

MIN Scan

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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, JULY 10, 1913
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, July 10, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 524
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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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription \$1.00 per year.

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.

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.

THE MINERS of Local Union No. 218, W. F. M., at Blue Rapids, Kansas, are out on strike for better conditions.

CONGRESS is to be asked for an appropriation of \$20,000,000 to build one giant dreadnaught. The conclusion was reached by the general navy board, after the American Peace Association held its caucus in St. Louis.

The more we talk of *peace* the more money is asked for building marine monsters of murder.

R. E. O'GRADY AND JOHN W. BUTLER have been liberated from the state's prison at Sioux Falls, So. Dak. They served two years in prison as a result of the prosecution of the Homestake Company. Their many friends believe in their innocence and look upon their conviction as one of the many conspiracies that are hatched against the labor movement.

THE UNITED SERBIAN FEDERATION held its second triennial convention in Denver. The delegates to the convention were nearly all wage-earners and many of whom are members of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners. The United Servian Federation is a fraternal organization and its members are pledged to aid each other. The delegates seemed to be progressive and advanced in their ideas. Yanco Terzich, member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, delivered an address to the convention last week and was well received by the delegates. The editor of the Miners' Magazine likewise addressed the convention and his remarks seemed to meet with hearty approval.

WANTED.

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

Any parties having copies of The Magazine of the above dates will do the Western Federation of Miners a favor by forwarding same to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

THERE HAS BEEN a strike declared by the "Bummery" in Detroit, Michigan. The same meal-ticket artists who figured at Lawrence and Akron, are on the job in Detroit, in the hope that they may engage in the arduous duties of handling any funds that may come in from the circulation of heartrending and pathetic circulars.

Send on the *mazuma*, as the professional revolutionist must not be disappointed in receiving their usual allowance of fodder. Direct actionists and fellows who "hit the ballot box with an axe" must be fed and be furnished ducats to buy strawberries in winter or there will be no *emancipation* for the working class. The fellows who advocate *sabotage* will try *soap, oil and emery* as a means to shatter the ramparts of capitalism in Detroit. If a noise is heard that shakes a continent, it is the agonized yell of capitalism in Detroit, going down to defeat conquered by the invincible potency of soap, oil and emery. Let us lift our hats in reverence to *sabotage*.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine, appears a lengthy article from the pen of Eugene V. Debs, in which article Debs uses the flail on the Judas Iscariotts, who in the name of labor, have been tireless in their efforts to not only create suspicion in the minds of the strikers against the officials of the United Mine Workers, but who have emptied their slime from their slop-buckets of filth on the committee appointed by the Socialist party to investigate conditions in West Virginia and to make a report of their findings.

The Socialist party has hugged the "Bummery" to its breast, regardless of the number of times that this reptile has stung the hand that fed it, and now, in various parts of the country the Socialist party still continues to furnish nourishment to keep alive an aggregation of professional slanderers whose personality would be a disgrace to the lowest dive in a "red light" district. Let the good work go on, for the time is near at hand, when no element of the labor movement or Socialist party will feed a viper that spews its venom and poison upon every bonafide movement that is struggling for the uplift of humanity.

COL. GEORGE POPE is now the successor of John Kirby, Jr., of the Manufacturers' Association. President Pope has shown his attitude towards labor, by the following utterance:

"On the issue of criminal unionism my adherence to the avowed principles of this organization admits of no misinterpretation; to the back of the betrayers of honest labor I would be among the first to apply the lash. Organizations of workmen who respect the law and ask no special privileges on account of their organizations, and who believe every man has the right to earn a lawful living in any lawful way, I approve. I am and shall continue in opposition to the un-Christian, un-American closed shop."

The above sentiments coming from Pope show that he is a worthy successor of the frothing Kirby. The *closed shop*, according to Pope, is "un-American and un-Christian."

Who would have thought that a spokesman for an aggregation of exploiters whose miserable wages paid to girls and women of the factory and mill starve them into prostitution would talk about *Christianity*? When was Kirby, Post or Parry accused of being *Christians* or when were the mercenary pirates of the Manufacturers' Association charged with believing in the doctrines promulgated by the "Prince of Peace?" Pope has a brainstorm, and should be placed in a *nut* factory for repairs.

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W. J. BURNS is now receiving a lot of free international advertising.

First came a cable from Rome saying that "W. J. Burns, the celebrated American detective," would seek an audience with the pope.

Then came another dispatch stating that "William J. Burns, the famous American detective," had been granted a private audience by the pope and received his blessings. Finally we are informed from Rome that "William J. Burns, the famous American detective was highly pleased with his audience with Pope Pius. The aged pontiff gave the detective his special blessing and commended him upon his great work in the cause justice," etc.

As it costs about \$2 a word to cable messages across the Atlantic, the "famous" detective cannot complain of having been treated niggardly.

Unquestionably Burns needs all the blessings he received.

Moreover, it is doubtful whether all the blessings that he ever will receive can absolve him from his sins of creating traitors and Judases to the labor movement and inciting wrong-doing so that he may fatten on graft as thief catcher.—Cleveland Citizen.

The good Lord should be tickled almost to death over Burns receiving the benediction of the pope, the sovereign head of the Catholic church of the world.

As there are a number of Catholics who have been convicted of crime and sentenced to a federal prison, through the conspiracy of Burns and his pals, it might not be out of place to ask these convicted Catholics, as to their opinion of the highest dignitary of the Catholic church giving his blessing to a sleuth.

A FEW MONTHS AGO an American millionaire died. He was what is known as an ironmaster. He was an industrious citizen, and by having the foresight and enterprise to give employment to workmen who believed in a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, he managed to accumulate a competency for his old age. Devoted to the great truth that man was born to hustle, he was not content to permit the world to make a path to his place of business after discovering the superior merits of his pig iron. He went after trade and he got it. He built a fine house and bought books and rugs and works of art to put in it. He married a handsome young woman who had dreamed of a prince, but was willing to compromise on a captain of industry. Then he died.

The handsome young woman is now going to realize on her early visions. She has been touring Europe and sizing up the effete aristocracy and has concluded to buy an Italian count. She is now back to New York, where she has confided to the reporters her matrimonial designs. She said:

"It was a dream of my childhood to be a countess. When I first reached Italy I found quite an expensive collection of titles, and I took my time in deciding on Count Moretti. It was more or less a business proposition with us both—he had a title and I had money. His price was high, but he was far superior to a Russian prince whose fingers were stained by cigarette smoking.

"The Count Moretti has snowy-white hands, as soft as a woman's. His nails are beautifully manicured and he creates a sensation every time he enters a cafe. So, as soon as I have settled my affairs here, I am going back to marry the count in the fall."

The count may be worth the money. Affairs of the heart can not be measured by the same standard of value as steel rails or side pork. If the widow is satisfied there is no reason that any one else should object, the ironmaster having been buried as becomes a prominent citizen. The men in the mills will have steady employment, unless the pauper labor of Europe shall be permitted to deprive them of their opportunity to work, and no one will know the difference, save in the tolling of the church bells.—Milwaukee Leader.

JUSTICE W. O. HOWARD of the Supreme Court in an address before the Troy High School Alumni of the state of New York, expressed himself as follows:

"The sons of the rich, arrogant, insolent, indolent, useless, without calling or occupation or profession, these are not only a nuisance to society, but they are a curse and a menace to the republic. They toil not neither do they spin, yet they eat the fat of the land. They are parasites of civilization, drawing their nourishment, not from the land, but from the bodies of others. They are the propagators of com-

munism; they are the creators of hatred between the classes and the masses.

"It takes a thousand men to support every idle millionaire. His houses, his yachts, his automobiles, his table, his gasoline, his gardens his clothes, his wines, his cigars, his diamonds, his fur, his race horses, his golf links—all these are supplied to him by slaves who labor only for their bread. These drones in society sap the substance of the poor; each one wastes more than a hundred families consume; by their extravagance they augment the high cost of living; they eat the steaks and the laboring man boils the bones.

"Even though it brings calamity upon the heads of those who propose it, the subject of these vast inherited estates must be dealt with, for the equilibrium of wealth is vital to the duration of the republic. This equilibrium can be maintained to some degree through the medium of taxation. The principle to be always observed it, 'tax wealth, not poverty.'

"While the idle millionaire sails his yacht up the Hudson river, the small farmer toils on the hills to pay his taxes. Let the legislature deal with this subject."

The above language is strong and vigorous when the source from which it comes is considered. As a general rule, the man on the bench is conservative and hesitates to give utterance to any sentiments that may be looked upon as radical.

But the sons of the idle rich will pay but little attention to the condemnation of a Supreme Judge, as long as the people who bear the burdens of wage slavery remain indifferent to the loafers and parasites, who revel in royal luxury at the expense of labor. The denunciation of a judge will be harmless as long as the slave remains a victim to the opiates administered by his master.

But there will be consternation and alarm when labor awakens to the class struggle and through industrial solidarity and political unity, ends the hellish system that puts a premium on indolence.

THE MONTANA SOCIALIST, published in Butte, under the caption, "The Reason," has the following to say editorially as to the reason that the official organ of the Socialist party of Montana does not answer the vilification and calumny of the I. W. W. crowd, who wearing the mask of Socialism, has bred disruption and discord in the administration of public affairs in the great copper camp of the Northwest.

"Why don't you people answer through the Socialist the lies of the direct actionist I. W. W. crowd, as printed in the daily papers?" is a question we are met with every day.

"The answer is simple. Under the present editorial management, it will be the policy to disseminate through the columns of The Butte Socialist and The Montana Socialist, such general information and such special writings as might influence the non-Socialist to interest himself in Socialism.

"We believe the propaganda of Socialist principles to be the greatest work before us; and we are convinced that in this work the printed word is most effective. It has been our aim in the past, and it will be our purpose in the future, to make of the Socialist such a paper.

"If the recognized local of the party in Butte is lied about and abused through the capitalist press printing correct or perverted interviews from I. W. W. leaders, it does not follow that the columns of the Socialist must be filled with answers to such abuse, or with counter abuse of former members of the party.

"If the general public, knowing the natural inclination of the Butte daily papers to place the Socialist party in a false light, will permit itself to be misled by every lying newspaper report, that must be the misfortune of the public.

"These columns are at all times open to official party statements concerning social controversies. Editorially, we cannot see our way clear just now to change this paper from a medium for Socialist propaganda to a sewer for mud-slinging factionalism."

The above editorial in the Montana Socialist, should serve notice on the Socialist party throughout the country, that the Socialist party cannot afford to give shelter to an aggregation of detractors and slanderers.

The I. W. W. has foraged on the labor movement and the Socialist party, and has shown its gratitude for favors received, by indulging in the foulest epithets against anyone and everyone, who refused to swallow the fanaticism and lunacy of workless parasites. Montana is learning its lesson, and it is to be hoped that profit shall be reaped from such a lesson in the school of experience.

"Equality Before the Law"

A SHORT TIME AGO there appeared in the daily journals of the country the sensational story that Mrs. Crawford Hill of Denver, Colorado, had been fined before a court in Newark, New Jersey, the sum of \$300 on the plea of guilty of smuggling.

Mrs. Hill had been spending her usual vacation in Europe, and while visiting some of the fashionable emporiums of Paris, concluded to invest in some up-to-date gowns from which she had the foreign labels removed and the labels of American Manufacturers substituted in order that she might be able to swindle "Uncle Samuel" out of the usual amount of duty that is paid on gowns for the "smart set."

Mrs. Hill paid a fine of \$300 on the grounds that she was found guilty of being a smuggler.

Who is Mrs. Hill?

Before her marriage Mrs. Hill was Louise Bethel Sneed of Memphis, Tenn. She was married in 1905. Her husband is president of the Denargo Land Company and of the Hill Land and Investment Company and is treasurer of the United Oil Company. He is a director of the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company, the Colorado Telephone Company and the Continental Tunnel Railway Company. He has been a colonel on the staffs of two governors of Colorado and was chairman of the Colorado delegation to the Republican National convention in 1908. He is a director of the Y. M. C. A. in Denver and of the Colorado Natural History Museum and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Psi Upsilon college fraternity, the Denver Club, Denver Country

Club, the University Club of Denver and the Union Club of New York. His home in Denver is at 969 Sherman street.

Mrs. Hill has been the royal princess at every select social function held in Denver. She is the *queen* of the sacred "thirty-six," and yet, this dame of fashion, whose husband is a *patriotic* citizen and a giant in the national politics of America, has been fined for being found guilty of smuggling.

This leader of fashion among the cream of society in "the Queen City of the Plains," whose social standing gave her entrance to the court of St. James, forgot her patrician breeding, forgot her *patriotism* and *duty* to her country, and became a criminal to become the beneficiary of a few hundred dollars that belonged as revenue to "Uncle Sam." The *lady*, whose mansion in Denver has been open to the exclusive set only, the lady at whose table the most distinguished gentlemen of a nation have been wined and dined, was so *patriotic* that she resorted to the tactics of a *common crook* in an attempt to *bilk* her

country out of the duty which the law says she shall pay.

On account of her social standing as a princess of the "smart set," Mrs. Hill of the sacred "thirty-six," was not subjected to the indignity of arrest. The hand of no plebeian custom official was permitted to seize the brilliant star of the social world, but our officers of the law, sworn to punish crime and bring criminals to justice, with becoming dignity and with a reverence for the courtesy and deference due to a *lady*, meekly and respectfully requested the handsome parasite to appear in court and pay \$300 of a fine as reparation for the attempted act of smuggling.

Had Mrs. Hill been a *woman* struggling with hunger and poverty and been found guilty of swindling or smuggling to secure a gown to cover her nakedness, she would have been arrested and dragged into court like the ordinary criminal, but Mrs. Hill happens to be a *lady* and must receive the courtesies that are due to her social standing.

Please pass the limburger!

The Law

THE GREAT DAILY JOURNALS of the country frequently contain editorials appealing strenuously to the people to uphold the majesty of the law. Not only does the press endeavor to inculcate in the public mind a reverence for the law, but the church and all its agencies are employed in an effort to impress upon the minds of the masses of the people, that there is something *sacred* about the law which should never be violated. But it is noticeable that the agencies which plead for reverence for law on the part of the masses of the people have but little respect for any *law* that may interfere with profits or discommode a class of privilege. It is commendable and a trait of good citizenship, for the common herd to render obedience to *law* but the *law* that must be held as sacred by the so-called low strata of society is ignored by that "uppen ten" who seem to have a license to laugh in derision at that sacred thing called law.

During the past few weeks the readers of the country have become acquainted with the fact, that the very department of justice at Washington has balked in its prosecution of men in high places whose records

show them to be moral degenerates and who have openly and flagrantly trampled under foot what is known as the Mann white slave law. In California it has been shown that bankers, princely merchants, leading lawyers and prominent politicians have maintained a harem and that this harem was supplied by girls secured by the misrepresentation of agents in the employ of the libertines, whose bank accounts made it possible for them to sneer at the penalties imposed for violation of the white slave law. Scores of girls have been ruined and homes wrecked by these royal libertines with bank accounts, and so powerful has been this criminal trust in vice, that even the Department of Justice at the capitol of the nation has been told to order a postponement of the prosecution of the richly robed perverts whose loathsome infamies can not be told in print.

It has been frequently declared that the vice trust in America reaps a profit of \$30,000,000, annually and the profits reaped from the debasement and wreck of womanhood, is the fund that stays the hand of justice and makes it possible for the libertine revelling in wealth to escape the *penalties* of that sacred thing called *law*.

The Wilson Message

"GIVE THE LITTLE BUSINESS MAN a chance at the easy money."

This sums up President Wilson's currency message in a sentence.

The president opines that with a few tariff duties lowered, and the currency system made a bit more elastic, the little fellows in the commercial world will find a lot of opportunities for profit—at the expense of the worker—opened up for them, and will get a grab at the swag that is now going to the big fellows.

So bust the money trust, Wilson instructs Congress, and with the lowering of tariff duties, behind which the trusts and monopolies lie entrenched, you will see golden opportunities for business—little business.

Says the president:

"It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them.

We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. * * * There will follow a period of expansion and new enterprise, freshly conceived. It is for us to determine now whether it shall be rapid and facile and of easy accomplishment. This it can not be unless the resourceful business men who are to deal with the new circumstances are to have at hand and ready for use the instrumentalities and conveniences of free enterprise which independent men need when acting on their own initiative."

Mr. Wilson is harking back to the ox-cart and the spinning wheel. He is proposing, inferentially, to return to the period in our country's

history when the natural resources seemed boundless; when every man's home was his factory as well as his castle. He doesn't like consolidation, for he is a devotee of free competition which, in the very ruthlessness and wastefulness of its operation has eliminated itself, and brought the corporation and the trust.

We have no illusions as to the outcome of the administration's fight against the economic facts. Free land is practically gone. Mr. Rockefeller has the oil; Mr. Baer has inherited the coal; Mr. Weyerhaeuser, Uncle Ike & Co., have helped themselves to the forests. Other "independent men" of "free enterprise" are gobbling up the water powers. Transportation is owned by the few.

Mr. Wilson and his fellow Democrats may shave a figure off a tariff duty, or make a dollar jump a trifle quicker from the pocket of the worker to that of the capitalist, but they can not change these facts by any methods they propose. And, not being able to change the facts which are operating swiftly to put the little business man out of business and make of him one of the exploited workers, they can hardly give him the relief they promise.

Trust busting won't do it. The government has been busting trusts for years, and not a single one of them is busted yet. Tariff revision won't do it; it is always in a state of revision. Currency reform won't do it; the men who have the currency get it anyway.

It is fortunate that this is so. For progress consists in going forward, not backward. And progress demands that the corporations and the trusts which, it has been proved, can not be allowed to exploit unchecked the labor of the workers, and can not be controlled through regulation, shall be owned by the public and operated by the public for the use of the many rather than for the profit of a few.

The only possible way to do away with graft is to do away with the business of the grafters.—Milwaukee Leader.

Worthy of His Patronage

AN EXCHANGE SAYS:

"Don't subscribe for your labor paper. Starve it to death! The daily paper will fight at battles of organized labor you you."

The above from a labor journal is the utterance of an editor who has suffered from privation and hardship. It is the expression of a man who has felt the lack of appreciation and who has probably wanted for the necessities of life while using his pen in the battle for labor's emancipation.

Scores of able men who were once identified with labor journals, have borne the pangs of miserable poverty until their wornout bodies found rest in nameless graves. They have witnessed the members of

organized labor subscribing to daily journals, that in every conflict between exploiter and exploited, were arrayed against labor and standing loyal to the interests of capital, while the struggling sheet that was issued weekly and spoke for the rights of the wronged and oppressed, died through lack of support. At times the starving editor of a labor journal, who has seen his efforts in behalf of his class rewarded by nothing save the pangs of hunger and the criticism and censure of men whose battles he has fought, is forced to forget his honor, and through the lash of economic necessity is whipped into line to serve the interests of those who are willing to pay Judas-money for treason.

Labor journals in the past have been prostituted to serve the interests of political aggregations inimical to the interests of labor, simply

because the empty stomach of the editor yearned for something that would postpone his burial in a pauper's grave in a lonely cemetery. No criticism or censure can be offered to the working man who reads the daily press, because in the reading of the daily press, if his mind is of an analytical character, he will digest what he reads, and regardless of the cleverness of the editorial henchmen of capitalism, he will discern, even from the columns of organs subsidized by organized greed, the

struggle that must be ended ere humanity can enjoy the heritage of economic liberty.

But in his desire to read the daily journal he should not forget the struggling journal of labor, whose editor is continually haunted by the fear of want, and he should not forget that the journal that stands for the freedom of laboring humanity, is worthy of his most generous patronage.

A Roar from the Bench

FROM MACON, GA., comes a judicial wail from one Emory Speer, a United States judge who is being "investigated" with a view to impeachment. Investigations of all sorts are so numerous these days that we have lost sight of Judge Speer's particular trouble, whatever it may be, but it is interesting to note how the judge objects to the manner of his investigation.

"I am being shadowed by detectives," he is reported as declaring. "My home is watched, my every movement followed, my office is under constant observation, my visits are scrutinized, and, for all I know, everything I say is heard by the ears of secret service men. I am not even given the courtesy shown a common negro who steals a ham." The judge further declares that all this is unconstitutional, and if persisted in will "seriously impair the status of the judiciary."

It all depends whose ox is gored. When the judicial ox is hooked he bellows, "unconstitutional!" But did Judge Speer or any of his fellow judges ever trouble their judicial heads about the woes of any other fellow, not a judge, who was persistently shadowed in the same manner Judge Speer complains of?

This government for the last twenty years has rapidly been becoming a government of secret service agents, detectives, spies, spotters and shadowers, but no judge that we have heard of has ever raised his voice against the practice until Judge Speer broke the silence. It's "unconstitutional!" when applied to a judge, but there is no objection to it when applied to others besides judges. That is may "seriously impair their status" is a matter of no moment whatever.

What Judge Speer has done we do not know. He is probably suspected of some offense through which his office may be forfeited.

Yet he may be innocent of all wrong doing. If so, why does he object? Thousands of innocent men have been shadowed and spied upon. His is no exceptional case. And an innocent man has presumably nothing to fear. The spotting and sleuthing may be an annoyance, of course, but of all men, a judge should have the least objection to it, in the interests of justice.

The real reason is, of course, that Judge Speer, like thousands of others, well knows the character of government by spies; knows that the incentive of the professional sleuth is not so much that justice may be done, as to fasten something on his victim; that the professional detective is not above manufacturing evidence if he cannot find any; that our whole system of society today is covered with a network of political, financial, social and commercial intrigue, the object of the game being to "get the other fellow" and that the innocent man is in reality no safer than the guilty one. Often, indeed, not so safe, as the guilty often weave webs around the innocent, to save themselves.

And if Judge Speer knows this about himself, he knows it about others as well, but neither he nor his associates on the bench have ever protested against this practice as "unconstitutional" when some other fellow was being enmeshed in the toils of the professional detective.

The enormous growth and prevalence of the spy system within recent years is merely a symptom of the rapid putrefaction of capitalist society, a society which Judge Speer and his associates have always stoutly defended, and of which they have regarded themselves the bulwarks. That they should now and then be hoist with their own petard is no reason for emitting a roar about it.—New York Call.

Farther Exposures of the "Bummery"

THERE HAS BEEN A GREAT deal said in the labor and Socialist papers during the past several months, relative to the conduct and acts of men officially identified with the Industrial Workers of the World. In spite of all the cleverness of the *professionals* who have fastened themselves on the I. W. W. to pull off free speech fights and to precipitate strikes for revenue, the facts are leaking out, and those facts are so infamous, that even the duped and deluded can no longer remain blind to the dishonor of the disreputable members of the gang who have dominated the councils of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Some time ago, William E. Trautmann, the first national secretary of the I. W. W. addressed an open letter to William D. Haywood in which letter the dishonesty, trickery and treachery of the officials of the I. W. W. were handled without gloves, and now, the same Trautmann has been compelled to write two more letters as a matter of personal defense.

The following letters written by Trautmann were forwarded for publication to the Boston Globe, the New York Call and the Weekly and Daily people:

Trautmann Letter to Judge Braley, Mass.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 21, 1913

Management and Editors of The Boston Globe, The New York Call, The Daily and Weekly People.

Gentlemen:

Upon seeing in the newspapers that the Supreme Court Judge Braley of Boston has under advisement the motion to hold four individuals, myself included, responsible for the misuse of \$19,669.43, expended apparently then for purposes not intended by the contributors, I have addressed the following communication to the Honorable Judge, in my defense, as I was not present at the hearings nor was I represented by attorneys, as the Industrial Workers of the World lawyers can not and are not permitted to represent me in any proceedings in the law courts of Massachusetts, I hold that before any responsibility can be fixed the court ought to demand of Mr. William Yates, who handled all the funds since March 13, contrary to the expressed will of the Lawrence textile workers, that all the books and records, including those that have been done away with, and in which the character of the expenditures and the transfers of funds from one fund to another were recorded, be produced in court.

It appears that the culprits in the case, in not informing me of any transactions, would be willing to find a scapegoat for the improper use of funds or their transfer, and I am satisfied that if the original books which were placed in the hands of a certain Fred Heslewood of Spokane by order of the General Secretary-Treasurer Vincent St. John, of the Industrial Workers of the World are presented the expenditures of all the contributed funds will be fully accounted for, although the

nature of the expenditures must of course, be disputed and is one of the reasons why I openly challenged, in October last year, in a document which was refused publication in the official organs of the Industrial Workers of the World, a full investigation of the whole matter.

As you will understand that the possible findings of the Honorable Judge may place the individual responsibility and involve the return of moneys that I as one had never handled, I think that justice and fair consideration of the rights of one of the parties should prompt you to give the enclosed letter to Judge Braley as well as the letter to you full publicity.

Thanking you for this favor I remain,

Yours very truly,

WM. E. TRAUTMANN.

437 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

(Enclosure.)

Honorable Supreme Court Judge Braley,

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Supreme Court, Boston, Mass
Your Honor:

Newspaper accounts, and a special telegram from relatives in Boston conveyed the information that among others, I, the undersigned, may be held personally responsible for the amount of \$19,669.43, which was paid out of the funds collected for the Lawrence strike relief and defense fund, and expended for other purposes than collected for. As Your Honor has taken the matter under advisement, it may be that you find a clear case for judgment against the men mentioned in the motion, may be not. At all events, even if Your Honor decides in the negative, a stigma will be left on the integrity of all those who are not represented by counsel in the hearings and in the arguments, I as one, of those over whom a cloud of suspicion will hang, even if your findings are adversely to the plaintiffs, had no occasion to explain why I personally should not be held responsible for any discrepancies, nor should any of the others, save one perhaps, be made to account for things of which they know nothing.

The defendants in the case, Joseph Bedard, Joseph Sheehan nor W. E. Trautmann, the orator, have been released from all responsibility of funds since March 13th, 1912, and if funds have been misused, transferred, or misappropriated those who have, in defiance of mandates of the textile workers of Lawrence, who had ordered an investigation of these matters without waiting for the orders of your honorable court, removed the records, and the records of the Ettore-Giovanitti Defense Fund to which a part of the Lawrence strike funds were transferred, should be made to produce these documents and records so that the names of myself and of others for whom I can not speak may be cleared against any wrong charges against which I, as one, was not given a chance to offer a defense, as I am not, and never was represented by an attorney. Vincent St. John and Fred Heslewood, the first who or

dered the destruction of the books to which parts of the funds were transferred, and Fred Heslewood, who with Glover Perry perpetrated the acts, ought to be summoned in the case, if not adversely decided against the plaintiffs, so that the names of men who are not and can not be held responsible be protected against charges that affect their integrity in every community in which they may settle down. I beg Your Honor to permit me to state that the very fact that the findings show that certain amounts have been used for purposes other than provided for suggests that they must have been used for some other purposes and that, consequently, an account must be given to those who contributed. If moneys have been attributed to the furtherance of aims not intended for by the donors, such must be shown, and they, and they alone, can be held accountable and responsible for the misuse of funds, which, as a matter of fact, is the case.

Foreseeing the outcome of the case, and desirous to protect my own integrity against false charges, by a court or public verdict, I have for this reason demanded from the convention of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, of which Mr. Wm. Yates was then secretary, a probe of the charge relative to the funds. But they were never considered. I have further stated, when nominated as General Secretary-Treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World in September, last year, in declining the nomination that I did so, among other reasons, because the audit of the Lawrence strike relief and defense fund was taken out of the hands of the textile workers on strike, and contrary to a resolution that they had passed, and with that therefore also Sheehan and Bedard must be released from all responsibility when that act was done upon the order from the general-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World.

I submit this, Your Honor, in my own defense, as I had no attorney to represent me, and if Your Honor should rule that the four defendants are held accountable personally, then, Your Honor, would it

please you also to summon to a hearing all those who had sole and exclusive charge of the funds since March 13, 1912, including the amounts transferred from the Lawrence strike relief to the Ettor-Giovanitti Defense Fund?

For my own defense, as I have no one else authorized, I have to ask the privilege of being represented when the cases should be decided, so that, if judgment is found against me I may be able to appeal the case and demand the presentation of all original books so that the real culprits, if there are any, may be held accountable, and not innocent persons.

Trusting Your Honor will allow this presentation of facts to go into the records, although time did not permit me to have it prepared by an attorney at the bar, I remain,

Yours very truly,

WM. E. TRAUTMANN,

Present address 437 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The above letters, written by William E. Trautmann, need no extended editorial comment. The letters speak for themselves and show that Trautmann himself is in fear that he will be smirched with dishonor and held responsible for the dishonesty of the hungry aggregation who made a business of collecting funds and using a large part of said funds for other purposes than which said funds were collected.

There has enough appeared in the columns of the labor and Socialist press to convince any man or woman of average intelligence, that the administration of the I. W. W. has fallen into the hands of men to whom *dollars* are more priceless than *honor*, and the time is now, when honest men in the labor movement should see to it, that the *professional gluttons* in the I. W. W. shall no longer feed on revenue collected from the unsophisticated.

Debs Denounces Vilifiers of W. Virginia Committee Report

SCORES PAPERS WHICH KNIFED THE SOCIALIST INVESTIGATORS WITHOUT PRINTING THE FINDINGS—
BLAMES CHICAGO I. W. W. AS WOULD-BE
DISRUPTERS OF MINERS' UNION.

By Eugene V. Debs.

(Special to The Call.)

Terre Haute, Ind., June 27.—The National committee of the Socialist party in its regular session in May appointed a committee of three to investigate conditions in West Virginia. That committee, of which the writer was a member, was instructed to work in harmony with the United Mine Workers.

Having completed its investigation the committee has submitted its report, and it is in reference to this report, which has been widely published, that I now have something to say in answer to those who have assailed it.

First of all I want to say that I shall make no defense of the report. It does not need defense. It will answer for itself. But I do want to show the true animus of its critics and assailants, which they have been careful not to reveal in what they have written against it.

Two or three Socialist papers have bitterly condemned the report. Not one of them published it. Each of them suppressed it. They evidently did not want their readers to see it. It was sufficient for them to condemn it.

These Socialist papers have in this instance adopted the method of the capitalist papers which I have had so much experience. A thousand times a speech of mine has been denounced by a capitalist paper while not a line of the speech was permitted to appear. That is precisely what these Socialist papers have done with our report, and if this is fair to themselves and their readers, I am willing to let it pass.

When our committee was appointed, more than sixty of our comrades were in the bullpen, martial law was in full force, two Socialist papers had been suppressed and there was a terrible state of affairs generally. Within four days after our committee arrived upon the ground every prisoner was released, martial law was practically declared off, the suppressed papers were given to understand that they could resume at their pleasure and the governor of the state gave his unqualified assurance that free speech, free assemblage and the right to organize should prevail and that every other constitutional right should be respected so far as lay in his power.

It may be that our committee had nothing to do with bringing about these changes. As to this I have nothing to say. I simply state the facts.

Soon after our arrival it became evident that a certain element was hostile to the United Mine Workers and determined to thwart the efforts of that organization to organize the miners. This is the real source of opposition to our action and to our report.

Let me say frankly here that I do not hide behind the instruction of the National committee that we work in harmony with the United Mine Workers. I would have done this under existing circumstances without instruction.

In our report to the party we made a true transcript of the facts as we found them. We told the truth as we saw it.

And yet we have been charged by the element in question with having whitewashed Governor Hatfield and betrayed the party.

The truth is that we opposed Governor Hatfield where he was wrong and upheld him where he was right.

But Hatfield is not the reason, but only the excuse in this instance. The intense prejudice prevailing against him has been taken advantage of to discredit our report as a means of striking a blow at the United Mine Workers.

Had we, instead of doing plain justice to Governor Hatfield, as to everyone else, painted him black as a fiend our report would have provoked the same bitter attack from the same source unless we had denounced the officials of the United Mine Workers, without exception, as crooks and grafters and in conspiracy to keep the miners in slavish subjection.

That would have satisfied those who are now so violently assailing us. Nothing less would.

For this reason and no other we are being vilified by saboteurs and anti-political actionist and by those who are for just enough political action to mask their anarchism.

I am an industrial unionist, but not an industrial bummeryite, and those who are among the miners of West Virginia magnifying every petty complaint against the United Mine Workers and arousing suspicion against every one connected with it, are the real enemies of industrial unionism and of the working class.

I am quite well aware that there are weak and crooked officials in the United Mine Workers, but to charge that they are all traitors without exception is outrageously false and slanderous.

The whole trouble is that some Chicago I. W. W.-its, in spirit at least, are seeking to disrupt and drive out the United Mine Workers to make room for the I. W. W. and its program of sabotage and "strike at the ballot box with an axe."

To this I was, and am, and shall be, opposed with all my might, and if this be treason I am guilty without a doubt.

The I. W. W.-ists have never done one particle of organizing, or attempted to, in the dangerous districts of West Virginia. The United Mine Workers have been on the job for years and all that the saboteurs have done is to denounce their officials and organizers as crooks and attempt in every way possible to defeat their efforts.

The United Mine Workers is steadily evolving into a thoroughly industrial union and in time it will certainly become so, but never in a thousand years will the efforts of these disrupters unionize the miners of West Virginia or any other State.

I now want to ask those who are denouncing our report under the false pretense that we have whitewashed Governor Hatfield, if Mother Jones and John W. Brown are also crooks and traitors? Both have been and are today in the employ of the officials of the United Mine Workers.

Will these I. W. W.-ites charge that Mother Jones and John Brown are in the service of crooks and traitors? That is exactly what their charge, stripped of its false pretense, amounts to, but they will not dare to put it in that form.

If President White, Vice President Hayes, Germer, Haggerty, Paul Paulsen and all the rest of the national, district and local officials of the United Mine Workers, including the numerous organizers who have been slugged and beaten up, are crooks and traitors, as these "strike at the ballot box with an axe" disrupters would have you believe, then Mother Jones and John Brown, who have been and are in their service, and working hand in hand with them, must certainly know it, and knowing it, must be quite as guilty as those who employ them and pay them their salaries.

There is nothing to be gained but everything to be lost by the mad

attempt being made by the anti-political actionists and physical foreists to disrupt and destroy the United Mine Workers. I am not at all in harmony with its entire program and there is much in it that I would change; but I believe that properly encouraged and rightly directed it can within the near future be made a thoroughly revolutionary industrial union, one of the greatest in the world, the "Hallelujah—I'm a Bum" element to the contrary notwithstanding.

The charge has been directly made that our committee betrayed its trust. If there is even the shadow of a foundation for this charge,

then not only should the report of the committee be repudiated but the committee itself expelled from the party.

Let those who have made this charge against us produce their proof and make their appeal to the party for a referendum vote.

So far as I am concerned the report stands. I have no apology for a word in it. During the two weeks our committee was in Charleston we worked day and night with painstaking care to conscientiously perform our duty, and I am more than willing that the party shall decide whether we did it or whether we betrayed our trust.

Contemplated Work of Bureau of Mines

THE U. S. BUREAU OF MINES is about to investigate the conditions under which a miner works, believing that the unsanitary conditions which exist in some of the mines as well as in some of the mining towns are a factor in the death rate among the men. It is intimated that these conditions not only unnecessarily cause the death of miners through disease, but they are often responsible for accidents which might not have happened if the miners were in perfect health.

The bureau has organized what is known as the mine sanitation section, in charge of J. H. White, engineer.

The bureau hopes to bring about progress by appealing to the miner, the manager, and the owner, showing that all three can assist, and how all three can be benefited by good sanitary conditions. It will reach the miner by means of illustrated lectures, moving pictures exhibits and pictorial circulars. These will show how sickness and suffering are spread by careless habits, and will drive home the importance of personal and household cleanliness. The bureau will assist the managers by pointing out glaring sanitary menaces, and showing methods and costs of abatement. It will describe in bulletins common unsanitary practices and show the evils which follow in their wake. It will submit sanitary rules and regulations and show the best methods for their enforcement.

Engineer White, in talking about the conditions which exist in mining towns said: "The mining town does not grow but is built at a single stroke. The effect of this is that the valuable lessons learned by the 'try-out' method and the profit gained by previous mistakes do not exert their powerful influence, so that the errors existing in one house exist in all; if one house is not properly lighted, none of the houses will be properly lighted; if a few houses are placed too closely together, all houses will be similarly spaced; if there is congestion in one section, there will be congestion throughout. Of course, one could have learned from the experience of other mining towns already built, but this information was perhaps not readily available and local conditions modify each case.

"One of the first investigations which the bureau intends to take up is the house problem with a view of putting before the miners the best practices and the ones which have stood the tests of time.

"The company ownership is the most important factor entering into housing conditions. Every house reflects the standard which the operator wishes to maintain. It is difficult to stimulate personal pride among the inhabitants and friendly rivalry is absent. However, if improvements are introduced they are far reaching and the tone of the entire town is raised, so that one house does not point the finger of scorn at its neighbor. The employer being also the landlord means

as a general rule compulsory payment of rent and the importance of an assured income should be given due weight.

"In discussing the water supply situation it must be kept in mind that the town site is generally determined by the location of the mine shaft.

"The necessity and importance of a satisfactory water supply for the people who were to get out the coal was probably not given much consideration in the past; in studying conditions with a view of introducing a public water supply into a town the cost of improvements and the age of the town must be carefully balanced.

"In a limestone region pollution of the water may come from miles away which makes the potential danger of the well very great. This may involve the distribution of drinking water in bottles throughout the town, the well water being used for cooking and washing purposes only.

"The inconveniences due to the difficulty of getting water from the wells may be eliminated by establishing bath houses at mine shaft so that the man may wash upon coming out of the mine. These bath and change houses are being widely introduced; in a few states they are required by law. A public laundry is a great convenience for the women; lugging in several tubs of water, preliminary to doing a week's washing is a severe burden. Bath houses in or near the schools for the women and children are almost necessary accessories to the perfect well system. Wholesome and safe drinking water is essential to existence; its supply is one of the gravest responsibilities accompanying company ownership.

"There are few mining towns with sanitary sewer systems. Such a system presupposes a public water supply for flushing purposes. The approximate location of a mining town is determined by the mine shaft and the topography must be accepted as it is. This is generally rough and hilly and a single gravity system of sewers is next to impossible as the cost of levelling off the hills and grading the streets is prohibitive. Moreover, a suitable stream to take the discharge of the sewers might not be near at hand; and the necessity of installing a sewage disposal plant looms up.

"Mining towns possess many advantage, but the drawback lies in the fact that the initiative in maintaining sanitary and clean conditions throughout the mining town rests entirely with the operator. Indifference on his part may give rise to deplorable unsanitary conditions. The residents have no official voice in the government of the town and unofficial aggressiveness is seldom exerted because the total absence of property rights breeds irresponsibility and carelessness. Many of them are blissfully ignorant of the dangers of unsanitary surroundings, and when they protest it is the inconveniences rather than the dangers that bestir them."

A Logical Plea to the Copper Miners of Michigan

GET READY. That is the word on the lips of every man who wants to see better conditions in the copper country. You want to know what the union is going to do. That will depend upon you. The union must know what you are going to do. You say that you are ready. How does the union know that you are? What have you done to show that you are ready? It takes more than wind to back up the demands of a body of men. It takes power to win better conditions. It may be necessary to use that power. It may be necessary to strike.

Experience has shown the metal miners that when strikes are lost it is by the men on the job. Lost by men who never joined the union or did so only on the eve of the strike.

What kind of a man is it who asks other men to fight for him when he won't even enlist? He is a mummy. His heart and brain are dead. He is afraid of his job even when the streets are filled for miles with men who are battling for their rights—for the rights of men like you, for your wives and children. It is a pity that such a coward ever had a wife and children.

The battle would be so easy if you would do your part. It is men like you who encourage the employer, mine operators to resist the demands of the union. He knows that you have failed to act the part of a man. That is the class from which scabs and strike breakers are recruited. Men who stand back when their brothers are going forward. Men who say you can depend on me and turn around and wink at the mine captain. You would be wearing chains if your brothers were made of the same kind of mud that you are. If was a different kind of man that wrote Magna Charta for the English, the Declaration of Independence for the American. That shook the thrones of Europe in the French revolution, that followed Kossuth in the war for

Hungary's freedom, that made Garibaldi's name a battle-cry of Italy's struggle for liberty, that caused even the Russian czar to pause before he destroyed the ancient rights of the Finnish people, that are now painting hell on the sky in the Balkans as the Turk leaves Europe behind him.

You can never understand the men who from Boston to San Francisco have laid down not only their jobs, but their lives as well that the condition of the working people might be improved. You have never stopped to think how much it cost to put eight-hour laws on the statute books from British Columbia to Missouri. You have never experienced the furnace fires that seared the souls of the boys who held aloft the banner of the Federation in the Couer de Alenes and Cripple Creek. You have never stopped to think what those battles meant to the metal miners, aye more to the workers of the world.

What would have happened to liberty's cause, where would you have been and what would you have been getting if through the ages other workers had done as you are doing today?

Has the fire gotten through your hide at last? I knew that beneath the ashes there was a spark of manhood that would one day burst into flame and light the toilers to wider liberties. That you would act a man's part and fill a man's place. Life will be worth so much more—and wages will be better when you can look in the glass without having a coward look back at you. I congratulate you.

You, my union brother, said a great deal by your act in joining the union. You said by that act that you wanted better conditions and pledged yourself to stand by your brothers in an effort to get them.

Be sure that you carry out the spirit of that pledge. You are a part of the union. If you want the union to act, get busy yourself. Don't wait for some one else to do the work. Do it yourself and then you will know that it is well done. The non-union man is watching

you to see what kind of a man you are, how much you believe in the union organization.

He will think more about the union if you ask him to join and tell him he ought to join. He knows, but he will be glad to hear your reasons.

You and the non-union man both know that you have neglected your duty—the union for a long time. That is the reason why wages are low, hours long and men have to work like mules. You want to change that, do it now.

It is a big job. A job for full grown men and thousands of them. But don't let the size of the job bluff you.

Nothing that you have ever done calls for so much thought and preparation. You want to make the copper country a good place to work in—for you and your children. The eyes of the metal miners are on you from New Jersey to California. They rejoice that you have awakened from the slumber of a generation. They will aid you to the fullest extent of their power. But it is your bread that is at stake and they expect you to act accordingly. Your success will mean much to them, but it means more to you.

The Western Federation of Miners is behind you, that means that you are in front. You must lead the way, think and act for yourself. The Federation can do nothing for you without your hearty co-operation. It is your duty to give it.

No one can help you unless you help yourself—and they want to

know that you are in earnest. It is a big task that confronts you, but you can do it. You are not a quitter, are you?

You know that your labor is worth a great deal more than you are getting for it. You will never get more than you ask for. You won't get that unless you are able to back up your demands. Everything depends on the strength of your organization. If the mine operators know that you are united and determined to improve conditions, they will also know that it is cheaper to concede your demands than to have you go on strike to get them. The best way to avoid a strike is to be thoroughly organized. Then if a strike does come you are prepared for it.

Strike and starve, some say. Well there is one thing that is worse than to strike and starve—and that is to work like a mule and yet starve for all the things that make life worth living. But you will not starve, I have some suggestions to make along that line, I cannot make them here. They will be made in the meeting. I want to see you present when you are not on shift. There will be important business for you to consider.

Again I want to say to the non-union man, don't encourage the mining companies any longer by remaining outside of the union.

Get ready. Line up. Get busy. Do it now.

GUY E. MILLER,

Ex. Board Member W. F. M.

The Masters of the People

MARTIN MULHALL has created a sensation in Washington and his statements before a senatorial investigating committee have furnished a subject for discussion throughout the country.

Mulhall has declared that the legislative lobby in Washington has been backed by \$10,000,000,000. The lobby has behind it the National Manufacturers' Association, and this association has levied tribute on almost every trust and corporation for the sinews of war to carry or defeat bills introduced in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States.

The statements of Mulhall show that prominent members of the House and Senate are but the truckling agents and tools of the National Manufacturers' Association, and that even the pages and private secretaries of congressmen have been engaged as spies to watch and report on matters of legislation. It is alleged in the statement of Mulhall that Standard Oil has paid vast sums of money to maintain the lobby

in the interest of a manufacturers' association, and that funds were always at hand to push through any bill that was in the interest of exploiters and to kill any measure that had for its object the national advancement of the interests of the masses of the people. The lobby maintained at Washington has been a detective agency, whose sleuths have shadowed every labor official who has been charged with the duty of promoting legislation favorable to the working class.

When a combination representing \$10,000,000,000, stands as a barrier against legislation in the interests of the common people, it is no surprise that measures of justice have met their death in committee rooms or have been openly murdered in Congress. The publicity given to the work of the National Association of Manufacturers before the highest laws making body of the nation, will have a far-reaching effect and will aid in hastening the day when trusts and corporations will no longer write the laws which oppress the masses of the people.

Pass the Hash!

THE "FOURTH OF JULY" is over and the vast majority of people have become normal again. For a few days there was a fever of enthusiasm and the patriotic fervor was given expression through the explosion of bombs, the firing of cannon and blasts of eloquence from the lips of big-lunged orators. The people listened to the spellbinders as they climbed to the dizzy heights of oratory and applauded vociferously as the gab-artist pauperized the English language to find verbal bouquets to fling at the heroes and patriots who fought, bled and died to lay the foundation of a republic, beneath whose flag a Croesus and a Lazarus could enjoy the blessings of liberty.

The orators that lauded every star that decks the blue field of Columbia's banner, did not permit their memories to dwell upon the bull-pen of the Couer d' Alenes, where men who yearned for liberty were bayoneted and imprisoned, and where women were insulted by black brutes wearing the uniform of soldiers. They did not speak of Cripple Creek, where the folds of "Old Glory" streamed from the

flag pole of a military stockade, nor did they tell of men striking for justice having been torn from their homes and loaded on cattle cars to satiate the vengeance of that upper-strata of society that lives upon the sweat and blood of labor. They did not speak of West Virginia, where the mandate of a thug and the dictum of a soldier, was *law*, nor did they tell of the millions of men and women under the blue un-pillared arch of America's sky, who are haunted by ceaseless want, and whose wan faces tell the agony of suffering endured within "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The Fourth of July is not a day to deal in facts, but to indulge in words, words and words to chloroform the masses of the people to the despotism of industrial monsters and to make the slave believe that here in a land that gave birth to a Washington, a Jefferson, a Jackson and a Lincoln, *Freedom* sits upon its undisputed throne ministering "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" to 90,000,000 of people.

Pass the hash!

A Model Sermon

WHAT A LIBRARY OF SUGGESTION is awaiting the pulpit when it receives the Pentecostal baptism of the Golden Era of Mankind!

No more chattering over higher criticism, no more jabbering over creeds and confessions, no more speculation over the hidden meaning of passage that served their purpose centuries ago!

Then will the great lessons of Life ring from the rostrums of the world! Then will the censor of Truth swing its sacred incense through the world! Then will the Living Gospel "have free course and be glorified!"

What themes there are for the pulpiteer who is able to see and willing to speak the truth as applied to present conditions!

Imagine sermons throbbing with the sacred spirit of humanity ringing from the pulpit! Imagine sermons fashioned after a Debs' masterpiece, projected by a pulpit truly consecrated to God's service! Imagine such words as these:

"Nothing can be sadder than to see the mother take the boy she bore by the hand and start to town with him to peddle him off as merchandise to some one who has use for a child-slave.

"To know just how that feels one must have had precisely that experience.

"The mother looks down so fondly and caressingly upon her boy; and he looks up into her eyes so timidly and appealingly as she explains his good points to the business man or factory boss, who in turn inspects the lad in interrogates him to verify his mother's claims, and finally informs them that they may call again the following week, but that he does not think he can use the boy.

"Well, what finally becomes of the boy? He is now grown, his mother's worry is long since ended, as the grass grows green where she sleeps—and he, the boy? Why he's a factory hand—a hand, mind you, and he gets a dollar and a quarter a day when the factory is running.

"That is all he will ever get.

"He is an industrial life prisoner—no pardoning power for him in the capitalist system.

"No sweet home, no beautiful wife, no happy children, no books, no flowers, no pictures, no comrades, no love, no joy for him.

"Just a hand! A human factory hand!

"Think of a hand with a soul in it!

"In the capitalist system the soul has no business. It cannot produce profit by any process of capitalist calculation.

"The working hand is what is needed for the capitalist's tool and

so the human must be reduced to a hand.

"No head, no heart, no soul—simply a hand.

"A thousand hands to one brain—the hands of workmen, the brain of a capitalist.

"A thousand dumb animals in human form—a thousand slaves in the fetters of ignorance, their heads having run to hands—all these owned and worked and fleeced by one stock-dealing, profit-mongering capitalist.

"This is capitalism!

"A thousand hands to one head is the abnormal development of the capitalist system.

"A thousand workmen turned into hands to develop and gorge and decorate one capitalist paunch!

"This brutal order of things must be overthrown. The human race was not born to degeneracy.

"A thousand heads have grown for every thousand pairs of hands; a thousand hearts throb in testimony of the unity of heads and hands and a thousand souls, though crushed and mangled, burn in protest and are pledged to redeem a thousand men.

"Heads and hands, hearts and souls, are the heritage of all.

"Full opportunity for full development is the inalienable right of all.

"He who denies it is a tyrant; he who does not demand it is a coward; he who is indifferent to it is a slave; he who does not desire it is dead.

"The earth for all the people. That is the demand.

"The machinery of production and distribution for all the people. That is the demand.

"The collective ownership and control of industry and its democratic management in the interest of all the people. That is the demand.

"The elimination of rent, interest and profit and the production of wealth to satisfy the wants of all the people. That is the demand.

"Co-operative industry in which all shall work together in harmony as the basis of a new social order, a higher civilization, a real republic. That is the demand.

"The end of class struggles and class rule, of master and slave, of ignorance and vice, of poverty and shame, of cruelty and crime—the birth of freedom, the dawn of brotherhood, the beginning of man! That is the demand.

"This is Socialism!"—Los Angeles Citizen.

The Metal Market

Copper—It looks very much as though the selling pressure which had its origin in Europe culminated this week with the extreme of the decline in the standard market, from which low level there was a substantial rally. A great many buyers came forward and in consequence the cheap lots of electrolytic copper which have been offered in the European market should by this time be fairly well absorbed. There have also been some signs of awakening interest among domestic buyers, with whom some moderate quantities of copper were placed during the week, mostly at low prices. Manufacturers are gradually running through their copper coming in under previous contracts, and unless they contemplate retirement from business they will have to buy largely in the near future, but they will no doubt put off their buying until the last moment. Recognizing the soundness of the situation the largest American producers have exerted no pressure on the market, and during the last week certain agencies, which heretofore have been selling freely, withdrew their offerings, awaiting a better price. The largest Lake companies have been out of the market for a long while and quotations for Lake have been more or less nominal, representing only the occasional business transacted by second-hands and by some of the smaller producers. At the close the market is distinctly more cheerful at 14.50@14.75c. for Lake copper and 14.40@14.45c. for electrolytic copper in cakes, wirebars or ingots. Casting copper is quoted nominally at 14.20@14.25c. as an average for the week.

Daily Prices of Metals

June	Sterling Exchange	Silver	Copper		Tin	Lead		Zinc	
			Lake, Cts. per lb.	Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.		New York, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.	New York, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.
19	4.8670	58 3/8	@15.75	@14.55	45	@4.35	@4.22	@5.10	@4.95
20	4.8660	58 1/8	@15.75	@14.55	43 3/8	@4.35	@4.25	@5.15	@5.00
21	4.8675	58 1/4	@15.75	@14.55	43 3/8	@4.35	@4.22 1/2	@5.15	@5.00
23	4.8680	58	@15.75	@14.45	42 3/4	@4.35	@4.20	@5.20	@5.05
24	4.8680	57 3/4	@15.75	@14.45	43 3/4	@4.35	@4.20	@5.20	@5.05
25	4.8680	58 1/4	@15.75	@14.45	44 3/4	@4.35	@4.20	@5.20	@5.05

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead, spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with con-

sumers without distinction as to deliveries; and represent, to the best of our judgment, the bulk of the transactions, reduced to basis of New York, cash, except where St. Louis is specified as the basing point. The quotations for electrolytic copper, are for cakes, ingots and wire-bars. The price of electrolytic cathodes is usually 0.05 to 0.10c. below that of electrolytic. We quote casting copper at 0.15c. below the price for electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good brands, both desilverized and non-desilverized; the specially refined corroding lead commands a premium. The quotations on spelter are for ordinary Western brands; special brands command a premium. Silver quotations are in cents per troy ounce of fine silver.—Engineering & Mining Journal, June 28, 1913.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	COPPER		SILVER.		LEAD		SPELTER	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
January . . .	14.094	16.488	56.260	62.938	4.435	4.321	6.442	6.931
February . .	14.084	14.971	59.043	61.642	4.026	4.325	6.499	6.239
March	14.698	14.713	58.375	57.870	4.073	4.327	6.626	6.078
April	15.741	15.291	59.207	59.490	4.200	4.381	6.633	5.641
May	16.031	15.436	60.880	60.361	4.194	4.342	6.679	5.406
June	17.234	.....	61.290	.....	4.392	.....	6.877	.....
July	17.190	.....	60.654	.....	4.720	.....	7.116	.....
August	17.498	.....	61.606	.....	4.569	.....	7.028	.....
September . .	17.508	.....	63.078	.....	5.048	.....	7.454	.....
October	17.314	.....	63.471	.....	5.071	.....	7.426	.....
November . . .	17.326	.....	62.792	.....	4.615	.....	7.371	.....
December . . .	17.376	.....	63.365	.....	4.303	.....	7.162	.....
Year	16.341	.....	60.835	.....	4.471	.....	6.943	.....



INFORMATION WANTED.

To know the whereabouts of John L. Cummings. His mother would like to hear from him.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

Any member leaving the Couer d' Alene district without a paid-up card in W. F. M., will be subject to a fine.

(Seal)

HERBERT JOHNSON, President.
WM. TOMS, Secretary.

Couer d' Alene District Union, No. 14.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Stuart, Iowa, July 5, 1913.

Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir:—Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Jerman J. Lower. He is about six feet tall, blind in one eye and is about sixty-five (65) years old.

Anyone knowing his present address will confer a favor by writing to his brother.

GEORGE M. LOWER,
Stuart, Iowa.

SOME INTERESTING HISTORY ON THE STRIKE AT BINGHAM, UTAH.

Gilmore, Idaho, July 2nd, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Having read in last week's issue of the Magazine an article referring to a resolution passed by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, introduced by one C. S. Dawson, endorsing the actions of Lodge 631 of said Brotherhood, in the Bingham strike, and being familiar with the situation at Bingham, I believe it advisable that the readers of the Magazine should know a little more of this Dawson and his band of scabs at Bingham and I use the word scab advisedly for if there was ever a more glaring case of scabbing that this of the railway bunch at Bingham, I have not heard of it.

When the agitation started last summer at Bingham for improved working conditions it came almost simultaneously from all the organizations in the camp, except the steam-shovel men, who were satisfied with their working conditions. The several organizations, including the Railroad Brotherhood's, sent committees to a joint conference committee to outline the policy to be pursued. A referendum vote was taken by all the unions, including the railroad men, to strike if necessary to enforce the demands made upon the mine operators. This vote was carried by about nine to one in the affirmative by all the unions, some voting fully 100 per cent. The railroad men were particularly enthusiastic in this movement, because a few months previously they were ignominiously turned down by the Utah Copper officials when they humbly petitioned for a slight increase in wages. When the attitude of the workers was plainly revealed by the vote taken, the Utah Copper officials immediately got busy among the officials and active members of the unions. The first intimation we had of their work was when the committee representing the railroad men informed us that they would do whatever the steam-shovel men did. The steam-shovel men, up to this time, took no part in the deliberations, but we were satisfied the steam-shovel men would respond to a strike call, and consequently were not disturbed by the changing attitude of the railroad men. Later I appeared before the local of Firemen and Enginemen and they reiterated their statement to follow the example of the steam-shovel men.

When the strike was called on Sept. 18th it was called by the International Association of Machinists, the International Brotherhood of Boiler-

makers, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, the Associated Union of Steam-shovel Men, the Carpenters, as well as by the W. F. of M., and later the Electricians, Molders, Patternmakers and all other organizations in the mills and smelters at Garfield struck.

The strike forced the railroad men at Bingham out as well as all others, but the company kept them on the pay roll during the ensuing three weeks, before any attempt was made to resume operations. During this period I attended a couple of meetings of the railroad men and by rising votes they still declared their determination not to work under guard, or with scabs, but on Oct. 9th, when the hillsides were bristling with rifles in the hands of imported gunmen, D. C. Jackling ordered those miserable libels on humanity to proceed to their dinky engines and start work and with a few honorable exceptions, they obeyed and not alone worked under the protection of an army of gunmen and with imported scabs, but carried guns themselves, conspicuously displayed at their work.

A couple of months later D. C. Jackling and C. M. McNeil of Colorado City and Cripple Creek notoriety, visited Bingham when Jackling exclaimed to friends: "God bless the railroad men. Only for them we would be whipped out of our boots." And well may he be thankful for not alone did those degenerates man the engines and trains, but several of them manned the steam-shovels.

This C. S. Dawson was president of the Trainmen and from the beginning of the controversy was continually associated with the gunmen and detectives and reported regularly to the company's headquarters.

And this is the miscreant and his gang of organized scabs that get endorsed by a body of men claiming to represent a labor organization.

Another incident of the Bingham situation, it might be well to touch on here, some time ago the Salt Lake Herald-Republican said the governor of West Virginia should be commended for upholding law and order. The controlling interest of the Herald-Republican is owned by D. C. Jackling, manager director of Utah Copper. The Utah Copper Company for years has been carrying on a peonage system of importing foreign labor. The immigration bureau of the government at Washington sent an agent to Bingham last year. During his investigation of the conditions there he found that the Utah Copper Company had agents at Ellis Island and agents at the Island of Crete and at Greece. Men by the hundred were transported direct from Greece and the Grecian islands to Bingham and Garfield. The Utah Copper agents charge a head tax of from \$2 to \$10 for each man furnished.

All this was discovered by the government agent who stated to me that he had accumulated sufficient evidence to put the Utah Copper officials in the penitentiary for considerable time.

When I found that there was nothing doing in the way of prosecuting those criminals, I hunted up Mr. Vials, the government agent, and inquired what he was doing in the matter. He told me that the governor of Utah, Mr. Spry, had seen him and told him that an election was coming up, that there were several hundred Greek votes in the state, that he might lose those votes if prosecutions along those lines were started. He also stated that the governor told him that U. S. Senators Sutherland and Smoo were friendly and interested in Utah Copper's welfare and that they were friendly with the administration at Washington, and that he, Vials, had a good job and he should take care of it, and to date we have heard nothing of the prosecuting of the Utah Copper Company's officials or their agents, and the Herald-Republican is acquainted with those facts, but the Herald-Republican and the governor of Utah know their masters, the Utah Copper Company, and they heed them.

Yours,

J. C. LOWNEY.

SOCIALISM SCIENTIFIC, AND HAS HIGH IDEALS.

By R. A. Dague.

"Socialism is a science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of industry."—Worcester's Dictionary.

"What the socialist desires is that the corporation of humanity should control all production. This is the frictionless way; it is the higher law; it eliminates the motives of a selfish life; it enacts into our every-day life the ethics of Christ's gospel. Nothing but socialism will do it; nothing else can bring the glad day of universal brotherhood."—Francis E. Willard.

"Herbert Spencer is his essay. 'The Morals of Trade,' asserts that all competitive business is by its very nature corrupt; that it is impossible for an honorable man to conduct his occupation in an upright manner for the reason that the scoundrel sets the standard and the pace. He says that our whole competitive system is a temptation to do wrong. The objection to it is that it makes it to the interest of men to do evil and to take advantage of their fellows. 'Under this competitive system men rise by pushing others down.'

From the infancy of the race of mankind two forces have been at work among people—competition and co-operation. Competition is selfishness, conflict, destruction, war. It is the method of the savage and the robber. In the primitive days competition had possession of the world and the law that "might makes right" prevailed. Savage men and savage beasts fought for their food and their habitations. Then, every savage stood for himself, alone. Then, with his stone hatchet and war club, he was against all others. But a time came when one savage assisted another to defend his cave against wild beasts. That was the first step toward co-operation and toward civilization. Families developed into tribes and tribes into nations. Little by little did selfish individualism diminish and co-operation grow. Every step from savagery to our highest civilization was in some degree the abandonment of competition and an advancement in like ratio toward co-operation or Socialism.

Humanity has made wonderful strides toward Socialism, but has several more steps to take. All good human institutions are Socialistic. All our public hospitals, asylums, public schools, the postal system, public libraries, fire departments, and this republic, consisting of its several states, is founded on the principles of Socialism.

Having socialized so many things of public utility, why should we still neglect to socialize the railroads, coal mines, oil and other industries that are of greater utility and necessity to the public than anything yet socialized? Why continue to permit a few fabulously rich men to privately possess what the whole people should own collectively? These wealthy few constitute but a small per cent. of our population. A statistician says:

"Today 38 per cent. of the people in the United States are poor,

"50 per cent. are very poor, and only 12 per cent. are moderately well

"off, and 3 to 4 per cent. are very rich; 72 per cent. own no homes."

A Boston magazine writer of national reputation says these few rich men, not satisfied with the colossal wealth they already possess, have flooded the country with forty billions of watered or fraudulent stocks, and that the American nation is rapidly approaching a bloody revolution. All intelligent Socialists know that the cause of this impending violence is the private ownership of so many of the great productive industries and the exploitation of wage workers. They know that these utilities are ripe for public ownership and that they must soon be socialized, or if they are not, this republic will go upon the rocks. They oppose the suggestion of some would-be statesmen to "smash the trusts" and go back to competition. Trusts are co-operative and

can no more be smashed and displaced by individual enterprises than you could abolish railroads and manufactories and go back to ox carts, the hand loom and the sickle and flail.

Socialists say, let these great public necessities be appraised by Uncle Sam, the watered stocks squeezed out and they be taken over by the public. Why should not every good, well-meaning man and woman join the Socialists in this demand? Reader, have you been prejudiced against Socialism by the sophistry and misrepresentations of its enemies who are afraid of the movement because they know that when Socialism triumphs there will be less competition, hence less greed, selfishness and war, and that the opportunity for sharpers to get something for nothing will be gone? The larger number of those who misrepresent Socialism are lamentably ignorant as to its principles.

Thousands of people have for a time thought that Socialism was akin to Anarchy, and was all sorts of bad things, when it is, in fact, directly the opposite of anarchy and holds to very high ideals ethically. Its central and fundamental proposition can be stated in a dozen words, viz.: "Let the nation own and operate co-operatively all properties of public necessity."

The Socialists are not bitter or intolerant toward the capitalists personally. They know that capitalism was a necessary and useful institution to follow feudalism. The Socialist is an evolutionist. He says that capitalism has done its work and its usefulness is about ended, and it should now give place to co-operation. In this generation one worker, by the aid of machinery, can produce more wealth than fifty workers could produce sixty years ago by hand tools; but he receives but little higher wages than were paid to his father. The capitalists get all the cream resulting from inventions and discoveries made the past half century. Socialists say that God, or Nature, did not store earth and air with coal, minerals, oil, water, light, electricity and other things and forces necessary for man's comfort, for the benefit of capitalists only; but for all the people. Capitalism had its work to do in the past, but the geniuses who invent machines, and the law of evolution have pushed civilization beyond capitalism. The private ownership of public necessities was useful once, but is painfully out of place now. As a national system it is unfit. It is ripe for dissolution—for disintegration. If the people of the enlightened countries delay too long the removal of its dead carcass it will be foul the body politic, and if no disinfectants are promptly applied, it will spread poison and death over the continents. Nature inflicts severe penalties upon individuals and nations who violate her laws. The natural law of evolution—of progress—says the competitive system of individualism is ripe—is dead. It must go, and into its place shall and must come co-operation and an industrial system whose motto shall be "an injury to one is the concern of all."

Creston, Iowa.

A TERRIBLE TALE FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Mary Boyle O'Reilly wires from Charleston, W. Va., to the Cleveland Press, the following story of mining conditions in West Virginia:

The laws of war among civilized nations and most savage tribes prescribe the removal of women and children from the peril of the firing line.

For a year West Virginia has been in a state of war, the war of the twentieth century struggle of workers and organized capital.

The United States Senate sub-committee on labor, now hearing testimony concerning the Paint Creek coal mine war, sits in a long low banquet room in the Kanawha hotel here. Pale blue walls without decoration, cheap deal table for the committee and the various counsel, indicate the grim businesslike atmosphere of the place.

The room is crowded to suffocation with blue-shirted miners, standing, for once, shoulder to shoulder, with burly railway detectives and rat-faced mine guards, whose hunched-up coats indicate the holsters holding loaded arms.

About the tables on either side gather the opposing counsel—the sleek, tame solicitors of great coal corporations summery in pale gray and fawn-colored clothes; the half-dozen alert, coatless young lawyers of the United Mine Workers of America, whose teamwork under their chief, Judge Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio is the one bright spot in the somber proceedings.

The packed hearing room was insufferably hot. Long, familiar evidence dragged. A witness testifying of outrages perpetrated on unoffending strikers by the coal corporations' mine guards used the word "thugs." A florid "company counsel" protested. A junion among the miners' lawyers seemed to acquiesce. Then—

"Mrs. Parker," he called.

"Mrs. Estep—Mrs. Seville."

They came at once—three miners' wives, typical women of the coal valleys, and tidy and self-respecting, in heavy, long-sleeved shirtwaist belted, with pleated alpaca skirts.

There was indescribable pathos in their work-worn, ungloved hands, their simple, home-trimmed hats.

Senator Martine leaned forward.

"Madam, you swear to speak the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth?"

Despite obvious effort, chivalry and sympathy softened the official phrase.

"Indeed, I do sir"—and Mrs. Georgia Parker took the witness chair.

"I am the wife of C. C. Parker of Lamont, on Cabin creek," she said, diffidently. "My husband is a miner. We have—I mean 'had'—a baby. It died.

"On Feb. 21, at noon, a neighbor, Mrs. Nance, and my sister, Hattie Workman, started with me to Red Warrior cemetery. I wanted to fix my baby's grave. At Lunwood, mine guard Jackson stopped us, throwing up his gun and twisting Mrs. Nance around. We told him about my baby's grave, but—but—it made no difference."

Quietly the witness stepped aside. An ominous mutter voiced the comment of the audience.

"Mrs. Estep—" An instant and she was there, the wife—no, the widow—of Francesco Estep, an unarmed striker shot from the C. & O. armored train at Holly Grove.

"My name is Maud Estep. My husband, Francesco Estep, a miner, was killed on the night of Feb. 7.

"We lived on Paint creek near the swinging bridge. That night we were talking and laughing in the house when Frank heard the armed train coming. There were no lights in the train, but the Gatling guns it carried sent out sheets of fire. Mine guards, under a man named Lentz, worked those guns.

"My Frank called us all to get into the cellar. I carried my year-old baby and another—unborn. My husband stood at the bulkhead, warning me not to fall. A shot from the train killed him.

"I saw no shooting from the town. That night I took my baby and went away. I never went back."

A sound like a groan swept the listening audience.

Alone, in her pathetic mourning the widow stepped aside and went back to her loneliness.

"Mrs. Seville, Mrs. Seville."

A worn and worried woman sank nervously into the witness chair.

"Sirs, my name is Gianiana Seville, wife of Tony Seville, a miner," she spoke up. "We have four children. I expected a baby in four months. Our house was company property at Banner Hollow, in Paint Creek. We

left because we were afraid mine guards would kill us after what had happened." The whispering voice sank into silence.

Senator Martine, tense with indignation and pity, silently pounded the table with his fist.

Senator Kenyon, standing, with hands clenched on his chair back, leaned forward gravely. All that a man feels for women in pain sounded in his quiet voice.

"Mrs. Seville, were you ever mistreated by mine guards?" he asked. The tense face responded to unspoken sympathy.

"Yes, sir—I mean senator," said Mrs. Seville, humbly. "On the tenth of January I got up out of bed to hear some shooting. I saw the mine guards coming down the hill. Those mine guards were going into neighbors' houses. They began to pick the men they could find. They had Winchester rifles. Then they came to our house and looked under the bed. My baby was asleep on the bed. I told the guards to let my baby alone.

"Then they struck me. I fell down and they hit me with their fists and kicked me. Tony cried out what shape I was in, but a mine guard hit Tony with the butt of his gun.

"There were 29 guards. Only two hit me. I do not know why. We had done nothing. After that I was sick all the time until August. When my baby was born it—it was dead."

No sound broke the silence. The innermost circle of capital in anarchy had been reached. As if dazed, Mrs. Gianiana Seville rose from the witness chair. Instantly a path opened for her through the awed throng. Watched by 200 grim-faced strikers, she passed out of the room, the bereft mother of a baby victim who found life too cruel in a capital-throttled state and so slipped silently away.

In the name of the law!—The Commoner.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER.

A Synopsis of Facts Relating to the World's Trade Union Movement, Issued by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centres.

(Affiliated Membership Over 7,000,000.)
Berlin, S. O., 16, Engelufur 15 (Germany), June 13, 1913.

International Congress of Saddlers.

An international congress of saddlers' unions took place in Vienna, at which representatives from Austria, Belgium, Germany, France and Scandinavian countries were present. The application on the part of the Bohemian secessionists for admission was refused, upon the grounds put forward by the French delegates, who contended that their organization was of a secessionist nature, and had served itself from the Austrian federation for nationalistic reasons. A proposition for the amalgamation of the International Secretariat of the saddlers with that of the bootmakers was also rejected. The following questions called for the special consideration of the congress: Interchange of members' cards, and a uniform identification, exchange of reports, homework, etc. The next Congress to take place at Copenhagen, in 1917. Six national centers, with their 19,046 members (male) and 1,320 female members, were affiliated to the International Secretariat in the last year.

A Labor Victory in the Argentine.

The modern labor movement is making rapid progress in a land which can no longer be ignored. Last summer the Argentine Socialists sent two members to the Congress, notwithstanding the election tricks of the governing party, which really defy description. The victory scored by the Socialist party of the Plata Republic recently is still more significant. The Socialist party secured two of the three seats contested in the by election of March 30th last for members for the Congress (central parliament). A Socialist senator was also elected for the first time. The Socialist candidates polled a great number of votes, easily outdoing the candidates of the other parties. The victory is all the more worthy of note as the labor community is to a great extent composed of non-naturalized emigrants, and as the labor movement is split up into several sections, including a syndicalistic anarchistic group, which is comparatively strong, and is vigorously opposing parliamentary action.

The Socialist party in the Congress consists of four members—Dr. Justo, the Argentine Marx, so-called because he is the theorist of the party; Dalacios, one of the best speakers in the country, and the newly-elected Nicholas Repetto and Mario Bravo. The Socialist senator is the most famous politician in South America (D. del Valle Iberluuca).

A proof that the Argentine labor party is beginning to get a foothold in the country is to be found in the fact that a farmers' club has been recently affiliated with the labor party on account of its progressive agrarian program. This club has 230 members.

Railway Strike in Peru.

The Central Peru Railway Company entered into a tariff agreement with its employes in Callao (port of the capital Lima) after a strike lasting one month. The working time was reduced to 52½ hours per week and an advance in wages of three per cent. was granted; further, a library was founded at the cost of the company and under the management of the workers. This is very significant of the trend of civilization in so distant a country.

Mixed News from the United States.

The State of Nebraska has decided to introduce the teaching of foreign languages in all national and free schools. According to the existing laws in the State of New York, every marriage contracted in which the woman is under eighteen years of age will be looked upon as a "trial marriage" to be immediately dissolved at the request of the wife. In the first three months of this year 106 persons were killed on the New York tramways. During the same period in 1912, 91 were killed; and in 1911 only 54. In the State of Pennsylvania it is forbidden to carry the "red banner" in public processions. An unremitting campaign has recently taken place—lasting one month—against the red light districts of Chicago, in course of which many great employers of woman labor have been exposed on account of the miserable wages they have paid to their employes, thus rendering them an easy prey to the white slave traders. The success of the latter has hitherto depended mainly upon the existence of the former. Chicago's latest venture in the suppression of vice, the new Morals Court, has been duly opened. The purpose of the court is to prevent, as well as punish the crimes and misdemeanors over which it has jurisdiction. Prisoners brought before it will be given an opportunity to change their way of living, and many agents have volunteered to assist. Practically every civic betterment and philanthropic institution in the city is pledged to support the movement. Positions will be found for women who desire to reform their lives, and strong efforts will be made to punish commercialized vice. In the states of Colorado and Idaho, where female suffrage exists, the proposals for the total abolition of alcohol were rejected by the mass. In the state of Nebraska, however, where the women have the majority of votes, the closing of all public houses, and the introduction of a bill absolutely forbidding the consumption of alcohol was agreed to. The Legislature of the state of Bismarck has passed the woman's suffrage bill, and it will now be submitted to the people for their approval. In Iowa the upper house has passed the woman's suffrage amendment by a vote of 21 to 15, but refused to recede from a vote asking Iowa women to vote upon suffrage two years hence. The amendment has passed the House, but must pass again next session before being submitted to the popular vote. The Legislature of Alaska has passed the bill granting votes to women. This is the first bill

passed by the Legislature. There was not a dissenting vote in either house. The bill exempts women from jury duty. A bill making it a misdemeanor to advertise for labor to take the place of strikers without stating clearly that a strike or lockout is in progress was passed without a dissenting vote in the Californian Legislature, March 19th. Governor Oddie of Carson City, Nev., has vetoed the bill establishing an eight-hour day for women in Nevada. He contended that the time was not ripe for such a measure to become law. The Missouri Senate has passed a bill making the nine-hour day applicable to all women workers except those employed by telephone or telegraph companies. —The mothers' pension law, passed by the Utah Legislature, came into force on March 21st. Mothers who are compelled to work for their living will receive \$10 per month for the first child, and \$5 for every further child.

The Belgian Trade Unions in 1912.

The coming congress of the Belgian trade unions, which is to be held in Brussels beginning June 15th will call for special interest, as same will amount to a review of the forces of the organization after the recent general strike; whilst the lessons to be learned from same will not be ignored. The past year has been one of most active trade union development and expansion. For some years past a number of trade unionists have endeavored to instill the more modern methods of the trade union movements and propaganda into the Belgian organization. Special journeys were undertaken by certain trade union officials for this purpose; to Berlin for example, and lectures on trade union subjects were given by German and French speakers in the various towns. This and other work has brought forth good results in all the different sections of the workers' movement. One has only to look at the trade unions for another example of this. In the last year alone, the formerly loosely federated organizations of seven different trades were centralized into national unions, and are striving for higher contributions towards strike funds, and financial support. The Trade Union Commission, in its report, states with pride that only five federations remain which have not yet taken steps towards centralization. The central unions that have been established in 1912 include that of the boot industry, the lithographic trades, the workers employed in public services, the building, the clothing and the provisioning industries. The bakers, who are included in the latter industry, have not joined the new central union. The work of the modern union, which are affiliated with the labor party and the trade union central, is being seriously hampered by the "christian" unions which have been established by the clerics in conjunction with the employers and which enjoy the protection of the authorities. This can be easily understood when one remembers that their main duty is the fighting of the modern workers movement, even if they have to resort to strike breaking. The leader, Father Rutten published particulars of the membership, it is true; but same cannot in any way be confirmed, as all other details remain unpublished. The following are figures, as given by Father Rutten, shown in contrast with the statistics of the Trade Union Central.

Total membership of the free unions attached to the Labor Party: 1908, 67,553; 1910, 68,844; 1912, 116,082. Christian or "yellow" trade unions: 1908, 39,517; 1910, 49,728; 1912, 82,761.

Contributions were received from 116,082 members, by the Trade Union Central. The number of members amounted to 131,000 at the end of the year. When considering the number of the Christian Secretariat, which is, by the way, unreliable, one must deduct some 24,000 for the railway workers and seasonal workers, i. e., agricultural laborers who cross the French frontier every summer to work on farms; these workers cannot be regarded in the light of bona fide trade unionists. The serious consequences of the disrupting methods of the clerics is noticeable at every stage and turn. Their tactics have had an especially bad effect upon the wages movement. It says much for the strength and organization of the free trade unions, that they were able in spite of everything to conduct eight-five strikes to a successful termination, and bring about a compromise in the case of nineteen, out of 146 strikes fought. Only 29 i. e., 22% ended in defeat. The finances of the free trade unions show an improvement. Of the twenty-one affiliated organizations, eighteen report that their aggregate income amounted to 96,900 pounds, their expenditure to 68,152 pounds, and their balance in hand to 59,924 pounds. The trade union press is making satisfactory progress. Eighty trade union papers in French, viz, two fortnightly, five monthly, and one weekly; ten newspapers in Flemish viz, one weekly, two fortnightly, and seven monthly; ten other unions have monthlies in both languages, while the monthly seamen's newspaper is printed in French, English, German, and Flemish. The union has now 101 permanent officials. The Belgium trade union movement is making good progress, as this short report shows.

The Servian Trade Union.

By Pawle Pawlowitsch Secretary of the Servian National Trade Union Centre.

Our movement hovers between optimistic hopes, and happenings fought with pessimistic forbodings.

The first month of this war crushed every vestige of life out of our organization. The official journal of the Centre and of the Party, the "Radnitschke Novine," the daily circulation of which ran into over 6,000 copies before the war, has been obliged to reduce its numbers to 800 copies, published twice weekly. The paper has, however, been published daily since March, and the circulation has reached 4,500 copies. We hope to double this number after the demobilization. Other organization work is now being followed up. We have lately held several meetings, and same have been attended by workers in quite unexpected numbers. The imminence of war between Bulgaria over the division of the spoils is one of the chief questions dealt with at these meetings.

The tragedy of our position has by no means ended yet. Militarism claims one generation after another from among us. On the 30th of April the last defensive resources, the youngsters, were enlisted as recruits for the front. Consequently the number of our readers has again diminished, but not for long. Thanks to our efforts we have again attained the old number.

The May-day Festival turned out far better than had been expected even by the most sanguine. The old calendar still exists in Servia.

Our 18th April is the 1st May in the western countries. A national feast takes place five days after May 1st, upon which day historical traditions are observed by public celebrations and excursions. These recalled the meetings of the National revolutionists which took place in the forests in the spring of last year, for the purpose of arousing interest in the organization work for the resisting of the Turkish regime, in Servia this tradition exists in all classes of the community, so that our May-day Labor festival appeared all the more heretical an undertaking. One must not forget that all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five are standing under arms. But nevertheless, through our optimism, we have been able to record one triumph: Belgrade regarding with wonderment, 7,000 demonstrators demanding peace, and the establishing of a federation of Balkan Republics. The patriots were astounded at the number of the demonstrators, as well as at their dignified bearing. The guilty conscience of the government, fearing the effect of the demonstration, caused all the main streets to be lined with soldiers. The "peace-loving" government takes up an absolutely warlike attitude where we are concerned. It was said that the government was obliged to consult the military, although they did not carry out all the demands of same. At any rate, that is a sign that the military are masters of the situation.

Throughout the land in May-day Festival was celebrated in twenty-eight places some 2,870 persons taking part in same. In sixteen towns the demonstrators marched through the public streets; in others protest meetings were held. Those taking part consisted chiefly of juveniles, aged people, and those work-

ers who were not at the front. All these people became our followers on account of our war against war.

The National Centre has, day in and day out, striven towards the resuscitation of our organization. A good result is pretty certain. We hope to infuse new life into the movement if no fresh complications arise. Before the war we had twenty-seven central unions, 300 local branches, and thirty-seven trade councils. Up to the present we have re-organized twenty-one national centres, sixty-two local branches and four trade councils. During the depression caused by the war 200 tariff agreements have been suspended.

The organizations are again active in eighteen towns. Of all the unions, that of the makers of the national boots has suffered least during the war. Its members were exempt from fighting as same had to work for the army. Out of thirty-six local groups twelve have already been saved, and now number 667 members among which are to be found some farm laborers.

The state of the workers in other branches of labor is simply atrocious. At the end of the war it will be still worse, as the period of grace allowed in the case of certain obligations will then expire, and all debts will become payable. In some callings the employers have reduced the wages by 50%.

The times are about as bad as they could be, but nevertheless, we will do everything to kindle new life in our movement, in order that our members may be in a position to meet the employers on equal ground, and to bring about renewed agitation as of old. The great extent to which our ideas have been taken up by the workers is shown in the fact that, although the Party published 6,000 copies of the May journal, many thousand more could have been sold. Last year the number was only 4,000 copies. We hope soon to be able to report such progress in all spheres of action.

International Affiliation of the Butchers' Organizations.

The Central Union of the German butchers invited the organizations of other countries to attend their congress held in Dresden, April 13th, 1913, in accordance with a long cherished wish to bring about an international affiliation.

The number of German workers represented at the congress was 6,500, Hungarian members 2,600, from Denmark 2,400, Austria 1,300, Sweden 400, Norway 250. An International agreement was entered into, which in the first place provided for an international centre being established in Berlin (Berlin S. O., thirty-three, Kuskauerstr 28,11). Conditions of transfer, and the question of financial support were discussed. The question of the obligations falling upon the organizations in case of struggles was also discussed. It was also decided to hold an international congress in Vienna in 1914, and to endeavor to get those centres which had not affiliated, to do so.

The New War Menace in the Balkans and the Workers.

By G. Dimitroff, Secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central.

The clouds so long overshadowing the Balkan Peninsular have not yet been dispelled, but seem to have grown blacker and more terrible. We are on the eve of a new and more frightful war—a war between the christian allies, over the dividing up of the spoils won from Turkey. Only the slightest probability exists of this appalling catastrophe, the consequence of which are beyond the pale of human imagination, being averted. It seems that the agents-provateurs of European imperialism in the Balkan Peninsular, have a special interest in such a catastrophe, in order to realize their dreams of freebootery.

On the other hand the blindness of the government and the authorities, especially in Bulgaria and Serbia, has reached such a stage that they neither shrink from seeing their people completely destroyed, nor from the mutiny which so frequently take place in the army. The mutineers i. e. the majority of the troops, openly demand that the war be concluded, and the army demobilized; they want to return to their homes and declare themselves against war with Serbia.

Meanwhile the poverty of the working classes beggars description, no further help is forthcoming from the municipalities. The state displays absolutely no concern for the poor working population. Things have reached such a pitch that masses of starving women and children are meeting in the streets and before the town halls, protesting against the plight in which they find themselves; a picture of distraction and misery.

Such a demonstration on the part of the women has recently taken place at St. Sophia, and it will certainly not be the last. In many of the provincial towns similar demonstrations have taken place. It is reported from Jambol and Philippopol that several hundred women who organized protest meetings, refused to go home before help had been accorded. Instead of help the cavalry with drawn sabres appeared and dispersed the unfortunate women. Several were injured and trampled upon.

The present situation is growing more and more tragic as the social democratic party is not in a position to exercise the necessary influence to bring about the conclusion of the war with Turkey, or prevent a war with Serbia, on account of the exceptional state of affairs prevailing. Our members, as is well known, are on the battle field, held fast in the chains of the military. The small number which remains are endeavoring to maintain the Social Democratic Party, and the trade unions, but find themselves very much fettered by the ruthless censor and barbarous conditions attributable to the war.

Our hopes in these hard times, lie in the International proletariat. It is also possible that the great capitalistic powers, which are chiefly responsible for the present state of affairs, and also possible future complications, fear the power of the proletariat and therefore want to make an end of the war.

Transport Workers in England.

The whole of the dock and transport workers in Hull, about 10,000 demand a reduction in the working time. At present they work from six a. m. to six p. m. between the first of March and the first of November, and 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. during the remaining months. The men want to stop work at five o'clock throughout the year, and to be paid overtime from five o'clock on. For skilled labor 1/3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per hour, for skilled 1/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per hour, at day rates 6/6 per day or 3/3 per half day. Payment by the job also to exist. Negotiations are now taking place concerning the reduction of working time. The 1,000 dockers who were on strike in Birkenhead because the free Saturday afternoon had been refused them, have again resumed work as a result of a decision arrived at, at the congress which has just ended. The organization of dockers on the West coast of England rose from 12,000 to 50,000 members within the last three years. Same is also affiliated with the International Transport Workers Federation.—The Sheffield carmen have decided to strike if the wages for a fifty-four hour week are not raised to 27/—. The recently effected affiliation of the English railwaymen's organizations with the National Union of Railwaymen now brings the number up to 190,000 members. Two societies still stand out. The Railway Clerks' Union, and the Engine-men's Union, with 20,000 and 25,000 members respectively. Twenty-five thousand or more enginemn and stokers are also organized in the National Union of Railwaymen. Endeavors have recently been made to bring the aforementioned workers within the folds of the great organization, but with little success, for a referendum in connection with the matter was declined by the leaders of the separatist organization in Leeds. They will not, however, get much out of their plan of keeping their organizations for themselves, as the separatist movement in England is at its last gasp. In Germany the railway workers suffer so much from this complaint that they have almost as many federations and unions among themselves, as all the other millions of workers put together.

Crisis in the Italian Trade Union Movement.

The Italian trade union movement is at present in the midst of a great crisis. The overbearing attitude of the employers, savouring very much of Germany, has known no bounds since the war. The employers have, during the last few years, organized a strong and centralised federation on the German lines, whose chief aim is directed against the workers. The aggressive attitude of the employer, who formerly nearly always found himself on the defensive, has now quite altered, and today finds him the attacker, and the workers' unions, already weakened by internal dissension, the defenders. The latter fact offers great encouragement to the employers. The anarchistic trade unions have, for some time, had their own trade union central, and are systematically fighting the organizations which have adopted the methods of the central organization, much to the delight of the employer. Under these circumstances it was very easy for the membership of the unions affiliated to National Centre to fall off, which it actually did, from 384,000 to 324,000. One must not overlook the fact that almost half of the members are drawn from the agricultural workers. In Italy there are about 10,000,000 agricultural workers, and only 3,000,000 industrial workers; which number includes one and a half million textile workers one million metal workers, and about 300,000 builders workers who come under the accident laws.

The agricultural workers organization, which includes allotment and small lease holders, cannot have the character of that of the industrial worker, who wages direct war against the employer, so that the trade union central considered it expedient to devote itself chiefly to the organization of the industrial worker, which makes a strong point of class distinction. The workers in public service, on their part, show an increasing tendency towards breaking away from the remainder of the workers as they believe their interests are not the same. They want to join hands only when, from time to time, occasion might demand.—The trade union movement on the whole is a very young one in Italy, having been in existence since 1900, when the social democratic party secured the legal right of combination. At that time all the little organizations, prompted by the favorableness of the opportunity, combined in a fight, and won many and easy victories over the employers who were unprepared and not organized. These rapid results naturally kindled great enthusiasm, and the members poured into the trade unions in masses. The membership must, indeed, have been greater than it is today, but the organization lacked that internal stability which can only be obtained by long experience in organization work. Disruptions have occurred becoming more and more serious, which have led to the regrettable splitting up of the organization into the syndicalist or localist and centralist unions, since 1905. The numerical strength of the syndicalist union is certainly not very great—they publish no reliable figures—but the disruption served as a good excuse to many unions for isolating themselves, and to many workers for declining to organize. The Railwaymen's union has also looked upon the aforementioned disruption as an excuse for declaring their independence of the Trade Union Central.—Naturally all this has made itself very much felt by the populace, especially as the war had adversely affected the situation. The textile industry, which employs more workers than all the other industries put together, has received practically no new orders since the war. The effect of this has naturally been felt by the other branches dependent upon the main industry. The result is that the organizations have become weakened, whilst the employers, in the meantime, have made theirs more powerful than ever, bringing about a continuous increase of lockouts. The 7,000 workers now struggling with the employers in Turin in the motor-car trade, are now locked out on account of a small strike on the part of the workers, who demand the observance of the tariff agreement entered into last year. As this lock-out did not seem to have the desired effect, the employers decided upon a general lock-out the 2nd of June. On the day before they were given to understand by the government, that they must not count upon the special assistance of the police or military, in the case of further lock-outs. That was enough. The lock-outs never took place, and the secretary and spiritual leader of these sharpers resigned. At least this shows all those concerned under what circumstances the employers have the pluck to take up arms against the workers. It is very probable that this struggle, which is being conducted by the Metal Workers' Union will end in a victory for the workers, especially as support is forthcoming from abroad, and no strike breakers have yet appeared upon the scene. The same workers had to go through with a very bitter fight only last year. The Metal Workers' Union succeeded, after a good deal of trouble, in concluding a tariff agreement with the employers which included numerous improvements, among which was the free Saturday afternoon.

This struck the syndicalists as being the identical point at which to begin their work of demolition. They called together a meeting of non-organized workers, rejecting the tariff agreement of the Metal Workers' Union. The employers answered same immediately with a general lock-out, which lasted two months. This quite naturally weakened the position of the Metal Workers' Union—the position of the Builders Workers' Union is not much better, their membership having decreased from 42,000 to 32,000 in the past year. No renewal of tariff agreements takes place without the most fierce fighting. The syndicalists now appear suddenly in Bologna, call an impromptu meeting, and give notice of a tariff agreement which has still a year to run. The employers resorted to a lock-out involving all the workers. The struggle lasting three months had to be financed by the Central Union. Scarcely was the new agreement entered into than the old games began again. Another lock-out promptly followed. The syndicalists have begun their movement in Milan among the non-organized metal workers. When the fight was as good as lost the tramway men were called upon to strike in sympathy with them, also the gas workers and all unskilled laborers. The situation in Píombino was very similar. The centralists really pander to the interests of the employers. At the present moment a great number of unavoidable struggles are taking place in Italy, in the building trade in Bologna, Ferrara, in the whole province of Reggio Emilia, and in the metal industry, etc. Quite young organizations are being fought by the employers and syndicalists alike. Should these organizations not succeed in overcoming the present crisis, then the development of the modern trade union movement will be retarded for a matter of years. It was decided to send two representatives to Germany, in order to consult the International secretary of the building and metal workers, and the general commission of the German T. U's. The former were able to obtain large sums from the affiliated unions for the support of their Italian fellow workers, whilst the latter placed a sum at the disposal of those organized workers in badly organized trades. The international secretary of the T. U. Centres, made an appeal to all national centres, upon the request of the Italian trade unions. The first subscription came from Spain then from Denmark, although the organizations in these lands are fighting a life and death struggle. It is hoped that the Italian trade unions, with the help of international solidarity, will emerge safely from the great crisis, with a sound balance for future trade union struggles assured.

The Victory of the Dutch Cigar Makers.

The struggle of the Dutch cigar makers has at last come to an end, after having lasted from the 20th of January to the 20th of May. Good results have been obtained. After several fruitless conferences with the employers the four workers' societies in this industry proclaimed a strike in Rotterdam, involving 325 workers, in Dordrecht with fifty workers, in Gorinchen with forty workers. The main object of the strike was an increase in wages. Of these 415 workers, 263 belonged to the "free union." The employers federation demanded a discontinuance of the strike threatening to lockout all organized workers' on February 17th. The executives of the four

different unions (the Netherland or Modern Union, the Roman Catholic Union, the Christian Union, and the Anarchistic Federation) thereupon answered that this would only be possible upon the employers making acceptable wages revisions. The lock-out was accordingly proclaimed on February 17th. The employers union in Amsterdam, which has recently been affiliated to the aforementioned federation, did not at first join in the lock-out, chiefly because an understanding in regard to advance in wages had been arrived at in Amsterdam on November 14th. The executive of the employers federation managed to get the Amsterdam employers to take up their attitude, and the lock-out began there a fortnight later.

The number of those on trike and locked out was made up as follows, 3,006 Netherland Union, 886 Federation, 470 Catholic Union, 389 Christian Union, altogether 4,751. At first the employers federation refused to confer with the four executives so long as the strike continued in the three aforementioned places. After the executives had declared in writing that it was only a question of a demand for just wages, the executive of the employers union expressed its readiness to negotiate. A conference followed, but without result. The employers had nothing further to say than that they had appointed a wages committee, which would put forward certain proposals concerning the wages, covering the whole land as soon as the three stoppages of work had ended. The employers as length gave way upon the latter point and the wages committees was established in order to maintain the prestige of the federal council. Several discussions took place with regard to these wages, with the wages committee, without, however any definite decision being arrived at. The last conference was held on April 25th, but still no understanding was arrived at, although many of the employers had the opinion that same might have been accomplished. The employers had, it is true, made considerable concessions, but on one point the negotiations stuck fast, viz: the progressive rise of four or five cents.

On the 3rd of May the four executives sent in a scale of wages, containing provisions for wages regulations, as appertaining to all the employers unions in the country. These wages-regulations fell somewhat short of the demands originally expressed in the general programme. In the course of a few days the employers executive, not the wages committee, answered that it was prepared to open up negotiations with the executives of the workers' unions respecting moderate wages proposals, on conditions however, that they provide themselves with a mandate in order that a decision might be arrived at. The executives had to bear in mind that the employers could give no undertaking for the wages in the years 1914 and 1915. The executives contended themselves with this, and the conference took place on the 19th of May. The result was that the employers union fully agreed with the proposals made by the workers on May 3rd. This is a great result, not only as same brings about a regulation of the hitherto totally unregulated scale of wages, but because the minimum wage has been brought up to such a level that every worker might be satisfied with same. The lowest wage for moulding work is fixed at four gulden per thousand, so that all work done under this scale, will be paid from one-fourth to one gulden higher. The minimum of four gulden is only for the very cheapest cigars, i. e., those for one and one half to two cents so that the wages rise in proportion to the price of the cigar. A two and one half cents cigar for example, is paid for at the rate of four and one half gulden.

For hand made cigars the minimum is naturally considerably higher, the thinner sort, and the "knack" sort, are paid for at the rate of six and one-fourth gulden.



THE LESSON IN BUTTE.

Mayor Duncan of Butte, Montana, after fighting the mine-owners' political combination and securing re-election, has had to fight his own local, captured by the I. W. W.'s. The state organization stepped in promptly and by reorganization saved the situation and reverted a party recall.

Such a condition of affairs well illustrates why the Socialist Party refuses to tolerate in its membership those who do not believe heartily in political action. Let a movement become honey-combed with those who sneer at working for votes, office holding, and the plodding tasks of city administration and legal change and just when solidarity and mutual support are most needed, disruption and discord will bring all to a standstill.

This comes from two sources, temperament and treason.

There is a type of mind which can see nothing revolutionary in any orderly, systematic, patient procedure, a mind which thinks that unless a fight is on and a fist shaken in every passing face, it shows a "yellow streak."

To such a person common sense is cowardice; expediency is betrayal. Sincere persons of this type are often admirable; they are almost always lovable, but they are about as safe as a man who would try to run an engine by telepathy.

Instead of scientific sociology, they would put fanatical zeal, and all practical adaptation of things as they are, they would scorn as compromise.

It would be dangerous enough if only honest romanticists of this type had to be met, but, under cover of tactical differences, the paid agents of the enemy get in their work.

"Agents provocateur" is the name given to the detectives in Europe who in the name of more radical methods lead comrades on to martyrdom or failure. There is little doubt that the Butte mine owners, losing in one way, have seen to it that there were agents of their own in the party to win for them what they could not get in an open contest.

If the Socialist Party were a club of high-brow dabblers in radical ideas, it could afford to be as "tolerant" and "broad-minded" as some persons think it should be. But when we are a working class party, dead in earnest to get actual results, bent on bringing revolution, not merely talking about it, we can not be so "liberal" that we can encourage futile, irrational theories which are likely to lead to disintegration and failure.

A school of engineering does not encourage its students to be "broad-minded" and "tolerant." The laws of physics and electricity have to be learned and used as they are. Applied science is dogmatic. New methods are constantly met but they use known principles.

A party which has upon its hands the task of bringing in a new order which shall change misery and dwarfing into joy and growth must use applied social science if it is to get sure and permanent results. It cannot be hindered and probably wrecked by harboring those who scoff at the known and tried principles of evolutionary progress.

From the time of Karl Marx down, the Socialist movement has had to contend with anarchism, with those who were loud in protest but who either had no constructive program or were utterly visionary in their application of principles. It opposes those people not because they are too revolutionary, but because they are not revolutionary enough. The cap-

italists have nothing to fear as a class, from such Utopian noise.

It is systematic, orderly advance by the working class against class rule in city, state, nation and work shop that will undermine capitalism. Muddle-headed radicals and spies yelling for a fight are the best friends of the system.—California Social-Democrat.

SACRAMENTO'S "WHITE SLAVE" CASE.

Two California cities, San Francisco and Sacramento, are at present considerably stirred up over a somewhat remarkable local "white slave" case, which presents several unusual features, and in which the federal government has interfered to cause a temporary postponement of the trial, much to the indignation of the aforesaid citizens, or a least some of them. United States Attorney McNab of San Francisco has resigned his position as a protest against the action of the federal department of justice.

The two men involved are both connected with some of the best San Francisco families, one of them being until recently state architect of California and the other a son of a politician recently appointed federal commissioner general of immigration and who is also a former state senator. They did not engage in "white slavery" as a money-making profession, of course, such an occupation being unworthy of their social standing and family connections. The charge is only made technically against them. Their object was simply pleasure, such as many young—and others not so young—gentlemen indulge in.

They made their mistake in seducing two Sacramento girls, whose parents also occupied a fair standing in local society. Both young men were married, but represented themselves at first to the girls as unmarried men. Finally, after admitting they were married and were seeking divorce from their wives, they induced the girls to accompany them to Reno in the neighboring state of Nevada, and they there accomplished their ill judged design. The transportation of the girls out of the state permits the charge of "white slavery" to be made.

Just what induced the department of justice to order a postponement of the trial is not known, though there has been some rumor to the effect that the wealth and social and political standing of the two offenders has had something to do with it. That, in fact, here has been some political wire-pulling on the part of their powerful and influential family connections to effect it.

Popular sentiment in Sacramento is said to be decidedly adverse to the two young gentlemen, so much so that they fear to leave the jail lest they be shot on sight. Local women's clubs are drafting petitions to President Wilson, local clergymen are urging their congregations to do likewise and are preaching sermons on the occurrence, for, be it remembered, the two young women involved—they were 19 and 20 years, respectively—were of high standing in the local community, and prominent members of "society" in Sacramento.

There is a universal belief locally prevalent that the postponement of the trial is the beginning of an attempt to thwart justice and ultimately let the offenders go free.

It is doubtful, however, if this can be so easily accomplished. These young gentlemen displayed a sad lack of tact and discretion in making victims of the children of people of the same class as themselves, when plenty of obscure working girls, in whom nobody that is anybody is particularly interested, were available for such purposes, or at least could have been sought after with comparative impunity. They, in fact, displayed no more judgment in the matter than did Harry Thaw when he murdered the powerful and influential Stanford White.

These two young gentlemen should be severely punished, if that is at all possible. They are distinctly a menace to "society," in the truest sense of the word, and it is simply intolerable, that, presuming on their wealth, social standing and political influence, they should be permitted to prey upon the daughters of wealthy parents of their own class with as much impunity as if they were ordinary working girls. This sort of thing has simply got to be stopped, and we do not wonder in the least that all the influential women's clubs and pastors of Sacramento are so righteously indignant about it, for it is this particular kind of "white slavery" that is most obnoxious to our best people, and which they should spare no effort to stamp out, be the offenders who they may.—New York Call.

NOTICE OF ADJUSTMENT DAY.

Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the estate of Hugh O'Neill, late of the City and County of Denver, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said City and County of Denver, at the Court House in Denver, in said County, on Monday, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1913, at the hour of 9:30 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are

notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Denver, Colorado, this 23rd day of June, A. D. 1913.

JOHN M. O'NEILL,
Executor of the Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.

Caesar A. Roberts, Attorney, 635 S. S. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
First publication June 26, 1913.
Last publication July 17, 1913.

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user to enjoy hot coffee, tea, soup, stew, etc., in connection with the regular lunch. Is especially adapted for every WORKINGMAN or woman, also for school children; it is light, strong and very easy to carry and gives the user a beneficial and sanitary lunch which everybody cannot help but appreciate.

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PURE SHOE LAW SEEMS NECESSARY.

"This pair of shoes is made of one-third leather and two-thirds paper."
This is the kind of label that would be required on certain grades of cheaper shoes, if the Pure Shoe Bill, introduced by Congressman F. O. Lindquist, of Michigan, becomes a law.

Mr. Lindquist, who has been investigating the subject for years, and impresses one as knowing what he is talking about, contends that the chances are three to one that the shoes being worn by the average workingman are made of paper or of some other form of "artificial" leather, instead of real leather as he supposes.

That there should be a pure shoe law and a pure cloth law, just as there is a Pure Food law, is the belief of many members of Congress.

Various bills are being introduced to require that all goods be labeled to show exactly what they are.

You go to the store to buy a suit of clothes. The dealer gives you his guarantee that it is wool, yet you are surprised at its cheapness. The dealer is telling you the truth, for the chances are he doesn't know that the wool was taken from rags and old clothing gathered by the junk man, bleached and then rewoven into fabric and clothing.

This short-fibre fabric, already weakened by wear and rotted by strong chemicals, fails to give satisfaction, and you blame the dealer. But the manufacturer who turned out this dishonest product is the real perpetrator of the swindle.

Silk is soaked in solutions of zinc and other metals to give it weight and luster. Some of it is even adulterated with blown glass. Thin cottons and linens are "sized" with various chemicals to give them "body," but the adulterants are likely to come out in the first washing.

In short, fraud is as prevalent in the manufacturing of fabrics and leather as it ever was in the preparation of commercial foods and drugs. All classes suffer from adulterated food products, but the swindle in adulterated clothing and shoes falls almost entirely on the poor.

The more expensive shoes are almost invariably made of pure leather, but the cheaper grades of these necessities are highly adulterated. Investigation has shown that 75 per cent. of the clothing and shoes worn by American workingmen are made of goods which are not what they are represented to be. Of fabrics bought by the rich, only silk suffers from adulteration to any extent.

There is just as great need for a pure fabric and leather law in this country today as there is for the law protecting the purchaser of food products. The shoe manufacturer should be punished just as severely for selling paper as pure leather, as the food manufacturer for putting turnips in orange marmalade, or cranberries into preserved strawberries.

Congressman Lindquist is a retailer of clothing, and came intimately to know the gigantic frauds which are being put upon the workingmen of this country. Last fall he ran on a pure fabric platform and was elected to Congress.

Lindquist's investigations have brought out many interesting facts. He has shown that frauds in shoes are very extensive. A pure leather law would practically put out of sale more than one widely advertised brand of cheap shoes. Lindquist has recently been buying many shoes and cutting them up, and exhibiting the pieces to his fellow Congressmen. In this dissected footwear it is surprising to see how little leather a manufacturer can put into a shoe and still make it look genuine.

Many soles and heels are little more than a thin veneer of real leather covering pads of pasteboard and artificial leather. The latter is made from old shoes mangled into a paste and then rolled into sheets impregnated with glue. This is a better product than thick pasteboard, of which many shoes are made, but either will collapse when thoroughly soaked with water.

It is not the intent of Lindquist's bill to prevent the sale of inferior goods, but merely to require honest labeling, so that the public will know what it is getting when it pays out its money.—San Francisco Star.

NO HOPE UNDER CAPITALISM.

Rotten Conditions, However, Should Not Make Socialists Pessimistic.

Those who stand in the vanguard of progress, especially those who are pushed on to the brink of the social abyss and at times compelled to scan its deep and dreary depths, have enough to despair of in the apparent indifference of others whose concern should be vested in the interests for which those in the vanguard are fighting and sacrificing. Yet there is much more to be hoped for now in the events of the hour than ever in the history of the movement. Day in and day out the predictions of Socialists are expressing themselves in the facts of materialized experience to which the workers must open their eyes. Everything tried so far to reach working class economic betterment has failed, and from capitalism nothing is seen to be hoped for, and capitalist class politicians admit the fact. Immediately, as things mundane are manipulated, there is no hope for the bulk of the working people, nothing immediately in front of them but social struggle and economic strife, backed up with uncertainty, worry, anxiety and misery. That is all we can assure ourselves of "enjoying" under the dog-eat-dog system now obtaining. And the Great Hope is that the experiences through which the workers are passing is the teacher of the shortcomings of capitalism and the possibilities of Socialism.

What pessimism! someone remarks. Well, to tell the truth, I am a pessimist so far as the present system of carrying out the business of life is concerned. For the very being of me I cannot see why, with all the natural resources and scientific means of developing and exploiting those resources at our elbows, conditions should go hard with the many and nice and smooth for the few. I mean to say that, within the realm of reason, I do not understand the why and wherefore of these things. But as present day conditions are outside the realm of reason they are easily to be accounted for. Private or class ownership of the means of production with operation of the same for profit is the reason of the economic disparagement existing in capitalist society and accounts for class and caste social distinctions present therein. Now before any improvement can take place in the material condition of social life, the axe must be laid at the root cause of the evil and a complete change brought about in ownership of the machinery and plants used in the production of life's necessities—food, clothing, shelter and recreation. This on the surface seems to be a stupendous task, but when we take into consideration the fact that it is the millions of workers in every country who collectively create the machinery and man the industries, who create all the value, and who, by reason of numbers have the power and might when educated and organized to overthrow the capitalist class and the system by which it lives its parasitic existence, the difficulties presented to the individual vanish like dreams before collective action. Nothing should be easier when the people understand what Socialism means and how with a sane and orderly system of applied labor organized to obtain a maximum result with a minimum expenditure of labor time, production would be increased and the hours of labor reduced. That is the applied science of Socialism. Make no mistake, when the time of change arrives, and that is approaching with measured stride, the political mandate of the people backed up with the working class might organized within the industries of each country, will make short work of both the capitalist system and the class which now waxes fat on the labor of others. Put out of ownership the exploiting capitalist would be as the rest of his fellows and compelled to return service for service, if he led an upright and honorable existence.—The Vag, in Sydney People.



DARKNESS BEFORE DAWN.

A Revolutionary Hymn to the Anthropomorphic God.

By Gelett Burgess, in the Masses.

God of our sires, Who reigneth so unsteadily,
Nodding on Thy heavenly throne, impassive to our care,
Worshipful and wonderful, we shall forgive Thee readily,
If Thou canst shake Thy sloth and give attention to our prayer.

Long have we prayed! We waited long and loyally;
Long the storm was gathering—we trusted, and we dumb.
Lord Jehovah terrible, we waited for Thee royally
To sweep the clouds asunder and to let Thy kingdom come.

Where went our prayers when we, Thy debtors, perishing,
Paid Thy grim debt while our little ones were slain?
Where went Thy light when the faith that we were cherishing
Strove to learn the lesson of our shameful, sinful pain?

Still wert Thou Lord! We knew that Thou wert glorious;
Dark were Thy ways—but that Thou wroughtest was right;
What has Thou done that we should hail, victorious,
The Lord God of Hosts we served with anguish in His fight?

Salt bread of life Thou gav'st when we were sickening,
Bitter with the sweat and tears Thy mercy had denied;
Fierce was the fire Thou sentest for our quickening,
Black was the smoke that Thou raisedst for our guide!

Sleek were Thy priests and awful was Thy Trinity,
Wild were the wars Thou hast smiled at, from on high!
Tyrants and tortures attested Thy divinity,
Living, we should praise Thee, and worshiping should die!

Free was Thy house, but enslaved was all humanity;
Fain would we kiss the rod, for Thou couldst never err;
Happiness and brotherhood—all was futile vanity!
Foreordained, Thy will divine had made us what we were!

Long was the night; Thy dream obsessed us wearily;
Now, half awakening, we hunger for the day!
Purblind our eyes, but we see Thy presence eerily—
Stand Thou aloof, Lord, till we have found the way!

Priestcraft hath crowned Thee, kings enthroned Thine awfulness,
Gold hath wrought Thy scepter, and Might hath raised Thy state;
Puppet of Expediency, servant of Unlawfulness,
How Thou hast tricked us with the Word that they dictate.

Lo, we are men! Our need hath sought Thee greedily,
But slack is Thy will, and we ask no more of Thee.
If Thou couldst bless, Thou wouldst have done it speedily;
Unafraid we tweak Thy beard, Thy masters now are we!

So, ere the dawn, when tyrants chains are fettering,
This is our word to Thee, a last and scornful prayer.
No more we trust Thy power of any lightest bettering;
Make Thy load too burdensome for human kind to bear!

Now sure the Lord, Who winked at grievous slavery,
He can unstop, at least, the vials of His wrath!
Graciously permit, we pray, a still more cruel knavery,
A faster, fiercer progress on Thy burning, bloody path!

Nay, we beseech! O grant us this vicissitude,
The last screw of anguish, extremity of wrong;
Then, O Eternal One, have done with Thy solicitude;
Then shall we arise as Men; despair shall make us strong.

So shall we find our weapons for Eternity,
So shall be captained with Justice and with Truth,
So going forth to the battle of Fraternity,
Ours shall be the victory—and Thine the awful ruth!

Sleep, then and dream, O God of ancient mysteries.
Ended Thy sovereignty, the mockery of Thy plan;
Locked be the volume of all Thy gory histories—
The cross and crown achieved again to grace the Son of Man!

Sleep, then, and dream; and let her slave Thou scorified
Snatchup Thy majesty and wield it once again!
Lo! Thou has failed, but Man, divinely glorified,
He shall achieve alone the Brotherhood of Man!

In Memoriam.

Mason, Nev., June 21, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Mason Miners' Union No. 262, W. F. M.:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Mike Fay, and

Whereas, In the death of Brother Mike Fay, Mason Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member and the community a useful and valued citizen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the relatives of our deceased brother in their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our local, also a copy forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

President: H. YOUNG.

WM. O'NEIL,
H. RYAN,
E. J. McSHANE,

(Seal)

Committee.

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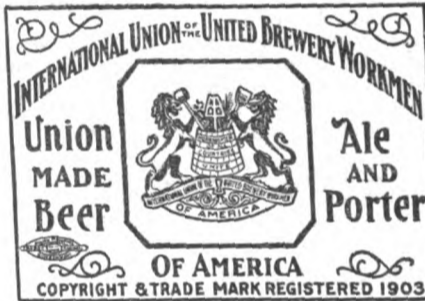
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