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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION  
INDEPENDENCE  
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*Published Weekly by the*  
**WESTERN FEDERATION  
OF MINERS**



DENVER, COLORADO, MAY 29, 1913  
VOLUME XIV. 24 CENTS NUMBER 518.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, May 29, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 518  
\$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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

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

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## WANTED.

Copies of The Miners' Magazine are wanted of the following dates of issue: Dec. 9, 1909; Dec. 23, 1909; Dec. 30, 1909; Jan. 6, 1910; Feb. 3, 1910; Feb. 10, 1910; March 10, 1910; March 17, 1910; March 24, 1910; March 23, 1911; March 30, 1911; Apr. 20, 1911; Aug. 17, 1911; Aug. 24, 1911.

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**STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!**

**STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah.** No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

**THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.**

## NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

**JAMES B. HANLEY, President.**

**J. W. MORTON, Secretary.**

**SUBSCRIBE** for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The small sum of \$1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

*Stay away from Britannia mines, Howe Sound, B. C. The strike is still on.*

**PRESIDENT MOYER** left for Utah and California last Sunday to visit some of the local unions and will return to headquarters after surveying the strike situation at El Paso, Texas.

**THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE** has repealed the obnoxious anti-boycott law, which was passed by the politicians several years ago in the hope of demolishing organized labor.—Cleveland Citizen

Yes, but the governor, the "friend of labor," vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature, thus showing that one man as chief magistrate of a state, has more power in his hands than the majority of a legislative body, and yet, we boast of our representative government.

**A LOCAL** of the I. W. W. at Salt Lake, Utah, has resolved itself into an employment agency and placed an advertisement on a billboard, stating that 100 miners and 300 muckers are wanted at Butte, Montana. The statement is a cold-blooded and deliberate falsehood manufactured out of whole cloth for an ulterior purpose. There are no miners or muckers wanted at Butte, as there are a large surplus of idle men seeking employment there, and the statement of the I. W. W. at Salt Lake is a lie as infamous as other tactics and methods utilized by the "Bummery."

**FROM THE TOMBS** of the political past come doleful wailings. "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois sees the country headed for perdition because of the Initiative and Referendum; "Fire Alarm" Foraker of Ohio, once chief flapper of the "Bloody Shirt," warns us that the Initiative and Referendum will carry the country to ruin and to "dangerous Socialism." Professor Taft of Yale sees the Initiative and Referendum dragging the country down-grade to disaster.

Men who live in the past are interesting merely as curiosities. Instead of using the past as a teacher, a guide for future action, they would use it as a penitentiary in which to imprison The People.—The Star, San Francisco.

**WE HAVE BEEN TOLD** for many years, that there is a *vice trust* in every large city of America, and that the profits of this trust throughout the United States, reach the enormous sum of \$50,000,000 annually.

The reformers have been denouncing such a trust and have used the strongest words of condemnation, but regardless of condemnation the trust continues to flourish.

The reformers in fighting the *vice trust*, are but fighting an *effect* which is bred from a *cause*.

When the reformers use as much energy in fighting the *cause* as they do now in fighting the *effect*, the *vice trust* will go out of business.

**AT WHARTON, NEW JERSEY**, the people have been given an insight into the degeneracy and brutality of the thugs hired by corporations to uphold the *majesty of the law*.

The Empire Steel and Iron Company has been doing business with the detective agencies, and these agencies have furnished the necessary number of out-laws to create a reign of terror, and then, accuse the strikers of the crimes and lawlessness committed by veteran criminals trained to fasten odium on honest men battling for a living wage.

The thugs and strikebreakers imported to Wharton were gathered from the slums of the state of New York and New Jersey, and their insults to girls and women became so shameless, that even the citizens, not directly connected with the strike, were forced to arm themselves to defend the honor of their wives and daughters.

Capitalism in its greed for profit stops at nothing to hold labor in the shackles of wage slavery.

**ONE BY ONE** the good men fall—to paraphrase an old song. The latest is Dr. Chas. P. Neill, for many years United States Commissioner of Labor, who has resigned to become an employé of the Guggenheims. Dr. Neil has been distinguished amongst prominent men for his consideration for the rights of labor and his employment by the Guggenheims can only mean they have found the easiest way to limit his usefulness.—Seattle Union Record.

Dr. Charles P. Neill has been moved by what he conceived to be his material interests. Neill was not a member of organized labor, but was a professional man, whose political pull secured him an official position at Washington. He has not *fallen* and was under no obligations to labor to stay at Washington. Neill, like many others, whom labor has lauded as *good men* are influenced by economic interests, and



Neill in accepting the position offered by the Smelting Trust, reached the conclusion that he was advancing his personal interests.

The Guggenheims wanted him, because he demonstrated that he was brilliant and clever enough to delude labor into the belief, that he was friendly to the working class. The polished and cultured dissembler is always looked upon as a valuable asset to capitalism, when such dissembler can hide from labor the fact that he is an ally of the forces that crush labor.

**THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION** is greatly distressed for fear that labor unions and agricultural organizations shall be exempted from the penalties of the anti-trust law. It calls such exemption "class legislation."

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has fallen into a conventional error. The "class legislation" was enacted by the Supreme Court when it made the law applicable to these associations, in spite of the fact that such was not the intent of its authors.

The anti-trust law, when it was pending in Congress, received the support of such labor leaders as Mr. Gompers, and of the agricultural interests. It was certainly not their purpose that the law should be used against them. It could not have been passed if there had been any intimation that it was designed to do more than to prohibit monopolies in the products of labor and in the instruments of production.

If Congress shall exclude labor unions and agricultural associations from the operations of the anti-trust law, which it has partly done, it will simply reiterate the original intent of the Sherman act and recall judicial decisions which were inspired by the same class interests that led an English court to send the "six men of Dorset" to penal servitude for having organized to exact higher wages from their masters.—Milwaukee Leader.

**SOME** of the strike-breaking agencies around the country are starting up side lines now, in connection with their nefarious business, a side line that, while the most disreputable in which a man can engage, yet one that harmonizes perfectly with the strike breaking end of the business. Some of these agencies have been sending outlaws and newly arrived immigrants down into the wilds of West Virginia, to help the coal barons down there break the strike of the mine workers, and now one, Harry Kulp, belonging to one of these thug agencies, has been convicted in a United States court for violation of the White Slave Law. It was proven that he went around through the mountains of Pennsylvania, and engaged girls for domestic service in hotels in West Virginia, but all who fell for him were shipped to the hovels of these strike breakers, down in the backwoods of West Virginia.—The Lather.

Men who have observed all the outrages perpetrated by capitalism will manifest no surprise in knowing that strike-breaking agencies are engaged in the business of white slavery.

The detective agency stops at nothing to "deliver the goods."

The capitalist, who is the paymaster and furnishes the funds to maintain these agencies, places no restrictions on his hired outlaws, whose memories have become callous to the remembrances of a mother or a sister. The degenerate on the payroll of a detective agency has neither heart, soul or conscience, and his employer knows no *God save profit*.

**G**OVERNOR SULZER of New York vetoed the Foley Workmen's Compensation bill. The bill was supported by the Causality insurance Companies, the employers and the Civic Federation.

The Foley Compensation bill was vigorously opposed by organized labor, but the lawmakers dominated by employers and corporations were in the majority and voted for a bill that was drawn in such a manner that its passage would give but little relief to the working class.

Governor Sulzer in vetoing the bill, said:

"To my mind "a workmen's compensation law which fails to inspire the confidence of the industrial toilers for whom it is enacted, and which meets with their vigorous and emphatic protest, cannot be said to be an adequate performance of the party pledge. From the outset the bill now before me met with serious opposition from those who are most vitally interested in securing the benefits designed to accrue from legislation of this character. The measure is opposed by the State Federation of Labor and the American Association of Labor Legislation and other true friends of these necessary remedial industrial reforms."

Provision has been made by the legislature for a constitutional amendment and will be submitted to the voters of New York for approval next November.

This amendment will make it possible for the laboring people of

New York to reach a real, genuine compensation law during the year 1914.

**I**T WOULD SEEM that if there were any truth in the oft-reiterated statement that "any man that wants work can get it," should be to some extent apparent when the hateful and degrading occupation of strikebreakers is called for. But even here the assurance fails. So wolfish is the struggle for existence that men often have to fight like wild animals to secure that debasing work.

The other day one of the strike-breaking agencies here advertised for hands to take the places of the striking street car employes at Cincinnati, and the next morning the street was blocked by thousands of applicants, so eager to secure the jobs that they smashed the doors and windows of the buildings, trampled one another on the stairways, cursing yelling and fighting until the police reserves were called to disperse the rioters. For one man who succeeded in securing a place as a strike-breaker, ten went away disappointed.

Probably among the horde of "heroes" as President Eliot once called them, there were many criminals, toughs, thugs and gunmen well known to the police, though, as they were intended to be let loose on Cincinnati, there was no reason for interfering with their departure. It is also likely that this element secured most of the jobs that were given out on the occasion.

But it is practically certain that the majority were ordinary workmen driven desperate from hunger through long unemployment. And every one of these wretched unfortunates who secured a job may be considered as having made a start training for a future career of crime. In Cincinnati these men will fight even more desperately to hold the jobs they secured than they did to get them in New York, and will be encouraged by the authorities to stop at nothing short of murder to do so.

Striker and strikebreaker are equally proofs of the criminal insanity of our industrial system. A system that not only generates but encourages conditions which transform masses of human beings into things resembling the composition of a famished wolf-pack has no right to existence, and the greatest crime conceivable against humanity is not capitalism itself, but rather the ignorance that prevents it being swept forever from the face of the earth.—New York Call.

**H**OW WILLIAM E. TRAUTMANN, one of the founders and general secretary of the I. W. W., has dug up his little hatchet and gone upon the war path. In a lengthy signed article in the New York Call, using as a text the charges that have been made by responsible parties in San Diego that the "free speech fight" in that city had been utilized by I. W. W. officials to graft funds from sympathizers, Trautmann warns the public that the present "free speech fight" in Denver is being "pulled off by those who never will work, who will always be there when the general secretary and the general organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World call for volunteers, to live on the funds collected for the support of real militants and struggling toilers." Trautmann then proceeds to relate his own experience in the Lawrence affair, prompted to do so by the fact that "a clear explanation can never be obtained by an appeal to the centralized official and publicity organs of the Industrial Workers of the World." In assuming the secretaryship of the Ettor-Giovannitti defense fund, Trautmann declares that thousands of dollars had been misused to support the hordes of "volunteers" who flocked to that city and only \$85 remained on hand with which to defend the indicted men. Nine specific charges made against those who previously handled the fund were suppressed "by telegraphic order from the general office of the Industrial Workers of the World" and the original cash book was also destroyed. Trautmann succeeded in bringing some sort of order out of chaos and gave a public accounting of the funds he handled. Evidently his disgust was so great that he declined to again accept an official position in the I. W. W., gave his reasons in an article to be published in the two official organs, but his communication was also suppressed. Trautmann is still a member of the I. W. W., but his attack upon St. John, Heslewood and other officials can have no other result than his early expulsion. With a few exceptions, none of the original organizers of the I. W. W. remain, and if it were not for the personality of Haywood—who, as he says himself, was saved from sleeping in a bed of quick lime by the organized workers of America, the same workers whose unions he is now condemning and attempting to destroy—that ill-fated body would no longer be in existence. The principles of industrial unionism are fundamental and existed long before the I. W. W. was dreamed of, but the methods of that organization are not only wrong, but positively injurious to the workers, and hence the I. W. W. cannot become permanent, as their failures in Spokane, McKees Rocks, Lawrence, San Diego, Little Falls, Akron and other places where they had a strong foothold prove beyond a doubt.—Cleveland Citizen.

## "Equal Rights Before the Law"

**O**RGANIZER LEWIS of the American Federation of Labor, in writing of his experience among the steel workers, relates the following:

"At our McKees Rocks meeting, recently held in the Heien Street theater, we were treated to a striking demonstration of the attitude of the Pressed Steel Car Company toward our efforts to organ-

ize its employes. At 7:30 o'clock the manager of the plant whose name I understand is McKee, appeared in front of the theater with fifteen members of the company's police force from the car plant, who were former members of the state constabulary, and also ten detectives, together with fifteen or eighteen of the mill foremen, in all making a force of about forty men, who were fully armed. These men stationed



themselves in line on the opposite side of the street with the intention, I suppose, of intimidating the workers by this display of force. A crowd soon gathered on the street, about 150 of whom entered the hall and remained throughout the meeting, the remainder thronging the street before the entrance to the theater. A captain of police with a squad of patrolmen was stationed between the crowd and the armed force from the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant. No effort was made, however, to disperse the crowd of armed men, and although the weather was cold, they remained until the meeting adjourned. Finding that in spite of this display of force the workmen from the plant to a goodly number had entered the hall, the emissaries of the company, in their desperation, cut the electric wires leading into the theater, plunging the theater into darkness. The men remained, however, until candles were procured and the meeting was proceeded with. This incident served to bring forcibly to the workmen the methods employed by their employers, and was responsible for many additions to the union which has been established among the men. Dissatisfac-

tion is rife, and the pursuance of the tactics related is assisting in bringing the workmen employed by the company into the union."

The above report from an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, proves conclusively that men clothed with economic power can sneer at law and make a farce of our so-called constitutional rights.

Had the working class of McKees Rocks gathered, 40 men armed to the teeth, there is no one who would doubt but that officers swore to uphold the law would have immediately issued orders for them to disperse, and in all probability, they would have been arrested and charged with the crime of inciting a riot. But these 40 men were the private army of the steel trust, and thugs armed by a trust or corporation, must not be molested when working men assemble to join hands in an organization that has for its object the advancement or promotion of the interests of labor. Capitalism can arm itself to subjugate the working class, but labor in its desperation and wretchedness, must seize no weapons of violence to defend itself against the despotism of a master class.

## The Convicted Iron Workers

By Eugene V. Debs.

THE PRESS DISPATCHES inform us that of the thirty-eight convicted officials of the iron workers' and other unions who were sentenced in the Federal Court at Indianapolis in December last, but fifteen remain in Leavenworth prison. The rest are all out under bail pending the decision of the higher court to which these cases have been appealed.

The fifteen convicted union leaders who remain in prison are there only because they are unfortunate in having no friends of sufficient financial means to furnish their bail.

How soon, or, rather, how late, the higher court may finally decide these cases can only be conjectured. When it is considered that the Supreme Court and the several courts of appeal are from three to six years behind in "handing down" their decisions, it can readily be seen that the cases of the convicted union leaders may be hung up for an indefinite period.

But the decision will finally be rendered—if the appellants do not die in the meantime—and when it is rendered it will be, I venture to predict, in favor of the cruelly outraged labor officials. I make this prediction not because I have faith in the partiality of the court toward the defendants, or even in its sense of justice, but because the trial of these men was so flagrantly farcical and their conviction so notoriously a foregone conclusion that if the outrage is not righted by the court itself, as far as this may be possible, it will load the court withodium and damn it and discredit it eternally, when the true story of the trial is told and the hidden facts in connection with that monstrous perversion of justice are disclosed.

The purpose of this writing is to refresh the memory of the working class in regard to this trial and its thirty-eight convictions of union labor leaders, and to place a fact or two on record worth thinking about and talking about and keeping in mind until the true nature of the conspiracy which resulted in the railroading of these innocent men to the penitentiary and every secret, damnable fact in connection with that judicial crime is brought to light.

The trial took place, it will be remembered, in the court of Judge A. B. Anderson, who was appointed to the Federal bench by President Roosevelt and afterward denounced by Roosevelt as "a damned jack-ass and crook."

One of the defendants was sternly rebuked and threatened with a jail sentence by the judge for smiling in court.

A newspaper correspondent who commented on the proceedings in a way to displease the judge was barred from the courtroom and threatened with summary punishment for contempt.

These characteristic incidents of the trial are not without their significance.

But the great fact, the galling fact, the infamous fact about the trial is that THE SPECIAL TRAIN IN WHICH THE THIRTY-EIGHT CONVICTED LABOR UNIONISTS WERE RUSHED TO THE FEDERAL PRISON AT LEAVENWORTH WAS SPECIFICALLY CONTRACTED FOR AND DEFINITELY ENGAGED OVER A MONTH BEFORE THE JURY RENDERED ITS VERDICT.

This we know beyond doubt, having, by one of those providential leaks which always occur when innocence is bludgeoned and justice raped, come in possession of the correspondence which passed between the court officials and the officials of the railroads.

How did the court officials know positively that these thirty-eight trade unionists would be sent to the penitentiary over a month before they were tried and convicted?

The trial from the time the arrests were made and the indictments found until the convicted defendants were rushed to Leavenworth by special train was not only a roaring farce but a satanic conspiracy, backed by the powerful Steel Trust, to strike a deadly blow to the labor movement.

The sacking of the offices of the iron workers' union and the seizure of papers, documents, books and papers in violation of the law and placing these in the custody of hirelings who for a consideration would pervert, pad, or mutilate them to serve the criminal purpose intended, to convict innocent men and fasten the odium of crime upon organized labor furnishes but one incident in a series of outrages and infamies perpetrated under direction of the court officials which has no parallel in the annals of criminal jurisprudence.

I knew all this before the trial occurred as well as I do now, and I urged through the Appeal to Reason and otherwise that the Socialist party and the labor unions send their own authorized representative to attend the session of the Grand Jury and the trial, to carefully follow the proceedings and prevent, if possible, this judicial crime from being perpetrated, and had this been done I verily believe that special train would never have been rushed with its living freight of innocent men to the Leavenworth prison.

IT IS MY POSITIVE CONVICTION THAT THESE THIRTY-EIGHT LABOR UNION OFFICIALS, OF WHOM FIFTEEN STILL LANGUISH IN THE PRISON PEN TO WHICH THEY WERE COMMITTED, ARE ABSOLUTELY INNOCENT OF THE CRIME FOR WHICH THEY WERE CONVICTED, and that they are the victims of a conspiracy as foul and damning as ever blackened the pages of history.

This is all for the present. More in due time.

Some day the whole truth will out. Mark it!—New York Call.

## Panics Forbidden by Law

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that when President Wilson had settled himself in the Presidential chair some three months ago, he promptly issued a warning to the effect that any one caught in the act of starting a panic during his administration would be "hanged higher than Haman," or words to that effect. The notification was evidently intended to intimidate those who, as he supposed, might take this method of objecting to his proposed tinkering with the tariff.

And now that the time draws nigh, Congress, it is said, will appropriate \$100,000 to enable the Bureau of Commerce to get busy and investigate any manufacturers who may close down their plants or reduce wages for effect, in order to defeat the proposed tariff reductions.

The prosecutions which will follow any such attempt will take place under the criminal clauses of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which has been so successful in dissolving the trusts during the Taft administration. There can be no doubt of its equal efficiency in compelling a capitalist to keep his factory running or prevent him from announcing a cut in wages. So far as \$100,000 will go, the attempt will be made anyhow.

If, for the sake of argument, it be admitted that a panic is really started deliberately by individual capitalists, the question may be asked, How will an investigation avert the panic? It can only take place after the act, and it takes much time before a decision can be reached. In the meantime the factories are closed, the unemployed swarm all over the land and the panic is on anyhow. Then, again, will the capitalists who closed their factories admit that they did so on account of the proposed tariff reductions, or will they deny it and give other reasons? Or suppose they stand on their constitutional rights and maintain that they can run their factories or not as they please; that there is no law to compel them to use their property productively; that the right to close down stands on exactly the same basis as the right to open up; that the government has no more right to compel a man to stay in business than it has to forbid him to go into business; that the matter of wages is a thing mutually agreed upon between employer and employé, with which no third party has any legal right to interfere—and a hundred other considerations of the same kind?

The Wilson treaty appears ostensibly as a challenge to the whole



institution of private property. Even if it were admitted that capitalists shut down for the reasons given—which they do not—there is absolutely no way of preventing them by law. No matter what pains and penalties are threatened, no man can be forced to do business if he doesn't want to, any more than he can be forced to compete against his will. The whole matter is exactly the same kind of bluff as that used against the trusts, and no capitalist need take it seriously.

The threat before election to close down if the voters sustain an industrial policy that the manufacturer is opposed to may bluff the working class voters who have jobs to lose, but a counter-threat against capitalists won't go. It is an empty bluff. It is a continuation of the pretense under which the trusts were prosecuted, that economic law is dominated by statute law, though for an apparently opposite

purpose in this case. In the former the object was to put the capitalist out of business, to prohibit him from doing business; in the latter, to make him continue in business against his will. And both attempts are equally futile. The one will fail, just as the other has failed.

The capitalist is not in business primarily for the purpose of giving employment and paying wages. That is only incidental. He is in business to make profits, and when in his judgment no profits are to be made he will close down, and no power on earth can prevent him doing so, any more than he can be prevented from continuing in business when profits are in sight.

Wilson may be "a man sent by God," as some of his admirers say, but he has just as much power to prevent a panic as to fix the time of the rising and setting of the sun.—New York Call.

## The People Shall Know

FROM THE PRESS DISPATCHES we have seen that "Mother" Jones addressed a large audience in Washington, D. C. The octogenarian stood before an audience for two long hours painting pictures of thug-brutality and military despotism.

It is no wonder that Governor Hatfield of West Virginia desired to keep "Mother" Jones as a military prisoner. It is not to be wondered at that the coal-barons ordered their official chattels to charge her with stealing a machine gun, and when that charge appeared ludicrous, to charge her with murder.

A charge of some character was necessary in order that she might be held by the Cossacks of West Virginia.

It would not do for this woman of 80 years of age to be given her liberty, for the outlaws who yell "law and order" knew that she would take the rostrum and they knew the power of her eloquence.

Her appearance in Washington and her story told from a public platform has drawn national attention, and when the Congressional investigation is finished, West Virginia will be looked upon as the Siberia of America.

The infamies and outrages perpetrated in the name of "law and order" baffle tongue and pen for a description. Men who dared to speak for human freedom or who dared to even plead for justice, were branded as anarchists, and were met with the cowardly blows from the hired criminals of a licensed detective agency or silenced by the armed might of Military Hessians, whose officers took their orders from the managers and owners of coal mines.

For nearly a year, law has been a corpse in West Virginia.

The constitution of which we boast, was foully murdered and the flag that we hail as the standard of freedom, became the banner under which corporate tyranny assailed human rights and laughed at their victims as they protested against the merciless reign of terrorism that prevailed within the borders of a state, cursed and debauched by the masked pirates of modern brigandage. The press that spoke for the rights of man was suppressed, but now that Congress shall give attention to the *mob in broad cloth* in West Virginia, the people will know something of the lawlessness that has been committed by the "higher ups" who mock the agencies of their exploited victims while playing the rôle of defenders of legal and constitutional rights.

## Sought Rest in Death

THE FOLLOWING STORY taken from the columns of an exchange, tells but one of the many tragedies in the lives of working women, who are the victims of an industrial system that means dishonor or premature death:

"The story of a brave but unsuccessful struggle for existence on a weekly wage of \$5 was told at the Union Avenue hospital today with the announcement that Helen M. Goodridge, 18 years old, died last night from poison, self-administered.

"The girl was the daughter of Mrs. Della Goodridge, of 5444 Irving street, Philadelphia. She took rat poison and was removed to the hospital in a dying condition.

"In an ante-mortem statement to Dr. William M. Bodwell, of the hospital staff, the girl said she had been obliged to support herself since she was 14 years old. Recently she came here from Upton, Mass., where she had worked in a hat factory. She obtained employment in the paper box and crepe paper factory of the Dennison Manufacturing Company.

"Her earnings were insufficient, she said, for her support, she had 'been half-starved for weeks,' and chose to end her life rather than to continue what seemed to her a hopeless struggle.

"Miss Goodridge bore a perfect reputation, according to acquaint-

ances. Among the effects found in her room at a lodging-house was a letter addressed to her mother and a Bible which had been presented to her as a reward by the Sunday school which she attended.

"The superintendent at the Dennison factory said the girl was employed there making paper boxes. She had been at work but a short time, he said, and like all unskilled helpers, was started at \$5 a week."

The above story tells of a girl with almost all her life before her, giving up the struggle to live.

Her reputation was unsullied, but the fact that she was religious and had won a Bible from a Sunday school as a reward for her purity, did not fortify her against the merciless grip of want nor did her spotless reputation and Bible save her from that gloom of despair that sought rest in the grave of the suicide.

The death of this girl standing on the threshold of young womanhood is an awful indictment of a civilization that is upheld by press and pulpit, and shows conclusively that even faith in religion unsupported by the material things of life, cannot save the struggling victim of poverty from self destruction. The pen or tongue of man cannot portray the hopeless agony of this young girl as she brooded on the misery and wretchedness of her life, and as she reached for the poison that saved her honor, she must have felt the force of the words of the poet: "O grave where is thy victory; O death, where is thy sting."

## The Persecution of the Courts

THE JUDICIAL PERSECUTION of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, has been commented upon, not only by the labor and Socialist press, but even the capitalist journals have graced their columns with editorials on the battle in the courts against men, who felt and believed that they had a right to speak from the rostrum or through the press on matters that vitally concerned the laboring people.

Even a number of daily journals, controlled by men of power and influence in the world of commerce and finance, take the position that the action that should have been taken against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison should have been of a civil nature, and not of a criminal character.

The fanatics, however, take the ground that the dignity of the courts must be upheld, and that any act or work spoken or written that can be construed as an offense to the judiciary must be punished, if reverence for the judiciary is to be maintained.

The New York World has the following comment which shows that a great daily journal with millions behind it, does not approve of the action of the courts in the cases against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison:

"It is not possible to endorse the acts and words of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in this controversy, but the courts of the District of Columbia are even more in error. They are not dealing appro-

priately with citizens who are in the wrong. They are carrying on a personal feud which has already received a most impressive rebuke. They are judicial last-ditchers, who are introducing reprisal into what they call the administration of justice."

The New York Times had the following editorial comment:

"An appeal will be taken, and there is an opportunity for both Mr. Gompers and the entire community to reconsider their positions soberly. To speak candidly, there is danger that the courts will be used for private purposes, as the Legislatures have been, unless a halt shall be called. The Supreme Court annulled the first sentences for contempt in this case because the process for contempt was used as a means of punishment in a private proceeding. The main offense was conspiracy in constraint of trade, but judgment was given for contempt of court on motion of private counsel. That was not action by the court for the protection of its dignity in the interest of the public rather than of itself. When this error was corrected another mistake was made. The court referred inquiry regarding its dignity to private counsel, and the sentence is now so far reduced that the court practically is rebuked again. It is by no means sure that an appeal may not again be successful. In that case, and even if the reduction of the sentence shall prevent another demand for retrial, the efficiency



of the lower courts in protecting their dignity leaves something to be desired in the interest of both the court and the public."

Regardless of all editorial comments that have been made, either from a labor or capitalist standpoint, there is no denying the fact, but that the judiciary is dominated by the class that are the owners of the means of life.

The rights of property are above human rights, and the many decisions that have been handed down by courts in favor of property and against individual liberty, prove conclusively that the man on the bench, as a general rule, looks through the same glasses as the combinations that are using every weapon to disfigure justice and destroy the rights of man.

## Labor and the Tariff

**T**HE SECRETARY of the American Federation of Labor insists that wages cannot go down as a result of tariff reduction.

He says: "Labor's wages cannot be cut because in many industries they are already at the lowest living point. If any attempt is made there will be strikes all along the line. We are in the midst of a tremendous campaign to strengthen the position of labor against further exploitation of capital."

A recent bulletin from the Bureau of Labor statistics shows that, while in 1896 the cost of the year's supply of food for the average working class family was \$300 in the North Atlantic division of the country, it had risen to \$466 in 1912, or well over 50 per cent.

During the same period in the South Atlantic division the figures show an increase from \$265 to \$417; the North Central from \$275 to \$463; the South Central from \$255 to \$441, and the Western from \$277 to \$409; on the whole a general rate of increase in cost of living of far over 50 per cent. And it is only too evident that wages have lagged painfully behind the rising cost of living in every portion of the country.

During this period, however, what is called the national wealth of the country has increased from approximately \$75,000,000,000 to \$130,000,000,000, or an increase of approximately 75 per cent.

It is notorious that, as a rule, the higher the tariff protection the lower the wages. Some of the most favored trusts, like steel, sugar, wool, cotton, beef, have paid the worst starvation wages.

Says Secretary Morrison: "Capital has had protection, but labor has had to face unrestricted competition. Importations of goods are taxed, but immigration is free. The price of manufactured products could be raised to the limit, but the price of labor could be kept down to the minimum by untaxed drafts on Europe. There was merely transportation to be reckoned."

But the tariff tinkering by the present administration even if it went the length of free trade would not provide a remedy. Were the

cost of living to be reduced there would follow a corresponding reduction in wages, and the relative difference between the two would remain the same.

Under low tariff or high tariff labor's condition would remain unchanged. Wages so long as the wage system continues are certain to remain at the lowest living point. The Milwaukee Journal uncovers the kernel in the nut when it says:

"Perhaps some wages will be cut after tariff is reduced, not because profits will not be adequate, but because unorganized and ignorant foreign labor is powerless before the crushing power of cooperating employes. *Labor gets just what the factory owner is willing to pay if there is no union protection—tariff, or no tariff.*"

But, continues Mr. Morrison:

"The swarms of unskilled foreign labor brought into combat organized American labor, are turning on their employers. The demonstrations of the Industrial Workers of the World are the result of this exploitation of humanity. They were unorganized and ignorant.

"The employer took advantage of their helplessness and screwed down wages until men and women simply could not stand it. They broke out in revolt in Lawrence and Paterson.

"We of the American Federation of Labor are not responsible. Capital has brought it on because it sought to combat organized labor with unorganized labor."

But, has it escaped the notice of the Federation Secretary that England, a free-trade country, has at present even more starving workers, proportionately, than the United States.

Let the American Federation of Labor, whether the tariff be low or high, continue its campaign to strengthen the position of labor against exploitation and couple with it a declaration for the utter abolition of all exploitation and it will aid materially in solving not only present problems but the labor problems for all time.—California Social-Democrat.

## Socialism Given a Respectful Hearing

**S**EYMOUR STEDMAN of Chicago who was elected to the Legislature of Illinois, recently entertained the lawmakers of his state with a talk on Socialism.

The Socialist speaker and student of economics, is forcing himself into every gathering, and barriers cannot be raised against speakers and students who are backed by a million votes in this country.

There was a time when the man who raised his voice for the principles of Socialism was met with sneers and insults, but that time has passed away never to return.

The Socialist speaker, whether in the church, Legislature or public rostrum, is given a respectful hearing, for men of intelligence realize that the profit system is rushing to destruction and that our system of exploitation must be supplanted by an industrial democracy.

Seymour Stedman spoke as follows to the Legislators of Illinois:

"Taft says, in the Century Magazine for October: 'The fact is that government ownership of the industries will produce a dead level, there would be no one in control.' I have not observed a dead level for the janitor in the White House and the President; there is no dead level for mail carriers and the postmaster general; there is no dead level for a private soldier and a general at headquarters; there is no dead level for the clerks in a pension office and the head in the department or superheads; there is no dead level for the secretary of state and his subordinates; there is no dead level for the chief of the fire department and the truckmen, or chief of the water department and a meter inspector; and there is no indication of a dead level on the part of those who are pestering the members of the House for the opportunity of working for the government. I am amazed at the number of practical Socialists I have met while I have been in attendance upon this body, all of them anxious and hungry for the opportunity to be employed by the government, although on election day every single one of them oppose Socialism, which proposes that all people should have an opportunity to be employed by the government.

"In objecting to Socialism, Taft again says: 'There will be no competent body (under Socialism) to fix salaries or wages.' I reply, who fixes his salary? Who fixes the salary of firemen, of those around the Atlantic and Pacific coast in the life-saving service; those who are building the Panama canal, which was a colossal failure in the hands of private enterprise? Who fixes salaries of mail carriers, who cover nearly 500,000 miles in the execution of their duties? Who fixes the salary of 500,000 school teachers in the educational institutions of this country? The statement by the President shows how economic class interests and bias class feeling may produce a most stupid and puerile argument.

"Taft says, again, that 'the lowest-paid men having a vote would

have a tendency to reduce the wages of higher paid and more efficient.' I reply, 'the average income could easily be \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year and I do not apprehend there would be very much worrying or suffering if even all received equal compensation, although that is not the position of the Socialist party, and in trade unions and lodges, in the educational system and in the fire department, in all government departments, there is recognized on the part of the lowest paid the right of the more efficient to a higher wage than the average. Compensation in every lodge is voted to the higher officers. At last Taft asks 'whether the government in taking over industries would pay for them, confiscate them, or issue bonds?' This question I cannot answer. If we had control of this state I think we could take over several industries which in a very few years would result in the complete ownership of many industries without a great hardship to the poor fellows who are now in possession of a few million dollars' worth of securities and bonds in these industries. We'll pension them.

"Mr. Munsey, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft are attempting to guide the fortunes of the older political parties of the United States so as to provide some makeshift or adopt some method of relief which will curtail the progress of the Socialist movement, and we may expect almost every concession to be made except the fundamental one which involves the abolition of the wage system and the inauguration of conditions where those who are engaged in industries will receive the equivalent of that which they produce, making proper allowance for deductions to be used for maintenance, equipment and financing of departments which are not directly productive.

"Gentlemen of leisure, the working class is not today the most intelligent class. Your safety lies in its ignorance; its enlightenment means your overthrow and the emancipation of the worker. Its strength consists in its numbers. It is often termed by the cultured as 'the mob.' Its ignorance is feared by those who have been its educators—the daily papers, magazines, the professors, the lawyers and scholars.

"Those who profess to fear the ignorance of the 'mob' belie themselves. They fear the growing intelligence of 'the mob' and are now laboring for a life-term judiciary as a last refuge against the intelligence and solidarity of the coming host.

"The host is coming up from the black holes and the openings from gold-laden startas, from field, factory and furnace. They have carried the burdens of this world for many lonely and weary years; they have fought its battles, leaving their bones bleaching on the sands, their blood and bodies to fertilize the earth. The old ghosts are now vanishing—with the fright and fear of want which beset their fathers and forefathers. They know that the magic of machinery has banished forever the dread of starvation and want through drought and inundation.



They question the superior wisdom of their rulers. The mystery of high finance does not perplex them as it once did.

"They are groping and struggling up to the light, climbing and crawling higher and higher through underbrush and thickets, sometimes

slipping back as a rock gives way, but only to take a new and firmer footing; sometimes retracing their steps to find a surer pathway. But their progress is certain, and they will in a few years emerge above the mist, stand upon the heights and view their world."

## Law and Justice

UNDER THE ABOVE HEAD the following story is told in "The Torch," published at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:

"John Walker of Enola was held under \$100 bail for court by Mayor Royal at police court Wednesday afternoon. Walker was arrested on Tuesday evening at the request of S. R. Ream, who says that the prisoner found his pocket book which the prosecutor said had contained \$20. The pocket book was turned over to the owner but the money could not be found.

"Walker submitted to a search and proved to the police and the prosecutor that he did not have the money, and that the pocket book was empty when he found it, but still he went to jail to await the action of the grand jury in June.

"On Tuesday evening Ream went into the basement of a Market street hotel, where he lost his wallet which was in his hip pocket. Ream left and discovered his loss about fifteen minutes later. When he asked the bar clerk if he heard of any person who found a pocket book, Walker spoke up and said that he had found one in the basement. Ream said that the purse belonged to him and Walker handed it over. The owner opened the wallet and as he did, asked Walker where the \$20 was which was in it. Walker said that there was no money in it when he picked it up, but Ream insisted that there was.

"To avoid trouble Walker offered to go to the police headquarters and be searched, which he did. Walker was stripped to the skin, but

all the money which was found on him was 91 cents. However, Ream wished to press the charges against the unfortunate man and he was sent to jail.

"At the hearing Walker again proved to Ream that he did not have the money, but still the latter insisted that the charge be enforced and it was. Walker could not get the \$100 bail so will be compelled to sit in jail until the grand jury disposes of his case."

The above story shows that the man who had \$20 and lost it, had far more influence with a court than the victim of poverty who was reduced to 91 cents.

Had the finder of this pocket book been a man of financial resources and made the statement that the pocket book was empty when he found it, the court, in all probability, would have accepted his statement as the truth. But the finder of the pocket book was almost penniless and he was so unfortunate as to belong to a class whose labor barely receives a wage to maintain an existence, and poverty garbed in the livery of labor, has but little standing with public officials who have become accustomed to look upon the victim of poverty as a criminal.

If Walker can be held in prison on the mere statement of the owner of a pocket book, there is every reason to believe that he can be convicted on such a statement. His imprisonment may be in accordance with law, but there are few men actuated by honest impulses, who will contend that his incarceration is demanded by justice.

## He Knows His Class

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Manufacturers in convention at Detroit, Michigan, has petitioned the President of the United States to veto the sundry civil bill, which provides that public funds shall not be used to prosecute labor or agricultural organizations. The following appeared in a press dispatch from Detroit:

"Detroit, Mich., May 20.—The National Association of Manufacturers this afternoon unanimously adopted and forwarded to President Wilson resolutions urging him to veto the sundry civil appropriation bill which has passed Congress containing a provision preventing the use of public funds to enforce the Sherman act, or the prosecution of labor and agricultural organizations violating that statute.

"Charging that organized labor has failed to clear itself of the 'stains which violence and lawlessness has cast upon it,' John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, O., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, today dwelt at length on present industrial and legislative tendencies and their effects upon manufacturers and employers.

"He said:

"Conspicuous in the momentous events of recent years is the tragedy of Los Angeles and the drama of Indianapolis. As a reward to the principal accomplices in this conspiracy, they have been re-elected to their respective offices. Point to me one single labor leader or delegate who has arisen and indignantly demanded that such type of leadership be barred.

"There are men now acting in the capacity of representatives of the people, who under the cowardly pretense of political expediency,

have been willing to violate their oaths of office for a cheap price offered by the leaders of an organized gang of dynamiters.'"

A number of labor journals have contended that John Kirby, Jr., president of the Manufacturers' Association, does not represent the sentiment entertained by the vast majority of the manufacturers towards the labor movement. But Kirby is the president of the organization and no member of the organization has come out in the open to condemn the slanders and calumny of the frothing spokesman of the manufacturers. Kirby has been president for several years, and has scarcely met with any opposition in his frenzied assaults upon organized labor. Kirby sees fit to vomit his wrath upon the tragedy at Los Angeles, but this howling megaphone of venom and malice does not deem it necessary to say a word against the tragedies in mines, mills and factories, where human life is sacrificed through lack of necessary safeguards. Kirby has not a word to say of the thousands of children in mills and factories whose lives are minted into dollars to glut the appetite of pitiless greed.

Industrial murder for profit is lawful in the eyes of Kirby, but labor mad from desperation and want through the avarice and despotism of heartless exploiters, is anarchy, and merits the most vitriolic castigation that can come from the hissing lips of a soulless slanderer.

Kirby is class-conscious and the outbursts of vituperation that are spewed from the salaried fanatic of a manufacturers' association should have the effect of making labor as class conscious as the hissing representative of capitalism.

## Two Hundred Armed Guards Flee Jersey Strike After Battle in Dark with Miners

TWO HUNDRED ARMED GUARDS marched out of Wharton, N. J., last night after one day's strike duty.

They made no secret of the reason for their departure. They were "scared stiff," as one of them expressed it, at their reception at the hands of the mine strikers in Mount Hope and the strike sympathizers in Wharton.

"We won't fight dynamite," said one of the departing guards.

They marched into Morristown, boarded a train and went back to Newark and Paterson, whence they came. Twelve New York detectives remained behind, the sole guards of the property of the Empire Steel and Iron Works mine in Mount Hope and the four-mile track of the Mount Hope Mineral railroad.

Sheriff Gillen of Morris county washed his hands of the whole affair, saying he had passed it up to the Governor, and militia had not been forthcoming. Morris county folk in the last seven weeks have been pretty well broken to warfare, but last night the prospect seemed more threatening than ever before.

The sheriff last night placed a force of deputies on guard at the county jail, following rumors that an attempt would be made to free strikers under arrest. Each deputy was armed with a shotgun, with instructions to use if necessary. Strikers began drifting into Morris-

town last night. They said they came merely to be present at the trial of the strikers today, but Sheriff Gillen was not satisfied with their explanation.

Yesterday New Jersey got another taste of violence in the Paterson silk strike. Strikers dynamited the home of a strike-breaker in Hackensack. No one was injured, and no great amount of damage was done, but the event enlivened the day for Robert N. Heath, under-sheriff, and took his mind from the work of guarding the Erie railroad, where two attempts have been made to wreck passenger trains.

### Strikers Battle Guards.

There is a different temper to affairs in Morris county, however. Where in Paterson the violence had been secret in the main—bomb-throwing and attempts at train wrecking and beating up a lone strike-breaker here and there—in the miners' strike the conflict is open.

A pitched battle early yesterday, in which about 1,000 shots were fired, six private detectives wounded and seven strikers made prisoners, preceded the retreat of the guards today.

The work of guarding the line of the Mount Hope railroad had been turned over to J. F. O'Brien, head of a Paterson strike detective agency. A dozen men from a New York agency protected the main works of the company.



It was the presence of these alien men, sworn in as special deputy sheriffs and armed for duty, that enraged not only the 200 strikers but hundreds of others in Wharton and surrounding towns. Frequent brushes between the guards and the strike sympathizers strengthened the animosity. Yesterday the strikers began hurling dynamite.

None of the guards was injured by this, but it broke their nerve. Yesterday, after the night's battle, one hundred of the men were brought in from Wharton to Morristown and lodged in a hall there.

*Withdraws Guard.*

O'Brien, who had maintained all along that he was able to keep the mine region quiet, and that he would break the strike in four days, explained the force was to be held in Morristown as a reserve, and the hundred men still in the mine district would keep things in order until 200 more men arrived from Paterson. Later he said 100 men would be kept on duty at the mines all the time, working in four shifts.

But yesterday the 100 who had been left at the mine joined the detachment in Morristown. O'Brien held a consultation with all the men. Then he called up Wilbur Sadler, adjutant general of the New Jersey militia, who had been investigating conditions in the mine regions, and announced he was through. Soon afterward he withdrew with his men.

The local authorities of Wharton have maintained all along if the mine guards were removed there would be no trouble. Sheriff Gillen has insisted troops be called. Sadler reported to Governor Fielder he did not think they were needed. The situation now seems to be that the Wharton authorities will be given a chance to make good their statements before the troops are called out.

*Shots Fired in Night Battle.*

Yesterday's battle was brought about when Edward Dwyer, one of O'Brien's lieutenants, led a party of fifty guards, all sworn in as special deputy sheriffs, who took possession Thursday night of what remains of a locomotive and passenger coach, wrecked on the railroad about a mile from Wharton, last Tuesday.

Shortly after midnight an attack was begun on this force. It lasted until daylight, volley after volley being fired by the strikers, who were aided by other Wharton citizens. The presence of the paid guards evicted great animosity throughout the country side, and hundreds who had no direct interest in the mine trouble joined in the fight. Several dynamite explosions occurred.

Most of the bullets went wild, as the guards remained in darkness and hidden in the wreck of the passenger coach, offered a scant target for the marksmanship of the invading force. One of the deputies, J. A. Brauman, was shot in the face. He probably will lose his eyesight. Five others were hurt less seriously.

The full extent of the damage done to the opposing force could not be learned, but it is thought several wounded strikers were carried away by their friends. Six wounded strikers and the six guards are patients in All Souls' hospital in Morristown.

*Dynamite on Prisoner.*

The strikers who were captured were brought to Morristown also. They registered as O. H. Wilson, Daniel Maher, William Smith, William Palmer, John Darcy, Michael Acutz and George Noyes. Palmer, the deputies say, had two sticks of dynamite on him when he was arrested. Noyes, they say, had a loaded revolver. All were held to the Grand Jury.

After several hours of fighting the guards left the wreck and returned to Mount Hope, followed by a jeering mob, which included a hundred or more women and girls.

The Hackensack dynamiting was in No. 35 Bergen avenue, the home of Herman Hutting, a foreman in the Cramer & King silk mills, in Paterson. Hutting had received a number of threats following his refusal to quit with the other workers.

Hutting, his wife and their seven children were asleep early yesterday when an explosion tore off the porch of their home. A fence 200 feet away was struck by a piece of flying rock, but the damage to the house itself was not great, and no one inside was injured.

Besides investigating the dynamiting, Under Sheriff Heath is continuing his search for the men who attempted to halt an Erie passenger train in a cut between Rutherford and Carlton hills Thursday night by throwing rocks down on it.—New York Press.

The above story is taken from the columns of the New York Press and shows that industrial conditions at Wharton, New Jersey, have become so unbearable that men who have borne outrage and insult have arose in rebellion against the brutal thugs imported by a mining corporation.

The mining company, through a detective agency, equipped a private army made up of convicts and criminals, gathered from the "bad lands" of New Jersey and New York, and these armed Hessians were brought to Wharton with the understanding that they were licensed to commit any outrage that might awe or intimidate men who were waging a fight for a shorter work day and an increase in wages.

The strikers were patient, and for a time bore in silence the criminal conduct of lawless blackguards, who were recruited and paid by a mining corporation to break a strike. But strikers can be driven to a point where "patience ceases to be a virtue," and the thugs imported to Wharton discovered that men battling for a living wage can be aroused to defend themselves against the infamies of a mob instructed to kill to maintain the supremacy of industrial tyrants.



**THE CONDITIONS IN THE NEW MINING DISTRICT.**

Alamosa, Colorado, May 22, 1913.

**To Organized Labor:**

Greetings—Believing it is to the interests of organized labor that they should know the conditions as to the new mining section of Gilmore, Platero, Stunner, Jasper and Summitville, I take pleasure in submitting to you the following information:

This mining section is attracting a great deal of attention, and there are a good many people coming into it. It has the earmarks of a permanent camp, and there should be a large number of men employed.

Alamosa, the center of the San Luis Valley, the largest town of the valley and the railroad center, has the shortest route into the new mining camp, and is also the outfitting point for the camp.

Alamosa is the only organized union town in the San Luis Valley, all the trades being organized. There are fourteen local unions in the city; also a Trades Assembly.

A schedule of the trains into Alamosa and of the automobile stage line into the mining camp is as follows:

Rio Grande leaves Denver 7:20 p. m.; arrives Alamosa 6:10 a. m. (carrying sleepers daily).

Rio Grande leaves Salida 4:10 p. m.; arrives Alamosa 8:15 p. m. (week days).

Rio Grande leaves Durango 8:55 a. m.; arrives Alamosa 8 p. m. (daily).

Automobile stage leaves Alamosa for the mining camp at 7 a. m. (daily).

Automobile stage arrives Alamosa from mining camp at 7 p. m. (daily).

Rates on Automobile Stage—Alamosa to Worrel Ranch, \$4; Worrel's Ranch to Jasper, \$1.50; Worrel's Ranch to Stunner, \$2.50; Worrel's Ranch to Gilmore, \$2.50; Worrel's Ranch to Platero, \$2.50; (thirty pounds baggage free, excess baggage, 2 cents a pound; freight taken daily by wagon).

Please have this read at your regular meeting.

Any additional information desired will be gladly furnished or any arrangements will be looked after upon advice, either by mail or telegraph, by G. L. Purdy, Alamosa. Yours fraternally,

J. S. HOWELLS,  
Vice President.  
G. L. PURDY,  
District Organizer, A. F. of L.

**A PROTEST FROM ARIZONA.**

Globe, Arizona, May 17, 1913.

To the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, the Hon. W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State; the Secretary of Labor, Wilson; the Senators From Arizona, the Hon. H. A. Smith and H. M. Ashurst, the Representative in Congress, the Hon. Carl Hayden, and the Governor, G. W. P. Hunt of Arizona:

Whereas, in Article IV., Section 4, of the constitution of the United States, the United States guarantees to every state a republican form of gov-

ernment, and this provision is being violated in West Virginia; and, Whereas, Section 2 of Article II. regarding trial by jury is being violated in West Virginia; and,

Whereas, Section 9 of Article I. regarding the privilege of habeas corpus is being and has been violated in West Virginia; and,

Whereas, Amendment No. II, regarding the right to bear arms by the people, is being and has been violated in West Virginia; and,

Whereas, Amendment No. VI., regarding the right to trial by jury, is being and has been violated in West Virginia; and,

Whereas, Amendment No. VIII., regarding unusual or excessive punishments being inflicted, is being and has been violated in West Virginia; and,

Whereas, Parts of the constitution of the state of West Virginia guaranteeing these and other rights, such as the military being subordinate to the civil powers, are being and have been violated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Globe Miners' Union No. 60 of the Western Federation of Miners, in regular session assembled, call upon President Wilson, as the head of the executive department of the United States government, to use the power invested in him by the constitution of the United States to enforce the provisions of the said constitution and upon Secretary of State Bryan to investigate and give all assistance to the President in his power; upon Secretary of Labor Wilson to investigate conditions existing regarding labor in West Virginia for the benefit of those that labor; upon our senators, Smith and Ashurst, and Congressman Layden, that they use their best efforts to have both houses of Congress investigate conditions in West Virginia with the object of correcting the same, and upon Governor Hunt of Arizona to protest to the President of the United States, and to both houses of Congress and to the governor of West Virginia, in the name of the citizens of Arizona against violations of the constitution at the present or any other time; and, be it further

Resolved, That we pledge to our brothers our moral, financial and political support to the end that a working-class administration may be elected to enforce the laws, and that we further pledge them that all other measures failing, we are ready and willing to bear arms that the rights and privileges guaranteed under the constitution of the United States shall be rights indeed and not in theory; and, be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the press and to Governor Hatfield of West Virginia.

E. C. BRIGHT,  
ALFRED JNO. BENNETT,  
JOHN HARPER,  
E. B. SIMANTON,  
TIM SHEA,

Committee.

**WAR IS PROBABLE WITH JAPAN.**

By H. H. Caldwell.

The average person thinks that the alien land bill is the bone of contention between the American and Japanese governments. Nothing could be farther from the fact.

The American capitalist class have been preparing for war upon the Japanese capitalists for over five years, and are not quite ready to start it, as the canal which will enable them to combine the Atlantic and the Pacific fleets is not yet finished. The Japanese navy is stronger than either the Pacific or Atlantic fleets of the United States, but not as strong as the two united.

Can you remember when the Russian government was planning to capture Manchuria and was preparing to whip Japan to make Russia supreme in the Orient, and do you also remember that Japan kept herself well informed



upon these plans, starting the war about six months before Russia was ready?

We are face to face with a similar proposition in the present day, because the American capitalist class were preparing to break the naval strength of Japan and consequently her influence in commercial circles, as well as a trade rival in the ports of the Pacific.

The canal can be opened by September 1, and Japan knows it; she also knows that if war is to come, she had better start it soon. That is why the California alien bill is made an excuse.

Mr. Bryan is sparring for time, as he wants the canal opened, while the Japanese ambassador is insisting upon haste, as his hand will be weaker with every day of delay. This is not a fight in which either the workers of Japan or America have anything to gain but DO HAVE EVERYTHING TO LOSE.

That land bill does not prevent the employment of Japanese workers upon the farms or any other place, but does prevent them from getting into competition with the landlord class. This will drive them out into the hard struggle for the job of the American worker, without doing the American working class any good.

The complaint was that the Jap market gardener sold things to the workingman too cheaply, so the American capitalist with his farm lands worked by wage labor, could make as much profit as he wanted.

If they had made the bill a complete exclusion act for all aliens who accept a lower standard of living than we do, there would have been some cause for saying it was to benefit labor, but as it now stands it is exclusively for the benefit of the petty capitalist class.

If there is war, the war will be fought exclusively by the working class, as all wars in America have been in the past.

Let us hope that the Socialist party is sufficiently strong in both countries to expose this plan for the murder of thousands of working people for the benefit of the ruling class in America and Japan.

Make as much anti-war propaganda as you can, and let us teach the American capitalist class that we are on to their little game.

Japan has everything to gain by avoiding war, as with her low cost of production she can capture the markets of the Pacific from both European and American capitalists if she has peace.

We do not want foreign markets, we want SOCIALISM, so we can buy our own products. When the worker can buy his own products there will be no cause for war to get foreign trade away from another capitalist nation.

Let the capitalists go to war and do their own fighting; then they will not be so anxious to start something for us to finish.—World-Oakland.

#### MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT HANCOCK, MICHIGAN.

Hancock, Michigan, May 12, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

A great May Day celebration was held under the auspices of the Hancock Copper Miners' Union No. 200 of the Western Federation of Miners, on Sunday, May 4, in which the miners of the copper country of Michigan turned out in a big parade through Hancock and Houghton in the morning and in the afternoon attended a meeting held in the Kansankoti hall.

The parade started at 10 o'clock a. m. from the corner of Franklin and Sheldon streets. Houghton, where the line was formed, and marched across to Hancock, proceeding along Hancock avenue to Lake street and thence back on Quincy street to the Kansankoti hall on Tezcuco street, where it disbanded. The parade was the biggest one ever held by the miners in the upper peninsula of Michigan. When the parade started from Houghton it numbered over 2,500 and a number of miners joined from Hancock into the parade. It is not too much to say that there was in parade about 3,000 men, because the parade was over one mile long.

Banners were also carried by the mine, giving voice to the feeling of the miners. For example, I name some of them: "We Demand Higher Wages and Better Working Conditions"; "Dividends Paid by the Calumet & Heckla Co., \$121,050,000; Quincy Mining Co., \$20,595,000. Why Should We Starve?" "We Demand an Eight-hour Working Day and Minimum Wages Schedule."

In the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, a mass meeting was held in the Kansankoti hall, at which addresses were made in four languages. C. E. Mahoney, vice president of the Western Federation of Miners, spoke in English; A. O. Sarell, editor of Tyomies, in Finnish; Thomas Strizich, organizer of the W. F. M., in Croatian, and Anton Romano, organizer of the Calumet Miners' Union, in Italian.

Resolutions relative to the recent coal miners' strike in West Virginia were adopted at the meeting, which are as follows:

Whereas, The coal miners of West Virginia have been engaged in an industrial struggle with the coal barons of that state during the past year in an effort to better the conditions of the mine workers and to secure some semblance of freedom for themselves and dependent ones; and,

Whereas, The official and military powers of the state have become the willing tools of the mine owners, to the end that civil law and procedure have been overthrown and supplanted by a military court under martial law, that the striking miners, their sympathizers and aids might be arrested, arraigned, tried and convicted on trumped-up charges by their accusers, thus denying them their constitutional rights of trial by jury; and,

Whereas, Mother Jones is now held in military confinement on what the mine owners and their confederates chose to call serious charges; and,

Whereas, She is denied her constitutional right to trial by jury, a right that is guaranteed by the constitution of the state of West Virginia; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By organized labor, their friends and sympathizers in mass meeting assembled, this fourth day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Thirteen, that we call on all organized workers and sympathizers to come to the rescue of Mother Jones, that the hellish plot of a mine owner's association in West Virginia may be overthrown and the rights of the common people established; and, be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our undivided support to Mother Jones and the struggling miners of West Virginia in their conflict and denounce the officialdom of the state in farming out the military forces of the state to do the bidding of a mine owner's association that labor might be enslaved; be it further

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be given to the press for publication and that a copy be forwarded to the Hon. William B. Wilson, secretary of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., with the request that a federal investigation be made in West Virginia.

JOHN VALIMAKI, President.

C. E. HETALA, Secretary.

The auditorium of Kamankoti hall was too small to seat the assemblage and the crowds extended out onto the sidewalks and streets. The estimation of people to Kamankoti hall is 1,500 people.

#### THE PESSIMISM OF JACK LONDON.

By Emanuel Julius.

Ten minutes after meeting Jack London one is impressed by his grim pessimism. He is, confessedly, a pessimist. But, before viewing this phase of London, let us have some small talk about things that may prove interesting, even though they may not be of great national importance. To begin with, he looks much handsomer than his pictures, for the camera never gets

his soft, gray eyes. Though 37 years old, he doesn't appear to be more than 30. He has a magnificent body—a fine form, with nothing pugilistic except his shoulders. He has a chin that doesn't appear to be of the sort to invite dispute. When he laughs, his mouth looks like a jewelry store window. Dressed simply, he wears a plain, ready-made suit of clothes; a soft-collared, white shirt and a black silk tie produce a striking effect. His hat is one of those abominable sombreros.

His conversation is decidedly colloquial, having neither the refinement of an over-cultured scholar nor the roughness of a stage Westerner. It is just ordinary English, the kind one hears on city street cars and office-building elevators. He is quite approachable, always willing to talk streaks just for the asking. His speech is interspersed with mild, harmless oaths. And here let us give thanks, he doesn't carry himself with an air of dignity. In brief, he is an open, frank fellow, in appearance more of a good fellow than our common conception of a famous author.

When I saw him he was in the hands of a Los Angeles moving-picture man, who was using him to pose before the camera. A company has contracted to have London appear in a number of films that will depict many of his famous stories. These films will begin with London sitting at a desk, pen in hand, cigarette at his elbow, writing one of his tales. Of course, if the moving-picture man wanted to be realistic, he would have London seated before a typewriter, but that, it is generally agreed, would be lacking in romance. Authors, in pictures, should pen their stories, not typewrite them. He will scratch away for about 200 feet of film, when the scene will fade, soon to open with the action of the story. So says the manager.

After proper intervals, London will reappear on the screen. Then it will close with a hundred or more feet of film showing the writer in the act of closing the story and inserting the manuscript in an envelope, intending doubtlessly to send it to the harsh, hard-hearted editor. A photoplay of "John Barleycorn," a serial that appeared in a popular weekly magazine, will be one instance, it is announced by the film managers, where London will actually take part in the action. As this story is autobiographical, it will add much to have London himself in the cast. His famous trip in the Snark will be included. London's wife, Charmian, will also appear in this play, it is said.

"Of course," says London, "I never pretend to be an actor. I don't know a thing about the profession. I'll do whatever I'm told, for I am in the hands of my friends."

The plays will be produced at Balboa, Cal., where the Balboa Amusement Company has erected a studio for the special purpose of staging the London stories. The managers predict that these stories, with London himself in the films, will attract much interest and possibly be the greatest series of films ever produced.

"As I must stay here for considerable time," said Mr. London, "I am going to wire to the ranch and ask my wife to join me. Do you know, this is the first time in eight years that I have been away from her." The telegram was sent immediately and Mrs. London joined her husband within twenty-four hours. Mrs. London appeared concerned over the impression that her husband's "John Barleycorn" had created in the minds of many persons. They have concluded that because Jack London speaks of his friendship with John Barleycorn since his boyhood days, that he surely must be a drunkard. "He has never been a heavy drinker," said Mrs. London, "and though he isn't an abstainer, still he has never taken enough of the fiery fluid to cause the slightest alarm."

Bailey Millard, writing in the May number of The Bookman, has an interesting paragraph on London, saying that "Jack has never survived the effect of his vagrant habits, acquired during his youthful tramping days, and he owns that since that time he has never lost his terror for a 'cop.'"

"While I was in college," London says, "I went to a circus in Oakland one night. I lingered after the show and by a bonfire I came upon a bunch of small boys who had determined to run away with the circus, which was about to leave town. The showmen, learning of their intention, sent a message to the police. When I saw the sudden eruption of brass-buttoned, helmeted bulls, each of them reaching with both hands, I ran. I was not a hobo. I was a citizen of that community, a college man. And yet I ran, blindly, madly for blocks. And when I came to myself I was still running."

"No, I'll never get over it; I can't help it. When a bull reaches I run."

London views his art pessimistically; in fact, he objects to being called an artist. "I am nothing more than a fairly good artisan," said London, when the conversation turned to art. "You may think I am not telling the truth, but I hate my profession. I detest the profession I have chosen. I hate it; I tell you; I hate it!"

"I assure you that I do not write because I love the game. I loathe it. I cannot find words to express my disgust. The only reason I write is because I am well paid for my labor—that's what I call it—labor. I get lots of money for my books and stories. I tell you I would be glad to dig ditches for twice as many hours as I devote to writing if only I would get as much money. To me, writing is an easy way to make a fine living. Unless I meant it, I wouldn't think of saying a thing like this, for I am speaking for publication. I am sincere when I say that my profession sickens me. Every story I write is for the money that will come to me. I always write what the editors want, not what I'd like to write. I grind out what the capitalist editors want, and the editors buy only what the business and editorial departments permit."

"What, in your opinion, is the effect of the capitalist system on art?" London was asked.

"Awful! Absolutely killing! The editors are not interested in the truth; they don't want writers to tell the truth. A writer can't tell a story when it tells the truth, so why should he batter his head against a stone wall? He gives the editors what they want, for he knows that the stuff he believes in and loves to write will never be purchased."

"What a pleasant view you take!" I said.

"I give things little thought these days," London responded. "I am weary of everything; I no longer think of the world or the movement or of writing as an art. I am a great dreamer, but I dream of my ranch, of my wife. I dream of beautiful horses and fine soil. I dream of the beautiful horses and fine soil. I dream of the beautiful things I own up in Sonoma county. And I write for no other purpose than to add to the beauty that belongs to me. I write a book for no other reason than to add three or four hundred acres to my magnificent estate. I write a story with no other purpose than to buy a stallion. To me, my cattle are far more interesting than my profession. My friends don't believe me when I say this, but I am absolutely sincere."

"You may wonder why I am a pessimist," said Mr. London; "I often wonder myself. Here I have the most precious thing in the world—the love of a woman; I have beautiful children; I have lots and lots of money; I have fame as a writer; I have many men working for me; I have a beautiful ranch—and still, I am a pessimist. I look at things dispassionately, scientifically, and everything appears almost hopeless; after long years of labor and development, the people are as bad off as ever. There is a mighty ruling class that intends to hold fast to its possessions. I see years and years of bloodshed. I see the master class hiring armies of murderers to keep the workers in subjection, to beat them back should they attempt to dispossess the capitalists. That's why I am a pessimist. I see things in the light of history and the laws of nature."

"I became a Socialist when I was 17 years old. I am still a Socialist, but not of the refined, quietistic school of Socialism. The Socialists, the ghetto Socialists of the East, no longer believe in the strong, firm Socialism of the early days. Mention 'confiscation' in the ghetto of New York and the leaders will throw up their hands in holy horror. I still believe that Social-



ists should strive to eliminate the capitalist class and wipe away the private ownership of mines, mills, factories, railroads and other social needs.

"I do not believe that Socialists should soften and yield, eventually becoming mere reformers whose greatest desire is economy in government and low taxes, and the like. They should take upon themselves the task of doing away with the robbing capitalist system do away with the profit system and place the workers in possession of the industries."

"Are you opposed to political action?" Mr. London was asked.

"I believe there is much to be gained by entering political campaigns," he answered. "The real advantage, in my opinion, is the great opportunity to educate the workers to an understanding of the wrongs of the present system and the means of class consciousness."

"Do you believe in sabotage and syndicalism?"

"Hopelessly so! I have believed in them for twenty years. I look upon myself as a veteran in the Socialist movement. I joined when it was disgraceful to be known as a Socialist. I believe that any means will justify the end. I believe in any method to bring about the Socialist commonwealth."

"You think that a peaceful and legal change is impossible?"

"History shows that no master class is ever willing to let go without a quarrel. The capitalists own the governments, the armies and the militia. Don't you think the capitalists will use these institutions to keep themselves in power? I do."

"What do you intend to do, Mr. London?"

"I feel that I have done my part. Socialism has cost me hundreds of thousands of dollars. When the time comes I'm going to stay right on my ranch at Glen Ellen and let the revolution go to blazes. I've done my part."

After a pause, he added:

"That's the way I feel now. I suppose when the time comes I'll let my emotions get the best of my intellect and I'll come down from the mountain top and join the fray."

"What a grim, pessimistic view you have, Mr. London!"

"Well, I'm a pessimist; I admit it."

As I rose to leave, I shook his hand and said:

"Yes, and I think I know the cause of your pessimism."

"Tell me."

"I feel positive that your liver is out of order."—Western Comrade.



THE WORKERS' DEMOCRACY.

Through the militant efforts of the trade unions, twenty-four states have enacted laws requiring guards on dangerous machinery and proper ventilation in factories.

Thirty-one states have mine inspection laws with authorized inspectors. Fourteen states have enacted laws regulating the hours of labor to be worked in and around the mines.

Twenty-six states have enacted special laws regulating the work of women and children in and around the mines.

Eighteen states have enacted special child labor laws.

Twenty-seven states enforce sanitary and sufficient toilet rooms for the sexes of industry.

Thirty provide factory inspectors to enforce observances of health and safety laws.

Thirty-three require fire escapes on factories and public buildings.

Forty-four have adopted an age limit for working children.

Thirty-six states prohibit night work by children.

Forty-two states have fixed a maximum number of hours as a working week for children.

Thirty-three states have boiler inspection laws.

Fourteen states officially inspect bakery shops.

Forty-six states have enacted mechanics' lien laws to protect the wages of all workers.

Thirty-nine have established bureaus of labor, which serve as the clearing houses for industrial information, and are the centralized influence for better state factory laws.

Twenty-six states have automatic coupler and automatic brake laws which have been the means of saving thousands of lives on railroads.—Milwaukee Leader.

WHY CHANGE THE GOVERNMENT?

As to the relation a government should sustain to business or trade there are two opposing theories. One, the "let alone" theory, has been the policy of Jeffersonian Democracy since the formation of the party, and the same policy has been followed, though somewhat spasmodically, by the Republicans.

Jeffersonian Democracy, or the "let-alone" policy, seems fair enough on the face of it. The idea is that the government shall not meddle with the private or business affairs of the people. All men are supposed to have an equal chance to achieve happiness under the laws. But we very well know that they are not equal and hence they do not all have an equal chance. In other words, they are not all alike, as peas in a pod, but different. Some forge ahead in a few years, others drop hopelessly behind. It was formerly supposed that each deserved the fortune he got; that the fittest survived and the unfit went to the wall. But this is a false and brutal idea. It is usually the cunning, the covetous, the selfish, who succeed, and these are the characteristics of a plutocracy or capitalistic government; and in their desperate competition with this ungodly money power the people sink lower and lower until business becomes a matter of universal prostitution and everything—time, talent, genius, beauty, art, strength, learning, the press, the pulpit, the bar, the church, the college, even the state itself—are for sale.

The gap between the two classes in society, the successful and the unsuccessful, ever widens. The moneyed class becomes ever more arrogant and wealthy, while the proletariat, or working class, degenerates into an abject and hopeless condition. This is the inevitable outcome of free competition in business under the benign rule of Jeffersonian Democracy. Given time enough and the result will be that the wealth of a country will drift into the hands of a few and the masses will be in slavery and abject poverty. Nothing—education, religion, fertile lands, inventions, philosophy, science, art or literature—will affect the result; for money will become a necessity. Money is king.

The other theory is that government, like all things else, ought to exist solely for the use and benefit of the people. This idea, at first denominated paternalism, hated by the exploiter and feared by the politician, carried out to its logical conclusion, ends in Socialism and the co-operative commonwealth.—Mahlon Jones, in Brewery Workers' Journal.

WHY LABOR GETS EVER LESS.

Unlike land and capital, labor cannot be detached from the person of its owner. When its productive power is used this use requires the presence of the owner on the spot, and commonly entails certain effects upon his liberty and life which are not easily or adequately counted in the cost. Risk to life and limb, incident upon its employment, seldom figure in the wages bargain, while dirt, disease, or degrading character of work have little influence upon the rate of pay.

The wage earner can seldom, like the landlord or the capitalist, withhold the offer of his productive agent for a while so as to raise its price. For, in the first place, he has usually no other means of livelihood to keep him while he waits. Secondly, if he could wait, his waiting would not merely waste his labor in the interval, but, by the starvation and the idleness it entailed, would damage the efficiency of his labor afterwards.

The employer, the capitalist, the landlord, can wait, for they have a reserve on which to live, and though their waiting involves some present loss, they can usually recover it in the terms which they are able to exact when they once more apply their land or capital which has not suffered any waste of productive efficiency from a temporary withdrawal.

Most workers, in a word, must sell their labor continuously for whatever it will fetch.

But the natural condition of the labor market has another disadvantage for the sellers. Their labor is contained in a large number of little separate pieces; the capital is usually concentrated in large masses welded by a few employers. The sellers of labor, then, are many, the buyers few. This is an obvious advantage to the buyers, whose competition with one another is likely to be less free and continuous. . . .

This brings us to the central defect in the capacity of labor as a claimant for the "surplus product." For the distribution of this surplus depends upon the scarcity of the expective factors. . . . But the normal conditions of labor is one of over supply, in the sense that there is usually more labor offered than is sought for. Labor is the only factor of which the supply generally and permanently exceeds the demand. Though restraints upon the birth rate and improved organization of workers doubtless tend to diminish this over supply, they have not got rid of it.

And so long as any over supply exists, its necessary effect, so far as free competition operates, is to drag down wages to that lower level which covers bare costs of maintenance or such slightly higher level as law, public opinion, custom or humanity prescribes.—J. A. Hobson, in Melbourne Socialist.

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

We must insist that for Labor to be true to itself it shall stand as a working-class party, free from any alliance, direct or indirect, with any other party.

The workers must be all organized into a party of their class, and this will leave the shirkers in a party of their own class.

The difference between the land monopolist and the monopolist of the machinery of production is negligible.

Both are extortioners who levy toll upon the working class all the time.

There was once an old lady named Mrs. Partington who endeavored with the aid of her broom to shoo back the tide.

The modern Mrs. Partington is the politician who endeavors by legislation of a repressive nature to stem the rising tide of Socialism.

It is truly deplorable that the capitalists may have to get work in a year or two.

Recent developments in Europe point to the fact that there appears to be a marked rivalry between nations as to which can become bankrupt first.

Present indications are that the various countries will arrive there together.

The race for armaments will cease when the workers get wise.

There is no wisdom at all in the present mad state of affairs.

The microscope has been used in the laboratory of Labor upon the "square deal" policy, and not a single molecule has been discovered likely to be beneficial to humanity.

On the contrary, the number of deadly microbes is truly startling.

A good dose of physis is needed to destroy the germs.

Germs thrive in the darkness; let Labor turn on the light.

If the working class would stop to think, the employing class would go hungry.

The moral is that the workers should stop to think—often.

The fact that organization is required in order to secure the wealth that belongs to them is also being grasped by the workers.

With intelligence and organization everything is possible.

Without organization there is no hope for the working class, a fact appreciated to the full by their employers.

If we put an end to straw-splitting and march ahead, an end will soon come to the different capitalists who at present make things merry for themselves in this country.

To this end those earnestly desirous of complete solidarity want to work continuously.—Maoriland Worker.

SOLIDARITY, STRENGTH OF THE WORKERS.

Organization Along Correct Lines Will Make Labor's Army Invincible.

The workers' greatest weapon is solidarity. It is strong not alone in the physical might thus engendered but in the enormous moral strength is acquired by reason of the workers having mutual confidence in one another. The workers, most of them, are individually helpless. They are abjectly so; and the worker who thinks that his interest lies other than with the rest of his fellows, whatever may be his occupation, is sorely ignorant of the real facts of the case.

Perpetually of course the lickspittles of the capitalist press are employed trying to spring false issues before the worker to keep them apart, hoodwinked. Men and Religion Forward Movements, Militia of Christ, cries against foreigners and the like are utilized to chloroform the workers, and prevent them realizing that an injury to one under any circumstances is an injury to all.

In almost all industries there will be found a number of men who on account of possessing a higher technical skill cannot be brought to imagine that workers in any lines of labor other than their own have interests which are inextricably wrapped up in theirs, and this poisonous idea is subtly catered to by the capitalist class. The employer declares his desire to treat with the workers separately, and hence men in different occupations even in the same industry, are compelled on account of their system of organization, to treat separately with the bosses.

The New York Garment Workers' strike will not be destitute of good—the suffering and the sacrifices which were made will demand an examination of the facts, and with that examination will come a realization that all workers, no matter what line of the industry, they will themselves come to see things in they produce profits together.

It is assured that sooner or later the workers will realize that their coming together must be a reality, not a myth, and that organized lines which divide must be substituted by organized masses which unite.

The advance of the class struggle with the hundred and one concomitant



forces all sway towards one big union that compels solidarity; and it is certain that the various conflicts which take place on the economic field must act as a powerful argument towards greater and greater solidarity.

What differences do exist will be eliminated, and even those who now resolutely and sincerely oppose the instinctive action of the workers towards closer and closer and more real unity, will themselves come to see things in their right light.

Perhaps it is unfortunate that the failure to see things in the industrial light often compels industrialists to see in such failure insincerity on the part of those who oppose it. Granted that there are many cases where this is well founded, Rome was not built in a day, and sooner or later at least the rank and file can be relied upon by the force of economic circumstances to at last adopt industrialism. Now in the various lines of industry where formerly reaction marked the workers, industrialism is a live subject for discussion, and the supporters of the idea are growing fast in numbers, in influence and in power.—Nome Industrial Worker.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND DRESS REFORM.

There never were many convincing arguments against woman suffrage, to be sure, but it is worth noting that the principal one used in the past shows a decided tendency now to reverse itself.

That argument was based principally on objections to the alleged personality, appearance and deportment of the typical "suffragette" who was almost invariably depicted as an unprepossessing, angular female whose lack of charm was accentuated by ugly, inartistic and unfashionable clothing. The suffragist was universally depicted as what women term a "dowdy" or a "frump," a personality calculated to repel the opposite sex rather than attract it. This representation still appears in many belated comic and satirical publications, but it is eventually bound to be abandoned.

It is worth noting that the last great suffrage parade in this city drew from the "antis" the envious comment that the paraders made what they call a "sex appeal," which is merely a "catty" method of admitting that the procession was noticeable for the large number of handsome, attractive and well dressed women who marched in it. And the admission, though reluctantly extracted, is unquestionably correct.

The old idea was that the women who, instead of demanding political justice, wheedled and cajoled men into granting privileges by making an undisguised "sex appeal," was behaving in a perfectly proper and womanly manner in so doing. She was usually commended highly for utilizing this method, and the inference was that the suffragist was to sour and unattractive to employ it successfully, a conclusion that, of course, greatly flattered the silly, complacent vanity of the "antis." Now, however, that it has to be admitted that suffragists are, on the whole, quite as attractive in looks, dress, manners and general appearance as the "antis," if not more so, what was previously considered a virtue in the "antis," the latter attempt to represent as a vice in the suffragists. It is clearly a case of "sour grapes," and the attempt, we venture to predict with certainty, will fail.

In this connection, we notice that a New York clergyman, a Dr. Reisner, has advised the suffragists to devote some of their energy to dress reform, as a method of obtaining the vote more quickly. In a sermon preached last Sunday, the reverend gentleman characterized the modern woman's dress as immodest, and wanted to know "what right Paris had, with its non-belief in a personal God, to set the styles for a Christian nation like ours." He urged the suffragists to adopt the "decent" style of feminine dress of the western part of the country, rather than go to the "underworld of Paris" for their clothes, advice which we should say is much more impertinent than pertinent when addressed to the advocates of woman suffrage, as any one who witnessed their parade will readily perceive. The clergyman was evidently laboring under the delusion of the charge of "sex appeal" made against them by their enraged opponents, and thought it was up to him to give some countenance to the foolish and spiteful accusation.

It is not likely, however, that the suffragists will waste any time replying to this clerical adviser. They have more important matters on hand than dress reform, and immodesty in dress cannot be justly laid to their charge. As for the "right of Paris, with its non-belief in a personal God," to dictate fashions, the reverend inquirer can very properly go elsewhere to have that question answered, though, perhaps, the "antis" could hardly inform him, as they usually haven't brains enough to know much about the origin of fashions beyond the fact that they come from Paris, and the suffragists have much more important work on hand in explaining why women should have the vote than entering into a discussion of the why and wherefore of Paris fashions with the clergy. They might perhaps dismiss him curtly with the information that they are invented, designed and made by men for the sake of profit, and sold mostly to foolish women who have not enough sense to know that political justice is more important than Paris clothes to their sex.

The suffragists are all right, both in person, appearance, dress and deportment. They have always looked good to us, and we are glad to see that they are having a similar effect on others, even though the nasty minded opponents of their movement slanderously insinuate that it is a "sex appeal." What these jealous-minded critics have really discovered is that sensible, intelligent people always make a good impression and are wholesome to look upon, regardless of sex, and it is a discovery worth making also, especially for the women opponents of the suffrage movement.—New York Call.

#### WALL STREET REAL ESTATE HIGHEST IN WORLD.

##### Peculiar Conditions Place Rome in Lead in Europe.

Search of the leading foreign cities of the world shows that outside of New York, the highest value placed on a parcel of real estate large enough to hold a full-sized building is about \$450 a square foot. New York has a dozen or more plots which even in such a dull market as is the present one would command that figure and more. In fact, a sale was made not many months ago in which the property figured at just a few cents more than \$600 a square foot. This property is the lot comprising the twenty-five foot frontage on Wall street and the 100 feet on Broad street under the corner of the old Drexel building purchased by J. P. Morgan & Co., and now to be replaced by their \$2,000,000 marble banking house.

Whether the Morgan corner actually is the most valuable in the city is a question which real estate men whose opinions are worth while refuse to answer lightly. They all admit that the price paid for it is the highest ever recorded in this city, but many are inclined to believe that the south corner of Broadway and Wall street is at least of equal value and that given equal advantage to Wall and Broad streets it might be worth just a little more.

"It is the Morgan name," said one man, "that gives that corner its great value. There is no doubt that it is one of the most valuable properties in the city, but if J. P. Morgan & Co. was to remove to any other corner their new location would take on immense value, and the corner of Broad and Wall streets probably would no longer be pointed out as the most valuable."

The corner of Broadway and Wall street brought \$558.65 a square foot when it was sold about ten years ago.

In the big cities of the old world the highest value seems to belong to a property in Rome. Here is where a value of \$450 is to be found, and strange to relate the plot is not used for an immense income producing building, but includes the property of the German embassy, which holds the embassy building and its extensive gardens. It is in the Palazzo Caffarelli on the Capitoline Hill and has an area of about 3,600 square yards.

The German government owns the property and values it at about \$1,000,000.

As a matter of fact, however, the land is worth about fifteen times as much. The Palazzo Caffarelli was built some time in the seventeenth century over the remains of the platform of the great Temple of Neptune, which was, as it were, the cathedral of ancient Rome. This temple, originally built in 509 B. C. by King Tarquinius, was buried several times, but always reconstructed, the last time by the Emperor Vespasian, who laid its cornerstone in the year 71 A. D.

Tacitus relates in his history that the magistrates, priests, senators, knights, soldiers and people of Rome on this occasion marched past the shaft into which the inaugural stone was to be sunk, dropping into the cavity a votive offering consisting mainly of gold and silver nuggets "as they came from the mine not worked by hand." Considering that the population of Rome was at that time about a million, thousands and thousands of pounds worth of gold and silver must have been buried under this temple, and this incalculable treasure has never been discovered.

The foundations of the Caffarelli Palace have therefore been laid on a thick layer of gold and silver and the land on which it is built is the most valuable in Rome.

Business property in Rome does not bring nearly the prices paid here. Even in the principal centers of offices and shops the highest values do not amount to much more than \$200 a square foot, while every one knows that there are a dozen places in New York which command much higher prices.

Berlin has a property which sold recently for \$180 a square foot and thereby established a new high value for real estate in that city. It is located at 113 Leipziger street, corner of Mauer street. Leipziger street is the principal retail street in the city on which all the big shops and department stores are located.

The property is a triangular piece containing about 3,000 square feet. In the recent sale it figured at 2,200,000 marks or \$539,000. The building upon it is old, and is occupied by a cigar store, a corset house, and above, offices. Buildings are limited in Berlin to a height of not more than five stories, so that it is not possible by erecting a high building on the property to help its value to increase sufficiently to approach values in New York.

The quarter of Paris where land is dearest is undoubtedly the Place de L'Opera, the square facing the Opera house. Prices there exceed considerably those in any other district, even the Champs Elysees or the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. For the buildings that face on this square, they are six in number, prices vary at the present moment from 8,000 to 15,000 francs the square metre (from \$150 to \$280 a square foot). It is difficult to fix an exact price as that depends not only on the situation of the building but also on the leases still in force. None of the six buildings is for sale but compensation for unexpired leases would make their cost to a buyer vary greatly according to the length of time the various leases had to run.

Of the six blocks facing on the Place de L'Opera the one considered to have the greatest value, in the opinion of three experts, is undoubtedly the building belonging to the Fonciere Insurance Company, the ground floor of which is occupied by the Bank Comptoir National d'Escompte. Land on which it is built would easily realize 15,000 francs a square metre (about \$280 a square foot), as it occupies an exceptional position, a large triangle, with one angle on the Place de L'Opera, a long side on the Avenue de L'Opera and the two other sides on very important commercial streets, the Rue Quatre Septembre and the Rue Louis Le Grand.

Generally speaking; during the last twelve or fifteen years building land has doubled in price in the principal quarters in Paris, the rents having doubled in the same period. The increase has been exceptional along the grand boulevards; for example, the site of the Olympia Music Hall was sold in 1894 for 1,600 francs the square metre (almost \$30 a square foot) and is to-day worth at least 6,000 francs (\$112 a square foot).

M. Emile Michel, one of the leading architects of Paris, in giving some of these details, said that only three years ago he was commissioned by a group of capitalists to find what would be the cost of the block of houses which has since been pulled down to build a new street, the Rue des Italiens, off the Boulevards des Italiens. He was offered the entire block at 3,000 francs the metre (almost \$56 a square foot), which was considered too high by the capitalists. The price of the site when the new street was made was between 6,000 and 7,000 francs the metre or over double that asked three years earlier.

The street Laffitte and Vivienne, which run near the Bourse (Stock Exchange), have sites which still sell at 1,500, 2,000 and 3,000 francs a square metre (\$28, \$37 and \$56 a square foot), but each house has a different price, as one may cost its buyer double what the neighboring house would, owing to the compensation to be paid for unexpired leases. It is thus almost impossible to fix a price for the sites surrounding the Bourse itself, which belongs mostly to banks and large business houses and are let on very low terms. It is extremely rare that such sites come into the market.

At the present time all architects and agencies are on the lookout for lots on the Avenue de L'Opera to buy on behalf of syndicates, but they are not to be found.

One of the causes, perhaps the chief one, of the increased price of building lots is the speculation which has been carried on for some years by capitalists and especially by large building contractors, who have found such speculation a means to gaining millions each year. At the present time the greatest activity in this speculation is being shown in the Passy district and La Mutte (between the centre of the capital and the Bois de Boulogne). Many convents, large buildings often with extensive grounds, have been sold after the departure of the various religious orders owing to the separation laws, at prices from \$4 to \$20 a square metre and resold by their purchasers, when divided into building lots, at from \$40 to \$80 a metre within a year of their purchase.

London's real estate values have not varied to any extent for a great many years and the principal values still range about the bank of England property. The land there is largely held in estates and sales are most infrequent so that there is no real basis for calculating actual values. It is reported that the highest price ever paid in London was for a small property on Threadneedle street and in that case the price did not approximate those paid for property on some of New York's secondary shopping streets.—New York Sun.

#### GLARING SOCIAL CONTRASTS.

##### Incidentally Casting Some Light on Charges Made Against Socialism.

A pleasant story came from Chicago the other day. It concerns a society lady, a church worker and what-not. The lady bought a dog with a pedigree. A little lap dog with fluffy hair and the dearest little drippy nose in the world. She paid five thousand bucks for the animal and then hired a Pullman car on a passenger train to take the loving little pet from New York, where her purchase was made, to her own home in Chicago. Nurses were in attendance to see that the cur wanted for nothing, porters were on hand to feed it and curry its hair, and train officials watched in guard upon it. The lady herself is at the depot to receive this addition to her family, and is whisked away in an automobile when the dear thing arrives.

The best the market affords will be for the cur's eating, cream, wine and what not for drinking. Maids will wait upon him, give him exercise, wash him and clean him and put him to bed, while his mistress with all her elegance will unbend to kiss the little darling to sleep.

Manifold are the beauties of the system, but none make us appreciate so



poignantly its grandeur as little facts like these.

The Chicago lady is not the exception. The Smart Set have just thousands of pampered curs; they are attended on by human beings, and those who do not wait upon them are made to feel inferior to the brutes. They serve them, and the dog, or slut, whatever it may happen to be, is the master or mistress. The animal is part and parcel of the bosses' family and the workers have to bend their backs to provide for the curs.

These are the families that the priests and preachers who are opposed to Socialism are telling the Socialists that they are about to destroy. These are the homes that they are going to break up. Make no doubt that the charge is true; every word of it, and under Socialism there will be no such thing as children starving, children poisoning themselves in a fetid atmosphere, while their fellow workers are killed, to make things pleasant for pedigreed pups.

Nor is this case we have cited only an incident. Not much. There is not a city in the world where there are not hundreds of such cases and hundreds of such animals that man is made to serve and to wait upon because it is the wish of the "society leaders" that they should be served.

Thomas Fortune Ryan built stables for his horses worth sixty thousand dollars. Do you imagine that wealth came to Ryan from heaven? Or that he found it by chance? Or that he made it? He got it through devious channels from men who had no homes; but their labor built those stables for a lot of nags which gave Ryan some comfort.

The stables and the kennels of the Astors are famous on two continents. They derive their money from their New York real estate. Who does not know what that means has never been in the tenement district.

Any day in Chicago or in New York or in San Francisco or in St. Louis one can see dozens and scores of serving men and women strolling along exercising pups of every sort of curdom groomed and dressed for their outing.

These things are so. They are manifestations of capitalism and at the same time, mark well, human beings want for everything. They lack food clothing and shelter. They hunger and starve. These things are also so—they, too, are manifestations of the system.

A professor of the University of Wisconsin has lately pointed out that a large proportion of the working class are actually in a state of chronic starvation. It was added at the time that no other animals than the working men were in such condition. Likely, too, are they to remain so as long as they will stand for it that their labor is to afford dirty little curs a clean place to sleep and tenderloin and porterhouse when they themselves haven't got the price of a meal.

'Tis to this that capitalism introduces us finally at its apogee, and that is right now. Scented whelps, scented and elegant ladies nursing them—children starving in the mills to make things pleasant for unwholesome curs. Surely such incidents stand revealing to what depths does this capitalism go, and for what purpose labor is exploited. And it is significant that the loudest, the most energetic, the most determined and the most vindictive supporters of the system are those who see in man beings whom God died to save. That is the grimmest part of the very irony of it all.—Nome Industrial Worker.

A GREAT AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Cement Resources of the United States Important Factors in a Country's Material Development.

Of the manufacturing industries based on mineral raw materials, one of the most important is the production of Portland cement. This is due not so much to the direct commercial value of the finished product, though the output of Portland cement in the United States is now worth some sixty or seventy million dollars a year, as to the way in which the product enters into general industry. Practically all our great engineering works are composed, in part at least, of cement; many of the larger buildings everywhere are built of reinforced concrete; while in smaller individual lots, but in a vast aggregate, cement finds use on farms, in mining work, in building railroads and irrigation works, as a paving material, and in countless applications elsewhere.

The entire growth of the Portland cement industry in this country has been a matter of a few decades, for the American output in 1880 was only 42,000 barrels, compared with a present annual output close to 80,000,000 barrels. Its growth was at first hindered by mechanical difficulties in plants and machinery, most of which were overcome by American genius, so that now we find plants in Japan, Australia, England, Germany and South Africa using types of kilns and other machinery that were originally invented or perfected in the United States.

As the early difficulties were overcome, attempts were made to extend the manufacture into new localities, and in doing this it was found that knowledge as to the geologic relations of the proposed sites, and as to the limestones and shales that were available at different points was of the greatest possible assistance to the concerns wishing to build plants in new and untried localities. In placing such information at the disposal of the manufacturers, the United States Geological Survey played an important part and a long series of its publications are devoted to various matters of interest to the industry. One of the most extensive of these reports was published in 1905 as Bulletin 243 and was devoted to an account of the manufacture of

cement and to detailed descriptions of the raw materials available for cement manufacture in each state in the Union.

The demand for this report was great as soon as its industrial value became generally known, and for a number of years it has been out of print. As the Geological Survey still receives numerous requests for data on the points discussed in Bulletin 243, it was decided to issue an entirely revised edition of the work. The new edition, entitled "Portland Cement Materials and Industry in the United States," has just appeared as Bulletin 522. It contains, in some 400 pages of text, detailed descriptions of the limestones, marls, clays, shales and other cement materials of each of the states; and so far as the importance of the districts justifies it, colored geologic maps, mostly on a uniform base, are included, so as to show the distribution of these raw materials. In addition the new bulletin includes a summary of the factors that influence the selection of various raw materials, notes as to processes of cement manufacture and details as to the history of the cement industry since it began in the United States. In its revised form the bulletin will, it is hoped, be of the same service to the American cement industry of the present day that the earlier issue was to the industry of 1905.

The United States exports very little cement, the quantity annually shipped ranging usually from 1 to 3 per cent of the domestic production. It is probable that in the future much more serious attention will be given to the export trade, particularly by the eastern mills, for its development seems to be the simplest method of disposing of the surplus which now periodically weighs on the eastern cement market. Of course an export trade in a commodity like cement—relatively bulky and low in value—does not promise any large direct profit to the individual producer, but indirectly the creation and maintenance of such a trade will benefit the industry as a whole. Owing to the scarcity in most parts of South and Central America and West Indies of the fuel supplies necessary to the manufacture of cement, the development of local cement industries in those promising markets seems unlikely.—U. S. Geological Survey.

DECREASED GOLD OUTPUT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The mine production of gold in South Carolina in 1912 was 818.26 fine ounces, valued at \$16,915, according to H. D. McCaskey of the United States Geological Survey. The small silver output of 47 ounces, valued at \$29, was entirely recovered in refining the gold produced. The total value of the gold and silver yield was \$3,470 less than that of 1911. The production given for 1912 was reported from five small placers and seven deep mines, the latter including the well-known Haile mine, the largest producer of low-grade gold ore east of the Homestake in South Dakota. The total tonnage treated in South Carolina in 1912 was 12,358 short tons of siliceous ores, with an average recoverable value of only \$1.34 a ton, against 9,302 tons in 1911, with an average recovery of \$2.17.

COPPER PRODUCED IN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.

From 225,200 short tons of low-grade copper ore in Maryland and Pennsylvania and magnetic iron ore carrying small quantities of copper-bearing pyrite in Pennsylvania there was an output in 1912, according to H. D. McCaskey of the United States Geological Survey, of 502 fine ounces of silver and 594,022 pounds of copper, valued in all at \$98,323. The corresponding production in 1911 was valued at \$83,194. The Maryland output was derived from concentrates produced at the New London mine, in Frederick county; the Pennsylvania output came in small part from low-grade matte reported produced and shipped from Charmian, where a blast furnace has been built to treat the secondary copper ores of the Catocin schist, but mainly from the Cornwall iron mines, in Lebanon county, where the Gröndahl process has been in operation for some years, raising the purity of the iron ores and at the same time producing as a valuable by-product briquetted copper-bearing pyrite for sale to copper smelters. The total production of copper from these Cornwall iron mines in the five years, 1908-1912, has been 2,852,160 pounds.

LEAD AND ZINC IN OKLAHOMA.

Increased Output of Both Metals in 1912—Miami District Mines Very Active.

The final figures showing the production of lead and zinc in Oklahoma in 1912, prepared by J. P. Dunlop of the United States Geological Survey, show a mine production of lead and zinc valued at \$1,101,042, compared with \$812,190 in 1911.

The quantity of lead concentrates sold in 1912 was 4,257 tons, valued at \$231,678, of which all but one ton came from the Miami district. The quantity of zinc carbonate and silicate sold was only 92 tons, valued at \$2,550. Most of this concentrate came from the Peoria district, where little mining was done in 1912.

The shipments of sphalerite concentrates in 1912 amounted to 12,129 tons, valued at \$494,379. Of this output, 250 tons came from the Arbuckle Mountain region, Murray county, in southern Oklahoma, 1,621 tons from the Quapaw district, and 10,258 tons from the Miami district. Many mines in the Quapaw district made no sales of concentrates, and the shipments of galena concentrates declined 328 tons and those of sphalerite more than 600 tons.

The Miami camp was very active. Extensive drilling operations were conducted, and several new concentrating plants were built. At many of the older mines shafts were sunk to a lower run of ore, and in consequence a smaller quantity of concentrates than usual was produced, but the developments were satisfactory and will probably result in a large production. The new properties in the northern portion of the camp made a large yield after the plants were started. In 1912 the Miami district shipped 1,408 tons of galena concentrates and 1,867 tons of sphalerite concentrates more than in 1911, and the value of the recoverable metallic content increased \$229,958.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT HEIRS AT LAW.

STATE OF COLORADO, }  
City and County of Denver, } ss.  
In the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.  
The People of the State of Colorado send Greeting to Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill and Patrick O'Neill, the said Mary Sayres residing in New York, Maggie O'Neill in Chicago, Michael B. O'Neill in North Dakota and the residence of Hugh and Patrick O'Neill and their heirs, if any, being unknown, non-resident heirs at law of the said Hugh O'Neill, Deceased:

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are hereby notified that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Hugh O'Neill, deceased, who resided in the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado, and departed this life on or about the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1913, was this 28th day of April, A. D. 1913, presented to the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Hugh O'Neill, deceased, by John M. O'Neill, the executor nominated and appointed by said instrument. That it is shown by satisfactory proof that the said Hugh O'Neill died possessed of personal property in this County, all of said personal property supposed to be worth \$18,000.00; that said instrument bears date of April 7th, A. D. 1911, and is signed by George Bogart and

H. I. Foskett as subscribing witnesses to the due execution thereof by the said Hugh O'Neill; that said Hugh O'Neill in and by said instrument devises unto Mary, Maggie, John, Mack and Charles O'Neill all of said estate share and share alike; that the said John M. O'Neill of the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado is nominated and appointed in and by said instrument as the executor thereof.

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are therefore notified to be and appear before the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, at the Court House in the City of Denver, on Monday, June ninth, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock, a. m., which time and place have been fixed by the Court for the hearing on the application for the probate of the said instrument, to attend the probate thereof and show cause, if you can or may have, why said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said deceased, and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly.

Witness, Thomas L. Bonfils, Clerk of the County Court within and for the City and County of Denver, State of Colorado, and the seal thereof of said Court at Denver, in said County and State, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1913.

THOMAS L. BONFILS, Clerk.  
By K. P. MACE, Deputy.  
First publication May 8, 1913.  
Last publication May 29, 1913.

In Memoriam.

Miami, Arizona, May 15, 1913.

To Officers and Members of Miami Miners' Union No. 70:

Your Committee on Condolence wishes to submit the following:

Whereas, Again the juggernaut of "Profit Moloch" has crushed life from a member of the toiling mass; and,

Whereas, Our union has lost a faithful and loyal member in the death of Brother F. E. Bushley; be it

Resolved, That Miami Miners' Union extend the heartfelt sympathy of its membership to the deceased's brothers, relatives and friends; and, be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our union be draped for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his relatives, and a copy be published in The Miners' Magazine.

(Seal) KENNETH CLAYTON, Committee.





# POETICAL



## THE WAYS OF KINGS, CROWNED AND UNCROWNED.

By Covington Hall.

Ye are prating of your power, but the sky of time is grey,  
And the fullness of your madness it shall ripen with the day.  
Ye shall waken in the moment when the great world shakes and reels,  
When the mad brute host of hunger from the slums and darkness steals;  
Ye shall waken to the reaping of the fruits your hands have sown,  
And the measure ye have meted to the race shall be your own.  
Think ye not that fate is idle and your own the Supreme Will,  
For the wrecks that strew the aeons tell that right is reigning still.  
Dream ye not that mammon conquers, trust ye not too much to gold,  
For the shell is not the substance, and the flesh is not the soul.  
If ye doubt it, pause and listen; lift aside the veil of time.  
Where is Rome and all her splendor? Where is Athens, the sublime?  
Where are all the Persian millions? Where the proud Egyptian host?  
Tell me, does imperial Carthage still adorn the Afric coast?  
Where the empire of the Incas? Where is Montezuma's throne?  
What is Spain and Spanish glory in the world once called her own?  
Where are India's mighty princes? Where the Babylonian kings?  
Tell me, ye who kneel in worship at the shrine of earthly things!  
Proud ye are, and will not answer—ye are swelled with folly vast—  
Neither will ye heed the lesson that is taught by ages past.  
Like the scribes of ancient Judah, ye depend on Roman might,  
But the buried Christ is risen and the faith still lives tonight.  
There be some ye cannot silence; there be some ye cannot kill,  
And the blood of martyred spirits is the seed of progress still.  
Love and freedom still are powers in the human heart and soul,  
And the great, eternal truth is marching onward to the goal!  
But all words are worse than useless—Reason's self ye would deride—  
Ye are but the sons of folly and the slaves of purse-born pride.  
Ye are strangers unto mercy; ye are deaf and dumb and blind;  
Ye have never paused to listen to the human heart and mind;  
Justice, honor, hope and virtue, ye as evil things disdain;  
Lo! I hear the workers coming over hill and dale and plain,  
And the Marseillaise is ringing 'round a rebel world again!

### THE ROUGHNECK'S BELIEF.

W. E. Hanson, Butte, Montana.

#### I.

I'm not going to worry 'bout stars in my crown,  
Nor about the mansions on high;  
Nor do I intend to join in the song  
About "such a poor worm as I."  
No doubt it's all right to gather the sheaves,  
So the Master may harvest the grain,  
And give me the story "there's nothing but leaves,"  
You have lived your life in vain.

#### II.

In life I wore an old battered hat;  
I'd "look like hell" with a crown;  
And I think if I knocked at the "Mansions on high"  
I'd be met with rebuffs and a frown.  
My kind as a rule are not welcome above,  
And I'd rather stand out at the gate  
And watch some of the "Christians" I knew on earth  
Parade with their crowns of state.

#### III.

I labored on earth and gathered the sheaves,  
To all men been honest and fair;  
All men are my brothers and I am a man;  
No "worm" business in mine over there.  
I won't take my burden to Jesus  
And make him shoulder it all.  
He has more than enough to carry,  
While God "watches the sparrows that fall."

#### IV.

I don't go much on mansions above—  
Had to live in a hovel on earth,  
And I don't want to sing in the "heavenly choir"  
With those of "superior birth."  
So I've traveled the road I laid out for myself;  
I'll play the game honest and fair—  
Do all I can for man while alive,  
Then I'm sure to be right "over there."

#### V.

I'm not much on this religion;  
I've oceans of faith in man;  
I am going to finish life's journey,  
Giving kindness wherever I can.  
Give flowers to friends while they're living,  
Remember the man who is down.  
As for any reward in that place "over there"  
That will be stars enough in my crown.

#### VI.

This "wings-and-crown" proposition  
To many may sound very well,  
But no preacher can send me to heaven,  
No priest can consign me to hell.  
The arguments they are advancing  
Are neither honest nor square,  
So just do the best that you know while here,  
And you will be all right "over there."

### "A NOISE, AISY JOB."

W. E. Hanson, Butte, Montana.

Fer a noise aisy job I'd loike to be Bishop  
An' live in a house coshtin' t'ousands o' pounds,  
Like him, I'd be tellin' what folks should be doin';  
Faith, I'd give 'em a pinance, widout anny bounds.  
Wid me he'd change places, an' I'm after thinkin',  
Whin he shpint tin hours hoishtin' the hod,  
An' climbin' up to the foorth an' fift' shtory,  
He'd be too toired at night to give t'anks to God.

I'd give him a plow an' a mule that was balky,  
An' he'd plow up a field that had plinty o' shtones,  
Fram daylight 'til darrkness, wid no toime fer reshtin';  
Thin he'd know what it wor to have toired, achin' bones.  
Sure 'tis aisy fer him to say "labor is noble";  
Ef that is the troot, thin be cripes I'm a king,  
But be the same token, 'tis him does no labor,  
But say Mass on Sunda an' the Litanies sing.

I'd pit in his hand a shtout shovel fer muckin',  
An' a job in a hot box somewhere in the Saint,  
'Til his soft han's were blishtered, his back a-breakin';  
He'd know thin there wor cause fer the miner's complaint.  
'Tis to me ivery pay day he'd give parrt av his airnin's  
So that I cud live high on the money he gave,  
An' I'll bet a fiver bayfure the year's over  
He'd have soom compassion fer thim that musht shlave.

An' he'd live in a cabin wid wan little windy,  
An' a dure wid a shtring in the place of a latch;  
Inshtead of a dinner wid wine an' a turkey,  
'Twould be bacon an' beans, fer be jabers he'd batch.  
An' if ever he kim to me house a-complainin'  
I'd pucker me puss wid a proud holy air,  
An' say to him, "Work, be continted an' humble;  
'Twill be dif'rent in Heaven whin ye 'git over there.'"

He'd fusht git a carrd, thin he'd rushtle a job,  
Wid his qualifications set down;  
He'd rushtle the Speck, the Stewart or Healy,  
An' see phat the bosses luck loike whin they frown.  
He'd foind out the mines were not half so shplendid  
As the company's hoired raypoorters declare,  
Wid hot boxes plinty, an' bad groun' a-fallin',  
But wage shlaves arr plinty, phat the hell do they care?

Arrah musha 'tis me would loike to be Bishop;  
There's be something doin' ivery hour in the day.  
'Twould be sinkers an' coffy fer bruckesh, loonch, supper,  
Wid three an' a half a week fer his pay.  
The half he moight have as a soort a token,  
The t'ree I'd jist pit away in me jeans;  
An' he'd change his moind thot labor wor noble  
Whin he found out jist phat a labor shlave means.

Byes, I'll take it all back; I don't want to be Bishop;  
I wants to be shquare wid those in me class;  
'Tis uz overworked shlaves makes masters and Bishops,  
An' I'd be out o' place in that parasite mass.  
Shure I never cud peddle thim miracle shtories,  
Nor give yez a shtone, an' ye ashkin' fer bread,  
Ner cud I graft on yer labor whilsht yer livin'  
An' kape up the graft long after yer dead.

### METAL OUTPUT OF VIRGINIA.

Slight Increase in Silver and Copper Production, but Decrease in Gold, Lead, and Zinc in 1912.

The value of the mine production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in Virginia in 1912, according to H. D. McCaskey of the United States Geological Survey, was \$74,855, against \$169,394 in 1911. There were sold or treated 5,790 short tons of ore (against 17,782 tons in 1911), yielding (with gold placers and mine waters producing cement copper) \$218 in gold, 982 fine ounces of silver, 112,835 pounds of copper, 469,026 pounds of lead and 497,235 pounds of zinc (figured as spelter), against \$3,064 in gold, 21 ounces of silver, 90,000 pounds of copper, 830,542 pounds of lead and 2,064,818 pounds of zinc in 1911. The values, besides that of gold, in 1912 were as follows: Silver, \$604; copper, \$18,618; lead, \$21,106, and zinc, \$34,309. All the gold yield was recovered from siliceous ores in 1912, and all the silver from the refining of copper. The gold output was derived from small quartz-mine operations in Fauquier and Goochland counties, the copper from pyrite mines in Louisa and Prince William counties and the lead and zinc from Wythe county, in southwestern Virginia.

### OUTPUT OF QUARTZ INCREASES.

Nearly 100,000 Tons Produced in the United States in 1912.

One of the lesser industries that is nevertheless of considerable importance is the quarrying and manufacturing of quartz, which is used for many purposes. Its principal uses, according to the United States geological Survey, are in the manufacture of pottery, paints, and scouring soap and as a wood filler.

In pottery the use of quartz diminishes the shrinkage in the body of the ware; it is also used in many glazes. Quartz for use in pottery should contain less than 0.5 per cent of iron-bearing minerals. Considerable quantities of ground quartz are used in the manufacture of paint, as much as one-third of the total pigment used in some paints consisting of this material. Crystalline quartz is superior to silica sand for this purpose because of the angularity of the grains, which makes them adhere more firmly to the painted surface and after wear affords a good surface for repainting. The same property renders ground crystalline quartz superior to silica sand in the manufacture of wood fillers. For soaps and polishing powders quartz is preferred to silica sand on account of its whiteness and angularity. Quartz crushed and graded to various sizes is used in the manufacture of sand paper and sand belts, as a scouring agent, for "frothing" glass with sand-blast apparatus, etc. Blocks of massive quartz and quartzite are used in the chemical industry as a filler for acid towers and as a flux in copper smelting. Ground quartz is also used in filters and in tooth powders and by dentists as a detergent.

Crystalline quartz and also sand have been used in the manufacture of silicon and of alloys of silicon with iron, copper, and other metals in the electric furnace. Quartz may be fused, in the electric furnace to make chemical apparatus, such as tubes, crucibles, and dishes. The principal objection to the use of these wares is that the roughness of their surfaces makes it difficult to wash thoroughly all material from the apparatus.

#### Good Increase in Production.

The production of quartz in the United States in 1912, according to Frank J. Katz, of the United States Geological Survey, in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources" for 1912, was 97,874 short tons, valued at \$191,685, against 87,943 short tons, valued at \$155,122, in 1911, an increase in quantity of 9,931 tons and in value of \$36,563. The increase in the quantity of crude quartz was 4,446 tons, with a decrease in value of \$3,174. The increase in ground quartz was 5,485 tons in quantity and \$39,737 in value.

Tennessee was the largest producer of quartz in 1912 but ranked third in value of product. Maryland was second in output and first in value, with a total production of 16,125 short tons, valued at \$62,151.

A copy of the report on Quartz and Feldspar may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.



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

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LIST OF UNIONS

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Table listing unions in ALASKA, ARIZONA, BRIT. COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEVADA, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, UTAH, WASHINGTON, and WISCONSIN.

Table listing unions in MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEVADA, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, UTAH, WASHINGTON, and WISCONSIN.

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah. District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia. Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M.

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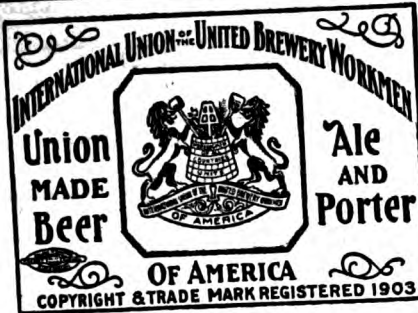
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