

331.500  
MIN Econ.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, AUGUST 21, 1913  
VOLUME XIV. 24c NUMBER 530.

WEALTH BELONGS  
TO THE PRODUCER  
THEREOF

GES  
VERS  
Society Plaz  
ll Plaza  
Novellia  
Colorado  
Street  
ngs

C  
I  
I



Ho! Ye Coal Miners

# KISTLER'S

Have THE DAILY MINE and  
FIRE BOSS REPORTS  
(REQUIRED BY LAW.)

The W. H. Kistler Stationery Company  
1537-43 LAWRENCE STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO.



MADE BY THE CUBAN CIGAR CO. DENVER, COLO.

*Underhill*  
UNION MADE.

# OVERALLS

THE BEST FOR MINERS  
THE KIND YOU HAVE BEEN  
WEARING FOR 20 YEARS.  
THEY'RE BETTER THAN EVER. ALL DEALERS SELL THEM

The BAYLY - UNDERHILL Co. --- Denver

Price List of Supplies

Charters .....	\$10.00 each	Withdrawal cards .....	\$.01 each
Rituals .....	1.00 each	Membership cards .....	.05 each
Warrant Books .....	1.00 each	Cancelling Stamp .....	.65 each
Federation Emblems ..	.50 each	Seals .....	3.00 each
Constitution and By-	.05 each	Delinquent Notices .....	1/4c each
laws, per copy.....		Application Blanks .....	1/2c each
Notification Blanks ...	.01 each		

Due stamps at ratio of per capita tax, four for \$1.00.  
Officers' Bond Blanks and Quarterly Report Blanks furnished free.

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

Boost Your Home Town by Boosting  
HOME INDUSTRY  
We Employ Skilled Labor. UNION LABEL on All Our Products.  
COZIAN BAKERY, FLAT RIVER, MISSOURI.

# O'Rourke Shoe Co.

SHOEMAKERS

Repairing by Goodyear System.

17 N. WYOMING ST. BUTTE, MONT.

\*\*\*\*\*  
BUY A UNION HAT—\$2.00—NO MORE  
DOYLE HAT CO.  
1025 Fifteenth St.—“Just above the Loop.”  
All Styles—Label in Every Hat. Denver, Colorado.  
\*\*\*\*\*

BUTTE MONTANA **HENNESSY'S** CORNER GRANITE AND MAIN STREETS

WITH STORES AT ANACONDA AND CENTERVILLE

**Pure Food Groceries**

Nothing but the best. Prices the lowest consistent with Quality.  
Everything for Everybody.

We sell the World's best union-made clothing hats, caps, shoes and furnishings for men and boys; women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear apparel, shoes, hosiery, underwear and furnishings. The largest and most complete stock of silks, Dress Goods and domestics, Jewelry and Notions, Drug Sundries and Toilet Lotions. The best known makes of furniture, beds and bedding.

**WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN**  
The Finest and Most Up-to-Date Meat Market, Bakery and Delicatessen in the Entire Northwest.

**The Choicest Fresh Meats**

Every piece must pass government inspection. None but the best sold here. The cleanest, most sanitary meat department in the state.

—DRINK—

# CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER

Best Brewed in Butte — None But Union Labor Employed — On Draught at All First-Class Saloons

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly  
by the  
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, August 21, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 530  
\$1.00 a Year

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

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

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

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

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

**THE STRIKE** at Blue Rapids, Kansas, has been settled.

**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'.

**KEEP AWAY** from Bingham Canyon, Utah, the strike is still on.

**THE PARCEL POST SYSTEM** after an experiment of one year, has cleaned up a profit of \$20,000,000. This amount gathered by the government, must give palpitation of the heart to the express companies.

**THE MINERS** of the Flat River district of Missouri went out on strike last week. The mine operators refused to listen to their demands and the matter of declaring a strike was submitted to a referendum vote which was carried almost unanimously. There are 5,000 men involved in the strike.

**THE HIRED THUGS** deputized by the sheriff in the strike zone of Michigan are trying to earn their blood money. Last week these soulless Hessians shot up a boarding house and killed two men and wounded two others. But murder is legalized when such murders are committed by the paid assassins of corporations.

**THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION** for the second quarter of the year, cleaned up \$40,000,000. It is estimated that net earnings for the year will reach the colossal sum of \$150,000,000. This vast amount of net earnings will be distributed among that favored few who belong to the *Class of Privilege*. It is no wonder that millions of people are standing on the threshold of hunger.

**H. M. BLEWETT** of Butte Miners' Union has forwarded checks to the amount of \$20 for the benefit of the Michigan strikers. The checks are the donations of Larry Dugan, undertaker, \$10; A. B. Melzner, attorney at law, \$5, and T. F. Nolan, attorney at law, \$5. These donations from men outside the membership of organized labor indicate that public sentiment is being aroused for the striking miners who are making a determined fight against the greed of corporate tyrants.

## 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.

**THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS**, through its attorney, has brought a libel suit for \$500,000 damages against the Philadelphia North American, based on an editorial, in which that journal referred to the National Association of Manufacturers as "Criminal Conspirators." Such a suit, after the revelations made by Colonel Mullhall, is enough to touch the risibilities of the most melancholy and despondent victim of despair on earth.

**THE STATE FEDERATION** of Colorado met in Trinidad last Monday. There are over 200 delegates present and there are many matters of serious importance to come before the convention. The threatened strike of the miners in the Southern coal fields which will involve 14,000 men, will be one of the grave questions to be considered by the convention. Prominent officials of the United Mine Workers of America are attending the convention, and among the number is Frank Hays, vice president of the national organization.

**THE STRIKING MINERS** of Michigan have launched a paper, known as the Miners' Bulletin, for the purpose of making known the various phases of the battle that is going on against the industrial tyranny of the mine barons and to answer the many falsehoods that appear in the daily journals of the strike zone, which are (with the exception of one daily journal) the mouthpieces of the mine owners. The Miners' Bulletin is being forwarded to all the labor bodies throughout the country, and the membership of the labor movement, through the Bulletin, will get the facts as portrayed by Guy E. Miller, member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. Miller wields a trenchant and powerful pen, and the salaried scribblers, who have mortgaged their brains to a master class will find him a foeman worthy of their steel.

**MANAGER McNAUGHTON**, along with other mine managers, has loudly asserted his willingness to meet his employes at any time for the redress of grievances. A few non-union employes were so simple-minded as to take what he said seriously, called a meeting drew up their "requests" and presented them to him. Whereupon it is reported that he promptly informed them that there would be nothing doing. They must return to work unconditionally—then he would consider them. Of course those fellows are not to be pitied, they invited a swift kick and got it. But it should serve to show everyone that it is not the Federation alone he objects to. What he wants is low wages, long hours and humble submission on the part of his employes. No one must question his majesty's right to rule the copper mines—another Baer. Let the metal miners stand as firm as the anthracite miners did and their copper collar will be broken.—Miners' Bulletin.

**THE DEPUTIZED THUGS** in the mining district of Michigan have already reddened their hands with human blood. Stephen Patrick and D'Lasig Tasan were shot and killed at the Plainsdale mine and were buried last Sunday. Thousands of the strikers attended the funerals, and Joseph D. Cannon in delivering the funeral oration at the graves of the victims, charged the mine owners, the state officials and the stockholders with the responsibility of the clod-blooded mur-



ders. A telegram reaching headquarters stated that 14,000 miners attended the funerals of the murdered victims and that this cold-blooded crime has cemented the miners with hooks of steel. Two deputy sheriffs are in jail without bonds, but the authorities have permitted four of the Waddell & Mahon thugs who are implicated in the murders to escape. The sheriff is severely censured, and since the murders were committed he has secreted himself and appears but little in public.

**T**HE SOCIALIST PARTY PRESS SERVICE sent out the following night letter from Calumet Michigan, on August 14th, relative to the situation in the strike zone:

*Night Letter, August 14, 1913.*

Calumet, Mich.

W. Lanfersiek, 111 North Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

State militia riding down defenseless people on sidewalk. Ravishing young girls and assaulting and abusing strikers and their families. Shot one man in the back while peacefully on his way home on country road. Hired gun men and thugs tonight foully murdered two men in cold blood and seriously wounded two others and one little child while eating supper in their own home. Did this in effort to provoke men to commit overt acts. People horrified and terrorized but are behaving magnificently. Men standing firm. Not one pound of ore being mined. Copper barons desperate. Public sentiment turned completely against them. Believe they must concede demands of labor.

Notify Labor Press and all sympathizers.

(Signed) J. H. WALKER,

Representing Mining Department American Federation of Labor.

**M**AJOR CARDTS, the ranking officer of the local militia of Norfolk, Virginia, appeared before the council of that city recently and made an appeal for the building of an armory. During the course of his address to the council, the major said:

"The council does not appreciate the military organization in Norfolk. It is the best kind of insurance for industries to know that there is a capable and efficient military organization in a city and one of the first inquiries the large investor makes is what kind of an organized militia there is in a community. In the event of a serious outbreak the authorities are not slow to press the militia into service which has been demonstrated in Norfolk on several occasions. If there were no military organization it would be quickly observed in the insurance rates."

The above, taken from the speech of an officer of the state militia, should be accepted without discussion. The major has clearly stated the purposes of a state militia. The armed force of a state is organized and maintained to hold labor in subjection and to protect greed in its assaults upon human rights.

The soldier is the club which hangs suspended over the head of labor to awe and intimidate toiling humanity when industrial conditions become unbearable. The state militia is the private property of trusts and corporations, to be used to suppress strikers when they revolt against the rapacity of economic despots.

"Nuf ced."

**T**HE FOLLOWING was sent out in a press dispatch from Boston, which puts another dagger into the "slander syndicate" known as the "Bummery":

"Boston, Aug. 9.—Joseph A. Bedard, Joseph Shaheen, and William Trautman, leaders of the Anarchist Chicago, I. W. W., are personally responsible for the expenditure of \$18,695.86, and William Yates is responsible for a check for \$3,000 sent to Thomas Powers, of Providence, and another check for \$2,800 sent to Vincent St. John of Chicago, according to a supplemental report of Winfield S. Slocum, master in the case of the Attorney General against members of the Lawrence strike committee, who are charged with using relief funds for purposes other than those intended by the contributors.

"The report was made yesterday under an order to determine what part of the funds received was mingled with funds contributed for other purposes.

The total amount received by the strike committee from January 20, 1912, to March 16, 1912, says Slocum, was \$62,564.40 and \$16,375.66 of that amount was not deposited with the Lawrence Trust Company, where the committee had an account. During the strike the payments were \$65,450.80, but receipts in possession of the committee showed expenditures of only \$62,564.40.

"In an effort to escape personal responsibility for the misuse of the funds, Wm. Trautmann issued a statement laying the blame on Vincent St. John and an inner circle of the Anarchist Chicago I. W. W."

**T**OM MANN, the famous organizer and leader of strikes and recently an advocate of syndicalism, has come to our shores for the purpose of touring the country in the interests of an old anarchy in a new dress. We would gladly extend a hearty welcome to the veteran who has fought so valiantly in labor's cause, did he not come preaching a doctrine dangerous and harmful to the interests of that very working class for whom he has battled.

We do not question his sincerity, but sincerity is not enough. In turning his back upon political action and urging the workers to

"ignore the ballot box," Tom Mann displays a lack of knowledge of social laws and forces. He speaks as though the end and aim of the working class is to win strikes instead of the historic mission of ending class rule and establishing a co-operative commonwealth.

Mann speaks disparagingly of the results of parliamentarism in Germany and extols France and Belgium as examples of the triumph of syndicalism, but it would be difficult for him to show that the lot of the French or Belgian worker is any better than that of his German brother, or that capitalism is any nearer its end in France and Belgium than in Germany.

"Why should we hesitate to lay our hands to any weapon that will wound capital?" he is reported to have said. Mann seems to forget that our war is not with capital, but with the control of capital by private individuals for private benefit. Capital is merely wealth used to produce more wealth. To attack and destroy capital is to retard the labor movement for it is only when the concentration of capital has run its complete and logical course that Socialism can be established. To destroy capital by sabotage or other methods will profit the working class nothing. Our aim is not to destroy capital but to conquer the control of capital and to use it collectively for the benefit of all.—New Times.

**T**HE BUTTE WORKINGMENS' UNION of Butte, Montana, has forwarded a check of \$100 to headquarters for the striking miners of Michigan, accompanied by the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The metaliferous miners of the state of Michigan, who are members of the Western Federation of Miners are now engaged in a fierce struggle for improved conditions of employment, and also for the privilege of being members of organized labor; and

"Whereas, It is apparent that these struggling toilers cannot meet with any degree of success if left to their own resources, because their conditions of employment previous to the inauguration of the strike was a hand-to-mouth existence; and

"Whereas, The arrogance of the mine owners, and the absolute subserviency of the powers of government to the orders of the mine owners makes it imperative on all members of labor unions and all liberty loving people to heartily support the striking miners of Michigan, therefore; be it

"Resolved: By the Workingmens' Union of Butte, Montana, that, recognizing the necessity of the solidarity of labor on the economic field, we do most heartily endorse the stand taken by the striking miners and commend them for the magnificent exhibition of solidarity so far displayed, and we entertain the hope that they will remain loyal and true to the cause of organized labor until victory is achieved; and be it further

"Resolved: That we donate the sum of one hundred dollars immediately to aid the striking miners and their suffering dependents, and as much more as we may be able to and as the conditions may require in the event of the struggle being prolonged."

CHAS. GILDEA,

J. F. MABIE

GEO. H. CURRY,

Committee.

(Seal)

**T**HE DEMOCRATIC PARTY has for years charged the trusts and high prices to the protective tariff. They have told the people that tariff revision and trust dissolution would cure all our ills. That their theory put in practice would compel the trusts to deal justly, labor to be given a square deal, cost of living to come down, competition to be restored and enforced by law, and a "New Freedom" born.

President Wilson told us in his inaugural of the great revolution that had come by himself and the Democrats going into power.

The Democrats are in power, and President Wilson is getting just what he asks for. Let's watch results.

Can conditions be met and combatted with theories? Will tariff reductions reduce prices? What does experience say? Coffee was free listed, and what we used to pay 16 and 20 cents for we now pay 28 and 37 cents for.

That's not fair you say, for coffee is now controlled by an international trust. Right you are.

Hides were free listed and today are higher than ever. And just like the coffee they are controlled by a world wide combination. And now that beef and meats are free listed (only because the meat trust was ready and willing), the government sends its experts to Australia, and South America to do the trust's business at the expense of Uncle Sam.

When the free listing of meat makes it cheaper, please let me know and carry the news to O'Shaunnessy.

How about sugar? Well go and ask the sugar trust, and Senators Lodge, Smoot and the sugar trust agents in both houses. There will be free sugar only when the sugar trust is ready, and not before.

As to the fairy tale of Dissolving the Trusts, we know that their dissolution so-called, put the stocks of the dissolved up higher than ever, and the trusts, gathered in a "believers meeting" and sang "Hallelujah! Thine Be the Glory, Dissolve Us Again."

In fact, to put in brief. The Democrats are political theorists, and will soon be explaining why the Democratic paregoric didn't stop the gripes, meanwhile you and I, John Henry Dubb, will continue to have the gripes, and the great American ass will want to call in again the G. O. P. doctor, or else send for that great quack, shyster, and fakir, Don Theodore, and all the time the "believers meeting" of the trusts will shout "Hallelujah! Thine the Glory Dissolve Us Again."



Ain't it about time you took a look at Socialism? Or do you want the skinning to go on and the masters to cool more champagne, and the cup to go around "joy unconfined to them" and "hell for we'uns?"—Muscatine Socialist.

WHEREVER the banner of civilization has been unfurled, you will find modern industry in some stage of its development and organizations of the workers trying to better their conditions. Not confined by any boundary lines of nations the workers of the world are advancing in solid ranks toward their emancipation. It matters not that they may be persecuted and their paths made rough and rocky, and that in some countries all the powers of government are called into the fight to crush them, onward they march. Called into being by the desire of mankind to better its condition as well as a desire for world betterment, which could not be satisfied in any other way, and ever urged on by the increasing demands being made on the toilers by modern industry, the movement receives increased momentum at every fresh assault.

In far Australia, New Zealand, India, Asia, Africa, wherever the eye of man can discern the wheels of industry, there we find the workers massing in solid phalanx to wrest from the masters a little more of the products of their toil. Profits is one end of industry, wages the other, and wherever we find these we find the need of labor organizations. Unions form the bulwark behind which the workers fight collectively for their rights. Labor as such, recognizes neither creed, color, race or nation, but wherever the brain and muscle of man, woman or child is required to create wealth or aid in the development of land or industry, there it stands organizing and educating that there may be better conditions.

It is an encouraging thought, that no matter what the difficulties we may encounter in our efforts to organize our fellow workers in this country, we are not alone in the fight. Men and women are striving, just as conscientiously in other sections of the world, making the same efforts and reaping the same rewards, with the same ultimate object in view. And it is in this internationality of labor's interests that our chief hope for the future lies. As the education and organization of the workers of other countries progresses, so the field narrows for the exploiters of cheap labor.—Wyoming Labor Journal.

## President Moyer Returns from the Mining Congress

PRESIDENT CHARLES H. MOYER of the Western Federation of Miners returned to Denver last week after attending the International Mining Congress held at Carlsbad. President Moyer will make a full and complete report at the next biennial convention of the Western Federation of Miners. President Moyer, for the present, submits the following as a brief synopsis of the deliberations of the convention, showing some of the subjects that were discussed and which received the unanimous support of the delegates.

### SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

#### Hours of Labor:

1—We move that steps be taken to hasten the realization of an eight hours' working day from bank to bank for all workers underground; that an interval of sixteen hours be made obligatory between shifts; and that the maximum shifts to be worked must not exceed six in each week.—Great Britain and Belgium.

1a—This congress is of opinion that the hours of labor of workmen employed in the mining industry should be legally fixed at a minimum of eight hours from bank to bank. At hot or wet places, the hours of labor must not exceed the maximum of six hours from bank to bank Germany, Austria, Holland.

#### Protective Mining Laws:

2—In view of the numerous mining catastrophes that have happened these last few years, and in view of the continually increasing number of separate accidents in the mining industry, this congress demands again and urgently better protection for the life and limb of the miners. In order to bring about that better protection the appoint-

ment of miners' inspectors who are elected by the miners from their own ranks, by secret and direct ballot, and are paid by the state is held to be urgently necessary by this congress.—Germany, Austria, Holland.

2a—This congress is of opinion that the laws should secure greater safety for the mining population in every respect.—Belgium.

#### Evictions:

3—That labor members of Parliament in every nation press upon their government to pass a measure to prevent employers of labor evicting workmen from their houses during any trade disputes.—Great Britain.

4—International Committee's Report on the Question of the Regulation of the Output of Coal.

5—This conference demands that collective working agreements be introduced by the trade unions in the mining industry, either for the various districts or for the whole country.—Belgium.

#### Nationalization of Mines, Etc.:

6—That this congress is of opinion that all land, mines, and railways should be nationalized in the interests of the community of the different countries.—Great Britain.

#### Minimum Wage:

7—We demand that a minimum wage be fixed for underground workers either by law or by collective agreement.—Belgium.

8—International Committee's Report of the Question of a National or International Clearance Card.

#### Annual Holidays:

This congress is in favor of an annual holiday for miners of a fortnight's duration with payment of wages.—Belgium.

## The Situation in Michigan

AT THIS WRITING the strike in Michigan presents a solid army of men standing together to force corporate might to give recognition to organized labor. The strike has been the most peaceable in the history of this country, taking into consideration its magnitude. More than 15,000 men are involved, and yet, this vast army of men protesting against unbearable conditions and low wages have committed no serious infractions of the law.

Regardless of the fact that the law commanded the reverence of the strikers, a governor, blind to justice and callous to human rights, despatched the militia of the state to the strike zone, knowing that there was no necessity for armed force.

The mine operators insisted that the state troops should be placed at their disposal, believing that the presence of soldiers in the mining camps of Michigan would so awe and intimidate the strikers, that there would be a stampede among the strikers and that the vast majority

who rebelled, would beg to be taken back to their prisons in the bowels of the earth. But the mine operators were disappointed in their anticipations as to what would follow as the result of armed soldiers parading the streets of the mining camps of Michigan. The strikers became more determined than ever that the fight must be won, and their solidarity has surprised the mine barons, who thought that cannons and gatling guns would strike fear into the hearts of men who have become tired of ceaseless wretchedness that grows out of the most abject economic slavery.

When the troops failed to shake the determination of the strikers, the governor issued an order that a portion of the state militia be withdrawn, but the sheriff filled the vacant places left by the withdrawal of several companies of soldiers with a horde of deputized thugs, who can be depended upon to create as much disorder as possible, and blame such disorder on the strikers, in the hope that their jobs may be secure



for some time to come. The hired thug who becomes the chattel of mining corporations, and who for blood money carries the bludgeon and the pistol to wreak vengeance on men struggling for a living wage, is about the vilest reptile in human shape that pollutes the earth. The great mass meetings addressed by Mother Jones, C. E. Mahoney, Guy Miller, Yanco Terzieh, John O. Lowney and by other men prominently identified with the labor movement has made the strikers feel that their battle has a national significance and that organized labor

throughout this continent, will stand behind them until victory is achieved.

Mass meetings are now being held in different parts of the country for the purpose of taking care of the strikers and their families, and the necessary funds will be raised to give battle to that privileged few, whose economic power has made them czars in the mining industry.

Send all contributions to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

## "Frau Elbertus" Gets His

IN THE CURRENT ISSUE of the San Francisco Clarion, the alleged sage of Aurora, is handed this boquet:

"Elbert Hubbard, the most colossal liar in America, attempts to veil his own greed, viciousness and ferocity behind an attack of Louis D. Brandies in the last issue of that slop tub called the "Philistine." He also links the names of Samuel Gompers, Emma Goldman, Gyp the Blood and Lefty Louie and says they are all of a kind. This hysterical rag is edited by a man who would sell his soul for a dime, who employs nothing but cheap, non-union labor, and makes his living by telling lies for the benefit of other employers like himself. How the state of New York can stand the stench the winds of heaven blow over it from East Aurora is more than we have ever been able to understand. The creature, Hubbard, should be sent to some isolated island such as Molokai where the country would be insured against contracting the disgraceful malevolence with which he is infected. He is the last word in frauds, the champion of liars and the slave of glittering golden coin."—Exchange.

Elbert Hubbard has for many years posed as a humanitarian, but this glib-tongued Shylock is probably without a peer as a hypocrite in the United States. His plant at East Aurora, New York, is nothing more nor less than a private penitentiary, where men and women are employed at the lowest wages paid in America. Hubbard has frequently declared that he is interested in developing the best that is in humanity, but Hubbard is only interested in extracting all the profit possible from the slaves who are practically prisoners in his factory.

For years he has spewed his slime and vilification on the labor movement and while more clever and diplomatic than such frothing reptiles as Kirby, Post, Pope Otis and Parry, yet his enmity to organized labor and to every man who is fighting the great battle for industrial freedom has been repeatedly expressed in language that drips with calumny and detraction.

The dollar commands the reverence of a Hubbard and his knees fall towards the earth when he pays homage to the pirates and brigands of the twentieth century.

## Some Questions Answered

THE AMERICAN ADVANCE, a weekly journal published in Chicago, Illinois, devoted to the cause of prohibition has sent us a communication requesting us to answer the following inquiries:

"Of what use is alcoholic liquor to the man who works?"

"Is there, and if so what is the best substitute for the liquor selling saloon?"

"Is it commonsense for our nation to protect the liquor traffic in robbing the people of \$2,000,000,000 (two billion dollars) a year, costing in resultant crime, disease and premature death, two billion more, and then exact one dollar in ten of this blood money for government expenses?"

"What can we do to most quickly drive the organized liquor curse from America?"

During the life of a generation there has been incessant war on the liquor traffic, but the results accomplished have been almost insignificant. In no other department of reformatory endeavor have such gigantic efforts produced such diminutive results. The question is asked: "Of what use is alcoholic liquor to the man who works?"

Strange that the advocates of prohibition should ask such a question after giving the subject the study of a lifetime. The parties who propound such an interrogatory should know of *what use* liquor is to the man who works. It is not a question of *what use* it is to the man who works, but why does he drink it?

There must be some *cause* that lures the man who works to the rum shop and there must be some *reason* as to *why* he consumes alcoholic liquor.

Instead of the American Advance endeavoring to ascertain of *what use* is alcoholic liquor to the man who works, that journal should endeavor to discover the *cause* that makes men who work consumers of alcoholic liquor. The vast majority of men who work, who are addicted to the use of liquor, have been *overworked* and when they are worn out physically through *overwork* and *long hours of arduous toil*, tired nature craves a stimulant. The man who is *overworked* becomes the victim of a *chronic tired feeling*, and tired nature becomes ravenous for a stimulant.

The question is asked: "What can we do to most quickly drive the organized liquor curse from America?" Our answer is to change economic conditions so that *men who work will not be overworked* and who will receive such a remuneration for their labor, as will enable them to secure not only the necessities of life but such luxuries as will give strength to the physical vigor of those who work.

Premature physical decay, through long hours and overwork, have much to do with the consumption of liquor on the part of thousands and tens of thousands of workingmen, and when economic conditions are changed, so that *labor can enjoy life* instead of enduring a miserable existence on the crumbs of wage-slavery, the curse of liquor will be reduced to a minimum.

## Decide to Aid Striking Miners of Michigan

THE STRIKING MINERS in Michigan will get aid from the union people of Great Falls and the first of the fund which will go to help the miners on strike in the copper territory was raised last night at a mass meeting in Luther hall when a sizeable sum was obtained and steps taken which will mean a great increase in the amount within a few days. The meeting was well attended and proved an enthusiastic one.

The gathering was called by the Cascade county trades and labor assembly and President Race of the W. F. of M. presided. He outlined the situation in Michigan, giving an account of conditions there and telling for what the miners are contending. W. H. Herriek of Butte was called on and he urged aid for the miners, pointing out the need for one organization of laboring men aiding another under such conditions. Edward Young was also called upon and he made an earnest address in which he favored the proposition to aid the Michigan miners. After that the matter was opened to a general discussion.

Finally, after several had spoken for the proposition and none opposing it, the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, Our brother workers engaged in metalliferous mining in the state of Michigan have in the course of events, deemed it necessary to demand of their employers, the operators of the copper mines in the state of Michigan, that they be granted working conditions compatible with the demands of civilized life, an eight-hour working day and a wage sufficient to support themselves and their families in a

condition becoming to American citizenship and the rearing of healthy progeny; and

"Whereas, These demands were first properly made and submitted to their employers; and

"Whereas, The said employers absolutely refused to grant the conditions and demands asked for and made by our said brothers, and have refused to comply with the request of the governor of the state of Michigan to meet with the representatives of the miners and discuss and arrange a settlement of their differences; and

"Whereas, The conditions under which our brothers were working in the copper mines of Michigan being longer unbearable our brothers saw fit, in the light of reason and as such light was given them to see by the Almighty God, to quit, stop work, and strike, in order that their employers might be brought to recognize the justice and humanity of the demands made by them, and are now out on strike to bring about a fulfillment of the conditions demanded by them; and

"Whereas, In the following states: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and Alaska territory, where copper mining is carried on the employes working in and around the mines work eight hours per day and receive a higher wage than they receive in Michigan; and

"Whereas, We, members of the different labor unions of Great Falls, Montana, recognize the justice of the claims made and contended for by our brothers in Michigan; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, now in mass meeting assembled, pledge to our brothers engaged in the struggle for better living conditions in the



copper districts of Michigan our unswerving formal and financial support in the contest that they are now waging."

Among the contributions made last night was one of \$10 by George Hickman who is not a member of a labor organization. It appears likely that the way the matter will be handled in this city in case of an

assessment which it is expected will be made, that it will be called for to apply to all except the members of the Mill and Smelters' union and that they will be expected as they have to pay one assessment under their present affiliation and the labor leaders do not want to impose a double assessment on them.—Great Falls Tribune, Montana.

## The Future Looks Dark

THE GOOD TIMES that were predicted in the last political campaign, that were destined to come, providing the simon-pure democracy of Jefferson reached the White House have failed as yet to materialize. Several millions of citizens feel a vacancy in the commissary department of their anatomy, and the high cost of living and the low wages insure vacant apartments in the stomach unless some of the rosy promises made by the glib-tongued orators of the Democratic party do not herald their approach in the very near future.

The painted word pictures of prosperity were but phantoms of the vivid imagination of spell-binders who were hungry for public office. The people who bear the brunt of the stern realities of life can see no light upon the dark horizon that would indicate the dawn of coming prosperity, but there is every evidence of industrial depression to be followed by a greater stringency in the money market.

Millions of people throughout the United States are searching for jobs and are haunted by the fear that their quest for employment will meet with failure. The statesmen at Washington for several months have been making meaningless speeches on tariff and currency reform, and after months of wind-jamming, nothing has been accomplished that

will redound to the welfare of those who have felt the privations of want and poverty. Strikes and lockouts are even more prevalent under a Democratic administration than under the reign of "God knows" and his lieutenants, who could never be successfully accused of being disloyal to the interests of a class of privilege.

The hired thugs have been no more merciful in their assaults upon the working class and the state militia seem to be as anxious to "shoot to kill," as when the banner of the Republican party floated over the destinies of a nation. The brutal tyranny of industrial despots have not been shackled by that party that professed so much friendship for labor, and trusts and corporations have shown no disposition to doubt the sanity and safeness of the Princeton Professor and his political henchmen, who prate so much about the constitution of our fathers and those glorious rights of citizenship that were baptized in the blood of the heroes of the past. The people are living in the gloomy days of adversity, and hope is shrouded in the gathering gloom of despair.

The future looks dark, and the signs of the times indicate a storm that will be felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

## Forcing Respect for the Flag

THE CITY of Portland, Oregon, adopted the commission form of government, and no sooner had the commissioners taken their office than they immediately framed and adopted an ordinance which demands respect for the flag and public officials. A violation of this law means a year's imprisonment and a heavy fine.

It is some what strange that commissioners presumed to be gifted with average intelligence, would entertain the opinion that the passage of an ordinance insisting that the flag shall be revered and public officials respected, would command even the respect of that element of citizenship who believe that public officials can only command respect through an unswerving fidelity to the interests of the masses of the people, and that the flag can only command respect when it stands for human rights.

Under this ordinance, a police officer is clothed with power to censor public meetings, and whenever in his opinion language is used that can be construed by him as disrespectful to public officials or casting reflections upon the flag, such officer may at his discretion break up this meeting and arrest the parties, who, in his opinion have violated the ordinance. There may be some people who are so narrow and contracted in their vision, that they will give their unqualified approval to such an ordinance and hail the commissioners of Portland

as patriots, but men who pass laws to command respect for flags or public officials are but short-sighted bigots, if they feel that such an ordinance will command the respect of men who believe in liberty. The flag will be respected when its folds protect the citizenship of the nation, and public officials will be respected when they stand upon their feet and refuse to bow the knee at the shrine of Mammon.

But as long as the flag is prostituted by "predatory wealth" to enslave the brawn and bone of a nation who revolt against economic slavery; as long as the flag is seen floating from bull-pens and military stockades behind whose walls labor is held at the command of exploiters, there must be expected that censure and disrespect for the uses to which the flag is put, and no one should be surprised that men feeling the wrongs and injustices that are imposed upon them by combinations of greed, should sometimes permit their indignation to be voiced in words that incur the enmity of so-called patriots, whose inspiring passion for the flag is sometimes influenced by their reverence for the class that can pay dollars to command anarchy (garbed in the uniform of soldiers) and patriots.

Let the flag stand for the liberty and protection of 90,000,000 of people, and there will not be heard a word against "Old Glory" that can be construed as an insult.

## The Copper Strike in Michigan

By C. E. Mahoney, Vice President, Western Federation of Miners.

TOILERS OF AMERICA! You have heard the story of the Copper Miners' strike through the capitalist press. But the facts were distorted and the workers maligned.

No strike in Michigan has even involved so many workers, or was so unanimously and enthusiastically supported by them. The greatest corporation in the eastern mining world has pitted its millions against us, denied a conference to their employes and turned down the governor's urgent request that the operators each send a committee to Lansing, where he would act as mediator. Could arrogance go farther?

There was never a strike of equal magnitude—more than 15,000 men involved—initiated so peacefully and still remains so in spite of the efforts of thugs and company tools to foment strife. Our pleas and the urgent requests of citizens to withdraw the troops and no longer aid the mining companies to operate their mines go unheeded.

No governor whose name has gone down in infamy because of his

turning over the military forces of the state to corporations to aid them in beating down their employes ever acted so hastily and without cause as did Governor Ferris.

The sheriff of Keweenaw county where there are several thousand organized miners sent an affidavit to the governor that the request for troops had been made under coercion from the mining companies. He swore that the strikers were and are peaceable and asked that the troops be withdrawn. Affidavit and request were both ignored.

This is your battle as well as ours. No place in the copper world of America has hours so long, wages so low, and working conditions so bad, as here. This will all be changed if we win. Every craft will benefit. It will be felt throughout the land.

Union men socialists and lovers of justice everywhere, this is another crisis in the industrial life of the nation that calls for immediate protest from every citizen. Get busy. Write letters, send telegrams, hold great mass meetings protesting against answering the workers' cry for bread with lead.

Do it now!

## "Mother" Jones

THE LABOR MOVEMENT for more than a half of a century has produced some noble characters who have sacrificed themselves in behalf of suffering humanity. They struggled on without hope of personal reward and their only compensation was the consciousness that they served their fellowmen. Some of them were reviled and calumniated by the members of the class to whose cause they conse-

crated their lives. It requires men of stamina to stand upon their feet while bombarded by all the epithets and scurrility that are found in the vocabulary of hate, but the man who can bear the brunt of male-diction and the sneers of detraction without flinching or faltering, is a hero worthy of the crown of immortality.

But during the last thirty years, there has stood out a woman



whose dauntless courage has won the reverence and admiration of every man and woman whose heart pants for industrial freedom.

She was born on a soil that has been wet with the dew of human tears. Her cradle was rocked in a land of sorrows and where liberty was crucified on the cross of royal despotism. She belongs to a race that was driven to many lands but wherever that people have wandered in the search for that freedom and justice denied them in the land of their fathers, thither have they borne the flaming torch through glen and dale from age to age, by whose light angels and men might read the story of "man's inhumanity to man."

"Mother" Jones in her childhood learned to hate tyranny and love liberty. She saw a race of people groaning under the galling yoke of servitude, and when her foot touched the shores of a new world, she carried with her the memory of the wrongs that blighted the hopes and aspirations of a people that were scourged by the divine-right-rule of royal monsters.

This fearless woman for more than the life of a generation, has stood upon the industrial battlefield of this nation struggling to keep

alive in the breast of the toiling millions the flame of freedom's purest inspiration.

She has faced the injunctions of the Caesars on the bench, looked into the blackened mouths of gatling gun and cannon, braved the bull-pen and suffered deportation, but through it all, her spartan courage was never dampened, and when strong men faltered in the battle for human rights, the voice of this woman has been heard above the din of conflict arousing *slaves* to be *men* in the struggle for liberty. Her hair has been whitened by the snows of more than eighty years, but her heart is as young as the first hour when she threw down the gauntlet to a master class and braved the threats of death in her efforts to raise the banner of economic freedom above the shattered ramparts of "predatory wealth."

"Mother" Jones is in the evening of her life and her labors will soon be finished, but the spot on earth in which she will sleep, will be holy ground to the class in whose cause she consecrated the efforts of her life.

## Notes from the Strike Zone in Michigan

"Tramp, tramp, tramp the boys are marching,  
Cheer up, comrades, they will come,  
And beneath their starry flag we shall breathe the air again  
Of the free man in his own beloved home."

But it is not the soldiers who enlisted to serve their country, and were forcibly degraded into strike breakers by an unpatriotic governor, who are doing the "tramp, tramp, tramp" for "the freeman in his own beloved home," in the copper country, but the eighteen thousand strikers who parade in the streets, and march from town to town, preceded by their venerable General, Mother Jones, who, instead of "raising hell" in the community, as Gen. Abbey predicted is putting heaven into the hearts of the strikers by filling them with hope and courage, and striking terror into the copper barons, who after crying out for the militia and the Waddell thugs "to protect the men who wanted to work" and who got such a ready response to their cry, were unable to open a single mine last week, although they had 2,500 militia, and several hundred gunmen on the ground.

A striking feature of these parades is the military precision with which the strikers march. One might suppose that miners would parade like "raw recruits," but thousands of them have had military training in Europe, and added to that, they have the inspiration which has ever been the mainspring of the true soldier, the fight for liberty, which render their parades not only spectacular, but sublime.

Nor is it altogether the men who are doing the marching. Women are learning the step of liberty too, and hundreds of them, some with children in their arms, others pushing baby carts, are in the processions.

In the long march from Hancock to Houghton yesterday, a large silk flag was carried by a queenly woman whose erect carriage and majestic appearance excited much admiration and applause.

The meeting, held in Houghton, which is supposed to be the conservative camp in the district, was a record breaker, with half of the audience women—a significant thing in strike meetings indicating that it is not only the union, but the home also, that is on strike, and as Mother Jones ascended the platform a storm of applause greeted her, which, as she said, "gave her a guarantee of a longer life, and made her feel like a child again."

She then opened her speech by telling the story of the ancient Roman workers, who, being left out of the government went over the mountain and established a community of their own, and soon they were prosperous and happy, while the professional and business people who were "running the government" on the other side, were starving, and who cried to the workers to come back, and she predicted that the copper barons and business people here would be doing the same thing.

"The worker today is reading and studying, so that he won't have to become a pauper on the corporation, as his father did."

She then told of the terrible conditions of the coal mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia before they were unionized, where she had seen little six-year-old boys picking breakers and waiting on the mules, the latter being treated better than the children. In the front row were a number of boys who drank in every word with as keen relish as the most enthusiastic grown up.

She then launched into a history of the Civic Federation, with its "welfare" auxilliary of women, showing that they were organized by Mark Hanna to hypnotize the workers, and that neither had any influence now, since the workers have "learned the game." In like manner, she said, they were learning that the wild stories of the press, their alarm about benefits, and their fears "for the poor workingman" are a part of the game, and they are paying no attention to them.

Other addresses were made by Guy Miller, Executive Board member of the Western Federation, Thos. Strizich, who spoke in Croatian, and Frank Alltonen, local organizer of the Finns. Both these men have worked in the mines. John Valimaki of Hancock presided.

Another large mass meeting was held at the same time in Mass City, which was addressed by Yanco Terzich in Croatian, and Jos. D. Cannon, in English. This town is located in Ontonagon county, whose sheriff refused to call for troops, and in which none have been stationed. In it there has been absolutely no violence of any kind.

Calumet, Mich., August 10.

LAURA G. CANNON.

"Where in the name of liberty did they all come from?" one army officer asked another. "I guess they must have gotten up out

of the graves," the other replied.

"Oh no, just up out of the mines," retorted a striker. The above conversation was in reference to the parade of strikers this afternoon which surpassed all previous records in this community.

First in the procession behind the band were hundreds of children who were eager for the march; following them were many more hundreds of women, nearly all of whom had children with them too small to march in the children's brigade; then followed the thousands of men, the parade filling the streets the entire length of the city. It was marshalled by officers of the union, and the order was perfect. No police were in evidence. Among the observers were many of the soldiers who left their tents and came to witness the vast concourse who are fighting to preserve American liberty. The soldiers saluted the flags carried in the procession. Immediately behind one large flag was carried a banner displaying the picture of the governor, and beneath it the words "Miners Ask for Bread, Jim gives us Lead." A broad smile overspread the faces of many of the soldiers after their salute.

In a carriage filled with tired mothers with babies came Mother Jones, who in spite of the fact that she has spoken every day since her arrival to "greater throngs than greeted Roosevelt," as the capitalist press of this city admitted, has still the clearest voice of any of the speakers, and is in excellent trim generally.

The vast procession marched a mile and a half, from the union headquarters to the Palestra rink, which was seated to its full capacity of four thousand, and as many more stood in the center after their long march. The meeting far out numbered any previous gathering, and was a sickening revelation to the copper kings, who have been sending out through their subsidized press wild stories of disaffection in the ranks of the miners.

"Where, oh where are the two thousand scabs that are going back to work tomorrow morning?" asked Jos. D. Cannon, the first speaker, and a roar went up from the vast throng, as they realized the hoax played up in the papers of the "back to work" movement.

The audience was composed of many nationalities, there being twenty-six different tongues represented in the strike all standing together as solid as a stone wall.

Addresses were made by Ben Goggin in Italian, Mor Opman in Hungarian, Wm. Holowatsky in Polish, Yanco Terich in Croatian, and Frank Alltonen in Finnish, the latter interpreting some of his clever jokes which brought shouts of laughter from the Finns, for the benefit of the English speaking who were equally appreciative. Wm. J. Ricker presided.

Mother Jones, notwithstanding her numerous meetings over the district the past week was at her best, and held the rapt attention of the thousands for more than an hour.

"This great demonstration here today typifies the revolt of the human race against slavery. The master class realized the necessity of organization, of controlling the press, the pulpit, the school, the industries and the government, while we used to get together in the woods for fear that the police would get after us. Now we are getting after the police," was her characteristic opening.

She then analyzed the causes of industrial slavery, putting it up to the miners that it was their labor which is buying automobiles and diamonds for the wives of the capitalists, while their own wives and daughters are washing the clothes and scrubbing the floors of these same capitalists to add to the family income.

"The masters commercialized the father, then the mother, and then the child for profits, but now they are trembling as they see this gigantic awakening of the workers, and well they may.

In North Dakota there is a mine owned by the state. Each miner works eight hours, gets \$125 per month, gets goods at cost, and there are no deaths by accident. Start the agitation here and now for the government to take over the mines. Don't expect anything from governors. They wine and dine with the exploiters. Organize your own class on the industrial field, and then dictate politics for yourselves."

In conclusion she said, "put up your hands, boys, and say, 'we'll fight or die!'" The hand of every one who caught the sound of her voice went up, and the shout was tremendous.

"Sleep well tonight, Mr. General Manager, sleep well tonight" was her laconic comment.

The "back to work" movement played up in the newspapers so



vigourously last week failed to materialize this morning. It was claimed yesterday in the local press that two thousand miners would stampede back to the mines under the protection of the militia and the Waddell thugs, but the mines are as silent today as they have been for the past three weeks, and no "back to workers" could be found.

Chagrined over their futile mission into this peaceful district, two cavalymen attempted to stir up trouble, in the hope that their "honor as soldiers" might still be preserved. As John Mileich and Mike Briski were on picket duty near the railroad on Pine street, two soldiers rode up and ordered them to go home. They answered, "yes, we are going" and immediately started. The soldiers charged after them, running their horses upon the sidewalk. The men ran and climbed upon a wood pile, just as the horses struck them. Mileich is badly bruised in the leg.

The soldiers then turned to Mike Matich and Tony Mihelich, who were picketing on the other side of the road. Upon these ran one cavalryman drew his bayonet, while the other pointed his gun at them. Mihelich was struck three times over the shoulder with the bayonet, while Matich saved himself by mounting his bicycle, and riding away. A number of pickets witnessed this violence on the part of the soldiers.

But since this lawlessness failed to produce the expected riot

among the strikers, there could be no possible excuse for detaining the soldiers who had planned to leave this morning, and about a third of them left today.

A joyous surprise came to the miners this morning, when unannounced, John H. Walker, National Organizer for the United Mine Workers, walked into their headquarters, and stated that he had come to stay, and to help in the fight. It seemed like the arrival of a Great Big Brother, for, added to the power of his own splendid personality, and his inspiring speeches, Mr. Walker brought the backing of the 420,000 organized coal miners, and their pledge of support. A jubilee was held among the miners as the word went out that Walker had arrived.

James Cumba, a representative of the Butte Miners' Union, which is the largest local of the Western Federation, also arrived this morning, and reported that Butte is thoroughly aroused, and is already raising funds to support their brothers in this strike.

Judge Murphy of Detroit, the personal representative of the governor, arrived this morning, to investigate the strike and at once went into conference with members of the Executive Board of the Western Federation.

## A Disgusting Admission

THE EVENING COPPER JOURNAL published at Hancock, Michigan, gave the following warning to fathers and mothers to keep their girls off the streets:

"The large number of young girls seen walking the streets of this city every evening has attracted considerable attention during the past week or so, and is a matter for serious consideration by parents.

"At any time it is regrettable that so many girls yet in their teens are permitted to roam about the streets until a late hour at night, but in the present disturbed state of things in the copper country it would seem that prudence should impel parents to be more watchful.

"Strange acquaintances are easily picked up, and many of the girls are none too careful, judging from observations of their conduct, as to whom they talk or walk with on their evening promenades.

"The police officials in Hancock have their hands full at all times, and they have little time in which to act as guardians of the welfare and the morals of the girls who are too heedless and whose parents may be too apathetic to see that they are compelled to remain indoors or else be provided with suitable escorts when allowed to go out for an evening's pleasure.

"It is the duty of the parents to be watchful of the comings and goings of their daughters and a little discipline just now may result in saving them much sorrow and tears in the future."

The Journal is a corporation sheet mortgaged to the interests of

the mine operators, and yet, this Journal sees the danger of girls walking the streets without proper escorts. The Journal, previous to the strike, issued no such editorial warning to parents to keep their girls off the streets, and the question arises, from what source comes the danger that has caused a sheet devoted to the interests of capital, to sound a note of warning to fathers and mothers. The danger is found in the fact that soldiers and hired thugs brought to the copper district by the mine operators imperil the safety of girlhood. The forces that are presumed to maintain "law and order" are a menace to the purity of girlhood, and this fact is even admitted by a journal that receives its support from corporate wealth.

The chastity of girlhood and the purity of womanhood were safe in the copper district, until the soldier and the hired gunmen of Waddell and Mahon's agency invaded the mining camps of Michigan, and not even a breath of suspicion was ever cast upon the men against whom armed degenerates are pitted to maintain the supremacy of corporate despotism. The sanctity of girlhood and the virtue of woman were never in jeopardy until the vermin in a state militia and the murderous pirates of a strike-breaking agency, infested the copper camps of Michigan, and now even a journal prostituted to the interests of greed, feels called upon to shout a warning through its columns, "to keep girls off the streets."

No labor or Socialist journal could bring a stronger indictment against the depravity of the thug and soldier, than the Capitalist sheet published at Hancock, Michigan.

## We Appeal to the Best in Every One

By Victor L. Berger.

SOCIALISM is generally defined as the "collective ownership and democratic management of the social means of production and distribution." Students of history and political economy say that socialism must be the name of the next phase of civilization if civilization is to survive.

Man started as a savage and hunter. A hunter requires about a square mile of ground to live on. Every other hunter who invades his territory naturally becomes his mortal enemy because he depletes the source of food supply. Thus, when savages meet, there is a combat. One must drive away the other or kill him. And in primeval days if he happened to be very hungry, he ate him.

The next phase of progress was to that of nomadic herdsman. This was a step forward. Man had learned to domesticate animals. And very soon he also learned that he could, under certain conditions, spare his enemy, and especially his children. He could bring them up as slaves and make them care for his flocks. Thus they would supply both himself and them with food.

This was decidedly the case when man became an agriculturist and settled villages and cities. There were often wars. The conquered enemies that were not killed were made slaves, especially the women and children, and sold in the open market. These slaves did the work in the fields and later were trained as artisans; later on, even as teachers. Roman and Greek civilization was based entirely upon slavery.

Some ancient nations, such as the Egyptians, Assyrians, Phoenicians, Carthaginians, and especially the Greeks and Romans attained a high degree of civilization based upon an institution of slavery.

The slave had no personal rights, but represented a certain amount of property in his person which his master owned. The slave was of so little consequence that in the days of Lucius and Caesar a Roman senator fed his fishes with slaves because the fish were supposed to taste better. A slave could not marry or form a family. He could only "cohabit," and had no claim to his wife or children.

Ancient civilization was broken down by the influx of German barbarians who came from the northern woods. The feudal system was the next step. Under feudalism everybody had to have a lord, or he

was outside the pale of society and the law. Thus the term outlaw originated.

The workingman of the feudal system was a serf. He owned his body and his family. But he was tied to the soil and bought, sold or given away with the soil. He could not leave the estate of the land owner without permission. He could not marry without the consent of his lord.

Many cities were built and hundreds of serfs ran away and became traders; then the burghers, or "middle class," originated. Here we get slowly to the next step in civilization and human development, and that is the free wageworker. The free wage-worker owns his person and family; is free to move from one place to another without consent of anybody, if he has the money.

There is also this difference between the free wage-worker and the worker under the feudal system. Under Feudalism the primitive, simple, clumsy, cheap tools were owned by the worker.

Now the tool has changed. Electricity and steam have replaced hand labor. The tool has become a machine, the little workshop a factory. The plant is now an extensive combination of machines. It requires money or credit to establish a manufacturing plant. Also the raw material in the quantities required now, requires wealth. This we call capital; the man who owns it is a capitalist, the system is the capitalist system.

The workman of the capitalist system, while he is free and owns his body, cannot live and support his family without being employed by someone. He depends upon the owner of machines and raw material for employment. Thus the workman's labor has become a ware in the market. And since the man's labor cannot be separated from the man, the workman himself has become a commodity, whose time is bought and sold. His labor power is subject to the conditions of supply and demand.

The employer buys the worker's time when he is young and healthy; when old or sick, the employer has no use for him. The employer is in business to make money. Because of this our free workers are worse off than the blacks were under slavery. The negro was property, representing a thousand dollars value; therefore, the master took care of his chattel. When the free white man is sick or dies, the employer loses nothing. Therefore, competition among



workers has a fearful meaning. It is a question of who is to live and who to starve.

In many cases the laborer sends his wife and children to the factory.

This is the curse of machinery under individual control—that capital can be coined out of women and children.

Ruthless competition among employers themselves eliminates the weaker capitalists. The small employer cannot compete with the big one. The big fish eat the little ones until the biggest ones remain, and they form a trust.

The trust has instituted great economies which save labor and produce cheaper. I noticed five tendencies in Congress pertaining to trusts. First, there are the standpatters, who say to let well enough alone. They are afraid a change will hurt their special interests. Second, the group represented by Taft and his friends. They want to enforce the Sherman anti-trust act. Former Attorney General Wickersham brought suit against the Standard Oil and the Tobacco trust and got favorable decisions from the Supreme Court. Now, since they are dissolved, the trusts really have a legal basis on which to do business. Ownership remains the same as before. Stock went away up after the dissolution.

The trust is the modern way to do business. It has learned to

walk and will never creep again. Third, the Democratic party wants new laws passed in order to go back to the individualism of Thomas Jefferson. Might as well abolish the railroad and go back to the stage coach; the electric light and go back to the tallow dip. Fourth, we have the Progressive who progress by facing the other way. They want to go back to the serf, back to the slave, up the tree. They propose to "regulate" the trusts. Regulation will fail because the government cannot effectively regulate what it does not own. Moreover, the trusts appoint the commissioners that are to regulate them. That is business with them. And courts have to decide by custom and precedent of centuries gone by. Regulation is bound to fail.

There remains one more proposition, the Socialist. The natural solution of the question is the national ownership of the trusts by the nation. As long as the implements of production, namely, land, machinery, raw material railroads and telegraphs, remain private property, only a few can be the sole owners.

The capitalist system is not the end of all things. Socialism is the next step in evolution. We agitate for the organization of the masses. Organization means order. We educate, enlighten, reason, discipline. Socialists want to maintain one culture and civilization and to bring it to a much higher level. We appeal to the best in every man, to the public spirit of the citizen, to his love of wife and children.

## Another "Friend of Labor"

Governor FOSS of Massachusetts who is involved in a strike with his employes at his Hyde Park factory, who refused to work longer for the wages of starvation, recently declared:

"I am perfectly willing to have a chance to talk with my employes as individuals. But I will have absolutely nothing to do with the leaders who have organized them and made their unions an instrument of blackjacking me for political effect."

The above coming from a man who, during his political career has posed as a "friend of labor" places him on the same level as such men as Otis, Parry, Post and Kirby. All of these men who are chronic haters of organized labor have always manifested a willingness to treat with their employes, knowing that employes as individuals can do but little towards wresting some tithe of justice from the clenched grip of inordinate greed. The most rampant enemy of the labor movement will concede as much as Governor Foss, who in numer-

ous political speeches, has eloquently portrayed his deathless devotion to the cause of labor. But Governor Foss is directly affected by a strike of his employes and the "friend of labor" has stubbornly refused to recognize the right of his slaves to come together under the flag of unionism to battle as a body for humane conditions and a living wage.

Governor Foss in the treatment of his employes has shown none of those manly qualities that belong to men with human hearts. His soul has been dead to suffering and his eyes have been sightless to the pathetic tragedies that have made his factory a living hell for the unfortunate victims whose poverty has compelled them to accept employment in his merciless bastille of profit.

"Friends of labor" like Foss are awakening the slaves from their stupor and lethargy, and opening their eyes to that irrepressible conflict that must go on, until united labor destroys the soulless industrial system that enslaves humanity.

## The Metal Market

New York—August 5.

The metal markets have been rather unsettled. Firmness has developed in some lines, others are weaker, and again there have been advances. The general tendency, however, is toward improvement in prices.

Copper—A good business has been done at advancing prices. The market is strong, principally owing to the fact that considerable copper has still to be bought for September shipment and the supplies for early delivery are scant. The strike at the Lake continues and there is no prospect of an early resumption of production there, while some of the electrolytic refineries which have had labor troubles have not yet been able to reach their normal rate of production. The Lake copper that is on hand is selling at higher prices, but our quotations of this week are based on what is relatively retail business, which is all that we have heard of. Electrolytic copper is offered by the agencies at 15 $\frac{1}{8}$ @15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., delivered, usual terms. Those who are ostensibly holding for 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ , apparently allow themselves to be tempted when real business offers itself. Although the market is strong, the business that has been done at over 15c. is much less than was done under that figure. At the close we quote Lake copper at 15.30@15.40c.; and electrolytic at 15@15.05c., basis New York, cash. Casting copper is quoted nominally at 14 $\frac{5}{8}$ @14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. as an average for the week.

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead, spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with consumers 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 ordinary 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 and Mining Journal.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.  
(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	COPPER		SILVER		LEAD		SPELTER	
	ELECTROLYTIC	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	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	14.672	61.290	58.990	4.392	4.325	6.877	5.124
July . . . . .	17.190	14.190	60.654	58.721	4.720	4.353	7.116	5.278
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	.....

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

NEW YORK.									
	Silver	Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Zinc.				
July-Aug.	Sterling Exchange	Lake, Cts. per lb.	Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	New York, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.	New York, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.	
31	4.8650	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	15.00 @14.80	40 $\frac{1}{8}$	4.50	4.35	@5.60	@5.45	
1	4.8650	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	15.30 @14.90	40 $\frac{3}{8}$	4.50	4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	@5.60	@5.45	
2	4.8655	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	15.30 @14.85	40 $\frac{5}{8}$	4.50	4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.50	5.35	
4	4.8660	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	15.40 @14.95	40 $\frac{5}{8}$	4.50	4.40	@5.60	@5.45	
5	4.8660	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	15.30 @14.95	40 $\frac{5}{8}$	4.50	4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.50	5.35	
6	4.8660	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	15.40 @15.00	40 $\frac{5}{8}$	4.50	4.40	@5.60	@5.45	
			15.30 @15.05	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.50	4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.55	5.40	
			15.40 @15.05	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.50	4.40	@5.60	@5.45	

### INFORMATION WANTED.

John Purcell, who left New Town Millon, Cumberland, England, in June, 1870, went to Pennsylvania. Lived with a John Maher, in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Last heard from was at Williamstown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, October 1871, through a letter written by him to a Mr. James O'Boiel or (O'Boyle) living in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Was a miner by trade, and was supposed to have gone out West. Any information concerning him will be deeply appreciated by his sister Elizabeth. Address Mrs. Elizabeth (Richardson) Morrison, No. 1028 Castillo St., Santa Barbara, Calif.





**WANTED.**

To know the whereabouts of Ed McFarland, last heard of from Bisbee, Arizona, by his mother, Mary E. McFarland, Deming, New Mexico.

**WANTED.**

To know the whereabouts of Joseph Hare, last heard of in Nevada, by his sister Mrs. Margaret Donaldson, 227 E. 27th St., Los Angeles, California.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

Ymir, B. C., August 6, 1913.

**Miners' Magazine:**

Miss Sarah Girvan of Belfast, Ireland wants to know the whereabouts of her father Wm. Girvan who was working at the Motherlode Mine, Sheep Creek, B. C., October 19, 1912. Any person knowing where this man is will please notify Ymir Miners' Union, No. 85, W. F. of M.  
W. B. McISAAC, Secy.

**LOST OR STOLEN.**

Douglas, Arizona, August 7, 1913.

**Miners' Magazine:**

Kindly have the following notice published in Magazine:  
Brother W. D. Henson has lost his membership card. Dues paid up to August, 1913. Secretaries and members kindly take up same.  
Fraternally Yours,  
(Seal.)

J. L. GOLDEN,  
Secretary No. 150.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Samuel R. Higgs, who when last heard from was in El Paso, Texas, in July, 1910. His description is as follows: He is tall, measuring about 6 feet, broad shouldered, face is thin; hazel eyes, open and frank features, fine teeth, long nose, well-formed head, heavy black hair, thick eyelashes, black moustache (which he generally grows when in the West), and when dressed up he generally wears a dark suit and black derby. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to Miss Agnes Higgs, 68 Hobart street, Utica, New York.

**AN ASSESSMENT BY THE A. F. OF L.**

Washington, D. C., August 4, 1913.

**Assessment.**

To the Officers and Members of Affiliated Unions:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: As you are aware, under the interpretation of the Sherman Anti-trust law rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, D. E. Loewe and Company, hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., or in other words, the Manufacturers' Association and the so-called Anti-Boycott Association, brought suit against the United Hatters of America. The jury awarded threefold damages—in other words, \$240,000 damages and about \$50,000 costs. The holdings of the hatters and those who had some savings in the banks have been attached to satisfy the award.

From the time when the interpretation of the Sherman Anti-trust law was made to apply to the efforts of the voluntary associations of labor, the American Federation of Labor at repeated conventions by unanimous sentiment, voice and vote, pledged the moral and financial support of all organized labor to contest this case in court. All realize the injustice of interpreting that law to apply to the associated efforts of workmen, and therefore that the law should be tested to the fullest, and at the same time that efforts should be made before the United States Congress, so that relief might be obtained through either or both sources.

As you also know, the case was appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which reversed the findings of the trial court below. The second trial was a repetition of the first; an appeal was again taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and is now pending before that Court.

In the injunction and contempt proceedings for which the American Federation of Labor, its officers and the officers of the rank and file of the organizations were enjoined, and under which sentences were imposed upon president Gompers, vice president Mitchell, and secretary Morrison, it was necessary to defend them before the courts. The appeal in these contempt proceedings and sentences is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States where a final decree is expected, and which will finally end this case. In this case also the conventions of the American Federation of Labor unanimously decided that the principles of free speech and free press involved therein must be maintained and defended before the courts, and relief from the abuse of the injunctive writ secured at the hands of the United States Congress.

The expenditure in attorneys' fees, stenographic work, court fees, and voluminous printing has been large, and there are now no funds in the possession of the American Federation of Labor to meet the present and immediate future obligations. The Executive Council in session assembled, having in mind the situation as it is, conscious of the unanimous sentiment, voice, and vote not only of the delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, but of the great rank and file of the organized labor movement of America to test these cases before the courts, knowing the desire of our fellow-workers to see that these cases are pressed to a final conclusion, and the present absence of any funds with which to continue these appeals, deems it essential, and does hereby notify and advise the officers of all national and international unions and of local unions directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, that an assessment of one cent upon the membership of all affiliated organizations has been, and is hereby, levied.

The constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides that any union, international, national, or local, failing to pay within sixty days an assessment which has been duly levied, shall be deprived of representation in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in city central bodies affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

In issuing this circular levying a one-cent assessment and giving the reasons therefor, it should be understood that the fund so created will be utilized for the purpose of defending these cases in the courts.

It should be also stated that the American Federation of Labor at no time

either pledged or contemplated pledging itself, and does not now contemplate the possibility of bearing any financial burden, to meet any awards made or to be made in the Loewe case against the hatters. The aim of our movement is to contest the case in the courts and to bear the financial expenses involved thereby—in other words, to aid the hatters in legal defense and relief.

In the contempt proceedings we feel constrained to say that Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison would have gladly relieved the movement from further financial burdens, if by their acceptance of the court sentences relief and justice to labor would ensue. But inasmuch as they and the Executive Council as an entity are in accord with the declarations of the men of the labor movement that the principles involved should be contested before the highest court of our country, there is no alternative to their or our course but to follow the instructions of the labor movement in conventions assembled.

The officers of all unions will facilitate and aid by a prompt transmission of the assessment levied. Transmit all moneys to FRANK MORRISON, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Ouray building, Washington, D. C., who will promptly receipt therefor.

Pledging anew our undivided efforts for the protection and advancement of the rights and interests of the working people of this country, we have the honor to remain,

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS, President,

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary,

- JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice President,
- JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice President,
- JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice President,
- D. A. HAYES, Fourth Vice President,
- WM. D. HUBER, Fifth Vice President,
- JOS. F. VALENTINE, Sixth Vice President,
- JOHN R. ALPINE, Seventh Vice President,
- H. B. PERHAM, Eighth Vice President,
- JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.

Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

**THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH TRADE BOARDS ACT.**

The success of the British Trade Boards Act has been so substantial and the case for the extension of the act so irresistible, that the Board of Trade has consented to extend it to five more specified trades. This, in view of the separate treatment of Ireland, means that eight additional boards will be created. In doing this the Board of Trade rightly conceives the purpose and scope of the boards and it is gratifying to know that the act is to be applied generally.

The new trades to be included are: Sugar Confectionery, Preserving, Pickling, etc. Of this very diverse group we have very much information. The Christian Social Union has made thorough investigations which reveal that conditions vary very greatly in different factories. The factories, of S. E. London, for instance compare very badly with the well ordered establishments of Cabbury and Rowntree. The result of the investigations of the C. S. U., and comparisons with Board of Trade returns, show that 40% of the women receive less than 10/- per week, while actually one woman in every five receives less than 8/- per week. Seventy-five per cent of the women in the confectionery trade receive less than 7-6 per week. It is evident that the Trades Boards can and must drastically alter these shameful rates of wages. Shirt-making; the difficulty in this section is to decide what articles are to be included, as there is a point-take blouse making, for instance, where shirt making and tailoring seem to merge. A large part of this trade is carried on in Ireland. The following figures apply to blouse, etc., as well as shirt-making, and must therefore be taken with a certain reserve. The average earnings of women are 12- to 13- per week, of girls about 6-. Twenty-one per cent of the women receive less than 10- per week. Of the Irish workers one-quarter receive less than 8- per week, and of the machine sewers one-quarter receive less than 5/6-. Much of the sweating is due to middle women, who accept the work at less than factory price; e. g. a woman will contract to do the work at 1/3 per dozen, when the factory price is 1/6, and sub-let the work at 11- per dozen. Hollowware (boxes, canisters, etc.), Enamelling and much of this kind of work is carried on in South of London, and attracts only girls of the rougher class. Wages in this trade—such a hard and trying work for girls—vary from 8- to 14- per week. The National Federation of Women Workers is rendering valuable assistance to these workers. Linen and Cotton Embroidery. This section includes a number of trivial forms of work, such as hook and eye carding. The task of the Board is, however, not easy as the range of work is so wide. Calendering and Machine Ironing. The great number of hand laundries make the administration of this section very difficult, while they cannot be omitted, owing to the objection of steam laundry men to differential treatment. Statistics of wages do not justify the leaving out of hand of laundries or departments of power driven laundries.

It should be stated that employers everywhere (except in the laundry trade) are not opposing, but cordially accepting the act. It is very difficult to organize the workers for whom the act is intended, but though difficult, it is a duty which the National Federation of Women Workers will gladly undertake, in conjunction with the Anti-Sweating League. It will be observed that the exclusion of the act applies almost entirely to girls and women. The following figures will give some idea of the number of workers for whom the act is intended: Confectionary, etc., 70,000; shirt-making, 40,000; hollowware, 10,000; linen and cotton embroidery, 5,000; laundering and calendering, 110,000; machine ironing only, 16,000; total 251,000. Should the whole of the laundrying be included the Trades Boards will have in their keeping the interests of nearly one-fourth of all the women workers in factories and workshops.

**The Miners' Struggles in British Columbia.**

Little news has reached the public concerning the miners' general strike which has been running since the first of May in Vancouver island, and such as has appeared in the daily press is biased and distorted. The trouble began on the 16th of December last in the men taking a holiday as a protest against two members of a "gas committee" being dismissed. Their report having been endorsed by the government inspector, they considered that, rather than lives should be jeopardized, a stand must be made for the proper administration of the coal mine act. The employers answered the "holiday of protest" with what amounted to a lock-out. This was immediately followed with a downing of tools in the Ladysmith mines (Sept. 18th) in sympathy with the Cumberland men.

The schedule of wages and conditions was drawn up as long ago as July and provided for a committee of five chosen men to represent the employes. Same turned out to be a "white elephant," the committee being told to take or leave the schedule of conditions. To men "left" the conditions and also the district shortly afterwards. No agreement exists between the Nanaimo and any organization, and new comers are forced to sign the schedule. The repeated attempts of the miners to confer with the whole of the employers have proved futile. A united stand had to be made, and on April 30th the men received their strike notices. The union has steadily increased its num-



bers since that date; and today finds 1,800 of the men affiliated members of the United Mine Workers.

Much has been said about the men being unwilling to strike. This seems to be finally disproved by the fact that only 400 went out of the 2,000 workers went to the ballot which was taken for those who wished to continue work. The strike pay is 16/8 per week per man with an additional 8/4 per week extra for wife, and 4/2 per head for children. With a membership of 400,000 the United Miners can continue indefinitely. The Canadian Collieries and Western Fuel Company have written to the Vancouver Board of Trade that "there is nothing to arbitrate about." The old, old story.

#### The International Seamen's Union of American.

The seventeenth annual conference of the above society opened in the hall of the Central Labor Council, Seattle, Wash., on May 12th. There were twenty-four delegates present. After the necessary preliminaries had been attended to the report of President Furuseth was presented. Same deals almost exclusively with the Seamen's bill. After recalling the action taken in connection with this matter in the previous year, the report goes on to speak of the influence of the Titanic disaster upon public opinion, and the favorable conditions thus produced for the securing of effective legislation. The committee appointed to consider the bill and present it in a final form, fully recognized the conditions under which sailors live and labor, and it was fully expected, by those who followed the proceedings, that an effective measure would be placed on the statute book. It appears, however, that they had not rightly estimated the power and intentions of the ship owners, for the bill, when it emerged from the committee, had been so amended that not only did it not right the existing wrongs, but actually undid the work of the past eighteen years, and rendered null and void what had been accomplished for the sailors. Fortunately, however, when the bill reached the Senate it was dealt with by the determined friends of the sailors. Its passage in such a form would have been a disaster to sailors. When, however, it had been brought into such a shape as to be acceptable to the House, President Taft refused to sign it on the grounds that there was no time to examine such an important measure. The bill, after having been amended, was again introduced, and President Furuseth hoped to be able to report that a satisfactory measure had become law. The sailors must therefore continue for some time to live and work under the existing "slave" laws. The secretary-treasurer, in referring to the strike on the American lakes, states that far from reducing wages by \$15 for sailors and firemen, etc., certain firms have been compelled to grant increase in wages and other improvements. There still exists, however, vicious discharge system, under the benevolent name of "Welfare Plan." The "welfare" must refer to the masters, as the secretary of the Lakemen's Union has found it necessary to warn the sailors of this scheme.

#### New Social Laws in Europe, 1912.

The French Labor Office has published an interesting review of the development of the social legislation in Europe during the last year.

In no less than ten countries laws relating to wages and labor conditions have been drawn up, the most noteworthy of which is the minimum wage bill of 23-3-12 for miners in England, in which a legal minimum wage was recognized. Another law (16-12-1912) provides for an embargo to be placed upon ships in cases where the loaders have not been paid. A new law in Greece (24-1-1912) stipulates that all wages must be paid in cash, either weekly or three times weekly, and that amounts up to one-quarter of the wages only may be deducted in payment of fines or for other purposes. Another special law (31-12-1911) provides for all disputes between worker and employer being brought before a justice of peace. In this way rapid legal action will be assured without cost to either party. In Austria a new law exists (17-5-1912) under which the miners are to be paid every fourteen days; employers are forbidden to take more than cost price from their workers for tools, or pay wages in a beer house or on licensed premises. A further law (31-5-12) raises the amount of wages or pension which may not be seized in payment of debt. A law has come into force in Italy (14-7-12) making industrial instruction for children of twelve to fourteen years of age, who are engaged in factories, compulsory. A bill for the establishing of commercial high schools was also approved by the Parliament. Laws concerning female and child labor, work in factories, workshops, mines and on the railway, sanitary and other precautions for the safety and welfare of the workers, as well as the weekly day of rest were introduced in eight different countries. In seven other countries similar bills are at present before the government. A Swedish law (29-6-12) amends and combines the old laws relating to the regulating of the working conditions for all industrial workers. Same prohibits the employing of children under twelve years of age in industries, and boys under fifteen years of age in the mines (women may not be employed in the mines at all). Children between twelve and thirteen must not be employed more than six hours daily; between thirteen and fourteen not longer than eight hours; and fourteen to eighteen, ten hours daily. Six weeks' rest to be allowed in cases of confinement. A law has come into force in Greece (24-1-1912) regulating the employment of women in industrial concerns. Children under twelve years of age may not be employed unless they work with their parents, when the minimum age is ten years. The working time for children of from twelve to fourteen years must not exceed eight hours; for juveniles of fourteen to eighteen, ten hours daily. On the days preceding Sunday and holidays, eight hours is the maximum working time allowed. A pause of one-half hour must be granted to children; and to juveniles and women, two hours (Saturday, one hour). Night duty for females and children is forbidden. The law provides for factory inspection. In accordance with the Berne Congress a law has been introduced in Spain for abolishing night duty for females and children. Another law (27-2-12) stipulated that females employed in business houses and offices must be afforded an opportunity to sit down. A new shop law has come into force in England (28-3-12) which comprises all previous laws in reference to shop assistants, etc., their working hours, opening and closing times, weekly half holidays, etc. A new amendment to the Swedish law (6-6-12) permits shops being opened only between the hours of 6 a. m. and 9 p. m. week-days. A law has been introduced by the Reichstag (20-5-13) prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in smelting or rolling works. The weekly working time to which these regulations apply must be restricted to sixty hours. On the 24-1-12 a law came into force under which the railway and tramway companies were compelled to submit copies of the regulations relative to the working conditions of the employes of their respective systems. An Austrian law (18-6-12) has extended the regulations in respect to rest pauses, payment of wages, employment of children, sick and accident insurance, etc., to the printing trades. A Danish law in reference to the baking trades (8-6-12) prescribes a maximum working time of ten hours per day for juveniles under eighteen years of age, and forbids night work for boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen; it further provides a weekly rest of twenty-four hours, as well as certain sanitary and hygienic measures. A law concerning the employment of foreign labor has been in force in Denmark since 10-4-12, under which the employers are pledged to register all foreign workers at the police office. This law furthermore deals with hygienic and sanitary measures, as well as the settlement of industrial disputes, etc.

Among the laws still being formulated or discussed may be mentioned the following: England: The raising of the age of legal protection, which was formerly fourteen years for boys and sixteen years for girls, to fifteen and eighteen years respectively; in towns of over 50,000 population boys between the ages of fifteen and seventeen years to be employed only upon the special approval of the authorities. The Belgian government submitted an amendment to the law of 1889, in referring to women and child labor, to the Parliament (12-11-12). According to same children may not be employed in

factories before the age of fourteen, instead of twelve years, as was previously the case, and those works which do not already come under the law are to be brought under same. Under the Italian law (30-3-13) the employe on the privately-owned railways will be assured of the same working times, pay and pensions as are enjoyed by the workers on the state-owned railways. A bill for domestic servants has been laid before the Danish government (30-3-12) regulating their contracts, working times, hygienic conditions, living rooms, and compensation for accidents. A bill for the abolition of night duty, as well as extension in the weekly rest period, was rejected by the Dutch Upper House 5-6-12. The Austrian government is busy with a bill which prescribes eleven hours as the maximum working day for men engaged in bakeries in which fewer than seven hands are employed, and ten hours for all others. In the case of workers who have night duty three times in the week or more, the working time must not exceed eight hours. The rest pause must not be less than an hour and a half in the case of the eleven-hour day, one hour in the case of the ten-hour day and one-half hour in the case of the eight-hour day. There must be an uninterrupted rest pause of ten and one-half hours between each day's work, and one rest pause per week of twelve hours. Night work for children under sixteen shall be forbidden. A bill was put forward in Luxemburg on the 6-5-12 providing for the weekly rest day for industrial and commercial workers.

The great Rumanian law of 27-1-12, relating to trade groups and social insurance, was also concerned with trades organizations. This bill prescribed the formation of a central fund which should have control over the trade groups, the fundamental principals of which are laid down in the law. Masters and men must be in possession of a trade certificate, which can be obtained after they have been duly examined. This bill contains still other regulations concerning the relationship between employer and worker. A bill extending the legal rights of trade unions, and legalizing the application of the funds for political purposes, has come up for the third reading in the English Parliament (9-5-12); it further provides for the formation of a separate optional fund for this purpose if the majority of the members are agreeable thereto. A bill was submitted to the Danish Parliament (20-2-13) relating to the establishing of employment offices, to be subsidized by the state, with a central employment office. The Spanish government drew up a draft for the re-organization of the Trades Courts (16-1-12). As regards the settlement of industrial disputes, an interesting bill has been submitted to the Norwegian Parliament, strictly forbidding strikes and lock-outs in cases where the interpretation to be placed upon collective tariff agreements and the carrying out of same is concerned. Such difficulties shall be submitted to a special court and the parties involved shall pay the costs.

Concerning Social Insurance: The following facts have to be reported. The whole of the life insurance societies in Italy, many of them private companies, were taken over by the state, the latter societies receiving no indemnity. Compulsory insurance against sickness, accidents, disablement, and old age was introduced in Rumania. In Austria, Hungary and Italy the existing accident laws were improved. In Russia, on the 6th of July, a bill became law introducing the compulsory sick and accident insurance for those engaged in factories, mines, on private railways and tramways, and in the inland navigation, but not those persons engaged in the so-called small industries. This law operates in European Russia and in the caucasus. The sick fund, to which the worker contributes three-fifths and the employer two-fifths, is founded on the local independent sick funds. Invalids can claim free medical attention for thirteen weeks, and fifty to sixty per cent of their wages when they have others depending upon them. If the invalid has no dependents he receives twenty-five to fifty per cent sick pay. This pay is granted for twenty-six weeks, whilst full pay will be paid for six weeks and, in case of death, an allowance of twenty to thirty times one day's pay will be paid. The accident insurance has the same conditions. The old age pension laws for the miners were altered, so that 2/1 has to be deducted from the weekly wage of these workers every four weeks.

The Swiss proposed the establishing of a National Bureau for social insurance in a bill dated 29-10-12. The Italian government laid a bill before the Parliament on the 17-5-12, proposing reciprocal agreements with other countries in respect to a foreigner participating in the benefits provided in the insurance laws of the country in which he finds himself. A state insurance for old age, sickness and disablement, after the English pattern, has been before the Belgium Parliament since 12-11-12. The Dutch Parliament dealt with the draft of a bill concerning insurance against sickness, disablement and old age and the increasing of the railway men's pension. This pension shall be two-thirds of the average salary for the last five years on conditions that a contribution of four per cent of the wages be paid into the fund. The Minister of the Interior and of Finance submitted a proposition according to which a pension scheme for state workers, their widows and orphans should be drawn up. The Luxemburg Parliament established a benefit society for the workers in public service (19-7-12). The Belgium government submitted a bill to the Parliament, 17-11-12, for a benefit society for those engaged in deep sea fishing. The subscription to be paid by the members and the municipalities. Three Austrian laws (28-12-11) dealt with the erection of cheap residences, to be subsidized by the government. A bill for the establishing of a national center for the erecting of cheap houses was submitted to the Belgium Parliament by the government 12-11-12. The establishing of a local union for the same purpose will be hastened by the granting of government loans in proportion to the funds at the disposal of the various organizations. A bureau for the furtherance of labor and social development has been founded in Greece. Last of all there is a proposal by the Swedish government providing for the establishing of a social department with five sub-departments for collective tariff agreements, courts of arbitration, protective measures for the workers, sick funds and statistics.

From this brief review it can unfortunately be seen that social legislation is proceeding but very slowly in all countries, and in some countries is still in its most elementary stages. The modern progressive movement must, and will be, successful in bringing about faster and firmer strides forward in this direction.

#### Success of the Shop Assistants in Great Britain.

The National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks has been very successful recently in securing improved conditions for its members, especially in Scotland, where the shop workers are well organized. At Glasgow the union's minimum has been established for hairdressers, though not before a ballot had been taken for a strike, when ninety-five per cent declared in favor of handing in strike notices. The increased rates affect 500 members. Concessions have also been won at Edinburg, Musselburg, Tranent, Kirkaldy, Hawick, Galston, Stirling, Greenock, Arbroath and Brechin; mostly with co-operative stores. In England a strike in the Lincoln Co-operative Society resulted in the assistants obtaining the wages desired. At Bradford a large grocery firm has had to yield on the question of wages and holidays. In Wales there is a movement for united action with the Co-operative Employes' Union over the wage question.

#### The German Bookbinders.

The German Bookbinders' Federation raised its membership by 2,673 during the past year, bringing same up to 33,428. Included in this number are bookbinders, account book makers, rulers, port folio makers, fancy leather goods workers, cigarette case, etc. makers, album makers, cardboard box makers and stationery workers, etc. The federation has 16,717 male and 16,711 female members. In the last year a reduction in the total working time to the extent of one-half million hours, and increases in the wages of 580,000 marks were obtained. One hundred and thirty tariff agreements, covering 33,108 members, in 2,169 work shops now exist.



**The German Trade Union, 1912.**

The "Correspondenceblatt," the organ of the General Commission of German Trade Union, publishes a temporary review of the development of the affiliated organizations for the past year. According to this report the membership rose from 2,400,018 to 2,559,781. The number of unions, however, fell from fifty-one to forty-eight, as a result of amalgamations. The membership is made up as follows:

	Membership on December 31st	1911	1912
Building Trade (6 unions) (7 unions 1911) .....	431,697	463,375	
Metal Industry (4 unions) (5 unions 1911) .....	564,319	596,839	
Textile Workers (1 union) .....	131,426	142,634	
Commercial and Transport (2 unions) .....	213,495	247,518	
Miners (1 union) .....	120,136	114,062	
Clothing Industry (6 unions) .....	111,727	114,132	
Wood Working Industry (4 unions) .....	199,836	213,761	
Provision Industry (5 unions) .....	118,330	124,513	
Gardeners (1 union) .....	6,231	6,858	
Hotel and Restaurant (1 union) .....	13,918	16,542	
Stone Workers, etc. (4 unions) .....	74,474	76,783	
Paper and Leather (4 unions) .....	69,376	74,041	
Lithographic Trades (5 unions) .....	99,727	100,345	
Factory Workers (1 union) .....	189,443	207,597	
Miscellaneous (3 unions) .....	55,883	60,781	
	2,400,018	2,559,781	

**The American Musicians.**

The American Musicians' Union, which numbered 50,000 members in the year 1912, has recently held its first congress. A number of sections of this organization entered into a reciprocal agreement with the theater employes organization some years ago, and the congress has now decided upon a complete reciprocal agreement between the two organizations. A closed meeting was held, at which representatives of employers were present, for the purpose of discussing the drawing up and signing of an agreement. The further negotiations will be carried on by a commission which will be invested with full power and authority. Two hundred and one delegates, representing 130 sections were present. The trade union organization of the American musicians, which was founded in 1896, has but seldom done anything in the way of improving the working conditions, etc., in the profession. This union naturally belongs to the American Trade Union Federation.

**The Niggers and the Vote.**

In the South of the United States, where the niggers are in the majority, every effort has been made by brute force and by exceptional law to withhold the vote from the nigger. The judges in Maryland have now decided that exceptional laws for niggers are unconstitutional and therefore not advisable. Should this decision hold good then the political life in many states will soon undergo a change, as the niggers have, during the last few years, displayed a great activity and alertness in all other directions.

**The Unemployment Scheme of Ghent.**

The particular unemployment insurance scheme of the city of Ghent, Belgium, which, by the way, is being copied by many of the towns in Germany, has exceptional interest for trade unionists and all who may have leanings toward the study of social administration. The report on the working of the scheme for 1909-1911 has just been issued and it gives a lucid presentation of the system from the time of its establishment and its course to the end of 1911.

In 1907 the Ghent town administration founded a benefit fund for trade unionists and workers' associations, from which any member, immediately he fell out of work, received, in addition to the grant made by his organization, a sum from the town fund.

This fund is conducted by a committee under the control of the town administration, which votes a certain sum in the town budget every year for insurance. Besides this amount a special sum is set aside, as experience has proved that without a reserve the benefit system can be but imperfectly worked in times of crisis. For example, in the year 1908, the administration had to increase the subsidy of 800 pounds to 1,660 pounds in order to cope with the unemployment. The reserve fund was founded on the surplus of the state from the favorable years. Towards this the town contributed a special grant of 200 pounds during successful business years to cover exceptional expenditure in times of depression. At the end of 1911 the reserve amounted to 800 pounds. The municipal subsidy amounts to about thirty-two per cent of the monies paid out by the various organizations for unemployment. In the year 1908 each out-of-work received from the town on an average 15/6 and in 1911 17/6. The worker draws two-thirds of his support from his union and one-third from the town fund. By this system thrift is encouraged and in the case of unemployment the worker is well provided for.

The provincial, and even private persons, make regular contributions to this municipal fund, since the money is invested and interest is paid upon same. The total amount of such contributions in the years 1908 to 1911 was 473 pounds, from which 231 pounds was expended, leaving 242 pounds over.

Seven suburbs of Ghent joined in the scheme in 1911, when the number of organizations included was forty-six, sixteen per cent of which belonged to the Social Democratic trade unions. The town without suburbs has a population of 180,000. In 1907 there were 13,000 insured members of whom 2,089 unemployed were paid 400 pounds, the town contribution being 146 pounds. This rose to 3,965 pounds, with a town contribution of 1,868 pounds for 7,539 unemployed in 1908, and in 1911 fell again to 1,890 pounds from the trade unions and 910 pounds by the town, the number of unemployed in the latter case was 3,334 out of a total membership of 18,600.

The report refers to a number of improvements. For instance, the town has appointed an official who is secretary of the Labor Bureau and unemployment fund, and who is entrusted with the control of the unemployed.

Stricter control over the out-of-work is being exercised. Each man claiming support must put in an appearance at the insurance office every day, and before he can receive any benefit he must inform the secretariat of the reason for his unemployment and have his trade union book proved.

The income and expenditure of the various districts included in the scheme are checked every quarter. Further responsible members have to visit the unemployed and gather information regarding their unemployment. By such control many irregularities come to light. This system of control is responsible for the reduced cost of insurance.

It has been decided to pay minors from the town fund at the same rate as adults; previously the rate was lower. Other reforms are also in course of preparation, while the authorities have decided to grant honorarium from the town funds to the trade union officials for their work. An important reform, the formation of a "crisis" fund, in which the employers will have to place certain sums, is being planned. The employers will compensate the workers in case they stop work during times of depression in order that stock may be cleared out. The masters fix the amount of compensation, the fund to be subsidized by the town authorities. According to statistics, more than two-thirds of the unemployment was due to bad weather. The employment insurance scheme gives satisfaction to the workers and the masters, and the cost to the town is compensated by the saving in poor law administration.

**Brief Labor Notes From All Countries.**

**Great Britain.**—The eight-hour day is becoming more and more general among the steel smelters whose organization increased by 9,860 last year, the

present number being 27,000. . . . Last year there were 1,852,241 workers employed in factories in Great Britain, 690,834 of whom were engaged in the textile trades. . . . The Labor party submitted a bill for the formation of a government office of mines with a mining minister and the nationalization of the mining industry. . . . The Welsh miners decided to refuse to work with such miners as are not organized in their union after the next control day.

**Russia.**—A great strike wave is surging through the Lodz district. The employers in the textile trades have answered with a lockout; 30,000 workers are now idle. . . . Four thousand Singer sewing machine workers are on strike near Moscow. On June 30th the metal workers in St. Petersburg struck work in certain sections as a protest against the sentences passed by the court martial upon fifty naval seamen for having a revolutionary, sic, organization. The Metal Workers' Union of St. Petersburg has, during the last six months, registered 2,600 new members. . . . The Moscow Tailors' Union has made an urgent appeal through the newspapers to all those who are striving for the enlightenment of the people to send books, etc., for their library. . . . There is at present a hygienic exhibition in St. Petersburg, in which the Russian trade unions have, for the first time, taken part. They have exhibited statistics tables, etc.

**Austria.**—The great American Federation of Ore Workers will for the first time send a representative to the coming International Miners' Congress in Karlsbad. This will be the chairman, Charles H. Moyer, who, with Haywood, was accused of having sworn to murder a governor. The case aroused much interest, and after long confinement both men were released. . . . In Vienna a strike of 552 painters was answered by a lockout of 2,500. The strike ended successfully for the painters, who secured all-round increases in wages and numerous other improvements. . . . The Metal Workers' Federation, in co-operation with the Co-operative Society, has established a banking federation for the Austrian Workers' Societies. Same had deposits to the extent of £40,000 to start with, and already numerous trade unions and co-operative societies are among its clients. . . . The Railway Ministry has the intention of introducing the "saving premium" in order that more work may be got out of the men; the Tailor system is an Austrian get-up. . . . The Eighth Congress of the Austrian Printers' Federation begins on the 22d of September in Krakaw. Much interest has been taken of late in the question of an industrial union for the whole of the printing trade. . . . The Transport Workers' Union had 10,921 members at the beginning of this year, including 1,963 employed in co-operative societies; 4,553 land transport workers; 1,528 engaged in marine transport, etc.

**Germany.**—The "Korrespondent," the organ of the German Printers' Federation, has now a circulation of 50,000 copies and is the only trade union organ which is not supplied free to the members. This paper, which recently celebrated its fiftieth jubilee, is published three times weekly. . . . The "Correspondenceblatt," the organ of the National Center of the German Trade Unions, has published exhaustive statistics covering the local trades councils of the independent trade unions. Such councils existed in 744 places in the year 1912, and had a membership of 2,339,873, 18,834 more than last year. These organizations are engaged in the furthering of trade union agitation, education, legal advice, protective measures for workers, the bringing about of a satisfactory representation of the interests of the workers in the case of election of members to the Socialist party and co-operative action on the part of the trade unions in the case of emergency. The councils were responsible for 3,288 meetings and 114 statistical enquiries, which included the taking of the census of the unemployed in twenty-seven cases. Speakers exchanges are to be founded in fifty-two places; seventy-seven councils have their own trade union temples, twenty-nine have meeting halls, thirty-six trade union meeting rooms, whilst 349 private meeting houses are under the control of the trade councils. Five hundred and eighty-one have general libraries, ninety-eight have reading rooms, 429 building committees, 415 juvenile commissions, 106 special workers' secretariats. In addition to this there are 212 bureaus for information and legal advice. . . . The new Trade Union House of the woodworkers has recently been completed at a cost of over £50,000; thirty-five persons are engaged in the head office, twenty-five in the printing office and numerous others in the office of the Berlin branch of the trade union. . . . The Berlin section of the Metal Workers' Federation, which numbers 100,000 members, has built its own headquarters at a cost of £90,000; over fifty persons are engaged in the office. . . . In Mulhausen a collision between the police and the strikers took place upon the occasion of the strike among the navvies. Two persons were killed and several injured. The workers demanded the tariff wage, but foreign workers were introduced to take the place of the agitators on the different systems. . . . The unyielding attitude of the employers has driven the dock yard workers in Hamburg, Kiel, Stettin and Flemsburg to striking on an extensive scale. These men have for a long time been demanding an increase in wages and improved working times.

**France.**—In their efforts to put an end to the anti-military agitation the government has adopted a new and desperate measure. They have had twelve trade unions in Paris and a number in the provinces arrested on the plea that same have been guilty of serious offenses in connection with the anti-military demonstrations in the army. A round 12,000 of the 50,000 municipal workers have been promised improved conditions as regards their pensions for many years. At present these workers can claim a pension of between 600 and 700 francs per year. According to the new project the workers will receive a pension of 1,250 francs; female workers, 800 francs, at 55 years of age; men engaged in the flushing of drains, etc., to receive a pension upon reaching the 50th year. . . . The carriage workers' strike broke up after lasting two weeks, as the employers showed no sign of giving way as regards the granting of the free Saturday afternoon and increased wages. The free Saturday afternoon will still be attempted by the workers, who will leave work altogether midday one Saturday and return the following Monday morning. . . . A conference of the trade unions affiliated to the Trade Union National Center has taken place in Paris for the purpose of settling the question of district trade councils. It was decided to divide the whole land into a great number of districts, at the heads of which should be direct representatives of the National Center. All organizations to be compelled to belong to the district unions. Upon the proposition of the metal workers it was decided that the coming International Conference of Trade Union National Centers should deal with the questions of the foreign workers in France, in view of the possible augmented influx which is expected consequent upon the new military law.

**Spain.**—The strike among the printers in Barcelona, which has been running since May 7th, has now ended in a complete defeat for the workers, due chiefly to inadequate preparations. Of the 1,300 printers in Barcelona, only a fraction belong to the local organization, so that the strike funds ran out directly after the beginning of the strike. The struggle began with great enthusiasm, but a number of the non-organized became impatient when strike pay was denied them, and voted for the resumption of work just when the employers were wavering. The reason of the strike was that the employers would not grant an increase in the wages, and the government refused to consider the tariff proposals of the printers. . . . Almost 15,000 workers are taking part in the transport and dock workers' strike in Huelva. The municipal officials in the province of Asturia decided, at a preliminary conference at Oviedo, to hold a conference for the purpose of discussing the question of provisions for the aged municipal workers, and to prepare for a strike, to begin on the first of January, if more regular wages, as well as a greater independence and freedom are not granted by that date. . . . The bakery hands have entered into a lively movement in support of a law which has been introduced for the abolition of night duty.

**Hungary.**—The recent strike among the officials of the "North British Insurance Company" has ended successfully for the men, their demand for



increased pay having been granted. . . . The tailors in the ready-made clothing industry in Hungary have been locked out for some weeks. They demanded the nine-hour day and an increase in wages of 50 heller (about 5d.) per day.

**Finland.**—According to the official statistics, 59 stoppages of work were reported for the year 1912, of which 53 were strikes, 2 lockouts and two were of a mixed character. The number of workers engaged in the strike was 11,281, out of 17,156 employed in the works affected by same. The result of these strikes, etc., is but a poor one for the workers, for 86.5 per cent of the strikers had to resume work on the employers' terms, and 47.5 per cent of the strikes ended in defeat for the workers. These unfortunate defeats were noticeable in the greater industries, such as the paper industry and in the case of the electric fitters and building workers, who together represent 65 per cent of all those on strike. The struggles lasted on an average of 34.3 days; the number of lost working days was 8,972, or 46.9 per worker.

**Bosnia.**—In spite of the war, trade in Bosnia seems to be quite brisk, and in the capital, Sarajewo, the building workers, painters and paper hangers are conducting a strike on a large scale, the success of which is assured, providing foreign blacklegs can be kept out. . . . The former weekly newspaper of the Labor party and official organ (compulsory) of the trade unions, was suppressed during the war. This piece of absolutism is to be answered by the publishing of a daily paper and a special paper for the trade unions. The military government has threatened the Railwaymen's Union with dissolution, if it persists in treating such matters through its organ as are calculated to disturb public order, or affect the discipline of the railway servants. The paper has merely ventilated the grievances of the workers.

**Croatia.**—The Factory Workers' Federation publishes a fortnightly paper under the name of "Napred" (Forward). . . . The attempts of the master carpenters in Agram to draw strike-breakers from abroad have miserably failed as yet, and even those few who were enticed into the district, quickly went over to the strikers upon hearing the true facts of the case.

**Uruguay.**—The eight-hour-day movement, which is now being pushed for all it is worth, seems as though it will meet with the desired success in the near future. The government was originally in favor of an eight-hour day for industrial workers and a nine-hour day for commercial workers, but same has now taken over the proposition of the Socialistic member, Frugoni, for the extension of the eight-hour day to the commercial proletariat. The governing classes, who dare not risk opposing this bill, are doing their best to shelve same, but to no avail, as many demonstrations are taking place among the workers in the capital and in the provinces in favor of the passing of same.

**International Stone Workers' Congress.**—This congress will take place in Brussels on the 12th and 13th of October next. The agenda includes benefit schemes, emigration and international reciprocity, standardization of members' books, amalgamation of all international building workers' unions, demands for legal protective measures, "our attitude to the national unions in the English-speaking countries."

**United States.**—The Federation of Brewery Workers has levied an extra subscription on all members for the help of their fellow-members in the state of Ohio, who have suffered such great losses on account of floods. The Hamilton section has contributed a sum of \$5,600 over and above the levy. Almost all trade unions are rendering similar assistance. The bakers have been supplying all their fellow-members and their families with bread, free of cost, for some time past. . . . President Wilson's recent references to the trade unions are calculated to cause ill feeling towards these organizations. At the time of the signing of a preliminary budget, which included a sum of \$300,000 for the carrying out of the trust, or rather anti-trust laws, Wilson stated that although the law in question was not intended to oppress trade unions or farmers' organizations, there were already funds at hand for this express purpose. . . . According to a report just published, the town of New York paid \$533,000 to detective offices for services rendered in the supplying of blacklegs, etc., upon the occasion of the strike of the workers in the scavenging department. . . . Kier Hardies' proposition for an international strike in case of war has been submitted to twenty-seven trade unions in the U. S. A.; three unions replied, two of which declined the proposal. The proposition met with a similar fate in England. . . . The Shoemakers' Union paid \$20,600 in different benefits last year, including \$16,000 for sick pay alone.

#### CARDINAL GIBBONS AND ARCHBISHOP KEANE ON SOCIALISM.

By R. A. Dague.

There was recently held at Milwaukee the twelfth annual convention of American Roman Catholic Societies, attended by 30,000 people from all parts of the country. Cardinal Gibbons presided and is quoted as saying that the Catholic Church is opposed to Socialism, and Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, in his sermon at St. John's Cathedral, said in part: (as quoted by the Chicago Record-Herald)

"Though I hold no brief to defend the aims of this assembly, I know it can have no political programme. Catholics in this country are a cosmopolitan body, professing and defending every form of political creed save Socialism. They are devoted to the interests of contending parties which they helped to create and now maintain."

Now, if Archbishop Keane is correct, then men can be good Catholics and believe anything they want to believe, and do about as they please, providing they are not Socialists. They must not be Socialists nor defend Socialism. Of course it logically follows that the Roman clergy will anathematise all Socialists, even though they may be exemplary and worthy citizens in every other respect. In all candor I ask: Why are the Roman Catholic clergy so hostile toward Socialism? All intelligent people who have read Socialist literature know that among its fundamental principles are—

Universal brotherhood;

Settling international disputes by courts of arbitration;

The abolishment of wars;

Every working man and woman shall receive the full value of their labor; Child slavery and white slavery and all forms of enforced slavery forbidden by law;

Equal suffrage for men and women alike;

All industries or utilities of a public nature should be owned by the people collectively and the benefits arising therefrom go to the people, each citizen receiving his just share according to his earnings;

No public utilities shall be owned by individuals for their private profit;

Stock watering, speculation, the getting of vast wealth by a few shrewd exploiters who give nothing in return for it, to be stopped;

A co-operative commonwealth to be established—a democracy—in which the people shall conduct all governmental affairs through the initiative, referendum and recall, such government to guarantee to every citizen the right of free speech, a free press and religious liberty;

The separation of church and state and the maintenance of our public school system.

Now, I ask, in all seriousness, why should Catholics oppose all or any one of those principles? A personal friend, a Socialist, who is also a Catholic, recently answered that question in substance as follows: He said the clergy oppose Socialism chiefly for the reason that they are irrevocably against the public school system of America and they do not believe in religious freedom. They favor a religion of authority and hope, even in this country, sometime, to unite church and state and suppress all Protestant sects and freedom in religious beliefs.

The Greek Catholic Church have ordered the books of Tolstoi burned and

they will, when they get power, make a bonfire of certain non-Catholic publications in this country."

Continuing, my friend said:

"The Catholic clergy have little or no fear that the Republican or Democratic parties will prevent them from carrying out their plans, but they do regard Socialism as a formidable opponent. They know that Socialists throughout Europe favor restricting political privileges of kings and emperors and propose to give the people more freedom, while in America they are especially championing our public school system. The Catholics disapprove of all such movements. Now, my parents are Roman Catholics and I am nominally of that faith also, but I am a working man, and am poor and have a family of boys and girls and I believe that Socialism is a good friend of them who toil. I want my children to have as good schooling as other American boys and girls and if the time comes when I have to make choice between Socialism and the church I will go with the Socialists."

I agree with my Catholic friend that the clergy of his churches will make a mistake if they try to force their lay members into opposition to Socialism to the end that they may finally be able to abolish the public school system and repeal the fundamental law of the United States which guarantees that "every citizen shall have the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience." These are features of this republic that are regarded as a sacred inheritance from our fathers, and worth the putting forth of heroic efforts on our part to maintain.

There are many indications that the bitter opposition to Socialism by the Roman Catholic clergy is prompted chiefly, if not entirely, by their hatred of our public schools and the religious freedom provided for by our national constitution. If that is the fact, as careful students of the situation believe, then I say to our clerical brethren come out in the open and put up a fair fight on the proposition. "Shall the public school system of America be abolished and a union of church and state be established?"

Creston, Iowa.

## In Memoriam.

Owingsville, Kentucky, August 12, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Craigs Miners' Union No. 245, Western Federation of Miners:

Whereas, The unseen hand of the Supreme Being has again invaded our ranks and suddenly grasped one of our loyal and devoted brothers; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Martin P. Sexton this local has lost a trusted brother and the community a respected and valued citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to The Miners' Magazine for publication.

HALT WARREN,  
W. M. TOWERY,  
MORTON BAILEY,

Committee.

Yours truly, MORTON BAILEY,  
Secretary of Craigs Miners' Union No. 245.

## California Fruit "Give Us a Call" Emporium

Johnson Block, Main St.

BISBEE

A. B. Lettunich

IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF  
FANCY FRUITS & VEGETABLES  
From All the Leading Growing Districts

## HOT LUNCH FOR EVERYONE SIMPLEX LUNCH OUTFIT



### The Greatest Innovation of the Age

Consists of a substantial and slightly compartment lunch case, made of odorless, germ repelling, waterproof material. Leather-tone, in which is fitted one of our original SIMPLEX BOTTLES, which keeps liquid BOILING HOT FOR 30 HOURS OR ICE COLD FOR 80 HOURS. This happy combination of comfort and utility enables the 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.

Size of outfit, 11x8x3½ inches. Price, \$2.50, charges prepaid.

**Theo. Petri Co., Importers**

1474 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



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

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions for Alaska, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Columns include No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, P.O. No., and Address.

LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions for Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Columns include No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, P.O. No., and Address.

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

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

AUXILIARIES.

Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D.
Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo.
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah.
Hancock Ladies' Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich.
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D.
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo.
Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo.
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich.
Rossland Women's Auxiliary No. 1, Rossland, B. C.
Stumpton L. A. No. 14, Leadville, Colo.



# Dry Climate Havana Cigars

are mild and aromatic

Made in a sanitary factory by skilled, satisfied union labor.

You will enjoy the rich blend and pleasing aroma of Dry Climate.

Ask your dealer for them.



Exact length and shape of Dry Climate—Mohawk Size. 2 FOR 25 CTS.

The Solis Cigar Co., Maker, Denver.

## B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published weekly at Vancouver, B. C. Owned jointly by the B. C. Federation of Labor and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. R. P. Pettipiece, Editor. Only labor paper in Western Canada west of Winnipeg. Send for sample, \$1.00 per year. Address Labor Temple, Vancouver.

WHILE IN BISBEE STOP AT A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

## Blatz Cafe

BREWERY AVE.

JOHN CARETTO & CO.  
Proprietors

Miners' Buckets a Specialty

NONE BUT UNION HELP EMPLOYED.

## Quality, Price Prompt Delivery—

and courteous treatment should influence you in placing grocery orders with the Palace Grocery Co. when you come to Bisbee.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and a high grade line of groceries

Phone 300 **Palace Grocery Co.**  
Bisbee, Arizona

BISBEE, ARIZONA.

## BLUNT BROTHERS & WALKER

DRY CLEANING  
HATS BLOCKED

CLOTHES WITH THE LABEL

Phone 330  
Brewery Gulch Bisbee, Ariz.

## When You Come to Bisbee

Patronize Home Industry and also the Union Label by smoking the Import and H. H. Cigars, made by the

**H. H. Cigar Company**  
We are strictly Union Manufacturers.

GEORGE HENNINGER, MGR.  
Phone 63. Allen Block, Bisbee, Ariz



## BADGES BANNERS

Seals, Rubber Stamps, Steel Stamps, Society Pins  
Metal Checks, Signs; Door and Bell Plates

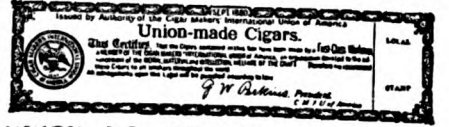
Strictly Union House ALL GOODS Advertising Novelties  
BEAR THE UNION LABEL  
1752 Champa Street Denver, Colorado

## EMANUEL BROS. 1110 Sixteenth Street

The only store in Denver that gives the Union Label a square deal

Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings

Cigars bearing this label insures the smoker a good smoke at the right price. Look for it when you buy a cigar.

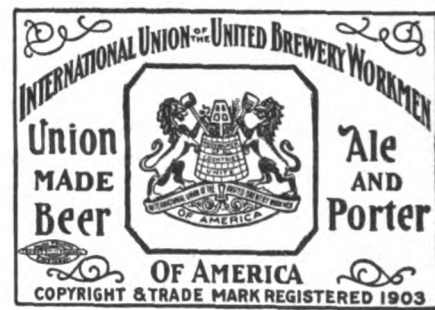


CIGAR MAKERS' UNION, NO. 129, DENVER.

## JOSEPH RICHARDS, INC.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

15 to 19 South Montana Street. Butte, Montana.  
The Oldest Undertaker in the City. Both Phones.



DEMAND THIS LABEL

ON ALL KEGS AND

BARRELS AND ON ALL

BOXES OF BOTTLE

BEER.

# Drink Copper City Tannhauser Beer

THE ONLY BEER IN BISBEE WITH THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN'S LABEL ON IT

FOR SALE  
Everywhere  
AND BY  
**BOSTON  
& BROWN**  
AGENTS FOR  
COPPER CITY  
BREWING CO.  
BISBEE, ARIZ.

# Great Western Publishing Co.

PRINTERS--LITHOGRAPHERS--BINDERS

1728-30 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.