chairman; and when Fred Sterkois died two years later he was unanimously selected to take his place as chairman of the entire organization. Since that time Mr. Lindquist has been re-elected every time. It can be truly said that the history of the organization is the history of Herman Lindquist, his work has been simply invaluable. Since 1905 Mr. Lindquist has been one of the thirty Socialist members in the second chamber of the Swedish diet.

**Hatters' Union Label Restored.**

The last echo of the famous hat strike came yesterday when nineteen factories in Bethel, New Milford and Danbury, Conn., restored the union label, thus granting the principal demand made by the union hatters. All the factories in that vicinity are now practically running on the same basis as they were before the strike with the exception that they have tendered their resignation to the National Association of Hat Manufacturers in view of their agreeing to restore the label, which has been discontinued by that body. - New York Daily Call.



**HE DON'T LIKE KARL MARX.**

Rev. R. F. Coyle in a recent sermon asserted that he did not like Karl Marx. It is perhaps the philosophy and doctrines that Karl Marx taught more than the personality of the eminent German philosopher that don't look good to the Rev. Coyle. The philosophy and teachings of Jesus, the Christ, did not sound right to the capitalistic priests and clergy of his time so they had him executed. The same devilish spirit that actuated the eminently respectables of those times actuates the enemies of Karl Marx and his philosophy and that of Socialism at the present time. According to all biographical reports Karl Marx was an amiable and admirable character and one of the ablest philosophers and scientists that Germany has produced.

Perhaps if the Rev. Coyle was better acquainted with the life and philosophy of Marx he would appreciate him more highly than he does at the present time. Most people have a bias, some people have several of them—the class bias, the educational bias, the theological bias, etc. The reverend gentleman is not an exception to the rule. If Karl Marx had upheld the present abominable capitalistic industrial and social system he would have been all right no matter what his personality. But to teach that manhood and womanhood were of greater import than wealth and vested interests that was criminal and outrageous.

Nearly all the clergy come from the working or producing class and their interests are or should be with that class, but as soon as they become educated to fill their station in life they generally become alienated from that class and minister to the wealthier class and to their interests. In many instances they become the worst enemies to the class from which they sprung and are the most obsequious servants of capitalism. As long as this class fill the pulpits of the land and control largely the education of the people religion will be a farce and a mockery. The world is becoming wiser. It begins to realize the hypocrisy and fraud that has been practical. People are beginning to study the philosophy and teachings of Karl Marx and Socialism and realize that it is a way out of this wilderness of darkness, ignorance and social misery.

Sheridan, Wyo.

J. M. N.

**CAPITALISM AND WAR.**

Elkader, Iowa, September 16, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The government is spending \$365,000,000 per year for war purposes. But this is to be expected. Capitalism is not worth anything without blood-letting and a continual preparation for more blood-letting. Every day in our great cities strong men and little children are suffering for lack of the necessities of life while the government is trying to enlarge its foreign markets by means of an army and navy. Capitalism starves the cradle and feeds the grave. It seeks to perpetuate its reign by means of bayonets and bullets instead of by books and bread. It blights alike the blossoms and the fruit. It makes miserable and maims thousands in order that a few may extort profit and dwell in palaces. Into the crimson maw of war it pours its treasures and doles out its pence to the human derelicts it creates. But the waves of economic evolution are beating down the bloody walls it has erected to preserve itself and will soon sweep it entirely away and usher in the co-operative commonwealth.

JOHN McDONOUGH.

**FOR THE SWEDISH WORKINGMEN.**

Round Mountain, Nev., September 13, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Round Mountain Miners' Union No. 247, the members of the same decided to align themselves with the Swedish workers, to support them both morally and financially, in common with organized labor both in America and on the continent of Europe.

To those with a knowledge of the international labor movement comment on this action is hardly necessary, but a few words in point will not be amiss.

The capitalist class of Sweden, in the present world-wide panic, have found their profits from the exploited wagemongers constantly decreasing. Added to this was the ever increasing membership in the ranks of organized labor, a growing menace to their peace of mind.

Knowing that vast numbers of workers were unemployed, they seized the

present time to reduce wages and declare lockouts, thus endeavoring to crush the labor movement and increase their profits at one move. The effect was startling. The Swedish workers rose en masse and organized a general strike.

Guided by the light of the Socialist philosophy—the true science of labor economics—the duty or organized labor at this time is plain. The Clarion call to the disinherited toilers rings clear and true as never before—"Workers of the world, unite."

The members of Round Mountain Miners' Union No. 247, therefore, in regular meeting assembled, declare the interests of all workers to be identical, regardless of imaginary geographical lines. Acting in that spirit we have donated of our funds towards the Swedish strikers, believing not so much in the efficacy of the donation itself, but that it tends to promote the cause of international working-class solidarity. Fraternal yours,

(Seal.)

COMMITTEE.



Interior Views of Steam Laundry Owned and Operated by Labor Unions in the Black Hills Mining District.





Mount Olive, Ill., September, 1909.

To Organized Labor and Its Friends—Greeting:

On October 12, 1909, it will be eleven years since some of the noblest members staked their lives in defense of our organization. For bravery and loyalty to a cause it was an act that challenged the admiration of the world and the laboring masses will eternally cherish the memory of their martyrdom.

This year, like every other since that tragic day, the Miners' Unions Nos. 125 and 728 of Mount Olive, Ill., arrange for appropriate memorial exercises to honor the memory of their devotion, and you are hereby most cordially invited to attend and assist in making this significant event a success. They were soldiers in the industrial army, who had the courage to fearlessly face the hired assassins of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, and who valued the success of their union and their class higher than their lives. They, like Lovejoy, "could die at their post, but could not desert it."

For the exercises this year we had the good fortune to secure the services of Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, who so successfully defended Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Then we have Brother John M. O'Neill of Denver, Colo., a pioneer of the western labor movement and who is considered one of the best orators in the ranks of organized labor. Besides this we will have officials of the United Mine Workers of America, who will deliver addresses.

We earnestly hope that you will join with us in paying our annual rite of respect to those brave boys upon whose brow has been placed a martyr's crown. Fraternal yours,

THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

LOUIS ERNST, Secretary.

JOHN DE WERFF, Secretary.



POTENTATES AND BUCCANEERS.

Time was when society—with a very large capital S—"turned up its noble nose in scorn" at all who dabbled in trade. But times have changed, and society with them. So remarkable, indeed, is the metamorphosis which the ideas of society in this respect have undergone that the most gilt-edged aristocrats are only too glad to dabble in commerce—so long as they can do it by proxy. Even royalty now descends from its exalted pedestal, condescends to take tips from the robber barons of finance, and gladly augments its plethoric civil list with financial speculations and ill-gotten gains. For example, it is reported that Edward VII., Emperor of India, King of England, and Defender of the Faith, bought, on the advice of Pierpont Morgan, 50,000 shares in United States Steel stocks, etc., when they were quoted at 50, and as the stocks have now risen to 76 the gains of the Defender of the Faith must now amount to a handsome sum.

From Prince to Pope the potentates of the world are now in league with the once-despised "nouveau riche," and take a hand (by proxy) in the most up-to-date methods of exploitation.

This interest in financial buccaneering has introduced a new and all-potent factor into international politics and policies. The hand of the international financial filibusterer is now discoverable in every war that takes place. It was the financier who pulled the strings which worked the bombardment of Alexandria and the subjugation of Egypt; it was the financier who worked the oracle and brought about the war in South Africa and the annexation of the Transvaal; it was the Russian financier, in league with the Grand Dukes and the Czar, who brought about the war in Manchuria; it is the international financier who has enabled the Czar to maintain his autocracy and make war on his subjects. It is the hand of the financier which is the visible cause of the war waged by Spain in North Africa. In fact, the trail of the serpent financier is over them all.

The buccaneers have been swept from the seas; but still the great buccaneers sweep the land. They pull the main strings of international politics; they dictate the policies of nations. The golden calf is their idol, and Mammon their god, and an insatiable lust after loot is their salient characteristic. They call the tune and the people pay the piper. The present war of Spain in North Africa is the most recent and striking example. To discover the prototypes of the plutocrats who have plunged the Spanish nation into war we must go back to the buccaneers who once sailed the Spanish Main.

The record of the predatory class suffices to show that their respect for property, which they proclaim from the house-tops, is largely a myth. In this respect the action of the Spanish brigands who are exploiting North Africa forms a notable contrast with that of the masses who revolted in Barcelona. A number of monasteries the people wrecked in their path, but plunder was conspicuous by its absence, and during the Paris Commune a similar regard for the belongings of others was strikingly manifest.—London Labor Leader.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTABULARY AND THE McKEES ROCKS STRIKE.

By Alexander Berkman.

Even before the memorable days of the Homestead strike, of 1892, there was a law on the statute books of Pennsylvania forbidding the importation of armed men from other states. Heavy penalties were attached to the offence.

However, when the Carnegie Steel Company was preparing to destroy the Association of Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the then chairman of the company, H. C. Frick, imported armed Pinkertons from Chicago and New York to intimidate and shoot down the locked-out men. The history of that great struggle is well known. But when the strike was finally settled, public sentiment forced the district attorney of Allegheny county to bring charges of murder against Frick and other officials of the Carnegie company, they being legally responsible for the atrocious deeds of their imported myrmidons.

Naturally, the authorities felt too much respect for the Carnegie-Frick millions to press the charges of murder. It was feared that a jury of citizens might possibly send the Carnegie officials to prison. The cases were therefore never permitted to come to trial. But the popular outcry against the importation of armed ruffians became so strong that the Pennsylvania legislature was forced to action. The already existing statute was amended, making the importation of armed men treason against the state, punishable with death.

The industrial Tsars of Pennsylvania were not at all pleased with the situation. The new law expressly forbade the employment of Pinkertons, foreign or local. The people execrated their very name. It would be risky to face a charge of treason. The local Iron & Coal police were not sufficient

to "deal effectively" with great strikes; nor was it financially advisable to keep a large private standing army who would have to be paid even when there were no strikers to be shot.

The coke, coal, and steel interests of Pennsylvania (practically the same concern) faced a difficult problem. They were preparing to wage a bitter war against organized labor, fully determined to annihilate the last vestiges of unionism among their employees. It was to be done effectively, yet economically. A very difficult problem. At last the solution was found. A high-priced steel lawyer struck the right key. It was quite simple. Why risk popular wrath, possible prosecution for treason and murder, by employing Pinkertons? Why even go to the expense of hiring an army of private guards? It would be far cheaper and safer to have the great state of Pennsylvania act as their Pinkerton. What is the state for if not to protect the lords of money and subdue grumbling labor? The good taxpayers will do the paying.

A bill was introduced in the legislature. Just a little bill. On its face it looked quite harmless. Some burglaries had been committed in the outlying western counties; the local police, it was said, could not cover the extensive territory; the smaller towns and villages were too poor to increase their police forces. The state should protect the weak. Let it therefore organize a special force to take care of the more obscure districts. Only that. Their sole duty would be to patrol the unprotected places.

The astute steel and coal lawyer knew how to make the proposed law look inoffensive. It passed without opposition.

No time was lost in the organization of the newly created state police, called constabulary. But the hasty passage of the law, the unusually large appropriation made for the purpose of organizing a "small patrolling body," the almost dictatorial powers vested in its commander, and the latter's militant attitude from the very beginning, soon began to arouse misgivings on the part of organized labor. But their fears were quickly allayed with the assurance "from authoritative sources" that "honest workingmen had nothing to fear" from the constabulary. These were merely to patrol the outlying, unprotected districts; they would not mix in local affairs; they had nothing to do with strikes; they'd be good.

The average man has great trust in the word of authority. The workingman especially is trained—at home, in school, shop, and union—to respect the powers that be. Therefore, when the governor of the great state of Pennsylvania personally assured some protesting labor men that "honest workingmen had nothing to fear from the constabulary," it was considered complete proof that all was well.

Then the constabulary got into action. It was recruited from the most brutal and savage social elements. Proven recklessness of human life was an indispensable qualification. The reputation of having "killed his man" was the standard of admission. It was the widely-heralded ambition of the constabulary's commander to make his force a "terror to evil-doers." He openly boasted the motto, "Shoot to kill." The pay of his men was generous.

It was not long before the real mission of the state troops became evident. They made no attempt to do mere patrol duty. Instead, the least sign of dissatisfaction among men employed on the highways, track-layers, miners, and coke workers would immediately result in a descent of troopers. They terrorized the foreign workingmen, clubbing and shooting indiscriminately, and even invading peaceful homes in the dead of night to search for alleged weapons and to drag their unfortunate victims to prison, forcing them to run over miles of rough country chained to the saddles of the galloping horses.

The name "trooper" soon grew to be a terror, indeed. They quickly earned the reputation they aspired to, proving themselves more inhumane and cruel than Russian Cossacks.

It gradually became the established custom to employ the constabulary in strikes. Clothed with full power over life and death, absolutely arbitrary and irresponsible, they have terrorized the whole of western Pennsylvania, participating in every strike since their organization. The brutality with which they have helped the traction company of New Castle to break the street car strike of two years ago is still fresh in the memory of the people. They have acted in similar manner in every recent struggle between capital and labor in the great Keystone state, planting hatred and vengeance in the heart of the populace, and leaving devastation, ruined homes, and orphaned children in their wake. These modern Janisaries superseded by force of arms local administrations, usurped their jurisdiction, and established a veritable reign of terror. The sovereign authority of Pennsylvania indeed became the Pinkerton of the industrial despots. But the wind that plutocracy and the state sowed is already beginning to bear fruit. The whirlwind is approaching.—Mother Earth.

OUR CROPS.

It may seem somewhat absurd to hear some portly individual, whose most strenuous endeavor in an agricultural way has been to occasionally order the Chinese "help" to water the lawn, talking glibly of "our crops," but it is by no means as absurd as it seems. The really absurd side of the affair is that the farmer is firmly convinced that the crops are his, despite the fact that the contrary has been demonstrated annually, if not hourly. Actually the farmer has merely the proud privilege of raising the crops, and with that he should be well enough content, which, by the same token he apparently is.

This year he has raised one of the greatest crops on record, but there is no danger that he will thereupon rest on his laurels. About all the difference it will make to him will be that he will have to work just a little harder than usual harvesting it. Next spring he will have to get his accustomed hump on himself at seed-time, if he wants to keep a farm under his feet and a mortgage over his head.

The wage-slave is no slouch when it comes to peculiar ideas, but the farmer does seem to have highly original hallucinations all his own. Not only is he firmly convinced of his ownership of the land he ploughs, but, in spite of a lifelong experience on the farm and among farmers, which should have taught him that crops or no crops all he and his neighbors ever got is a bare living at the best, he yet firmly clings to the totally unwarranted belief that the bigger the crops the better for him. He has had bumper crops occasionally before this. Have they done him any good? If they have, why his present doleful estate? If they have not, what ground has he for building hopes on this occasion?

Hayseeds are proverbially easy marks, and in this case it would appear that truth and proverbialism for once are at one, else by this time the farmer would at least have cast about him for a reason or two. Had he studied the matter with some care and a pointer or two from Marx he would have discovered that once his seeding is rightly over just so much labor has been embodied in the crop whether the yield be large or little. Of course, if it is large, more labor than would be the case with a light yield is necessary in harvesting, milling, etc., but this extra labor, spread over many millions of bushels would make no considerable fraction per bushel. So that the exchange value in bulk of a large crop is little more than that of a small one, and the exchange value per bushel is, of course, less, the price likewise.

Furthermore, and much more to the point, it is doubtful if the price of wheat has any more relation to the farmer's income than the price of coal has to the miner's wages, though on the surface it appears the very essence of his income. The coal-digger sells his labor-power direct to the capitalists, while the farmer laboriously coins it into wheat, oats, corn, cabbage and what not, and then sells it in those forms. All that either receives is a living. The miner has absolutely no vestige of ownership in the coal he has produced, and actually the farmer's ownership in his products is more of a convenient and satisfactory fiction than anything else.

The farmer is rather given to pluming himself on feeding the world, what



ever satisfaction there may be in that. He may be a very useful factor in production, but economically he can but be regarded as one of a large number of cogs, wheels and ratchets in the complex machinery for producing food-stuffs, not for food, but for profit. Without the active co-operation of an entire working class his "bumper crops" would be an impossibility, and, quite likely, by the way, he would be much better off, as, lacking "transportation facilities" he would be under the not too painful necessity of himself eating more of his own produce than today falls to his portion. —Western Clarion.

### HORRORS OF MEXICO.

Social conditions in Mexico fill with horror every sensitive American "tenderfoot" who visits the southern republic. The American Magazine is performing a public service—or we might even say duty—by giving us the information about Mexico which the consuls and consular agents of the United States, for reasons best known to themselves and the government, make a practice of withholding from the public, although the consuls must be familiar with them.

It is a striking illustration of the notorious general inefficiency of the consular "service" that a popular magazine is able to promise in a series of articles more genuine information as to the condition of Mexico than the United States have enjoyed since the conquest of California.

J. K. Turner, who obtained the information and wrote the articles, says human slavery exists in Mexico, not in a few instances, but in hundreds of thousands. Men, women and children are bought and sold, ever worked, beaten and abused. He writes:

"Most of us picture Mexico vaguely as a republic in reality much like our own, inhabited by people a little different in temperament! A little poorer and a little less advanced, but still enjoying the protection of republican laws—a free people in the sense that we are free. Mexico is a country without political freedom, without freedom of speech, without a free press, without a free ballot, without a jury system, without political parties, without any of our cherished guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is a land where there has been no contest for the office of president for more than a generation, where the executive rules all things by means of a standing army, where political offices are sold at a fixed price, where the public school system in vast country districts is abolished because a governor needs the money. I found Mexico a land where the people are poor because they have no rights, where peonage is the rule for the great mass and where actual chattel slavery obtains for hundreds of thousands."

The information is aptly supplemented in a letter received from a Los Angeles man who is traveling in Mexico, and says:

"But the natives! Twelve millions of the 15,000,000 are peons, ignorant, poor miserable, living in unutterable filth, and with instincts below those of the dumb brutes of our country. The death rate here is something frightful, due to the manner in which these Mexicans live. Take the worst part of Sonoratown in Los Angeles, multiply it by a hundred and you haven't then a condition such as exists in Mexico City and throughout the republic. They are absolutely without mercy toward each other or toward beasts, and their treatment of horses and mules is the most brutal I ever saw. There seems to be no hope for them; they the degenerates, weakened by a blood disease, leprosy, smallpox, etc., and, what makes it bad for foreigners here, these sick and crippled, some frightfully mutilated, are allowed to run at large and beg on the streets. Frequently one sees a person with smallpox on the street, and lepers are common. So I say, the filth and diseased condition of the Mexicans, and the horror of their existence renders a person with humanitarian instincts absolutely unhappy. I have frequently passed Belem prison. No place with the possible exception of the "Black Hole of Calcutta," it is declared, can be compared to Belem."

In view of the conditions described in this letter, and of the general barbarity of Diaz-land, the monstrous and cruel atrocity of a betrayal into the hands of Mexico of political prisoners who may at any time seek refuge under the Stars and Stripes from oppression and tyranny becomes more apparent than ever, and surely it behooves our government to exercise keenest vigilance with regard to charges preferred against Mexican refugees in the United States lest at any time Uncle Sam be betrayed into acting as a special policeman for the nation that maintains a Black Hole of Calcutta as part of the habitual economy of its civil life.—Los Angeles Herald.

### LIBERTY.

By Robert Hunter.

There is much discussion nowadays concerning freedom of speech and press.

We are witnessing today the birth of a new tyranny.

Capitalism is reaching its height, and is endeavoring, like all past tyrannies, to deprive the people of their rights.

One can hardly take up a paper these days without finding some instances of governmental oppression and editorials thereon.

These wise editorials declare we should of course insist upon freedom of speech, of press, and of assembly, but that does not mean freedom to attack the government, the authorities or the ruling class.

They declare we should, of course, have freedom to speak and write, but not to preach anarchism, Socialism or other subversive doctrine.

Apparently in the minds of most Americans there is much confusion. One is constantly surprised to find certain people tacitly approving the action of a lawless police in denying to some unpopular person the right to express his or her views.

But if liberty of speech and of press means anything, it means that any American citizen has the right to say what he pleases.

He may attack the government, criticise public officials and advocate any reform, revolution or doctrine.

He has the right to believe in any religious, political or economic doctrine.

But freedom of speech and of press carries with it a responsibility.

If any man says that which causes injury to another, he may properly be held responsible for what he has said.

If he urges violence, and someone is murdered as the result of his words, he may be held responsible.

If he utters a libel, wrongly accuses another man, he may be held responsible.

We are assured freedom of action, but if I commit a theft, assault or murder another, I am held responsible. That does not infringe upon my liberty which I should wish to possess.

Under the constitution of the United States a man may believe what he pleases, preach what he pleases and write what he pleases. But if what he writes or preaches causes another to lose life, property, or reputation, that individual has the right to take action against the preacher or writer.

Our police, army and various state executives have no right whatever to interfere with any man or woman who expresses his or her views upon any subject whatsoever.

They are criminal and lawless when they attempt to interfere with the freedom guaranteed under the constitution of the United States.

For the police to stop Emma Goldman from speaking, and to hound her wherever she goes is for the police to act as hoodlums and lynchers.

The postal authorities act as criminals when they close the mails to certain political publications.

The President of the United States is a tyrant when he drums up absurd charges to crush a paper which opposes his political views.

It is monstrous that any American citizen should applaud the police when it forces its way into a hall to censor the speech of any man or woman in this country.

The authorities have power to act when injury is done.

If Emma Goldman advocates the murder of a President, she can be held responsible.

If a Socialist libels any man he can be held responsible. If he goes forth into the street and preaches insurrection, he can be held responsible.

The law provides a perfectly legal method of protecting the rights of any citizen injured.

This legal method, however, does not satisfy the authorities.

In order to crush one whom they do not like, they give anarchists lessons in lawless and criminal methods.

But they know not what they do.

Lawlessness breeds lawlessness, license, license, and when our governing authorities get entirely out of hand, they will cause the same reaction in this country that has existed in Russia during the last decades.

The people have never resorted to force until force has been necessary.

Nor have they yet failed to use force when the governing authorities have themselves become leaders and fomenters of lawlessness and tyranny.

### THE NEW UNIONISM.

Industrial unionism has come to the front particularly during the present struggle with the steel trust, and with much apparent successful operation in McKees Rocks. There 5,000 unorganized workers comprising sixteen nationalities went on strike and apparently whipped the giant steel trust. Of course, there was violence and suffering, and both strikers and constabulary lost members by death. But the principal thing to consider is that they won.

The tactics employed were new to America. For one thing, they did not fear the state constabulary, or "Pennsylvania Cossacks," as they are termed. After the Cossacks had strutted about the place long enough to make it plain that they were there to assist the trust in breaking the strike, and that they were most desirous of creating riots, the Cossacks were notified—somehow—that for every striker killed there would be a Cossack killed.

Barbaric, of course. But it is not more barbaric that a Cossack should be killed than that a striker should be killed. A worker is more useful to society than a policeman whose only work is to keep the worker working.

The other new feature is that they stuck together. Instead of there being several unions in the plant, some of which with a "sacred" contract signed, keeping on working while the others struck, they all came out and stayed out. When the trust sent spies in the unions, the union sent spies in the mill. When the trust tried to disrupt the union, this union sent men in among the strike-breakers and disrupted them. They won by sticking together and taking advantage of the weapons that the other side is so free to use.

Industrial unionism, in this trial, seems successful. But whether it is the thing for all cases and conditions is not so certain. Sure it is that better results can be obtained by endeavoring to propagate the industrial idea among the existing craft unions than by organizing dual industrial unions. If there are too many unions in the field now, the adding of another union, even though it be industrial, would appear to be disruptive.

It is the old truism of "If you haven't bullets enough you haven't strength enough," which, translated, means that if you haven't strength enough on the inside you haven't strength enough on the outside.—Wheeling Majority.

### THE GLASS INDUSTRY IN EUROPE.

By Odon Por, Special European Correspondent, *Wilshire's*.

In Europe, at present, thousands of bottle-blowers and window-plate makers are losing their jobs, because new glass-making machines are being introduced. None of the wise Socialists has demanded yet an indemnity for these jobless workers. And though the work of these laborers has been taken away all of a sudden, the paying of indemnity to them does not fall into line with the wise policy of preparing the peaceful advent of Socialism!

Many inventors have been engaged for the last thirty years in devising a bottle-blowing machine. Their machines, however, were more or less incomplete and always needed skilled assistance. The new bottle-machine, invented by Owens, an American, is a perfect bottle maker and is entirely automatic.

Each bottle-blowing machine has six arms that are in continuous motion. The melted glass flows from the oven in a tank which is continually rotating. The arms of the machine, one after the other, plunge themselves through an opening in the tank and take from it the red-hot glass. Then a knife cuts off the superfluous glass from the arms. While the arm recedes from the opening and before it returns, it blows and finishes four bottles and finally deposits them automatically in a cooling oven.

Three unskilled boys suffice to operate this machine. The Owens machine makes ten bottles a minute and about 15,000 bottles a day, while a glass-blower, with a number of helpers, will not finish more than 600 bottles a day.

The window glass-machine is another addition to the perfection of glass manufacturing. One hundred and twenty-two window glass machines produce 240 thousand square meters of glass per week, with the help of 644 men. With the old methods the same quantity of glass requires 650 blowers and 1,300 helpers.

The marvelous productivity of the Owens machine forces all bottle manufacturers to install it in their factories. In America the patents of this machine are in the hands of a trust. Quite lately the European bottle-manufacturers organized a trust in order to buy for Europe the monopoly of the Owens machine. This trust is about to pay two and a half million dollars for the patents. Then the production of bottles in Europe will be divided between the different countries. Each country will have a few large plants making bottles with the new machines. Consequently all those factories which are not in the trust, and thus have not the privilege of using the Owens machine, will be ruined.

The glass-blowers were wholly unprepared for this great transformation in their industry. Where the new machines are being introduced young and unskilled workers take the place of the old and skilled workers. Now that an international trust has been organized which will take over the entire bottle production and will use the bottle machine, the blowers and helpers hitherto employed in the bottle factories are facing a great danger. In the case of a sudden and general introduction of the new machine the discharging of the workers will take on catastrophic dimensions. The same holds good in the window glass manufacturing. And, finally, the workers discharged in these two branches of the glass industry will seek employment in the other branches of the glass industry, and consequently wages will go down in the entire glass trade.

The glass trust is so conscious of the advantageous position given it by its monopoly of the new machine that, for instance, in Germany it uses quite illegal means against the organizations of the glass workers. So there exists an agreement between the organized German bottle manufacturers according to which they agree not to employ workers belonging to the Socialist unions or the Socialist party; and the same agreement mutually obliges the manufacturers to communicate the names of those workers whom they have discharged for their Socialist and unionist sympathies.

The industrial developments in the glass industry proceed on the same lines as in all the other great industries. Production with machines is



eliminating hand work and supplanting the small factories; it is replacing skilled with unskilled labor, and thus it is leading to a bitter struggle between the workers and the employers. While the productivity of the industry is rapidly increasing all the benefits of progress go into the pockets of the capitalist.

We all know the Socialist solution of this problem. As soon as we make the means of production the property of producing labor, then we will have abolished all the disasters which the introduction of new machinery brings upon the laborers.

A significant piece of news comes from the island of Murano, which in 1295 was made the center of the Venetian glass industry by a law of the Republic of Venice. Many an innovation in the glass industry can be traced back to the skilled artisans of Murano. They have invented, among other things, the making of artificial jewels and pearls. From all parts of the world millions of dollars wander yearly to Murano in exchange for the beautiful products of this beautiful island. Now another great invention is adding glory to the Venetian art of glass-making.

Mr. Carlo Merkl, the young director of the United Glass and Crystal Works in Murano, the greatest glass establishment in Italy, has made an important invention which will bring immense advantages to the producers of glass.

Before a great assembly of experts, on the 7th of June, he demonstrated his invention to the satisfaction and admiration of all present. It consists in his having found a technical application of the chemical reactions brought forth at the fusion of the glass, and in having devised a process by which the products, hitherto neglected and lost, can be easily recovered. Hitherto the gases and volatile substances, created during the fusion of the glass, left the crucible without being utilized at all. One hundred Kilos of raw material gave, hitherto, only 65-75 Kilos of fused glass, which represents a loss of 25 to 35 per cent of the raw material.

Mr. Merkl saves all these materials by a chain of apparatus which collects the escaping gases, purifies them and cools them off, and at the end reduces them to liquids and powders. Through this operation he regains on the one hand, the most costly raw materials used for making glass, like the oxygen, arsenic, antimony, nitric products, etc., on the other hand, he makes a vitreous paste that is cheaper and can be more easily finished than any paste made by any methods known heretofore.

Mr. Merkl's factory needs 106 tons of raw material per month, from which he makes sixty tons of glass and loses in the form of gases, forty-six tons. The loss of raw material in a year amounts to 568 tons in this factory against 720 tons of manufactured glass. Mr. Merkl's invention will save this whole tremendous loss and he will thereby secure a great economic gain for the glass industry.

Another feature of this invention is that by collecting and utilizing the harmful gases, that hitherto escaped into the air, sanitary conditions of the workers in the glass factories are much improved, and it also saves the vegetation around the glass works from decaying. The city of Berlin has just ordered a big glass factory to remove its premises from a densely populated district on account of its injurious gases which have poisoned the air. This factory will now use Mr. Merkl's invention and will get a permit to remain in its old premises.

#### CABLEGRAM FROM SWEDEN.

Stockholm, September 20, 1909.

C. E. Tholin, 10 South Clark Street, Chicago:

Up to the present time 25,000 kroner (about \$6,000) have been received from the United States. The workers continue in their struggle. Negotiations are now going on with Employers' Association, although no settlement is in sight. Much aid is still needed. Greeting from the national secretary. (Signed) LINDQUIST.

This cablegram has been received by C. E. Tholin, special delegate of the Swedish strikers to the United States, who is now making his headquarters in Chicago. It shows that the strike continues with unabated force in spite of the efforts of the capitalist papers, with the aid of the Associated Press, to put an end to it.

#### UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES MISERABLY PAID.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—A fine commentary on state capitalism, on the sweating of labor by a capitalistic government, is made in a late report.

In furtherance of the desire of the national conference on city planning to formulate some scheme through which effectual progress may be made to improve and beautify Washington, Benjamin C. Marsh has prepared a report of investigations he has been conducting since last May, and now has it ready for presentation to the senate committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Marsh's recommendations, while they go in detail into the subject of ownership of land in the district, and treat of such technical subjects as uniform width of streets and suggestion for taxation, contain no more interesting subdivision than that relating to the average wage earned by federal and municipal employes in minor capacities.

Unless these men and women are granted substantial increases in salary immediately, Mr. Marsh holds, the plans for the betterment of Washington may as well be dropped.

He points out that many men who are married and have families are compelled to work along for from \$600 to \$700 a year. This means, he says, that many men of more than average intelligence and ability, caught fast in the rut of government and municipal service and unable or afraid to seek more remunerative employment, are making a vain endeavor to maintain life and support their families in comfort and respectability.

He says the men working for these wages are found principally in minor clerkships in the agricultural, treasury, interior, commerce and labor, war, navy and postoffice departments. Some of the municipal employes, he learns, are working for from \$9 to \$10 a week.

As a result, he says, Washington is facing a housing famine, because the working people cannot find homes in which they can afford to live. He advocates immediate action looking to a general advance in salary for the underpaid clerks. When their case has been attended to, he says, so that they have been made a self-supporting and self-respecting class, other efforts to beautify and improve the city will be more easy of attainment.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

#### CHAS. TAFT'S GREAT TEXAS SCHEME.

President's Brother Will Supply 400 Cattle a Day to Canal Workers From His Unique Farm, Which Includes Packing Houses and Storage Plants.

Taft, Texas, Sept. 22.—Is Chas. P. Taft going to supply the beef for all the employes on the Panama canal?

That he is is the talk of the whole southwest.

Contracts with the government calling for between 300 and 400 beef cattle a day, to be delivered at Panama, is the Texas version of "Charley Taft's luck."

But the way that President Taft's brother is going to carry out that contract is equally sensational with the fact that he got it. Brother Charley, with nearly a half million acres of rich Texas land is going ranching in a way that has never been done anywhere else in the world.

He is going to do all his packing right on the ranch. No sending to

Chicago or Omaha packing houses—no big freight bills to eat into profits. Charley Taft is going to do all the work himself right on the ground.

They won't talk much on the big Taft ranch about their plans for feeding the Panama canal, but they're rushing work night and day on a half million dollar packing house. When completed it will be in a position to throw down the gage of defiance to the present beef trust.

Chas. P. Taft, packer—this is the sign of the future.

And that isn't all. He's going to pack other farm products there. He's going to have a cotton mill and turn the cotton from 16,000 acres into cloth right on the ground. Also he'll have electric light plants, storage houses and factories for using all the by-products.

No ranching like this has ever been seen in the state of Texas, and the whole southwest is agog at the daring of the plan.

The Coleman-Fulton Pasture Co., Chas. P. Taft, president, owns the controlling interest in the Taft packing house, and the two great Texas ranches, "La Quinta," in San Patricio county, and "The Encinal," in Encinal and Webb counties. The former consists of 116,000 acres and the latter of 240,000 acres.

The gigantic ranch is to be developed to its highest point of productivity and not one single dollar's worth of its products will be shipped or sold in its raw state.

Moreover, not an acre will be sold to colonists. All will be kept intact and administered by the one giant corporation.

A large ice and cold storage plant also will care for the fish caught in the gulf waters, and the vegetables raised on the farm.

Within a short time there will be on the market "Taft corned beef, warranted genuine;" "Taft's Texas-Boston baked beans;" "Taft German wiener-wurst;" "Taft canned sugar corn," and "Taft pure leaf lard."

On the two ranches there are now 100,000 head of cattle and the yearly increase is estimated at 20,000. All these will be utilized by the Taft packing house. There are also 20,000 sheep and 30,000 hogs.

An electric light plant to supply lights, for Sinton, Gregory, Taft, Portland, the four villages on the vast estate, and for the ranch in general, will be operated in connection with the ice house and the packing house.

In order to utilize every foot of land on the ranch thousands of Mexicans are now busy clearing off the mesquite and cactus, and by next year the biggest cotton patch in the world will be planted. This will be twenty-five miles long, and will extend along both sides of the San Antonio & Arkansas Pass railroad the width of one mile.

The most modern methods prevail everywhere. The sod is being turned by a fifty-horse power traction engine, which turns twenty-five feet at a swath, and which will plow twenty-five acres per day. An experiment farm will be established, under the direction of experts, and the farming will be conducted along the most scientific lines.

When completed the farm will contain 16,000 acres in cotton and 6,000 acres in other crops. The cotton will produce on an average of three-quarters of a bale of cotton to the acre, or about 12,000 bales per year. At an average selling price of \$50 per bale, the income from the farm alone will be \$600,000 per year. But not a bale of this cotton or a single seed will be put on the market.

The cotton mill as now planned will turn into calicoes, sheetings and other finished products every lock of cotton picked from the bolls.

An oil mill is now going up which will convert the seed into meal, hulls and oil. The meal and hulls will be used to fatten the cattle for the packing house and the oil will be used in making by-products.

The government of this vast estate offers an interesting lesson in sociology. Under the direct command of the manager is a population of over 7,000, including four good-sized towns—Sinton with a population of 1,500; Gregory, 800; Taft, 500, and Portland, 400. In the three latter towns every house and every lot is owned by the ranch manager. The inmates are all employes.

The houses are all modern and comfortable cottages, the rent is reasonable, the sanitary conditions excellent. The corporation at its own expense provides excellent schools, builds roads, streets and churches, and even provides for the salaries of the ministers.

The Mexican laborers are housed comfortably in a different section of the towns and are also provided with schools and churches.

Law is practically administered by John F. Green, the superintendent, who settles all disputes. He designates justices, constables and the twenty deputy sheriffs. All are employes of the company.

Liquor can be secured in the larger towns, but intoxication and crime are almost unknown. Lawlessness means exile, for undesirables are ordered to move on and every door is closed to them at the superintendent's command.

Chas. P. Taft's interest in these ranches came by his marriage to the only daughter of Dave Sinton, a pioneer ranchman of Texas, who acquired the land when it could be had for only a few cents an acre.

#### ANENT THE MEETING OF TAFT AND DIAZ.

Why, sir, I never saw a panting fugitive, speeding on his way to the land of freedom, that an involuntary invocation did not burst from my lips that God would aid him in his flight.

"I have seen as many as nine fugitives dining at one time in my own house. When they came to my door hungry and faint, cold and partially clad, I did not turn round to consult the Fugitive Slave Law, nor to ask the president what I would do. I obeyed the divine mandate to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. I fed them, I clothed them, gave them money for their journey and sent them on their way rejoicing.

"I obeyed God rather than the president.

"I obeyed my conscience, the dictates of my heart, the law of my moral being, the commands of Heaven, and, I will add, the constitution of my country, for no man of intelligence ever believed the framers of that instrument intended to involve their descendants of the free states in an act that would violate the teachings of the Most High by seizing a fellow being and returning him to the hell of slavery.

"If that be treason, make the most of 'it.'—Congressman Joshua Giddings, House of Representatives, April 25, 1848, on the Fugitive Slave Law.

#### WAGES IN COTTON MILLS.

The big strike at Fall River draws the attention of the laboring and business world to the cotton industry. Without doubt there will be many who wonder why it is necessary to have these big strikes involving as they do thousands of employes, men, women and children.

The tariff has been arranged satisfactorily to the employing and manufacturing interests of this country. They have succeeded in getting nearly all they wanted in the way of "protection." Much ado was made about the need of a protective tariff that the working people of this country might be protected. The cry was for the workers. What hypocrisy! The manufacturer gets his tariff to protect his working people and then he protects them by cutting their wages or refusing to advance them to a living point—some of each as the case may be—a cut in Ludlow and no raise in Fall River and New Bedford.

Now there is a big strike on in the plant of the Iron Works, owned by M. C. Borden, a man who has for years controlled the largest independent mills in the country. Mr. Borden has many times been responsible for better conditions for the textile workers because of his independence of the manufacturers' association and also because he has a fair disposition. In this



particular case it seems that there are several considerations, chief of which is the wage increase desired.

The wages in the textile industry are paid according to what is known as the sliding scale. That is, the condition of speculative cotton on the stock market for a previous six months determines the wages of the operatives for the next six months. Did you ever hear of such a thing in any other trade? The livelihood of thousands and thousands of workers made dependent upon the gambling in cotton in Wall street! It should not be so and it may be that this large strike in the mills of a concern that is not a party to the sliding scale agreement, may force the abandonment of the scale and we trust be the means of bringing about a stipulated or minimum wage schedule that will hold regardless of the gambling of Wall street. We submit that the welfare and livelihood of these thousands of people should not be jeopardized by the acts of irresponsible or fiendish gamblers who think only of themselves when their passion is on and the excitement of the market has them in its grip, much less thinking of the ones who will be made to suffer the most by their rashness. Natural conditions have less to do with the wages of the textile workers than the artificial ones of Wall street and we hope that this fight may never cease until that curse of wage bondage to the gamblers' freakish passion is a thing of the past wiped out. The Artisan.

#### A LESSON LEARNED.

One thing that has been brought forcibly to the attention of the officials and members of the Amalgamated Association during the past three months, in the towns wherein the campaign of resistance to the "open shop" (non-union) policy of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has been carried on, is the hostile attitude displayed toward it by the borough, town, city and county officials who hold the reins of government.

With one or two exceptions the mayors and chiefs of police in all the towns where the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has plants located have acted as though they were in the employ of the corporation, drawing their salary from the trust war fund, rather than serving the people and drawing their pay from the public treasury.

The lessons of the past three months teach conclusively that city government plays an important part in the conduct of a strike or lockout. Mayors and sheriffs arrogate to themselves extraordinary powers and by ordinances and proclamations aim to prevent labor union officials and organizers, active in resisting the oppression of such corporations as the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, from telling their side of the controversy to the men working in the non-union mills, while in some of the union districts the men are humiliated by being placed in the category of criminals.

The treatment accorded the Amalgamated officials and organizers by the municipal officials of the towns in the Kiskiminetas valley dominated by the managements of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, as well as those of Morgantown, New Kensington, Monessen, New Philadelphia and Canal Dover, proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the public offices in those places are filled by accomplices of the corporation, who serve its purpose absolutely, and at the suggestion of its managers will bluff and bulldoze the people with proclamations, ordinances and manifestos that make them feel that they have no right to say that their souls are their own.

Happily, however, such a condition of affairs can be remedied at the polls. This is an opportune time to start a campaign to elect union men to fill public offices, men whose loyalty to union principles are beyond all question. The ranks of organized labor affords ample intelligence and executive ability to perform the functions of any office within the power of the people to bestow.

The time is past when workingmen can afford to cast their votes for municipal officers who will not come out flat-footed on the question of organized labor. This is an opportune time to take this matter up, because in Ohio and some of the other states the municipal elections take place this fall. It is a part of every unionist's duty to fortify their community against being ruled by a tool of corporate interests. In this "open shop" (non-union) struggle, which will grow fiercer every year, laborers must meet capitalists at every turn. The struggle today is uneven, because the capitalists control every department of the government and are using them to destroy trades union. The tables must be turned, and it can be done when the laborers unite and vote for men who will serve the interests of the common people.—Amalgamated Journal.

#### TWELVE MONTHS NEARER.

By Joseph E. Cohen.

Labor Day means twelve months closer to the triumph of the world's toilers.

Every celebration marks an epoch. It shows that our faith in our class has not been in vain; it offers fresh proof of the growing solidarity of our class; it inspires us with greater faith as to the ultimate success of our cause.

Within the year past labor has fought several notable battles. And from the first skirmishes that culminated in the desire for better terms on May 1st to the death grapple in the tin fields and steel works that is at present clouding the horizon, labor has acquitted itself well.

It was just last May that the car men of Philadelphia won their victory. They had been working under outrageous conditions, for poor pay, in a town that seemed a stigma on the map of unionism.

But they went out on strike. The city was deep in the throes of hard times. Families by the thousands were without the very necessities of existence. Even now the trail of that depression is to be read in the haggard countenances of men and women in all parts of the city.

But greater than the passion for bread is the passion for freedom. And for the sake of the meager demands the car men were clutching for, no strike-breakers could be obtained in the poverty ridden city.

It was a magnificent spectacle. But that was not all.

At the largest hat factory in town, a non-union shop, a shop manned by foreigners, the employes took an afternoon off to drive the strike-breakers from the cars. These men and women, most of whom could not communicate in the language of the car men, felt the tie of fraternity that binds closer than blood or fatherland, and they made the cause of the strikers their own.

At League Island navy yard the mechanics refused to ride the cars and the government had to provide a boat to take them to their homes. And when some policemen followed strike sympathizers to the yard gates, marines presented a wall of steel and drove the bluecoats away.

To the greatest extent the police were in sympathy with the cause of the motormen and conductors. Their service to the city's officials, who might as well have been the company's officials, was purely nominal. Everywhere roundsmen, sergeants, even lieutenants and captains, were suspended for failing to act the strike-breaker.

And above all there was the gratifying spectacle of the interest manifested by the working people generally. Through the most humid of weather they trudged to work. Men, women and children alike did all in their power to uphold the arm of the car men.

The victory was the victory of the working class of Philadelphia.

And Philadelphia was doing only a little toward the uplifting of the weary and oppressed.

But its drum tap was answered by the discharge of musketry in other American cities and by cannonading across the water.

In the most benighted of European countries the hand that fashions this world began to quiver and relax. A new fire flashed from the eyes of the

modern Vulcan; a thunderbolt was hurled into the camp of the idlers. Around the Mediterranean and up the Atlantic swept the spirit of revolt. The volcano fires are still smoldering.

Labor is no longer beating time. It no longer stands in the background while its masters wrestle over the division of their unearned wealth. Labor is now in the forefront. It is wrestling with its masters. And its prize is its freedom from exploitation and slavery.

Labor is no longer a cipher. It is an integer. You cannot add up any sum without it. It is part of every calculation. And very soon it will be the whole calculation. This very Labor Day tells us that.

The Labor Day just past stands out well against last year's. With the courage to strike and yet learning to conserve its strength and bide its time, it looms up more sinister than ever against organized wrong.

Labor Day is resplendent with promise for the cause of the lowly. We are twelve months nearer to freedom.

## POETICAL

### THEORY VERSUS PRACTICE.

J. E. Nash.

Long years ago when a little boy,  
I was taught in the Sabbath school,  
To sing and pray in the good old way,  
And practice the golden rule.  
That God was father of all mankind,  
At home or across the sea;  
That we were brothers to all the others,  
Wherever they chanced to be.

That God commanded—thou shalt not kill,  
Or steal—and approved the plan,  
That a man be hung, be he old or young,  
Who murders a fellow man.  
But we were taken from Sabbath school,  
Along with a host of others,  
Were armed, and sent, by the government,  
To murder our southern brothers.

The southern brethren, likewise taught,  
By equally pious mothers,  
Instead of running were all out gunning,  
And hunting their Yankee brothers.  
Both sides had cannons, guns, bullets, shells,  
For tearing men's bodies in twain;  
And surgeons, yearning to prove their learning,  
By patching them up again.

Both sides sent chaplains in Jesus' name,  
Imploring us not to revel;  
And both served whisky to make the boys frisky,  
And fit them to raise the devil.  
These chaplains prayed to the self-same God,  
That He would the missiles guide,  
To kill the others; His sons; their brothers;  
Who stood on the other side.

A host went out, and a few returned;  
Some crippled; some strutting about,  
With stories thrilling of wholesale killing;  
You think they were hanged, no doubt.  
Well! Grant, the chief, was made president;  
The rest, it is understood,  
Are drawing pensions for good intentions,  
And killing the most we could.

But useful workmen are drove like slaves;  
And docked if they're late, or shirk;  
Till more is made than required for trade,  
Then, clubbed, if they beg for work.  
Kicked out to starve; if they steal a cent,  
They're jailed for a crook or tough;  
But the thrifty GENT, is to congress sent,  
Provided he steals enough.

We claim to worship the Prince of Peace,  
But trust in the sword and gun;  
We pay men pensions for wholesale murder;  
But hang them for killing one.  
So we conclude it's a crime to kill  
One brother, or steal a cent;  
But kill a half million, or steal a full billion,  
YOU'RE FITTED FOR GOVERNMENT.

Minneapolis, Minn

## In Memoriam.

Cobalt, Ont., September 19, 1909.

Whereas, Death has again visited our ranks and removed from our midst our beloved brother, Dan Rory McLean, who died of typhoid fever on September 11th, and

Whereas, The unsanitary conditions a product of the present capitalist system of production for profit is the cause of the present epidemic which claimed our brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Cobalt Miners' Union No 146, W. F. M., call upon the workers to rise in their might and sweep the whole bunch of capitalistic grafters and intellectual parasites, who poison the food and the minds of the workers into oblivion, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our organization, a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine and a copy sent to the deceased brother's family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days.

JOHN FRASER,

ALBERT NAP. GAUTHIER,

Committee.



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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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# Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

No.	NAME	Meeting Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS	No.	NAME	Meeting Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
<b>ALASKA</b>							<b>MINNESOTA</b>						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljeström	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	229	Aurora	Sun	Matt Jacisko	Otto Kumpala	244	Aurora
152	Ketchikan		Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisson		Ketchikan	219	Ely	Sun	Matt Koro	John Nuopponen	387	Ely
240	Nome	Sat	Jacob Peterson	Phil Corrigan		Nome	47	Eveloth		John McNair	John Moyer	374	Eveloth
193	Unalaska M. W.		W. T. Burns	Robert Burns		Fairbanks	155	Hibbing	Sun	Garnet Riley	Elias Huttunen	297	Hibbing
188	Valdez F. L. U.	Tues	J. P. Finnegan	W. C. Uphoff	252	Valdez	<b>MISSOURI</b>						
<b>ARIZONA</b>							231	Bonne Terre	Sun	Ralph Stottler	Chas. Floyd	93	Bonne Terre
106	Bisbee	Wed	Jos. D. Cannon	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	229	Deshage	Wed	Jos. Adams	R. De Bourge	285	Deshage
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	C. A. Parisian		Chloride	239	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Deleoure	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
89	Crown King	Sat	Edgar Guild	A. R. Bradshaw	30	Crown King	225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
150	Douglas M & S			Ed. Crough	145	Douglas	202	Fresh Creek M & S	Fri	Thos. Ferguson	F. Z. Guittar		Fresh Creek M & S
60	Globe	Tues	Robert Elliott	M. H. Page	367	Globe	212	Leadwood		Wm. Lackey	Robt. C. McCrary	153	Leadwood
116	Humboldt		H. M. Hoover	W. R. Carter		Corbat	192	Mine La Motte	Fri	Jeff Counts	J. T. Cameron	14	Mine La Motte
147	Humboldt M & S	Mon	A. J. E. Marshall	R. E. Corley	59	Humboldt	<b>MONTANA</b>						
101	Jerome	Wed	Eugene Murphy	John O'man	129	Jerome	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James J. Devlin	Niel Collins	473	Anaconda
38	Kofa	Tues	Alex. Jorganson	J. Kitchen		Kofa	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppard Jr	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
129	Mitchell			Carmen Acosta	A27	Clifton	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	Edward Larsen	22	Belt Mt
258	Pinto Creek	Wed	H. H. Huffer	Oscar Taylor		Bellevue	1	Butte	Tues	P. W. Flynn	John Cronin	1407	Butte
137	Ray	Wed	J. B. Berger	Chas. Devine		Ray	74	Butte M & S	Thur	Chas. Whately	A. M. Flout	5	Butte
124	Snowball	Thur	W. T. Luke	Ulrich Grill		Goldroad	84	Butte Engineers	Wed	Alex. Meagher	Chas. C. Mitchell	1073	Butte
103	Star	Wed	Al Helmer	W. H. Holland		Polaris	24	Clinton	Sat	J. C. McCaug	L. L. Russell		Clinton
156	Swansea	Thur	D. Dunn Miller	E. A. Patty	60	Swansea	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smutcher	James Baehner	3	Corbin
119	Tiger	Thur	J. W. Mahoney	E. J. Blackwell	13	Harrington	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	Fred Newhouse	Frank Halliday	11	East Helena
102	Troy	Sun	J. A. Fezzaglin	J. A. Rice		Troy	157	Elkton	Tues	U. G. White	James Williams	12	Elkton
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	R. McCormick	18	Poland	82	Garnet	Tues	Geo. Gemmill	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>							4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Samuel Phillips		Granite
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	16	Grant Falls M & S	Tues	O. E. Storde	Chas. H. Austin	AA	Grant Falls
189	Grand Forks	Wed	Ed. Eccles	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Iron Mountain
22	Greenwood	Sat	Chas. G. Johnson	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood	107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Wiegand	F. G. Musgrove	143	Gilt Edge
161	Hodley M & M	Wed	C. Bennett	T. H. Rothman	42	Hodley	238	Mt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
69	Kaslo	Sat	Mike McAndrews	H. T. Rainbow	391	Kaslo	111	North Moccasin	Sat	J. H. Lane	Michael Killen	68	Kendall
109	Kimberly	Fri	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter		Kimberly	131	Pony M & M	Sat	Berry Knutson	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
119	Lardeau	Sat	Fred Mellette	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	129	Radersburg			Percy Way		Radersburg
227	Marysville M & S		B. Lundin	J. Hays		Marysville	208	Ruby L & D W.	Mon	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
71	Moyle	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	35	Moyle	25	Winston	Sat	Jas. Whitehead	G. H. Donaldson	9	Winston
91	Nelson	Sat	Paul Phillips	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	129	Virginia City	Sat	Richard Peal	H. J. Kramer	95	Virginia City
8	Phoenix	Sat	R. Silverthorn	W. A. Pickard	294	Phoenix	190	Zortman	Tues	E. Boyle	F. E. Fobes	80	Zortman
8	Roseland	Wed	J. A. McKinnon	Geo. Cusey	421	Roseland	<b>NEVADA</b>						
81	Sandon	Sat	Levi R. McInnis	A. Shiland		K Sandon	39	Austin	Sat	John White	Wm. A. Gallagher		Austin
95	Silverton	Sat	Robert Malroy	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	235	Bonanza	Sat	E. J. Lloyd	J. E. Garrett	14	Rhyolite
62	Slocum	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	50	Slocum City	290	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
113	Texas	Sat	G. B. McIntosh	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	246	Bullton	Tues	Wm. Berrugy	Chas. Grue		Hilltop
105	Trail M & S	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	259	Chafey		Jno. F. Slattery	M. McGrath		Chafey
89	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	171	Edgemont	Sat	J. G. Nelson	John Mohr	2	Edgemont
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>							243	Fairview	Thur	John Martin	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
219	Ballaratt	Wed	J. W. Sweet	J. L. Foiese		Ballaratt	243	Fairview	Wed	Wm. H. Bacon	A. Bennett	25	Fairview
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	54	Gold Hill	Mon	J. G. Foote	F. L. Clark	116	Gold Hill
55	Calaveras	Wed	C. J. Mann	M. C. Jones	1090	Angel's Camp	220	Goldfield	Tues	Owen Barnes	J. J. Mangan	2430	Goldfield
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex. McSween	Jerry Ford	83	French Gulch	221	Horn Silver	Wed	Hugh McNerny	W. H. Wiley	155	Horn Silver
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	189	Grass Valley	251	Lane	Thur	Alex. Cumming	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
91	Grass Valley Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	72	Lincoln	Wed	Jos. R. Viette	D. L. Wertheimer	91	De Lamar
169	Graniteville	Sat	Chris Hanson	A. C. Travis		Graniteville	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	Arthur Todd	John Crowe		Empire
207	Greenwater	Tues	S. D. Whipple	Chas. Brown		Death Valley	248	Lucky Boy		J. J. McDonald	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
99	Hart	Tues	W. T. Porterfield	Charles Glunz		Hart	241	Manhattan	Tues	James Boyd	James Boyd	158	Manhattan
115	Jackson	Wed	Willie Lyne	W. T. Langdon	212	Jackson	264	Millers M & M	Wed	E. C. Richards	J. C. Perry	32	Millers
149	Johnsville	Sat	Geo. S. Dunn	W. H. Dunn	11	Johnsville	263	Pioche	Mon	Chas. Bithell	E. K. Watson		Pioche
174	Kennett	Sat	C. C. McHenry	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	218	Pioneer	Wed	John Cannon	James P. Kelly	356	Pioneer
206	Masonie			F. A. Bass		Masonie	179	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	Joe B. Goodwin	Ed. Rodgers		Olinghouse
51	Mojave	Sat	A. C. Klopproth	E. L. Wegmann	1	Mojave	252	Ramsey	Sat	P. A. Holtz	H. S. Taylor		Ramsey
30	Nevada City	Wed	Wm. Angwin	Fred Nicholson	76	Nevada City	244	Rawhide	Fri	B. D. Bowden	Neil McGee	44	Rawhide
44	Radersburg	Sat	Wm. B. Reene	E. M. Arndall	248	Radersburg	247	Round Mountain	Fri	John D. Gabbert	D. L. O'Monra	141	Round M'tn
100	Sierra City	Wed	Peter Kieffer	John G. Rose	135	Sierra City	164	Searchlight	Thur	Al Morrison	O. E. Andrews	71	Searchlight
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Big Oak Flat	92	Sierra City	Tues	J. W. Hickey	D. N. Nolan	76	Sierra City
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. A. Case	S. R. Freerickson	355	Skidoo	253	Silver Peak	Tues	John Redpath	Chas. C. Schure	75	Blair
87	Summersville	Sat	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Tuolumne	234	Stepote M & S	Tues	Joe Bracken	James Rogan	383	McGill
73	Tuolumne	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Chimo	101	Stent	257	Storey Co. L. U.		David Ryan	R. McHenry		Virginia City
104	Washington	Thur	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raub		Washington	121	Tonopah	Tues	M. J. Scanlon	R. H. Dabzell	7	Tonopah
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	John Cronin	H. H. Harlbert	75	Winthrop	31	Tuscarora	Wed	A. S. Carey	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	256	Vernon	Wed	W. E. C. Little	P. H. Lynch		Mazuma
<b>COLORADO</b>							46	Virginia	Fri	John R. Bruce	Wm. O'Leary		Virginia City
64	Bryan	Sat	Henry Truby	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	250	Wonder	Fri	J. K. Henderson	Geo. Williams	172	Wonder
33	Cloud City	Thur	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville	262	Yerrington	Fri	Patrick Shorlin	Jas. H. Pringle		Mason
20	Creede	Fri	J. D. Peterson	D. F. Snideman	543	Creede	<b>ONTARIO</b>						
234	Cripple Creek D. U.	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor	146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	149	Elk Lake	Sun	H. A. Smith	C. H. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	W. H. Rambo	9	Dunton	154	Gowganda			Napoleon Schnob	610	Gowganda
58	Durango M & S		J. A. Dunham V.P.			Durango	<b>OREGON</b>						
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	42	Bourne	Mon	L. R. Harris	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
86	Gartfield	Sat	M. F. Gallagher	M. H. Crosby		H Gartfield	186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Laud	O. A. Kessel		Cornucopia
50	Hanson	Sat	Frank Potestio	Eugene Otis	205	Lake City	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
136	Idaho Springs	Wed	Louis Johnson	C. H. Hickox	264	Idaho Springs	21	Central City	Sat	Jas. Bars	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City
197	La Plata	Mon	Frank Tepoteh	Thos. G. Lloyd	1017	Hesperus	3	Copper Mt. M & S	Sat	J. C. Coyle	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
48	Nederland	Thur	J. L. Conkling	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland	84	Custer	Sun	E. E. Boyer	Chas. H. Adair		Custer
15	Ourray	Sat	J. E. Cummins	D. A. Ferguson	1111	Ourray	14	Deadwood M & M	Thur	C. L. Wilson	J. E. Dahl		Deadwood
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen	68	Galena	Wed	George Lesch	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
36	Rico	Sat	Frank D. Roan	Chris Wolf	470	Rico	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
185	Rockvale	Mon	James Bertotti	Anton Mussatt	50	Rockvale	19	Mattland M & M	Thur	S. C. Horel	H. L. Seeggin		Mattland
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	108	Rockford	Sun	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hirtzell		Rockford
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry
63	Telluride	Sat	Chris Johns	Andrew Nylund	278	Telluride	<b>UTAH</b>						
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	64	Bingham
59	Ward	Fri	L. Nichols	J. M. Raish	126	Ward	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	G. W. Black	F. J. Perry		Canyon
<b>IDAHO</b>							151	Eureka	Sat	D. A. Fossee	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka
184	Atlanta	Sat	H. M. Lesky	J. R. Wahler		Atlanta	205	Eureka E F & B.	Sat	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
19	Burke	Fri	Frank Monty	L. A. Reese	158	Burke	237	Helper	Sun	Carlo Dalpaz	A. Marchiori	447	Helper
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar	176	Kimberly	Thur	Myron Nay	Jos. Carroll		Kimberly
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	228	Mammoth	Tues	J. H. McCabe	Jos. Mann	65	Mammoth
37	Gibbonsville	Wed	Walter Morrison	John B. Achord	19	Gibbonsville	199	Mercur	Sun	Batista Accampo	Phillip Oates	415	Mercur
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay	144	Park City	Sat	John Ryan	J. P. Langford	891	Park City
9													





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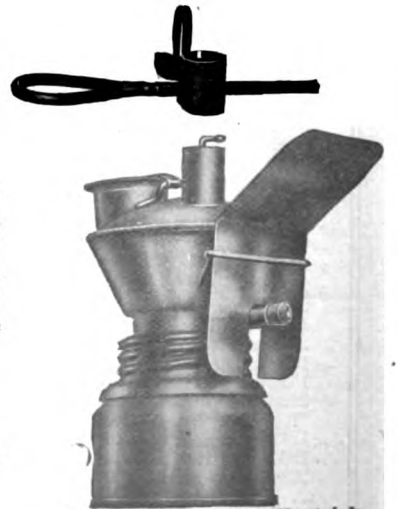


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