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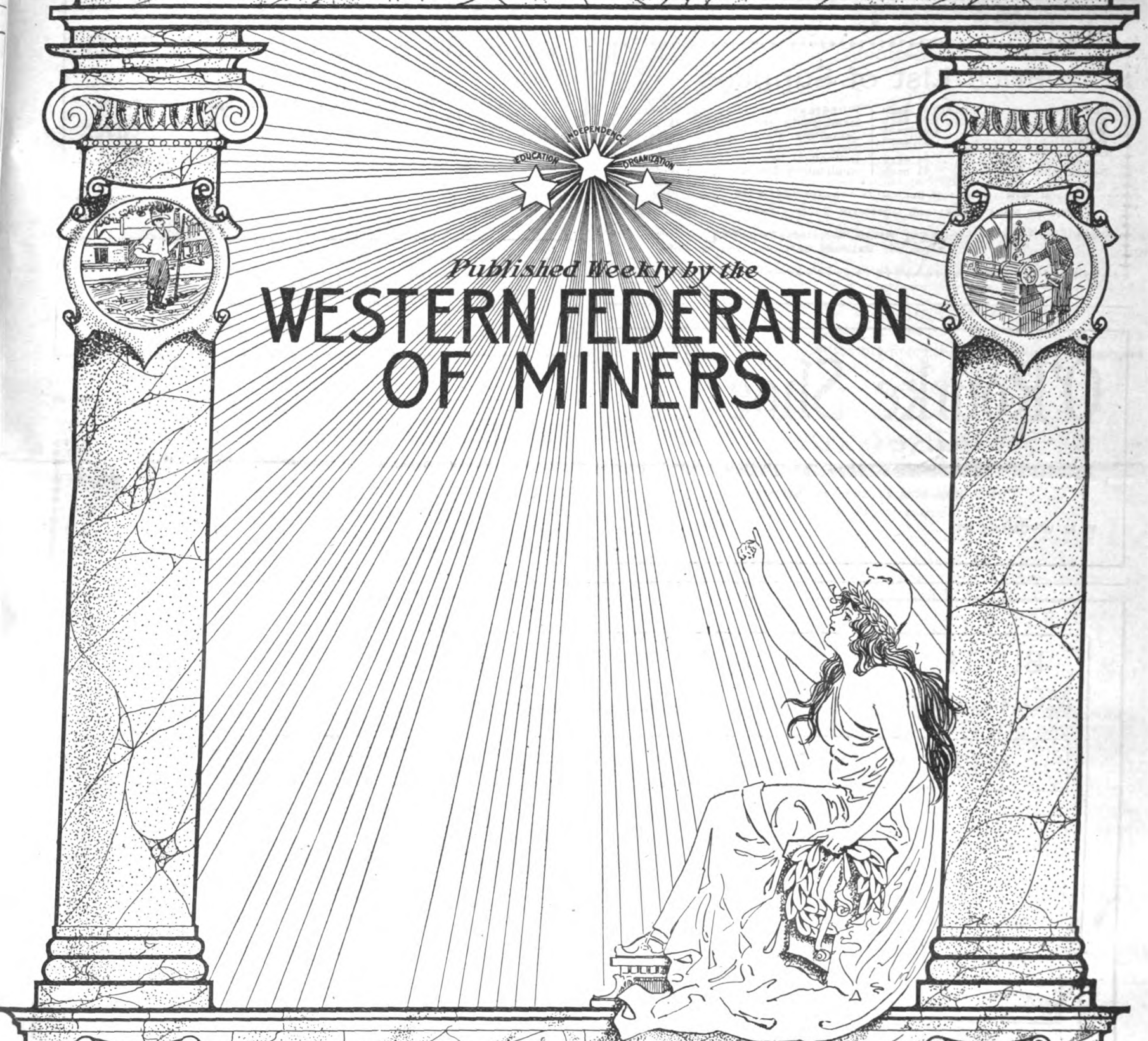
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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, AUGUST 28, 1913

VOLUME XIV.

24c

NUMBER 531.

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EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, August 28, 1913.

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

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

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.

RUSSIA had its "Bloody Sunday," but now the mining district of Michigan has had its "Bloody Thursday."

POLITICAL ANARCHY is on the war path in New York. Tammany, with its horde of corruptionists, has got the scalp of Sulzer.

THE EDITOR of The Miners' Magazine left Denver Wednesday morning for Cobalt, Ontario, to be present at the Labor Day celebration.

JOHN MITCHELL, formerly president of the United Mine Workers of America, delivered two speeches in the strike zone of Michigan last week.

THE DEATH OF AUGUST BEBEL will be mourned by the working class of the world. He was the uncompromising foe of entrenched privilege and the champion of human rights.

THE SECRETARY of Lane Miners' Union of Kimberly, Nevada, urges all working men to keep away from Ely, Nevada, as there is no chance for employment, men being laid off every day.

THE ORE DOCK WORKERS' STRIKE at Duluth, Minnesota, has collapsed and the strikers returned to work after being out less than a week. The strikers were poorly paid and could have probably obtained some concessions were it not for the fact that they were under the spell of fanatics that belonged to the "Bummery" of Chicago. The strikers have learned a lesson, and the chronic vagrants have taken their departure in the hope that they can find other material through which they can launch a strike or a "free speech" scrap.

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.

HANCOCK, Michigan, has made arrangements for the proper observance of Labor Day. The other towns of the mining district will join with Hancock, and it is predicted that twenty thousand miners will parade to the music of a dozen bands.

THE MINERS of Flat River, Missouri, are standing like a stone wall, insisting that their demands shall be recognized. The mines are completely closed down and fully 6,000 miners are idle. A board of arbitration is endeavoring to adjust matters upon an amicable basis, but at this writing it is difficult to predict the outcome.

THE IMPEACHMENT of Governor Sulzer of New York is a fight against a public official who refused to become the absolute tool of Tammany. To render implicit obedience to Tammany was to permit the corrupt machine ring that controls Tammany to glut itself on the spoils of graft and corruption. For this crime Sulzer is to be assassinated politically.

THE BREWERY WORKERS at the Park Brewery Company of Hancock, Michigan, have been out on strike since last July for the right to organize and to receive fair consideration from the brewing company. The demands of the Brewery Workers have been refused, and organized labor needs no instructions as to its conduct towards the Park Brewing Company.

W. W. LEADER LITTLE claimed to have been kidnaped by special agents of the Great Northern last week. His explanation of the affair sounded so fishy that his henchmen dropped it like a hot potato.—Labor World, Duluth.

Little is well known throughout the West and his story about being kidnaped is merely another fabrication of a brain that has been seriously affected by chronic lying.

"MOTHER" JONES in one of her speeches to the striking miners of Michigan, said:

"This nation was founded as the result of a strike. Lincoln brought us all on a strike against black slavery. We are out on a strike against wage slavery and feudal bonds.

"Sweep away all differences of nationality. You are all Americans!

"We are going to quit developing muscle and develop a brain for the working class.

"Stick together! Wake up! The hour is here! The dawn has come!"

IT IS REPORTED that James Farley, the professional strikebreaker, is dying from a complication of diseases. Farley played the rôle of the degenerate and thug for more than ten years, and it is said that his infamous work made him a millionaire. It is claimed that he had under his control an army of 40,000 men, nearly all of whom were criminals of the lowest and most debauched type. Whenever a strike of magnitude took place, Farley gathered his thugs and gunmen and

went forth to the scene of conflict to break the strike and Farley never hesitated at any crime to serve his paymasters.

When the miserable soul of this miscreant shall leave its rotten and putrid tenement of clay, there will be few who will mourn his loss, and none among the vast army of labor whose eyes will feel the moisture of a tear.

DETROIT LABOR suggests that the Michigan copper country strike be settled by government ownership of the mines. That is a suggestion that is becoming more popular in strike times. It is an argument that carries more than the ordinary amount of force. The employer resists the union because union demands cut into profits. But public ownership would eliminate his profits entirely. So public ownership is a very large bugaboo to the labor-fighting employer.

Only, may the unions remember always that successful government ownership can only be had with democratic government. The people must own the government.

The program involves political action through a working class revolutionary organization.

And when all of labor decides for that, look out!—Social Democrat.

THE ORGANIZED WORKERS of New Zealand are now coming together. Heretofore they had loosely-formed city central and district organizations, all more or less independent of each other. A national conference was held and propositions were drafted and referred for a vote to local unions to form a national federation of labor to do the business of the workers on the industrial field and a Socialist party to look after their political interests. The latest reports from New Zealand state that the workers everywhere are enthusiastically endorsing the plan, which will be finally consummated in a second conference to be held shortly. It is also expected that the New Zealanders will affiliate with the International Secretariat, and thus come in touch with the organized workers of all other countries.—Cleveland Citizen.

The above in the Cleveland Citizen, shows that the spirit of industrial unionism is taking hold of the workers of New Zealand. Industrial unionism will come through the education of the labor class, and not through frenzied fanaticism gone mad.

MR. EDISON, the great genius and inventor, recently said:

"Not individualism, but social labor will dominate the future; you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents watching the machinery to see that it works right. The workday, I believe, will be eight hours. Every man needs that much work to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy. But it will be work with the brain, something that men will be interested in and done in wholesome, pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as an engine, or as a horse, and his brain will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows."

Mr. Edison is not a Socialist, but the inventor draws a picture of the future that would require the most vivid imagination of the Socialist to paint. Edison sees "the handwriting on the wall" and knows that *co-operation* must supplant *competition* and that *individualism* belongs to a past age, when tools of the hand were the only machines of production.

THE MONTANA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR in convention assembled, sent the following telegram to J. C. Lowney, member of the executive board of the W. F. M. at Calumet, Michigan:

"Roundup, Montana, August 13, 1913, via Mobridge, S. D., August 13, 1913:

"J. C. Lowney, Calumet, Michigan:

"First order of business twentieth annual convention Montana Federation of Labor after organizing, introduction and unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, Labor conditions in the copper mines of Michigan have been intolerable; and,

"Whereas, A condition of strike now exists; and,

"Whereas the Western Federation of Miners' local union is engaged in a life and death struggle for not only the preservation of their local unions, but for the very means of substance; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Montana Federation of Labor send greetings to the miners of Michigan and does hereby extend its hearty sympathy and support, and be it further

"Resolved, That the Montana Federation of Labor call upon all of its affiliated locals to come to the assistance of the copper miners of the state of Michigan.

O. M. PARTELOW,
Secretary.

M. M. DONOGHUE,
President.

THE CITIZENS AND TAXPAYERS of Hancock, Michigan, met last week at Kansankote Hall to protect against the employment of professional man-killers and against the burdens imposed upon the citizens and taxpayers. John H. Walker of the United Mine Workers of America delivered the principal address and was followed by Ben Goggin and Frank Aaltonen, who spoke in Italian and Finnish. The hall was packed to the doors and the speakers were greeted with thunderous applause. At the close of the speech-making the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The experience in other places has proved that these men, being recruited from the scum of society in large cities, many of them being ex-convicts, etc., have no regard for the law or good behavior, but are endangering the life and property of our people in our peaceable communities; and,

"Whereas, These men have already taken the life of two honest workmen, murdering them in cold blood and wounding many others, this gives some idea of what the people of Houghton county may expect from them; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the taxpayers and citizens of the city of Hancock and vicinity, in a mass meeting assembled, most emphatically protest against this unauthorized and illegal procedure on the part of said board of supervisors and we demand that the employment of gunmen be discontinued at once and the county treasurer be enjoined from paying their salaries; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we most earnestly petition the United States Congress to enact a law prohibiting the interstate transportation of thugs; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, members of Congress, governor of the state of Michigan and to general press.

"FRANK AALTONEN, Chairman of the Meeting."

LET NO WORKINGMAN allow himself to be swept off of his feet by the agonized cries of an inspired prostitute press for American intervention in Mexico.

There is a well-defined conspiracy by capitalists who have money invested there, to influence public sentiment toward that end. Much money is being spent and interested newspapers are spreading grossly exaggerated stories of alleged outrages.

The millions of money invested in Mexico by American capitalists, and for the preservation of which intervention is desired, was so invested in the expectation of reaping enormous profits through the exploitation of the "peon" labor there.

Money so invested is a gamble.

The insecurity of the government was one of the risks incurred.

Why should American lives and treasure be expended to insure the profits hoped for?

The life of one American mother's brave boy is of more consequence, of more value, than all the dirty dollars with which these gamblers play.

The war of the secession in America also caused much loss and hardships to foreign investors; to the cotton manufacturers of England, whose business stagnated during the struggle.

We would not brook interference then; why should we interfere in the internal disputes of a foreign land?

The only excuse we can offer is the utter helplessness of Mexico against the superior force we can muster. And that would be the attitude of a bully.

Let "Willie" Hearst and the others who have money bet on the possibility of reaping huge profits from the cheap labor of the helpless Mexican workers do their own fighting.

The American workers would be the ones expected to furnish the fighting force, and finally pay for the money expended in case of American interference. And the workers have nothing to gain thereby.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

JOHAN H. WALKER of the United Mine Workers, who is in the copper mining district aiding the strikers, had the following to say through the columns of the Miners' Bulletin on "the militia and kept press":

"The military forces of the United States once fought to protect the common people from injustice, tyranny and oppression, and because of that, was held in high esteem by the plain American citizen, who loved, admired and praised it at all times.

"Now the national guard (militia) is being used as a tool of the rich to aid them in tyrannizing and oppressing the American toiler, and by brutalization and even cold-blooded cowardly murder, and intimidation compel the common people to submit to the injustices and wrongs perpetrated upon them by the most overbearing, arrogant and inhuman of all despots that ever existed, the modern industrial corporation, or trust. And because it is being used as the puppet of the trust hirelings to outrage, oppress and grind down into degradation and misery the toiling masses of our people, it is now being regarded with fear and abhorrence by every honest, intelligent and self-respecting working man and woman in our nation.

"Acting as an auxiliary to the hired thugs and paid murderers of our people will not improve its standing in the minds of decent people, least of all, read red-blooded Americans.

"The American people will not long stand for the compatriots of Lefty Lou, Gyp the Blood and other dregs of the barrooms, from the bowery, common thieves known murderers, cheap man-killers, vicious criminals, from the dirtiest, lowest, filthiest vice districts of all America. To be imported into law-abiding communities and turned loose on an unsuspecting, innocent, peaceful people, clothed with the authority of law; from any paid traitor or prostituted Judas holding office, who has sold himself to the conscienceless, greedy, corrupt and rotten money oligarchies; to satisfy their depraved appetites, abuse, rob, outrage and foully and cowardly murder men, boys and even women and babies, and when the day of reckoning comes, and it is not far distant, the people always pay their debts in full.

"It appears to hurt some dirty rats to think that any working man or his representatives should ever become acquainted with a square

meal. They cannot reconcile themselves to anything going past the brute to whom they have sold their rotten carcasses and still more rotten brains. They couldn't sell their conscience or principle; they never had any; their mother was not that kind of a woman. But the working people are going to establish conditions whereby all, even the miscarriages that get jobs editing papers for their sixteen pieces of silver, will be able to live decently in the near future, in spite of all the opposition of the despots, their stool-pigeons and lick-spittles."

THE PREAMBLE AND PRINCIPLES adopted at the late convention of the Catholic Federated Societies held at Milwaukee are as follows:

"Upon the basis of Pope Leo's Encyclical on Labor we express our sympathy with every legitimate effort to obtain the total abolition of all unnecessary Sunday work; to obtain a living wage, that the workers may live in frugal comfort; reasonable hours of work, protection of life and limb, abolition of child labor, just compensation in case of injury, the proper moral and sanitary conditions in the home, the store, the mine and the factory. We pledge our support to all legislative action instituted to these ends.

"We furthermore sympathize with the aspirations of the workers to better their conditions by organized effort in conservative trade unions, and, while we sympathize with the movement for collective bargaining and trade agreements, conciliation and arbitration of industrial disputes, even with the aid of the law, we urge upon all Catholics in the organized labor movement to use all their influence against the propaganda of class hatred and any illegitimate social unrest in the trade union movement of America. We recommend to Catholics to attend the meetings of their local unions faithfully and take an active part in their deliberations. Catholic members of trade unions should oppose the use of their trade journals as handbooks of Socialism, the

indorsement of Socialist candidates for political office, appropriations for political campaigns, Socialist newspapers and legislators. They should oppose the use of trade union meetings for Socialist propaganda.

"We urge all possible co-operation with other institutions provided for the welfare of the more handicapped members of society, the immigrant, the colonist, the unorganized worker and the helpless.

"In order that more cordial relations may exist between employers and employes on the basis of justice we recommend to employers the recognition of the fundamental right of workingmen to organize and urge them to co-operate to obtain just rights.

"We further urge the formation of Catholic social societies which, through study circles, lecture courses, conferences, institutes for merchants, mechanics, farmers and employers in general will foster all lawful co-operative and social betterment movements. In order to encourage the application of the sociological principles outlined in the Encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII. and Pope X. by trade unionists to the affairs of their organizations, we recommend the establishment of branches of the Militia of Christ."

If there was any sincerity in the above preamble and principles it is somewhat strange that the printing of the program of the convention did not bear the *union label*.

A convention is to be judged by its *acts* and not its resolutions. *Acts* speak louder than *words* and when the convention ignored by its *acts* the matter of having its printing done by men who are members of organized labor, it is only fair to presume that the convention was merely indulging in a mock display of friendship for Labor to drug the thoughtless.

Davy Goldstein was at the convention and not even the pal of Martha Avery Moore had the cleverness to see to it that the printing of the convention bore the *union label* to cover up the hypocrisy of sanctified apostles who are making a desperate effort to use the labor movement to fight Socialism.

Notes from the Strike Zone

By Laura G. Cannon.

Calumet, Mich., Aug. 15, 1913.

AS COLD-BLOODED MURDER as may be found in the annals of a man's struggle for liberty was committed at Seeberville a small mining camp near Painesdale, last evening at 5:30. Two men were killed and two others seriously wounded. The dead are Louis Tijan and Steve Putrich; the wounded, Stanko Steppech and John Stimac—all strikers.

The story, as told by witnesses today at the Western Federation headquarters, is as follows:

John Kalan and J. Stimac were coming from South Range yesterday afternoon to their boarding house in Seeberville, and they took a short-cut by way of a path, which is on company property, although in general use. When near a mine shaft they were approached by a secret service man who ordered them back. They replied, "We always go this way; it's closer." They had scarcely reached their boarding house when a deputy sheriff and six secret service men arrived—the deputy being recognized by some of the neighbors as a trammer boss in the employ of the company. The latter pointed out Kalan as "the man" and the leader of the gun men stepped up to Kalan and said, "Come with me!" Kalan replied, "I guess not!" At that the thug sprang upon him and began beating him. All the men ran into the boarding house, followed by the gun men, who began shooting into the windows and doors. The terrified occupants being wholly unarmed, made no resistance except with their screams.

Louis Tijan, a Slav boy of eighteen, was first shot. He ran up stairs, exclaiming, "My God! They have killed me!" Upon reaching the top he fell and died instantly.

Steve Putrich was shot through the breast and died in the hospital today about noon.

Stanko Steppech, who is also in the hospital, was shot through the left wrist and back. He may recover.

John Stimac was shot in the stomach while sitting at the table.

The tragedy occurred in an Austrian boarding house kept by Joseph Putrich. The thugs were unmoved in their cold-blooded villainy by the fact that there were four children in the house, the oldest four, the youngest a six-months-old baby in its mother's arms. The baby was burned by the powder smoke from the shots.

Immediately after the shooting a posse of deputies and soldiers arrived. They searched the house from top to bottom, even going through the trunks of the men who boarded in the house. They found no weapons of any kind. The witnesses testify that there was no resistance to any officer and no call was made upon the strikers to surrender.

In an attempt to justify themselves the gunmen after the shooting went around the neighborhood picking up bottles, ten-pins, old iron and what other things they could find upon the scrap heap, and when the sheriff, accompanied by James Waddell, chief of the gun men, arrived, they put up the claim that these missiles had been thrown at them! One deputy claims to have been wounded by a ten pin and to have a bullet hole in his hat. It is easy to shoot a hole through a hat at any time. It is significant that he has no wounds in his body as the strikers have.

The riot was undoubtedly precipitated for the purpose of intimidating the strikers who have been increasing their activity on the picket line the last few days, but it failed of its purpose. The strikers were more active this morning than usual, and they quickly arranged two

mass meetings in the vicinity for this afternoon, one at Painesdale, the other at Dodgeville. The meetings were addressed by John Valimaki, Frank Holowski, Thomas Strizech, Alex Sussa and Joseph D. Cannon.

Calumet, Mich., Aug. 16.

The horror of the cold-blooded murder of Louis Tijan and Steve Putrich, and the wounding of two other striking miners at Seeberville night before last by the Waddell thugs, is dawning upon the people of the copper district in spite of the efforts of the prostituted press to make it appear that the strikers were resisting arrest when shot.

The testimony is overwhelming that the thugs began shooting into the boarding house of Joseph Putrich without making any demand for any one to surrender, that the two men killed had given no offense whatever, as they were not the men who had walked home on the path owned by the company, and that the strikers were absolutely defenseless, having nothing in the house with which to defend themselves.

The cooked up story of the local press that shots were fired from the inside was thoroughly disproved yesterday by the investigating parties who went to the scene of the tragedy, the evidence being conclusive that it was the shots fired from the outside through the windows and doors that penetrated the walls and passed out through the opposite sides.

The utter depravity of the murderers is made evident by the fact that when the shooting began, Mrs. Putrich, with her baby in her arms, ran into another room. From a window in that room two gun men shot at her; she rushed frantically into another room only to be met by two more thugs shooting from a window there. She rushed into a third room and was shot at by two more, a bullet grazing her hand and passing through the baby's clothes.

By this time it became known that Louis Tijan was dead, and as a neighbor came up he heard two of the murderers laughing and congratulating themselves that they were "taming the tigers."

The wounded men were taken to a company hospital, there being no other in the vicinity, and it is stated that when a brother of one of the wounded men called to see him a company physician said to him, "If I operate on your brother and he gets well he will just go out and fight again! You go out and tell your Croatian people to go back to work, and I will treat your brother."

The man refused, and his brother is dead.

In the meantime, while the excitement runs high and nervous tension is keen, a reign of terror prevails throughout the district.

Anton Papich stated today that as he was coming from Osceola, as he neared the H street crossing, he was approached by a deputy, who began kicking him, and then tauntingly asked, "What have you got to say about it?" "Nothing," answered Papich, "I have known you for a long time." The deputy drew a gun, pointed it at his breast and said, "Look out! I will fix you!"

John Severinski, another striker, was washing his face in the early morning, when a gun man appeared at his door. He drove the thug out of his yard. Later while Severinski was watering his garden the deputy returned with two soldiers on foot and four on horseback, but in the meantime the neighborhood was aroused and he was not molested.

That organized labor is aroused over the anarchy that reigns in the copper country is attested by the following telegram:

"Mr. John H. Walker, Representative Mining Department, American Federation of Labor, Calumet, Mich.:

"Your night letter of August 14th received this morning addressed to President Gompers informing him of the fiendish acts of

the state militia in riding down defenseless people on the sidewalks, insulting young girls and abusing strikers and their families, and the shooting of one man while peacefully on his way home on the public road, while hired gunmen and thugs murdered two men in cold blood and seriously wounded three others while at supper in their home, one of the three being a little girl; and all of which were done to provoke the men on strike to commit overt acts.

"It is not to be surprised that people are horrified and terrorized, and it is good news indeed to hear that notwithstanding the acts of the state militia and the hired gunmen and thugs, that the men on strike are behaving magnificently and standing firm. Such forbearance and courage on the part of the men on strike will assist materially in bringing about victory for the workers, and arouse public feeling and senti-

ment to such an extent that the reasonable demands of the men will be conceded by the owners of the copper mines.

"Say to the strikers that the eyes of over two million organized workers of America are watching their struggle with intense interest, and with the abiding faith that no matter how powerful the opposition it will not be sufficient to prevent the miners from organizing and establishing improved conditions.

"Have furnished copy of your telegram to Associated Press and will furnish it to the labor press and sympathizers. Kindly mail letter with particulars to me tomorrow for Weekly News Letter.

"FRANK MORRISON,

"Secretary American Federation of Labor."

They Can't Keep It Out

IT IS NOT SO MANY YEARS AGO since the Steel Trust, in its anxiety for the welfare of the working class and profits combined, founded the model city of Gary on the southern shores of Lake Michigan

It was to be an ideal city, populated by ideal workmen, exploited in an ideal steel plant, and happy in their exploitation.

Everything was provided that in the estimation of these "Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has intrusted the property of the country" was necessary to what they considered the moral and material welfare of the workers. Probably the enterprise itself was an outcome of the desire of the late J. P. Morgan to "settle the labor problem," as one of his eulogists since his death has informed the public was his chief reason for the forming the Steel Trust.

Anyhow, Gary had everything of that nature that could be devised by the capitalistic brain.

There was an ideal steel plant, as the basis of material existence for the thousands of workers. But their social and spiritual life was not forgotten, either. It was recognized that man was after all something more than a working animal.

So all the accessories were provided. There were churches by the dozen, Y. M. C. A.'s, libraries, lecture halls, and all the paraphernalia of moral and mental uplift. Nothing that in the estimation of the godly exploiters could injuriously affect the morale of the workers was admitted into the holy city. The gates of this capitalistic Garden of Eden were to be tightly barred against the intrusion of moral serpents of all kinds.

But they crept through, and now there is war and discord in Paradise.

It is the old story. No provision was made for woman, for one indispensable half of the human race. Thousands of strong young men, exploited on a miserable wage that made marriage prohibitory, were to be kept in the straight and narrow limits prescribed by their pious employers. The churches and the Y. M. C. A.'s were thought all-sufficient. But they proved inadequate.

And now Gary, after a few years of existence, has about twenty times as many brothels as churches, and its red light district has become a permanent civic institution of tremendous proportions, second only the steel plant itself. Gary is face to face with the old "problem" of the "social evil."

A hundred women of the district were exiled and forbidden to return under penalty of jail sentences. But they returned.

And now the local W. C. T. U. has declared war upon them once more, and the war has invaded the field of local politics.

The usual accessories of official and police graft, blackmail and tribute have appeared. There are scores of prominent citizens and

"society leaders" whose property is rented for purposes of prostitution. The W. C. T. U. has "put the lid on," and is sitting on it by picketing the tenderloin night and day, and threatening to publish the names of the respectable owners of the property. They are disturbing business, however.

And, as a result, a hundred prominent business men have arrayed themselves against the W. C. T. U. as meddling disturbers. They want the district run openly. Failing that, they advocate segregation. There is a municipal election on, and the Mayor, who is a candidate for re-election, is wisely noncommittal on the whole subject, as a practical politician should be.

Thus, in a few years Gary duplicates exactly the conditions existing in cities in which vice had reached its climax of rottenness decades before the existence of Gary was even thought of. Not a single detail is missing.

It is a useless fight, however, and the result will prove it, as it has everywhere else. The W. C. T. U. and the churches have about as much chance to drive out the prostitutes as the prostitutes have to drive them out. Both are equally necessary to the model city under capitalism. The business men who are opposing the W. C. T. U. understand this at least in a measure. The others don't and so the useless war continues.

There is no real antagonism between the church and the brothel while the capitalist system of production exists. Both are necessary, and one no more so than the other. And attempts to antagonize them only result in a useless disturbance of society, as the Gary business men more or less clearly see.

There is just one conceivable way to abolish prostitution in Gary under present conditions. Tear down, dismantle or abandon the steel plant, and the job is done. While the steel plant stands, and men are exploited and enslaved within it, the church and the brothel will stand with it. When it goes they go.

The steel plant is the headquarters of the white slave trade—in men. Its indispensable complement is the redlight district—the brothel—the white slave center for women. And it is even more indispensable than the church, the Y.M.C.A., the W.C.T.U. and the other paraphernalia of "social welfare." But none of them could exist without the steel plant. That institution is the source and center of all local institutions of "morality" and "immorality." And all of them together stand for the one thing—exploitation of men and women for profit.

Capitalism does not need to expend money directly for the provision of brothels for its "model cities." They come automatically, and cannot be kept out. And, once in, they cannot be put out.

Prostitution is something more than a parasite clinging to the fringe of capitalist production. It is an integral part of it, instead.—New York Call.

The New Mothers of a New World

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN, who attended the International Woman's Congress held at Budapest recently, delivered the following address, which stamps her as a woman of advanced thought and one whose words of wisdom will leave their scars on the present blood-stained civilization:

We are tired of men's wars. We are tired of men's quarrels. We are tired of men's competition. We are tired of men's crimes and vices and the diseases they bring upon us, of this whole world full of noise, confusion, enmity and bloodshed.

We will bear children less in numbers and greater in vigor, beauty and intelligence. We will learn to rear them in health and joy and strong intelligence—we, together, who have so seldom been able to do so alone.

We will rebuild our nations. They shall be clean-bodied, clear-brained, broad-minded. We will not teach our children the history of their fathers' wars that they may forever hate one another, but we will teach them the advantages of union, association, interchange.

We will work together, the women of the race, for a higher human type, ours to make for universal peace, for such growth in industry, art and science, in health and beauty and happiness, as the world has never shown.

We will be the new mothers of a new world.

A new standard is rising—the woman's standard. It is based not on personal selfishness, but on the high claims of motherhood, mother-

hood as social service instead of man service. This new motherhood shine before us like a sunrise. Women as world builders, women recognizing the need of stronger, nobler people and producing them, women saying to men, "You have had your day—you have worked your will—you have filled the world with warfare, with drunkenness, with vice and disease. You have wasted women's lives like water, and the children of the world have been sacrificed to your sins. Now we will have a new world, new born, new built, a mother world as well as a father world, a world in which we shall not be ashamed or afraid to plant our children."

The history of the past need not bind us—it is not our history! All these wasting wars are not our wars—they are man's wars. All the hate and rivalry between nations is not woman's but man's.

The whole pouring stream of tradition behind us is man-made; its ideas and doctrines, its code of ethics, its honors and rewards—all for men; its black degradation for the unforgivable sin—all for women. A new historic period is opening before us. A world in which women shall find full expression, as well as man. Her natural atmosphere of peaceful industry, of tender watchful care, of far-seeing affection now jealously secluded by each man in the home, for his own satisfaction, is to be unloosed, expanded, spread far and wide throughout the world. He has preferred to keep the world for men alone, a battlefield, a scheming market place, a place where woman's wish or will had no weight.

It is going to be her world, too—not hers alone, but hers with him, the natural combination of a home.

This new world—what shall it be like?

We want peace—world peace, not only military, but economic. We want that universal prosperity which is perfectly within our human powers, that every child may have the surroundings necessary to best growth.

We want gardens where there are deserts, forests on naked hills, smooth steady rivers instead of devastating floods, a wise, easy, balanced agriculture enriching the earth while it feeds the people.

We want an education that does not hamper and stultify, but that shall allow body, mind and soul to reach full stature.

We want a social structure, a system of housing, which preserves the individual home for the individual family, but which does not im-

prison the women in it and leave the men free to work mishap in the world alone.

We want what there has never been on earth before—a place for children; buildings and gardens, wide, numerous, permanent, officered by our noblest and best child lovers; which shall add to the educational institutions of which we are so proud, the crowning institution of an enlightened society, making provision for babyhood.

These women, citizens and workers, mothers by choice, in gladness and in pride, will select the fathers of their children with full knowledge and rigid care—the female's true prerogative.

And such children as the man-made world has never seen, such children as we have never had to rear, shall be born and reared to glad maturity—a happy race in a safe, sweet world.

The Situation in Michigan

THE STRIKE in Michigan has undergone but little change since the last issue of *The Miners' Magazine*. Though a number of companies of soldiers have been withdrawn from the strike zone, yet the sheriff, under the instructions of the county commissioners, have replaced the soldiers with the thugs and gunmen of the Waddell & Mahon agency. This type of men are fiends in human shape compared with the average man who wears the uniform of the state militia. The professional thug and gunman are continually hatching some conspiracy to insure the permanency of their jobs. No crime is too dastardly for bloodthirsty degenerates to commit. They are gathered from the slums and "red-light" districts of the large cities, and these are the depraved wretches that are deputized by a sheriff and wanted by mine operators to maintain the supremacy of "law and order."

This spawn of a rotten civilization infest the mining camps of Michigan, and backed by their paymasters, hesitate at no infamy that has for its object the suppression of human rights and the triumph of corporate anarchy.

The thugs that have been brought to Michigan are of the same character as the soulless brutes that terrorized the coal fields of West Virginia, and these are the vipers and reptiles in human shape whom mine owners have brought to Michigan to uphold the majesty of the law.

The strikers of Michigan are confronted with the official authority of the state arrayed against them, but regardless of the armed power of Michigan and the depravity of perverts trained to kill for money, the strikers are standing like a stone wall, determined that victory shall be achieved and that the right of men to enter a labor organization shall be established. The strikers during all the taunts and sneers of the vermin that hiss their venom and malice against men who are fighting a brave battle to secure a living wage and humane conditions, have shown a patience that won the admiration of the labor movement of a continent, and men who can control themselves, though goaded by professional man-killers, must ultimately wrest some semblance of justice from the iron grasp of greed.

Grand Rapids With the Striking Miners of Michigan

Grand Rapids, Michigan, August 15, 1913.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Trades and Labor Council:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee to whom was referred the instructions of this body to draft suitable resolutions covering the strike of the copper miners in the upper peninsula of this state and made a special order of business for this meeting, after a careful analysis of the facts obtainable from authentic and reliable investigations made by disinterested parties as well as the representatives of organized labor, submit the following preamble and resolutions for your consideration:

Whereas, The strike of the miners employed in the upper peninsula of our state, known as the Calumet & Hecla district, was brought about primarily by the refusal of the operators to meet their employes and adjust the grievances complained of, either by arbitration, conciliation or mediation, the present-day methods of settling all industrial disputes throughout the length and breadth of the American continent; and,

Whereas, After carefully examining the working conditions, hours and wages enjoyed by miners in the copper industry in other districts throughout the country, we find the complaints and relief sought by the employes of the Calumet & Hecla district are justified and warranted, assuring the workers a meager share of the vast amount of wealth they are producing for this, the wealthiest and most powerful corporation within our state; and,

Whereas, The governor of our state, following the precedent established by former governors of the states of Colorado and West Virginia, and without the semblance of an investigation of any kind or character, either by himself or his representatives, and within forty-eight hours from the inception of the strike, placed at the disposal of the operators the entire armed force of the state of Michigan; and,

Whereas, After a diligent inquiry and thorough investigation into all of the alleged disorders prior to and since the sending of the troops

into the strike zone, we believe the same to have been uncalled for, unwarranted and un-American; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Trades and Labor Council of the city of Grand Rapids extend to the copper miners of our northern peninsula all the moral and financial support we have at our command, as well as the sympathy and assistance of the organized workers in this city; and be it further

Resolved, That we request the executive officers of the Michigan Federation of Labor to demand that the proper civil authorities having jurisdiction extend the protection of the law to the men, women and children living in the territory above mentioned, disarm and drive out these private guards who have been deputized contrary to law, and prosecute wherever possible the men "higher up" who employ and import into peaceable communities these squads of ruffians, criminals and thugs; and, be it further

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Trades and Labor Council, that had the governor of our state demanded from the operators that they first meet their employes and attempt to arbitrate their differences the strike would have been averted, the enormous cost of sending and maintaining the troops away from their homes would have been saved to the taxpayers and the dignity and standing of organized labor in our state maintained; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Western Federation of Miners, the executive officers of the Michigan Federation of Labor and the governor of the state of Michigan.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL KELLY,
ED A. KOSTEN,
GARRIT VERBERG,
S. G. BEATTIE,
L. C. HINTZ,

Committee.

Adopted August 15, 1913.

James McNaughton

JAMES McNAUGHTON, general manager of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, you have leaped into fame in the mining world, have achieved wealth and exercised almost unlimited power over the lives of thousands of your employes. Your sudden rise made you dizzy, the adulation of courtiers swelled your head. You have dominated a community and are one of the real rulers of the state of Michigan. Your labors in the mine are vicarious. Others do the sweating, endure the dangers and the hardships, are crushed and maimed at their toil. YOU enjoy the fruits. You were a great mining man, but at last a revolt came and you prepared to crush it with weapons that men of your class know so well how to wield and use so ruthlessly. You are the di-

recting agency for the mine. You are the directing agency of this community.

When the strike came on you were too proud to brook the resistance of your men. You were too proud to accept the proffered mediation of even the governor of the state. But you were not too proud to have murderers brought in to do your work, to beat down the resistance of men, to crush out their hope and leave a trail of blood and tears on your pathway to power. How long, Mr. McNaughton, do you think your throne as a copper king will stand, propped by bayonets and surrounded by thugs? Were you a lesser man, that means one with less gold, you might pay the penalty which Lieutenant Becker of New York paid for the murder of Rosenthal. You may think that you can stay

the rising tide with soldiers and imported thugs, but sooner or later, that tide, rising around the world, will sweep you and your methods into oblivion. That tide which pushed the Portuguese king from his throne, which drove Diaz into exile, which caused Abdul Hamid to abdicate, which established a republic in China, is rising against the Baers, industrial kings as well as their weaker brothers. The methods you have used to sustain your power are a sufficient condemnation of your rule. Your iron will dominates the community. You rule your associate mine managers well nigh as ruthlessly as you do your own employes.

You are one of the last exponents of despotic rule in industry. You may deny responsibility for the death of the murdered men, but history will put it squarely upon you. You cannot escape. The poor Slav boy, his life brought to a close at its beginning, will stand through the years as your accuser. Death taught him every language. He will speak longer, more eloquently and convincingly than your kept press and prostituted eloquers. He will speak to every people. Death will give him immortality and each tongue in which he speaks will be in condemnation of you. Better his lonely, silent resting place than your bloodstained throne.—Miners' Bulletin.

The Archbishop Is Alarmed

ARCHBISHOP JOHN J. KEANE of Dubuque, Iowa, was one of the prominent pulpit orators among the delegates who attended the convention of the Catholic Federated Societies at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Archbishop Keane is a classical scholar, and no one will dispute the fact but that he is a profound thinker on matters of religion, but that he has a broad grasp of national problems that affect the economic welfare of the great mass of the people who are struggling against poverty, is open for discussion. In one of the sermons delivered by Archbishop Keane during the convention he said:

"The Protestant system of religious truth has collapsed. It had helped the children of many generations in their religious strivings by the exaltation of the life depicted in the new testament gospels, by earnest exhortations to Godliness and through the help given to spiritual efforts by associations. It was unable to abide the successive strokes of Biblical criticism, or to survive longer the killing analysis of its fundamental principles.

"The masses of men in non-Catholic communities and countries recite no creed, and own no church affiliation. They have pushed the fundamental principles of the system—the denial of doctrinal authority and the adequacy and the right of self-guidance in religion, to their logical issues. And though men are abandoning a creedless system which can give them no intellectual satisfaction and but little moral support, inherited prejudice begotten of centuries of bitter antagonism, bids them attend not to the claims of the historic church. It is clear, then, that the great contest of thought must be fought, not between varying forms of Christian faith, nor between Protestant sects and unbelief, but between the Catholic church and the world-spirit of the near future.

"Let us not be blind to the truth that these are hard days for supernatural faith. We see around us a civilization in which a belief in God and immortality is becoming perilously weak and vague; in which education takes no account of what is highest and best in man, and so deforms him by unnatural development; in which a positive caricature of forces, destructive of social order, shows itself in the extreme forms of Socialism. A time like this, of unrestricted mental activity with things of time and sense tends naturally to multiply religious difficulties. New comparisons, new conceptions, new viewpoints arise to confuse thought and to unsettle conviction."

The above sentiments from Archbishop Keane show that he is not blind to that mental activity that is manifesting itself in almost every nation on earth. While the archbishop took the position that the Protestant system of religious truth was tottering and collapsing, and while he did not fear or show any symptoms of nervousness over a recognized rival that has continually challenged the power of the Catholic church, yet he saw in the rising power of Socialism a danger to those institutions that have been revered by generations that have lived in the past.

He knows that Socialism is growing by leaps and bounds, and that, regardless of all the opposition that can be summoned to arrest the advancement of doctrines that are causing capitalism to tremble in its fortified citadel, yet the new economic creed is taking hold of the masses of the people and will continue to bring converts beneath its banner until the profit system is banished and becomes merely the hated memory of an age when men were brutalized by greed.

Economic conditions are giving strength to Socialism, and the enslaved will go on in the mission for industrial emancipation until liberty becomes the heritage of the race.

Must Face the Issue

FOR SOME TIME there has been considerable comment in the Socialist press relative to the shrinkage in the membership of the Socialist party. There have been various causes assigned for the loss of membership and some of the comments should arouse the real Socialists to take such action as will remove the causes that have caused thousands of men and women to cease paying dues into an organization, some of whose prominent members have lost the confidence of that element who believe in keeping the party clean and who believe in the solidarity of the workers economically and politically.

The Socialist party has permitted itself to become a pasture upon which the Industrial Workers of the World have fed for the past several years. Men who were members of the Industrial Workers of the World were likewise members of the Socialist party, and these members used all their efforts to make the Socialist party the tail of the I. W. W. kite.

The members of the Socialist party who ceased to pay dues to the organization did not withdraw because the Socialist party was raising funds to fight the battles of labor, but because some of those funds were utilized for other purposes than to feed starving men, women and children who were involved in a battle against heartless greed. The

funds that were raised for the free-speech fiascos at Spokane and San Diego and the revelations that were made concerning the manner in which those funds were misappropriated by the financial jugglers of the I. W. W.; the manner in which funds were unaccounted for at Lawrence and other places, where professional parasites of the I. W. W. selected themselves as custodians of the war chest, have brought feelings of disgust to thousands of Socialists who have made up their minds that their dues shall no longer be paid to the Socialist party until such action is taken as will sweep from the party the workless vagrants who mask their treachery behind the pretext that they are fighting a battle for the victims of wage-slavery.

The Socialist party must be clean and "hew to the line; let the chips fall where they may." As long as the Socialist party permits advocates of sabotage and direct action to yell: "Hit the ballot box with an axe," and at the same time make it possible for these howling loafers and fanatics to use the Socialist party as an agency to raise funds to be juggled by crooks and deadbeats, there need be no surprise when earnest men and women refuse to pay their dues and remain members of the Socialist party.

The party has a duty to perform and the party must face the issue.

The Convention at Milwaukee

THE FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES held its convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, recently, and the convention presented a notable gathering of dignitaries of the church who came to give their counsel to the deliberations of the federated body. The convention placed itself on record in favor of organized labor, providing that organized labor kept out of politics. How generous of the convention to grant even the concession to laboring men to enter an organized body, and how profound must have been the wisdom of the sages in the convention who raised barriers against labor entering the arena of politics.

It is strange that the convention did not go farther and raise its voice in condemnation of "predatory wealth" playing the political game of politics to such an extent as to hold a monopoly on the functions of government. It is somewhat singular that the convention deemed it injurious for organized labor to take a hand in politics, and to enter no objection to the combinations of wealth solidifying its forces in every political campaign to place their representatives in positions of authority.

The convention protested against free text-books being used in our public schools, and, in fact, gave utterance to the most caustic criticism relative to the methods employed in the teaching of the millions of children who occupy seats in our public temples of education.

Organized labor for years made a ceaseless fight for free text-books in our public schools, for the simple reason that it was the child of the laboring man who needed the benefits of such legislation. The child of the man of wealth needed no such legislation, but the child of the slave needed every advantage whereby its brain might be developed to some extent in the primary departments of our public schools.

The Rt. Rev. Joseph F. Busch of Lead, South Dakota, made an appeal to the convention for support to enable him to return to Lead and resume his duties. His story of how he was practically driven from Lead by the economic power of the Homestake Mining Company aroused the convention to such an extent that a telegram was forwarded to Mrs. Hearst asking that such changes should be made as to enable Bishop Busch to live at Lead City. It will be remembered that this bishop, during the days of the lockout, showed no disposition to stand

by the men whom the Homestake Company denied the right of membership in a labor organization. The lockout of the miners received no condemnation from the bishop, and only when the Homestake Company repudiated the proposals of the bishop in behalf of himself and his church did he raise his voice in denunciation of a corporation that trampled upon human rights. When miners, through a lockout, were forced through brutal necessity to leave their homes and families and become wanderers on the face of the earth in search of employment, the bishop was silent, but when the despotism of the Homestake Company

reaches the church and affects the material interests of the bishop, he is no longer mute about the tyrant that wields the sceptre of domination in Lead, South Dakota.

The convention, through its delegates, hurled some grape and canister at Socialism and congratulated themselves that the "red spectre" must vanish before the eloquent indignation of spellbinders who mix religion with economics.

The convention has adjourned and Socialism still lives.

The Assault on Sulzer

GOVERNOR SULZER of New York has learned some cruel lessons in the school of politics. His name, reputation and honor have been dragged through the slime of corruption and his political enemies have spared no words in calumny or detraction to revile the man who was once a power in the national councils of the Democratic party.

Sulzer was a big man, politically, for if he was not, he would never have occupied the gubernatorial chair of the Empire state of the Union. But his greatness during the past few months has been shattered by the missiles of his enemies, and it is probable that he will be consigned to that political oblivion, from which he will never again appear to play a prominent part in the politics of a nation.

Sulzer is not a political angel. He is far from being as pure as the morning dew, but he is certainly an angel when compared to the slimy brood that have taken the warpath to secure his political scalp.

Sulzer dabbled in stocks and has been accused of using funds raised for campaign purposes to promote his individual interests as a gambler in the stock market. Had Sulzer used this money to bribe voters or to debauch ballot boxes, there would be no question raised as to the legitimacy of the investment, but Sulzer refused to bow to the imperial mandates of Tammany, and because of his disobedience to the dictum of the political machine of New York it was discovered that he was a stock speculator and that he juggled campaign funds, with the

object in view of serving his personal interests, and, furthermore, the immaculate gangsters, wire-pullers, blackmailers and political thugs of Tammany, looking back into the misty past, beheld a woman in Philadelphia with whom Sulzer had once been intimate under the promise of marriage.

All the defects and frailties of Sulzer's life have been paraded before the public gaze by the organized mob of political guerrillas, who have decreed that Sulzer shall go down to political death.

His alleged intimacy with a woman and his gambling on Wall Street have been merely the pretexts behind which the political assassins have concealed their perfidy. Intimacy with a woman or gambling on Wall Street has never been regarded as a crime by the stalwarts of Tammany. But Sulzer refused to be the puppet of that powerful political organization, whose machinery is manipulated by Boss Murphy, and for this crime against the czarism of the Tammany chief a governor is impeached by a legislative body and his honor shot to pieces by a gigantic combination, whose principles are built on the spoils of public plunder.

The fight on Sulzer will teach some lessons to the people, and from the investigation the intelligent voters of a nation will learn that boodle, bribery and corruption are the ties that bind together an organization that would be refused admission to the lower apartments of hades.

Lowney Tells of Conditions in Butte

HAVING READ several false and misleading statements in the local press about conditions in Butte and other Montana communities, I believe it is well that such statements be corrected and a true statement of conditions as they are be given to the public, together with a brief resumé of the relations of W. F. of M. and employers in Montana.

The Butte Miners' Union was organized on June 13, 1878. A minimum wage of \$3.50 for all underground workers was established; men working on contract doing development averaged from \$5 to \$65 and ranges from \$65 to \$29, and in one instance 11 cents is paid for twenty-six days' work. How a man can support a family on such a wage is inconceivable. Compare this to a minimum of \$112, paid to the lowest-paid man working in the Butte mines.

If I would use the same methods of computation as the operators here I would put the wage of Butte miners at from \$5 to \$7, as that wage is earned by about 2,000 of the underground workers of Butte.

During the thirty-five years that the Butte miners are organized, not one day's shut-down occurred, due to any grievance with the employers. Can the district of Michigan show such a record during the past thirty-five years, in its unorganized condition. Thousands of the former residents of this district who were driven from here by the intolerable conditions of employment are now residents of Butte, which is the best evidence of the comparative conditions.

A local paper quotes someone as saying that \$5 monthly was paid to the union in Butte, the miners of Butte paying \$1 a month dues and assessments whenever men are fighting elsewhere for better conditions; they pay the same as all the other locals of the W. F. M. Out of this sum the union pays to its sick and injured members \$10 a week and \$90 death benefit, in addition to which special donations of from \$400 to \$500 is paid to members receiving great bodily injury or long-con-

tinued sickness. One hundred thousand dollars yearly is paid by the Butte Miners' Union alone, for the above purposes, and no member of that union filled a pauper's grave during the last thirty-five years.

The business men of Butte are the most prosperous in this country and the general per capita prosperity of Butte is the highest in the United States. I would suggest for the local business men who are so anxious to serve the corporations here to inquire of the Butte Chamber of Commerce as to the standing of the Western Federation of Miners in that district.

The local managers say they wont deal with the Western Federation of Miners. Paine, Webber & Company control the East Butte Mining Company and are interested in the Butte & Superior Mining Company. Both of these companies have agreements with the Western Federation, as have all other companies in the district. Paine, Webber & Company also control the Copper Range Consolidated, and Manager Denton says he wont deal with us. Why is it right in Butte and wrong in South Range? Mr. Denton, if transferred to Butte, would very gladly do business with the Western Federation of Miners as bigger men than he in the mining world do.

D. C. Jackling of the Guggenheim interests loudly proclaimed a year ago that he would not recognize organized labor. One week later, as manager of Butte Superior, he entered into an agreement with the Butte miners to pay \$4 a day to his underground workers.

It may be well for local managers to learn wisdom by the experience of others.

I would also suggest to some of the local clergymen to inquire of the clergymen of Butte Anaconda or Great Falls what they think of the W. F. M. in those localities before passing judgment on matters they are not acquainted with.—Miners' Bulletin.

The Value of Human Life

IN THIS DAY and age there is but little value placed on human life, provided that the life belongs to that class who are the victims of exploitation. Thousands and tens of thousands go down to their death annually, simply because the dollar occupies a higher place than man. Every law that is drafted by labor to protect the safety of human life is met by the most vehement opposition of an employing class, on no other grounds but that the protection and preservation of human life would mean the expenditure of some of the profits demanded by the "captains of industry." Sometimes in "the twinkling of an eye" hundreds of miners in the bowels of the earth hear the thunderous roar of an explosion, which means death, and for a few days after the mangled dead are taken from the dungeons of the earth where they met untimely deaths, the press clamors for the passage of laws that will make it compulsory upon the part of mine owners to give better protection to their slaves; but the memory of the horrible disaster passes away, and in a short time the press becomes silent, and the catastrophe is forgotten.

Should the labor forces at the following session of a legislative body

send its representatives appealing to the law makers to enact measures to protect the lives of the men whose occupation makes them prisoners in the earth, they are met by the trained and clever diplomats of the employing class, who use the most specious arguments to kill any measure that means any invasion on the sacred domain of profits. Law makers are told that laws demanded by labor mean the confiscation of property, and that the mines must close if their owners must incur the expense that the proposed law makes obligatory. Professional jugglers in words can paint pathetic pictures of the suffering that must follow through the crippling of an industry which gives employment to so many, and if any bill is passed it is practically worthless, owing to the loopholes through which the exploiter can escape the penalties of industrial murder.

Should a man, infuriated by passion, seize a deadly weapon and kill the victim of his anger, he is immediately arrested, arraigned before a court, and if found guilty, must accept the punishment provided by law. But the "captain of industry" can coolly and deliberately ignore

all the safeguards necessary to protect the lives of wage slaves, and if through culpable negligence on his part, scores of human beings are sacrificed, no officer of the law seizes the criminal simply because life has been slaughtered under our legalized system of *profit*.

In the mills and factories of America hundreds of thousands of children are being slowly but surely murdered, and when men and women with hearts protest against the long hours and unsanitary conditions that are hurrying children to premature graves, the subsidized organs of capital remonstrate against such agitation. The people are coolly informed that such agitation will be a detriment to the families that depend upon the labor of their children to supply the family larder, and that such agitators are but calamity howlers and disturbers of prosperity. The mortgaged sheet of capitalism is blind to the stunted form of the child and the wan and pallid face of youth shackled to the bench

of ill-paid toil touches no generous chord in the calloused heart of the editorial hireling whose manhood has been prostituted to serve mammon.

A factory takes fire and there being practically no fire escapes by which slaves can escape death, and scores perish in the flames, no one is hanged or sent to prison, for the simple reason that we have become accustomed to remain indifferent while exploiters kill to increase the corpulency of their bank accounts.

Dividends command more serious consideration than human life, and "the captain of industry" has a license to ignore the safety of life in the production of profit. Profits are sacred, and any law or measure that intrudes upon that reservation that jeopardizes *profit*, the *god* of a master class, must be ignored or strangled to death.

Under our present industrial system human life garbed in the livery of labor is the cheapest commodity in the world.

Our Civilization

THE WORKING CLASS of the country should realize the awful struggle that grows out of the present industrial system and should realize that there can be no peace while capitalism demands its usual toll from the sweat, blood and suffering of laboring humanity. The magnate in the mansion and the palace draws his sustenance from the thousands, who through soulless exploitation, are forced to endure a miserable existence in hovels that are unfit for human habitation. The glorious civilization of which we boast is loaded with sighs and sobs, and from every part of the earth can be heard that moan of misery and that wail of wretchedness, which proves "man's inhumanity to man." A civilization that rests upon armed force for its maintenance breathes no spirit of the Golden Rule and the mandate of Scripture, "love thy neighbor as thyself," becomes a mockery.

From our system has grown economic conditions that are strangling Christianity to death and making a corpse of justice. The gatling gun and cannon are no more indicative of a higher civilization than the club and spear that were used in the days when men of the cave relied upon their brute strength to glut their appetites or to promote their material interests. Our system has hardened the heart and calloused the soul, and now in the twentieth century, when we boast of the splendid genius of man and pay tribute to the progress of the human race, we are forced to admit that the earth has become an ocean of misery, whose angry waves are dashing human wrecks upon the pitiless breakers of destruction, and the dirge from blighted hopes and blasted lives seldom arouses but a temporary sympathy, that is suddenly crushed in the mad gallop for *profits*.

The cry of the destitute stricken by the unfeeling lash of poverty is heard all over the world, and men with eyes to see and ears to hear are wondering if a time shall come when the brotherhood of man and the sisterhood of woman shall become a living reality. Men of the disinherited class, with the bloom of rosy manhood fluttering in their cheeks, behold the doors of opportunity locked against them because a class of privilege hold in their custody the *means of life*.

The earth is covered with temples of Christianity, and countless thousands of men who are presumed to follow in the footsteps of the Nazarene, are thundering their denunciation against sin and crime, but their eloquent protests against wrong and injustice are as futile in halting the riot of moral degeneracy as the feeble gasps of a child against the grim summons of death.

Strong, lusty, vigorous men, yearning for employment walk the streets in idleness, while children are snatched from the playground and imprisoned in mine, mill and factory, to grind out *profits* for a master class.

Women, whose labor is cheaper than that of men, have been torn from the hearthstone and forced to become the breadwinners, simply because that such labor made it possible for mercenary hyenas to gloat over larger dividends.

The impoverished condition of the masses of the people has become the great problem of the age and the problem must be met and solved peaceably, or those who have felt the agony of want and hunger will little longer suffer in patience while a comparatively few revel in indolent splendor. The time is near at hand when the wrongs of centuries must be righted peaceably, if possible, or by the united power of a class who have borne the burdens of the world while their patience has been mocked by the sneers and insults of a master class.

Large bodies move slowly, but when such bodies move, their power is irresistible and invincible. The struggling millions of the earth will little longer bear the pangs of poverty in mute submission, while the warehouses of every nation are bursting with the necessaries of life, which labor has produced but which labor cannot buy. The impoverished masses are realizing that the filled warehouses of the world are the result of labor being underpaid and robbed by an oligarchy of merciless despots, who have climbed to loftier heights as human beings have sunk lower into the dregs of degradation.

Industrial tyranny must die, and upon its ruins must be built a real democracy, where man can "love his neighbor as himself."

Labor Day

(By James Lord.)

LABOR DAY, the field day for the industrial army of America, should be a day of inspiration. On this day we should lay aside the tools of production and distribution and quietly review the progress we have made in the onward march to industrial liberty.

On this day the American workers should carefully trace the weary way their course has taken since last Labor Day, and should carefully mark the dangers and pitfalls which a part of their comrades have encountered and which the enemies of labor are ever cunningly placing in order to keep our forces divided both industrially and politically.

A reviewal of these things from a working-class standpoint, without prejudice, would mean that we would be more careful and would not make the same mistake twice, and by learning how to avoid those things that divide and disorganize, would be brought nearer together and our fighting efficiency be increased a hundred fold.

"Solidarity, both industrially and politically."

That is the slogan of the workers of the world. The future of the workingman is his own; he holds the balance of power has political expression through the franchise and industrial expression through his union; he is 87 per cent of everybody. Why, then, should he not liberate himself? Why should he perform all the useful work of the world and forever bend the knee to those who do no useful work, but who grow fat and prosper on other men's labor?

Those are the thoughts that are entering the brain of the workers everywhere, and with these thoughts come the desire to organize and to cast the old fetters of prejudice and superstition aside, and instead of individual enterprise, flaunt the banner of the common good.

The light of industrial liberty is breaking all over the world. The workingman has been as a giant asleep for generations and centuries. He has not been conscious of his power, but with every day comes greater knowledge, greater desire for solidarity, and in proportion less of the old prejudice that has kept the workers divided.

The trade-union movement has achieved wonders, but as yet has only fairly started on its mission. Its mission will end when all able-

bodied men and women will be allowed to follow the occupation that they are best fitted for and receive the full social value of that which they produce. It cannot stop short of that place. If it could, some one wise and learned, should show us if we are not entitled to the full social value of what we produce and what per cent we are entitled to.

In the evolution of the working class, with its needless waste of energy and life, its misery and suffering, there have always been those in all climes who revolted against tyranny and oppression, whether imposed by individual, church or state, whether by monarchs of the realm or monarchs of the dollar. They have ever tried as the light was given them to see, to lead the toilers out of the land of bondage to a greater freedom, greater opportunity. As the great changes in the industrial life have taken place, where concentration and co-operation of capital have nationalized industries, the "undesirable" has been compelled to change his line of thinking and activity and employ new methods and tactics; meet co-operation with co-operation, solidarity with solidarity.

The salvation of workingmen and women lies within themselves. They can mobilize and march to the goal of equality of opportunity when they elect to do so. As they have forged the chains which bind them to this scientific barbarism called "civilization," where human beings are eaten up in a proportion that would strike consternation to the heart of the most blood-thirsty cannibal that ever trod the jungle, so must they break those chains. And they are going to break them!

The road to industrial liberty ever grows clearer and brighter, and endless grief and trouble could be avoided by a proper observance of the monumental changes that are taking place around us every day, by organizing in such a way as to be best able to cope with the trustified concerns that form the "invisible government," so that an injury to one would be truly the concern of all, and by utilizing the franchise on the political field as intelligently as we utilize our power on the industrial field.

Labor's fight must be in the open. We have nothing to fear, nothing to hide, and in the crucible of truth and righteousness the working class is slowly but surely working out its emancipation.

So earnest thinking men and women in all lands are consecrating

their lives to this cause. It is the cleanest, most unselfish ideal that ever inspired humanity and can be realized in proportion as the workers are true to themselves.

These are the thoughts that permeate the minds of millions of our

fellow-workers on this anniversary of the eight-hour day, and this line of thought, becoming crystallized into intelligent action, will mean the redemption of the race, the elimination of poverty and want, and the ushering in of the new order, the next inevitable step in the line of evolution—THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

The Metal Market

New York—August 13.

The metal markets have been market chiefly by an advance in prices, which seems to be based partly on some increase in demand, but partly on a general impression as to scarcity of supplies.

Copper—The market throughout the week has displayed considerable strength and a good quantity of electrolytic copper has been sold at steadily advancing prices. There has been little or no making of concessions by any of the agencies. Producers are now well booked ahead. Electrolytic copper for spot and August delivery is becoming scarce, and there has been some talk of premiums in cases where buyers needed immediate supplies, but we have heard of none actually paid so far.

The business in Lake copper has been naturally very limited, as all of the mines are closed this week and the smelters have used up nearly all the material they had on hand. A few small lots have been sold, but prices of this variety must be considered entirely nominal. The strike at the Lake continues, and although there are some of the strikers who show a disposition to give way, there is no doubt that production will not be resumed on any large scale for some time, and in all probability the rest of the year will show operations on rather a reduced scale.

The Lake copper on hand continues to be held for higher prices, and at the close the market is quoted nominally at 15 $\frac{7}{8}$ @16c, while electrolytic copper in cakes, wirebars and ingots closes at 15.50@15.60c. Casting copper is quoted at 15@15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c as an average for the week.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

NEW YORK.

July-Aug.	Sterling Exchange	Silver	Copper.		Tin.	Lead.		Zinc.	
			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.
7 ...	4.8645	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{7}{8}$ @ 16.00	15.10 @ 15.20	41 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 4.50	4.45 @ 4.40	4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.60	5.55 @ 5.45	5.40
8 ...	4.8665	59	15 $\frac{7}{8}$ @ 16.00	15.20 @ 15.30	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.50	4.45 @ 4.40	4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.60	5.55 @ 5.45	5.40
9 ...	4.8650	59	15 $\frac{7}{8}$ @ 16.00	15.30 @ 15.40	41 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 4.50	4.45 @ 4.40	4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.60	5.55 @ 5.45	5.40
11 ...	4.8655	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{7}{8}$ @ 16.00	15.40 @ 15.50	42 $\frac{1}{8}$ @ 4.50	4.45 @ 4.40	4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.60	5.60 @ 5.50	5.45
12 ...	4.8655	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{7}{8}$ @ 16.00	15.40 @ 15.50	41 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 4.50	4.45 @ 4.40	4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.60	5.60 @ 5.50	5.45
13 ...	4.8635	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{7}{8}$ @ 16.00	15.50 @ 15.60	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4.50	4.45 @ 4.40	4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.60	5.60 @ 5.50	5.45

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 wirebars. 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	SILVER	LEAD	SPELTER	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	.....



SECRETARIES TAKE NOTICE.

Goldroad, Arizona, Aug. 15th, 1913.
Please insert the following notice in the Miners' Magazine:
Local secretaries take notice: The membership card of Chas. Kabbe was lost or stolen in the month of June of this year. Bros. Chas. Kabbe was admitted to this union by transfer from No. 251, Oct., 1912, and was paid up to Feb. 1st, 1913.

THOS. A. FRENCH,
Secretary, No. 124, Goldroad, Arizona.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

What is to become of the million men and women who are worn out by years of toil and have no collateral to put up to the banks to get relief through President Wilson's pet scheme?

Nine-tenths of the dependent men and women over 60 years of age are the by-product of the gigantic money trust just as the apple furnace is the by-product of the cider press. After their usefulness is extracted they are cast into the poor house and remain a burden to friends.

Should not these people organize and demand justice? Old age pensions is the only plausible remedy so far suggested. I believe the time is ripe for an auxiliary movement of this kind to be started in the Socialist party. The financial interests at stake would furnish the leaven. United action is all that is necessary, consequently I appeal to you all who see this and feel as I do to write me and give your idea about starting a national organization of this kind.

J. S. LEHMAN, Humboldt, Kansas.

Friendly papers please copy.

COLORADO AS A MINING STATE.

State of Colorado, Bureau of Mines—T. R. Henahan, Commissioner.

Colorado is the land of opportunity. There is more undeveloped wealth in Colorado than in any equal area in the world.

Colorado was, is and must ever be a mining state. All other industries are dependent upon mining in this state.

Colorado's agriculture depends upon mining for its best market. The wise farmer will encourage mining development.

The mines of Colorado supplied 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of all the tonnage originating in this state on the D. & R. G., C. & S., Colo. Mid., and D. & S. L. railroads in 1912, leaving only 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to be supplied in 1912 by agriculture, manufacturing and all other industries not associated with mining. And don't forget we had in 1912 the greatest agricultural crop in the history of the state. Is it not evident that the railroads of Colorado depend principally upon our mines? (See reports of railroads to State Railroad Commission.)

There are 25,168 railroad employes in Colorado. At least 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, or 21,518, depend upon mining for their jobs. These railroad men represent a payroll of \$21,000,000 annually, which comes from the profits of hauling mining tonnage.

The railroads of Colorado pay one-seventh the taxes collected by the state, but since the mines maintain the railroads, this tax is paid indirectly by the mining industry. Besides this, the mining counties pay directly one-half of all the taxes collected by the state from the counties outside Denver. It is evident, therefore, that the mining industry pays more than one-half of the taxes collected by the state of Colorado outside of Denver.

The mining industry receives only one dollar from the state legislature and the federal government for every five dollars spent in behalf of and to encourage the agricultural industry.

Eighty thousand people in Denver depend upon mining for their livelihood. Twelve thousand people are employed in Denver in the following: American Smelting & Refining Company, offices and smelter; coal companies' offices, yards and stables; mine and machinery supply houses; chemical works, assay offices, mining engineers, metallurgists; brick, tile and stone plants and railroads. These represent a population of at least 60,000. Put 60,000 employed people on a desert and they will create a demand for 4,000 merchants, doctors, lawyers, dentists, real estate brokers, mechanics, laborers, etc., and their families, or 20,000 people. In short, there will be a city of 80,000 people.

Every railroad scenic route in Colorado was built to reach the mines. These routes are maintained by the tonnage of the mining camps. What would become of Colorado's tourist business but for the mines?

There are scores of the most beautiful places in Colorado which are not seen by the tourist because not reached by the railroads. The railroads will not go there until mines have been discovered. If we wish to enlarge the tourist business and make Colorado the Switzerland of America, the playground of America, we should encourage mining development.

Colorado employs 50,000 miners, who, with their families, represent a population of 200,000. The miners give employment to 21,500 railroad men (85 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the whole), who, with their families, represent a population of 107,500. That makes a total of 307,500 directly dependent upon mining. Add the merchants, professional men, mechanics and others dependent upon mining, there being at least 15,000, and the families representing 75,000 people, or a grand total of 382,500 people in Colorado depending upon the mining industry today. This is nearly one-half the population of Colorado.

Every millionaire who died in Colorado in the last ten years made his fortune in mining, except two. One of these was largely interested in mining enterprises, and his bank was organized with mining capital.

Two-thirds of Colorado's rich men know more of the miner's pick than of the plow or the cash register.

How did Colorado's rich lawyers make their money? The miner's fees are fortunes.

Only 35 per cent of Colorado's mineral resources have been touched, and that only in part. Colorado contains more gold than has ever been produced, more silver than has ever been mined. It produces nearly the entire tungsten supply of the world. It is the only radium center in the Western hemisphere and practically the only source of this metal in the world.

Colorado produced, last year, \$13,000,000 in lead, copper and zinc; yet

we have no white lead, zinc lead, copper wire, copper utensil, or any other kind of factory to handle these products.

We are losing an annual payroll of \$50,000,000 by failing to manufacture these metals. We have the market. If we have a market for all raw material we produce, why cannot we have a market for the manufactured material? There is more revenue for the railroads in handling manufactured products than in hauling the crude material. When Colorado decides to encourage manufacturing, we will get reduced freight rates.

Think of our loss in failing to manufacture tungsten steel in this state. Why is Colorado not the center of automobile steel, tool steel, incandescent lamp and other manufacturing industries?

We have the coal, power and raw products. Put a hammer in a man's right hand and a nail in the other. If he tells you he cannot drive the nail, have his head examined. So it is with manufacturing in Colorado. Encourage manufacturing and Colorado will have a payroll of \$100,000,000 in that industry alone.

Encourage mining and Colorado will treble its population in ten years, quadruple its payroll, and make the state rich, populous, prosperous and happy. Then will come the real days of the Switzerland of America, the days of plenty and big prices for the farmer.

Statistics prove mining a safer business than 90 per cent of all other enterprises. The only man who fails is he who buys a pig in a bag, who takes a blind chance, who is a fool with his money.

Before you buy a bond you consult your banker; before you buy land you go see it, or send an agent. When you buy mining property, do likewise. If you do not know a mine when you see it, engage a competent mining man to make examination and report, or get the opinion of one upon whose judgment you know you can rely. Then your investment will be as safe as any other.

Mining principally is manufacturing. The big problem is to handle it a profit. Hundreds of mines are opened in Colorado which need capital for economical development. Mining is a business like any other. It takes brains and business methods to succeed in mining. Men make failure as farmers on good farms lacking business methods. So it is with mining. Looking before you leap, invest intelligently, use business methods and you will have greater success in mining than in any other enterprise.

For further information, address the Colorado State Bureau of Mines, Capitol Building, Denver.

T. R. HENAHEN,
Commissioner of Mines.

OPEN LETTER TO CARDINAL GIBBONS.

(By R. A. Dague.)

Author of "Henry Ashton," Etc.

Dear Sir and Brother:

You are the official head of the Roman Catholic Church of America. At a national convention of Confederated Societies of the Catholic Church held recently at Milwaukee, Wis., according to published reports, you, and other distinguished clergymen, declared that in the future, the Roman Catholic Church would oppose Socialism.

Now, I am a Socialist and believe in God and the immortality of the soul, and I write you in the spirit of the Christ asking you for the reasons why you and your church propose to make war on Socialism.

Pardon me for saying that I am author of a book on Socialism which has attained to a considerable circulation: I am a student of political economy, and for twenty years, have made a study of Socialism, and I feel competent to state its cardinal doctrines. Let me summarize them as follows:

God, or nature, provided land, water, air, light, electricity, oil, coal and numberless other things for the well-being of humanity. Socialism says, those things necessary for the happiness of the people, should not be monopolized by a few, for their private profit, but all should share in the benefits resulting therefrom according to the service they render to the community. They say, "Every able bodied adult person should be a worker with head or hand in some useful pursuit, and receive the full value of his labor. One of the Socialist mottoes is "Everyone shall be rewarded according to his deeds."

Socialism proposes to substitute a co-operative industrial system for the present selfish competitive one, and eliminate stock-watering, speculation (or the getting of values for nothing) interest, rents, profits, child-slavery, white slavery—in short, all sorts of compulsory servitude. Socialism would establish homes for aged people, pension widows and the infirm, take all the children out of the shops and mines and put them in school, foster education, abolish war, guarantee every child born into the world a square deal and a fair race in life.

Socialism would not abolish all private property, but would socialize only those utilities or industries of a public nature, or that class of property used in creating more wealth.

The four corner-stones of Socialism are justice, reciprocity, universal brotherhood, and universal peace, and its chief motto is—"An injury to one is the concern of all—we are all for one, and each for all." Socialism says the time has arrived to dispense with kings and czars and plutocrats and to abolish war and settle national disputes by international courts of arbitration. It is time in America and several of the European states to establish co-operative commonwealths, or governments in which the people may conduct their own affairs democratically, through the initiative, referendum and recall, in which states women shall exercise equal political privileges with men.

While Socialism would, in many respects, change the form of monarchial and representative governments, it would not repeal the laws which guarantee to every citizen religious freedom or the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Socialism is irrevocably opposed to an established state religion, and a union of church and state. Socialism is a defender of the public school system everywhere, to the end that the children of the poor, as well as of the rich, may have the benefits of a good education. While Socialism is purely an economic and social movement and says nothing about religion, yet its principles are in strict accord with the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

One of its fundamental propositions is that "God has so interwoven the happiness and well being of every soul into one inseparable bond of unity and interdependence, that what is good for one unit of society is good for all, therefore, their motto is: "We demand equal opportunities to all, special privileges to none."

Fifty might that noble Christian woman, Frances E. Willard, say: "Oh, if I had my life to live over again, I would devote it to the promotion of Socialism for it is true, practical Christianity. It is God's way out of the wilderness."

Truly might a writer in the Encyclopedia Britannica say: "The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity." It stands for justice; it opposes war; it could abolish poverty; it champions the cause of the poor exploited working people; it pleads for the education of children; it would make comfortable the aged; it would enfranchise women; it would foster temperance and all good movements; it has high ideals; it proposes to establish the Kingdom of Righteousness on earth as prayed for by Christian people.

Now, dear Cardinal! In all seriousness I ask, why do you propose to marshal millions of Catholics, largely working people, to array themselves against a great and good movement, the object of which is to make better conditions for the toilers and the poor? Why do you cast your great influ-

ence on the side of the kings and tyrants and the rich oppressors? Are you opposing Socialism as some people contend, because you feel an intense antagonism against the free public schools of America? Again; it has been asserted that you and Rome have a great desire to finally repeal that provision of our national constitution which guarantees to every citizen religious freedom. It has been charged that the Roman clergy denounce our constitution and our public schools as something that should be abolished by the church, when it gets the necessary power, and that they will prohibit freedom of speech and of the press.

Now I admit that Socialism does steadfastly champion these institutions referred to, and that by destroying Socialism, you would deal a serious blow to the public schools and religious freedom. But influential as the Catholic clergy may be with their laity, I doubt if they can marshal a majority of them to agree to abolish the free schools of the poor and establish a state religion. I am persuaded that there are also millions of voters who are not Socialists who will not be willing to assist the clergy of any church, Catholic, Protestant, or Jewish, in their efforts to unite church and state in order to defeat Socialism.

The motto of individualism—of competition, is: "Every man for himself and let Satan take the hindmost." Individualism upholds monarchy, wages bloody wars for markets for the goods exploited from the workers, and sneers contemptuously at the Golden Rule. It monopolizes lands, and water and machinery, and inventions, and transportation, and light, and fuel, and bread-stuffs. It corners the markets of the world, floods the country with watered and fraudulent bonds and stocks, mercilessly crushes out all rivals, manipulates congresses, rulers and courts, subsidizes the press, muzzles the pulpit, and expends its ill-gotten gains in revelry, debauchery and gross immorality. It forces millions of tender children to toil in shops and mines who ought to be in school, crowds down the wages of working people, advances the prices of food and clothing of the poor, and shoots men down as it would dogs for striking for shorter hours of toil or a trifling advance in wages. Individualism has drenched the world with blood, broken up millions of homes, flooded the courts with divorces, crowded the prisons and almshouses, and insane asylums with its victims, forced thousands of despondent ones to suicide, driven millions of girls into lives of shame and degradation for bread, stunted and murdered vast multitudes of children whom it forced into lives of toil, created in all the cities slums that are festering with ignorance, corruption and crime and has cursed the race with its selfishness, malevolence and greed.

Socialism comes as the friend of the poor, the homeless, and the exploited. Emblazoned on its banners are "Universal Brotherhood—Peace on Earth Good Will to Men—An injury to one is the concern of all."

I hope, dear Cardinal and Brother, that you will do me the great favor to convey to me either privately or through the public press, a statement of the reasons why you, a distinguished representative of a great church, should make bitter warfare against a world-wide movement that champions the cause of the working people and the poor, and why you align yourself on the side of kings and war-lords, and oppressors of their fellow-men, and assist them in continuing a system of cruelty, injustice, tyranny and war, which makes this otherwise happy world, a veritable hell.

I am yours for the betterment of our fellow men.
Creston, Iowa.

R. A. DAGUE.

MINING SHOW AND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS.

That the manufacturers of mining machinery and appliances and the makers of safety and rescue devices have been awaiting just such an opportunity as will be presented in Philadelphia, October 17-25, when the American Mining Congress will hold its first national mining show or exposition, became pleasingly apparent to the officers of the congress a few days after the project was launched. There has already been such a response from manufacturers that it is feared there will not be space for all who may apply.

It is already regretted by the congress that Horticultural hall, in which the exposition is to be held, is not larger and while it may prove inadequate to the demands to be made upon it, nevertheless, it is large enough to stage a great industrial show.

There is already some talk among the officers of the congress of cutting down the amount of space being asked by the larger corporations in order that there may be a greater diversity of exhibits. Provisional contracts are being made to meet this contingency if it arises.

"The manufacturers have been quick to appreciate that this will not merely be an industrial show to satisfy the curiosity of the public, said Richard L. Humphrey, the director of the exposition. "They realize that the convention of the American Mining Congress, which is to be held during the week of the exposition, will bring to Philadelphia a great gathering of practical mining men who are directly interested in the exhibits and men who will either be purchasers then and there, or who will make their purchases after returning home and weighing the efficiency and need of the devices. The exposition will be the first general national clearing house between the men who make mining machinery and the men who use such machinery. Mining men, in need of new equipment, understand fully what a tremendous task they have on hand when they start out to find the machinery that is best adapted to the conditions of their mines. They see their opportunity in the mining exposition. The indications are that the American Mining Congress will have the greatest and most representative convention in its history. Many mining men will attend the convention because of the mining exposition and many more will attend the mining exposition because of the convention.

"Probably no industry so vitally affects the future welfare of this country as that which has to do with the proper utilization of its mineral resources. At this moment, when the administration of the government is going through a critical readjustment to meet economic conditions, it seems important to bring to the attention of the public in an educational way, the essential facts relating to the mining industry and especially to the utilization of our coal resources. This exposition will not only be useful in establishing public confidence in the mining industry, but will serve as a means by which efficient methods of operation may be brought to the attention of mine owners.

"Experts of world-wide fame and ability will attend the American Mining Congress convention and addresses will be made on important subjects by recognized authorities.

"It is proposed to bring together at the exposition a variety of exhibits affording instructive object lessons of greatest value to the future of the mining industry. The American Mining Congress and the first mining exposition will afford an unusual opportunity for the interchange of views, and is by far the most comprehensive attempt that has been made in the history of the mining industry to demonstrate its needs and the efficient utilization of the mineral resources of the country."

PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS.

The United States Bureau of Mines has recently issued a technical paper, 47, by H. H. Clark, electrical engineer, entitled, Portable Electric Mine Lamps. The paper states that the development and use of portable electric lamps for mines is just beginning in the United States and that the bureau of mines is interested in the subject because the bureau believes that the safety of mining operations will be largely increased by the abandonment of flame lamps, except for gas testing, and the substitution of portable electric

lamps. The locked safety lamp is the only portable lamp now used underground that is comparable as regards safety with a well constructed portable electric lamp. The author of the paper considers that the portable electric lamp is safer than the safety lamp.

To quote from the paper: "Even the locked type of safety lamp has its weak points. The omission or improper adjustment of some part may render the lamp unsafe and this condition may be effectually hidden from the user of the lamp and continue to exist until the lamp is opened and readjusted. The user has no means of detecting imperfect arrangement of lamp parts and must depend for safety upon the one whose duty it is to prepare the lamps for use. Reports indicate that safety lamps are not always properly adjusted in the lamp house—the filament of portable electric lamps is normally surrounded by a vacuum which as long as it exists absolutely prevents gas from coming in contact with the filament. If the vacuum is destroyed, the fact becomes evident in a few seconds at most, because the filament becomes dim and soon ceases to glow. Thus there is inherent in the construction of the electric lamp an effectual safeguard whose disappearance is announced automatically, unmistakably, and without delay. Moreover, though the destruction of the vacuum may give rise to a condition of potential danger, the air that takes the place of the vacuum removes the condition in a short time by causing the filament to burn in two. Therefore, it is not only impossible for the user of a portable electric lamp to remain ignorant of its unsafe condition, but it is also impossible for the unsafe condition to endure for more than a fraction of a minute.

"Although an electric lamp cannot be regarded as a safety lamp, if the latter be defined as a lamp that detects the presence of gas without igniting it, still if the presence of gas is known a well constructed portable electric lamp, even without special safety devices, would seem to be quite as safe as a safety lamp because while either may possibly ignite gas as the result of an accident, an unbroken safety lamp may cause disaster if its parts are improperly arranged."

The paper reviews the possible sources of danger in portable electric lamps and declares that the glowing filament of the bulb is the only source of danger as far as the ignition of gas is concerned. The paper recites at some length the author's experiments as to the ignition of mine gas by such sparks and arcs as could be obtained from the batteries of portable electric lamps even when the latter were shortcircuited. The results of these experiments show quite conclusively that a portable electric lamp equipment whose battery potential does not exceed six volts could not produce a spark sufficient to ignite mine gas. Technical Paper 23 and Bulletin 52 of the Bureau of Mines show that certain sizes of miniature lamp bulbs are capable of igniting explosive mixtures of mine gas and air if the bulbs are broken so that their filaments are not injured. The author points out that if the bulb of a portable lamp is properly protected by its reflector and a stout outer glass, it would be a noteworthy exception if a blow that broke such a bulb failed to destroy its filament also; while noteworthy, it is however possible. The paper states, however, that not even that remote contingency need be feared if the mounting of the lamp bulb be so designed that a blow sufficient to break the bulb will at the same time shortcircuit it or open the electric circuit of the lamp. It is not yet certain whether the hand lamp or cap lamp will be more popular in this country. In Europe the hand lamp is used almost exclusively, but the sentiment in the United States seems to favor the cap lamp, probably because there are so many open light mines in this country.

The author summarizes as follows the more important considerations in the design of portable electric lamp equipment:

"After safety the next consideration is the production of a proper amount of light for approximately ten hours on one charge. The next is reliability of service which is followed by lightness and durability. Convenience in handling and charging is an important characteristic. The outfit should not leak or spill electrolyte and it should not be necessary for the users to exercise care to prevent such leakage. In batteries that cannot be overcharged without injury, condition of charge is important in order that the batteries may not be continually overcharged and overdischarged to the detriment of the elements. Finally it is desirable that a battery should hold its charge during long periods of idleness.

The paper concludes with the following paragraph: "The Bureau of Mines is at present engaged in an investigation of all the patterns of portable electric mine lamps that, as far as the bureau is aware, are manufactured in the United States. All of the characteristics of each lamp equipment, as well as its safety for use in gaseous mines, are being considered. Any manufacturer of portable electric mine lamps may have his equipment included in this investigation by applying to the director of the bureau for permission to submit equipment for test. Upon receipt of such a request the director will inform the applicant how many outfits and spare parts will be needed and where and to whom the equipment should be shipped."

RICH IN NATIVE MINERAL.

Region South of the Ducktown Copper Area Described by the United States Geological Survey.

Another unit has been added to the great geologic atlas of the country which the United States Geological Survey is constructing. This is the result of the surveys and investigations of the area known as the Ellijay quadrangle, in Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, by geologists Laurence La Forge and W. C. Phalen. Only a small portion of the quadrangle is included in North Carolina and Tennessee. Important towns within the area are Copperhill, Tenn., and Blue Ridge and Ellijay, Ga. Copperhill is the headquarters of the Tennessee Copper Company, while a few miles to the north, at Isabella, just outside of the quadrangle, are the headquarters of the Ducktown Copper, Sulphur & Iron Company.

The geology and mineral resources of the quadrangle are described in the folio just issued by the survey with accompanying topographic and geologic maps. Of most interest to the public is the discussion of the economically valuable minerals and rocks of the region, which include, among the metals, gold, copper and iron ores principally, together with manganese, silver and lead ores of less importance; and among the nonmetallic minerals and rocks, marble, dolomite, mica-talc, abrasive materials and graphite. There are important mineral springs in the area which are visited during the summer by people from the lower and hotter parts of Georgia. The power of the streams that come tumbling down from heights of the Blue Ridge, which cuts across the area from northwest to southeast, is another valuable resource. As an illustration the towns of Blue Ridge and Copperhill are now lighted by electricity derived from installations on Fightingtown creek. Toccoa river affords a possibility of a large future development of power.

The gold in the area is found in veins and in placer deposits and has been mined in many widely scattered places. It is reported that the largest nugget of gold ever found in Georgia came from the placer mine at Whitepath, in the western part of the quadrangle. This nugget was valued at \$1,100.

Prospecting for copper has resulted in the discovery of a number of more or less promising prospects in the northwestern part of the area, a few of which have been opened, worked for a short time, and then abandoned. The ore in some of the prospects is regarded as having an origin similar to that of the important ore deposits in the area to the north, a fact which should make them of more than ordinary interest and a field for future and careful investigation.

Iron and manganese ores occur along or near the faults of the valley area. The iron ore is of the brown type. Important deposits of this type are now being worked near Talona, just at the west edge of the quadrangle,

and it is more than likely that with careful prospecting other deposits will be found. The folio text indicates the geologic relations of the ore, and if it is studied in conjunction with the geologic maps accompanying the folio, a clear idea should be obtained of places where other and similar deposits may be expected to occur.

Marble is also an important resource of the Ellijay area. To judge from physical appearances alone the marble of the quadrangle ranks high among Georgia marbles, which, as is well known, stand among the best in strength, low absorption, and resistance to weathering. Though the marble has hitherto not been quarried on a large scale for building purposes, it has been used for flux, and the magnesian phases have been used in the manufacture of Epson salts and carbon dioxide.

The mineral resources of the quadrangle are described in detail in the folio and a map showing the locations of the principal mineral deposits is also included. The Ellijay folio comprises 17 pages of text, four maps, and columnar and cross sections. The price is 25 cents, and copies may be purchased from the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

HAS PRODUCED FIFTY MILLIONS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

Geology of Philipsburg Mining Region, Montana, Described in Report Just Published by United States Geological Survey.

The United States Geological Survey has just issued a report by W. H. Emmons and F. C. Calkins describing the geology and ore deposits of the Philipsburg quadrangle, of western Montana, an area which has produced \$50,000,000 in gold and silver. The first discovery of gold in the state is said to have been made in this area. At one time Philipsburg held a place among the leading gold and silver camps of the country, and it still produces these metals in important amounts.

The report traces the history of the area as recorded in the rocks through the various periods of geologic time. During long periods this region was covered by a sea in which sediments were being laid down which later were turned to rock. At intervals this area along with other portions of the region was raised till the waters were drained from it, again to sink and be submerged by the sea. Since Eocene time, when the area was bodily uplifted, it has remained above the sea. This last uplift was marked by great deformation of the stratified rocks and the intrusion from the earth's interior of large masses of molten material that solidified to form the bodies of granitic rock that now occupy extensive areas in the quadrangle. During this period were formed the metallic veins that have yielded millions of dollars in gold and silver.

After the great upheaval of Eocene time volcanoes were active in the area and it was buried beneath the material thrown out from these vents. When the volcanic activity had ceased atmospheric agencies began to wear away the rocks. Steams and glaciers carved out the valleys and shaped the mountains to their present forms. Incidentally this process exposed the rich metal veins and made them accessible to the prospector and miner.

The report describes the mode of occurrence and origin of the ore deposits and the method of treatment employed for the different types of ore. It also contains a description of the individual mines and prospects of the area. This publication is of value not only to those concerned with mining within the area covered but to all who are interested in general geologic processes or in the theories of the formation of ore deposits.

The Philipsburg area presents some exceptional opportunities for the study of certain problems, such as faulting, igneous metamorphism, and the enrichment of ores, and these are fully discussed.

The report is published as Professional Paper 78, "Geology and Ore Deposits of the Philipsburg Quadrangle, Montana." It comprises 272 pages and is well illustrated with photographs and maps. A copy may be obtained free of cost on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

"LET HIM BE POOR."

From "Major Barbara" by George Bernard Shaw.

But the thoughtless wickedness with which we scatter sentences of imprisonment, torture in the solitary cell and on the plank bed, and flogging, on mortal invalids and energetic rebels, is as nothing compared to the stupid levity with which we tolerate poverty as if it were either a wholesome tonic for lazy people or else a virtue to be embraced as St. Francis embraced it. If a man is indolent, let him be poor. If he is drunken, let him be poor. If he is not a gentleman, let him be poor. If he is addicted to the fine arts or to pure science instead of to trade and finance, let him be poor. If he chooses to spend his urban 18 shillings a week or his agricultural 13 shillings a week on his beer and his family instead of saving it up for his old age, let him be poor. Let nothing be done for "the undeserving;" let him be poor. Serve him right! Also—somewhat inconsistently—blessed are the poor!

Now what does this Let Him Be Poor mean? It means let him be weak. Let him be ignorant. Let him become a nucleus of disease. Let him be a standing exhibition and example of ugliness and dirt. Let him have rickety children. Let him be cheap and let him drag his fellows down to his price by selling himself to do their work. Let his habitations turn our cities into poisonous congeries of slums. Let his daughters infect our young men with the diseases of the streets and his sons revenge him by turning the nation's manhood into scrofula, cowardice, cruelty, hypocrisy, political imbecility, and all the other fruits of oppression and malnutrition. Let the undeserving lay up for himself, not treasures in heaven, but horrors in hell upon earth. This being so, is it really wise to let him be poor? Would he not do ten times less harm as a prosperous burglar, incendiary, ravisher or murderer, to the utmost limits of humanity's comparatively negligible impulses in these directions? Suppose we were to abolish all penalties for such activities, and decide that poverty is the one thing we will not tolerate—that every adult with less than, say, £365 a year, shall be painlessly but intolerably killed, and every hungry half naked child forcibly fattened and clothed, would not that be an enormous improvement on our existing system, which has already destroyed so many civilizations, and is visibly destroying ours in the same way?

THE FULFILLMENT.

There is an Episcopal clergyman in Philadelphia who is likely to find himself in bad odor with the pillars of the church in his parish. He seems to have been reading the Bible and taking literally the teachings of Christ instead of interpreting them in the light of a stained glass window.

In a sermon preached at St. John's Episcopal church, the Rev. George Chalmres Richmond who on divers occasions has made himself obnoxious to citizens that by dint of industry, frugality and enterprise have accumulated racing stables, steam yachts and United States senators, was moved to speak uncharitably of the high priests and pharisees within the sanctuary. In the course of his sermon the rector is credited with having said:

"Bishop Greer has bunched together infamous financiers, corrupt politicians and a lot of corporation lawyers together with a choice set of Newport and Bar Harbor social lights who spend three or four months of the year drawing dividends in New York, the winter at Palm Beach, the spring in Italy and the rest of their time in bed. Several of the men in this list stand openly for immoral practices of the worst sort. Such a man is August Belmont, a vestryman in the Church of the Ascension in lower Fifth avenue and now the treasurer of the committee on arrangements for the general convention.

"Bishop Greer insulted the best moral sentiment of his diocese by honoring a man who stands at the head of our American race-track gamblers. Belmont stands evidently for just what Richard Canfield stood for. This sermon was written out on the porch of the United States hotel at Saratoga. Here deceit, trickery and devilry will revel for a month or more and August Belmont rules over all.

"In most of the large parishes of the Episcopal church throughout the country we find men like Belmont and the late J. P. Morgan who curb the spiritual influence of the clergy, make them timid and in the end cause them to shrivel up morally. Men in humble circumstances distrust our sincerity. The Episcopal church is not sincere in its present assumed attitude toward labor. It sides everywhere with arrogant capital."

Morgan was a member of the Episcopal communion, but he was a heretic whose good qualities and generous bounty, \$500,000 to the Catholic university at Washington, brought him within the prayers of the mother church. The biggest candle ever made of wax or tallow is now burning at Rome to light his soul to the throne of grace.

We live in an era of practical men. The church is divine. It is inspired directly from heaven. But man, even where he is infallible in faith and morals, can not live on bread alone. He must have wine and olives.

The Episcopal church has its sorrows. But it has given to us a priest who could write "The Call of the Carpenter." It presents the two great extremes of fashionable churchianity and apostolic Christianity. The curse of the rich man is upon it, but it is the curse that was inevitable when the Christian religion became the state religion of Rome and its conquered provinces. Therein is the great danger that has beset every spiritual and forward movement that comes from the aspirations of the masses to attain the ideals of democracy.

Christianity, which was outlawed, which was despised and hated, which was feared and dreaded, persecuted and driven to seek refuge in caves and tombs, to live with the bats and the festering dead, by its very sufferings became kin to the lowly and oppressed. Then when its strength in numbers had become so great that the pagan gods no longer could withstand its leveling assaults, it was taken by Constantine to the seats of the mighty. Its rags were turned to fine linen, and the crown of thorns became a golden tira.

The promise of the kingdom of God on earth gave way to the beatific conception of a heavenly hereafter. Paradise was lost in life to be gained in death by the prayers of the Christian priesthood. The pagan gods were dead, but from the temples reared by the hand of man there rose to heaven the same incense that was wafted upward from the banks of the Nile when Moses and the children of Israel were in bondage.

Socialism comes to mankind with the same fair promise that was brought to it by the Carpenter Communist of Nazareth. It, too, is reviled and hated. It, too, is kin with the masses of men whose toil is unrequited and whose ideals and aspirations are crushed. It, too, will come to the seats of the mighty. Then the idealism of Christ, the aspirations of the fishermen and the lowly, will find realization. For it will come not through concession from the powerful or compromise with the oppressor, but through the conquering force of a triumphant democracy, trained and prepared for the day of deliverance.—New York Call.

LOST THEIR CARDS.

Miami, Arizona, August 17, 1913.

Miners Magazine:

The following brothers have lost their cards. Will you kindly advertise same. C. A. Saltrom (reinstated No. 116, December 1912, paid for August except August assessment. Pat McGraw, by card No. 60 paid in full for August. Abe Dalton by W. D. C. No. 228 Pinto Creek Fraternally Yours,

(Seal).

J. A. LILES, Sec'y-Treas No. 70.
Miami, Arizona.

A TRUE FRIEND TO THE MINERS.

"Mother" Jones, friend of the miners, is classed carelessly by many people as an agitator, the term being used in the sense of wanton disturber of industrial peace. Agitator she undoubtedly is, but all her published talks and interviews convey the impression that her purpose is not to stir up strife between employers and employed, but to help establish better relations between the two classes, though with a view, of course, to the bettering of conditions for working people.

She is opposed to sensationalism and the disposition of the labor press to stir up strife against the capitalistic class for the mere sake of agitation and without a clear understanding of the economic principles involved. She urges the need of economic education among working people—a thing which she thinks must come through organization and an intelligent labor press. She believes that a majority of the agencies for the relief of moral and economic conditions fail to understand the real problem and are striking at results rather than causes. In this she offers the curiously corroborative testimony of a practical observer to the argument raised in Winston Churchill's recent novel of social and religious reform, namely that "institutional and settlement work as commonly conducted touches but the surface of things and does not reach the vital problem."

"Mother" Jones makes one point in regard to the miners which has probably occurred to but few, this being that the nature of their work shuts them off from the rest of the community to a large extent and they are less well known as individuals than are other workmen and their problems are consequently less fully understood by the public. She finds them as a class very intelligent and more capable of advancement than most workmen—a statement that may readily be believed by those who have observed the proceedings of the national conventions of miners. On the whole they seem to have found a wise friend and adviser in "Mother" Jones, herself a woman of education and refinement, who has devoted her life to a noble cause.—Indianapolis Star.

THE OLD MAN'S FEE.

(The following is clipped from the Boston Traveller. It is supposed to be funny, but is it? It is the capitalist system in a nutshell.)

Some young men from Boston applied to an old fisherman up in the country to see if he could get some bait. He thought he could, and started off. Three hours afterward he appeared with a ten-quart pail full of angle worms. The boys were alarmed lest there would not be money enough in the party for such a wealth of bait, but they put up a bold front and some one asked: "How much do we owe you?"

"Well, I don't rightly know," answered the old man; "the ground is kinder solid and the worms is far down, and it's been hard on my back to dig 'em, but I've half a mind to go fishin' myself tomorrow, an' if you'll give me half the bait we'll call it square."

DISCONTENT.

Discontent, the moving force,
The arch foe of stagnation.
To thee, the world is growing hoarse,
From songs of approbation.
To thy prod, the worm at last
Assumes the posture "rampant,"
While old "precedent" stands aghast,
From antipodes to levant.
From thy toxin, renewed in life,
The human pulse is throbbing,
For higher aims, the world is rife,
Than, lying, kill and robbing.
Hail, all hail, to Discontent,
The creed of Disillusion,
Denies "preferment" heaven sent
And "Me unt Gott" a fashion.
Zone to zone, of earth's wide plain,
This creed the guiding light,
"Vicarious atonement" doctrine slain,
Proclaims victorious human right.

KENNETH CLAYTON.

Miami, Arizona, August 13, 1913.

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LIST OF UNIONS

LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions in the left column, including Alaska, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

Table listing unions in the right column, including Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Ontario, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

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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., Wm. Toms, Secretary, Burke, Idaho...

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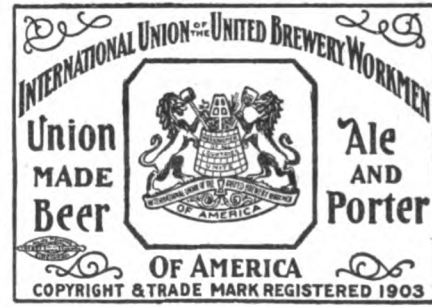
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