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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, OCTOBER 2, 1913
VOLUME XIV. 24 NUMBER 536.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, October 2, 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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

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

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

THE FELLOW who pays a tribute to the "dignity of labor" never works.

WHEN a man becomes good on an empty stomach he becomes an angel.

TWENTY-CENT DINNERS for working girls or women mean the gas jet or the brothel.

THE EMPLOYERS of England are raising a fund of \$250,000,000 to fight labor unions.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION now boasts of a membership of 60,000.

THE PARCELS POST has cleared \$20,000,000 and put a crimp in the profits of the robbing express companies.

PRESIDENT MOYER is now at headquarters, having returned from conferences at Michigan and Washington, D. C.

BRYAN DECLARED that he could not live on \$12,000 per year. Then how can he expect a laboring man to live on \$500 per year?

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, executive board member of the Western Federation of Miners, who has been in Missouri for some time, arrived at headquarters last Monday.

THE CALUMET & HECLA MINING COMPANY has paid in forty years dividends to the amount of \$121,000,000,000 on an investment of \$1,200,000,000; and yet this glutton for profit refuses to concede an eight hour day, refuses to recognize a labor organization and refuses to grant an increase of wages that would place employes above the hunger line.

WANTED.

Copies of The Miners' Magazine are wanted of the following dates of issue: Feb. 10, 1910; March 17, 1910.

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.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,

Of Miners' Magazine, published weekly at Denver, Colorado, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the postoffice.

Editor, John M. O'Neill, 605 Railroad Building.

Publisher, Western Federation of Miners.

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(If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock.)

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Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement. (This information is required from daily newspapers only).

JOHN M. O'NEILL,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of Sept., 1913.

FANNIE M. PETERSEN,

(Seal)

Notary Public.

(My commission expires May 16th, 1915.)

PRESIDENT MOYER appeared before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., last week and asked for financial aid for the strikers of Michigan.

THE COST OF LIVING during the past thirteen years has increased 59 per cent. Have the wages of the laboring man increased in like proportion? If not, then he is worse off than he was in the year 1900.

SELMA PETERSON, who committed suicide in Chicago, got \$8 per week for working, while Harry Thaw, who never worked, gets \$80,000 per annum.

Glorious civilization!

TAILORS from our gallant ships at Seattle, Washington, destroyed the barracks of the Salvation Army. We wonder if those sailors were Socialists. They must be, because no one but Socialists are opposed to religion.

PRESIDENT DANIEL HARRIS of the New York State Federation of Labor predicted a short time ago that the day was not far distant when the man with the union card would occupy the presidential chair of the country. If the memory of Harris was not showing symptoms of weakness he would know that the day has already passed, for Teddy Roosevelt carried a card in the Firemen, McKinley in the Bricklayers and Taft in the Steam Shovel Men. They were "friends of labor." Nit!

NEARLY EVERY MAN on the face of this earth yearns for a home. There is something wrong when men fail to realize their yearnings. There is something wrong when the great mass of the people are tenants in miserable hovels.

THE BALDWIN-FELTZ THUGS are doing everything within their power to earn their blood money in the Southern coal fields of Colorado. The hired assassins of the coal barons know no law that conflicts with the orders of their paymasters.

ORGANIZED LABOR of the state of New York has a membership of 638,818. In 1900 New York had but 232,533. The increase during the last thirteen years shows that the working class is realizing that men of labor must stand together if the material welfare of toiling humanity is to be advanced.

PRESIDENT MOYER has been in Washington, D. C., holding a conference with the executive board of the American Federation of Labor and has brought before the attention of Senators Borah and Shafroth the charge that peonage laws have been violated in the copper mining district of Michigan.

AT THE REGULAR MEETING of Butte Miners' Union No. 1, held Tuesday night, September 23, it was voted that one day's wage assessment per month be levied during the strike in the copper district of Michigan. All other unions are levying assessments to support the strikers of Michigan.

THE ORDER OF RED MEN at its convention at Washington, D. C., refused to recognize organized labor, and by a vote of the delegates refused to permit the union label to be placed on their stationery. The grounds of such action was based on the plea that the Red Men did not engage in politics or religion.

THE STATE MILITIA of Michigan who bayoneted the American flag carried in the parade of strikers must have been patriots. Such a brutal act should, however, cause but little comment when it is known that scores of men in parades have been shot down while marching under the folds of "Old Glory." Latimer, Pennsylvania, is not forgotten.

THE REV. FATHER BELFORD of New York who declared that Socialists should be shot like mad dogs, or Father Kluser, who has been charging *free love* against the Socialists, should now grab their pens and pay a tribute to that saintly brute who murdered and cut to pieces his "soul-mate." An essay on the spotless purity of Hans Schmidt would be interesting.

CONGRESS has passed a tariff bill with the tariff revised downward, but we have not as yet heard of any fall in the cost of living. Tariff or no tariff, the cost of living will be maintained, for the simple reason that capital is international, and combinations of wealth that are international have a monopoly on the necessaries of life and are in a position to maintain prices.

CAPTAIN FRANK BLACKMAN of the state militia of Michigan tore an American flag from the hands of a woman leading a parade of strikers and escaped without even a reprimand. Had this woman or a striker struck the flag in the hands of a flag bearer of the state militia, the act would be looked upon as an insult that deserved death. The flag only protects the class who owns the flag.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY, better known as the "Bull Moose," that was launched by Roosevelt and his political colleagues, has about collapsed. The Progressives are stealing back to the old Republican party, as they discovered that the bait held out in the platform of the "Bull Moose" failed to catch a sufficient number of *suckers* among the working class to justify further efforts to keep the political abortion alive.

THE SOCIALIST administration of Butte, Montana, has issued a compiled statement showing that this year \$300,000 worth of public work is being done, or is contracted for. Sidewalks are being built in the working class districts, where before people traveled in the mud, and sewerage provided for the working class section. This work is all being done under the direction of the Socialist city engineer and by home labor. Three years ago Butte was a bankrupt city. Today its credit is as good as any city in the nation.—Inter-Mountain Worker.

IN 1896 John R. Tanner, then governor of the state of Illinois, while making no such pretensions of being a workingman's friend as Governor Ferris of Michigan, even in the absence of a law giving him authority to do it, notified the coal barons of that state that if they attempted to import gunmen from the slums of the cities, or scabs

from outside the state to take the places of the workingmen on strike, he would meet the scabs and thugs at the state line, and if they crossed he would blow them into hell. Governor Ferris, while at the same time loudly proclaiming his friendship for the Michigan copper miners, uses his militia to protect the thugs protect the scabs, to aid and abet and augment the efforts of the arrogant, brutal mine owners of Michigan in importing scabs from outside the state to take the place of the citizens of Michigan who are striking to try and throw off the most conscienceless, bloodthirsty and cruel despotism that ever existed in American history.—Miners' Bulletin.

A MAGNATE of the packing trust recently declared that in ten years the price of porterhouse steaks per pound would reach one dollar, and that the working class would be unable to purchase meat and would be forced to live on rice and potatoes. There are several millions of people in this country now to whom meat is denied through poverty, but when the time comes that the working class, as a class, must forego the eating of meat, "there will be something doing." If this magnate of the beef trust entertains the opinion that the class that produces the wealth of the world will continue to labor in meek submission, subsisting on *rice* and *potatoes*, while exploiters enjoy the luxuries of porterhouse steaks, then this prophet of the beef trust has another *think* coming.

There is no question but that the laboring people of this country are patient, but it will be dangerous for the custodians of the means of life to presume too far on the patience of that great mass of people who are gradually discerning the heartlessness of a system that starves *humanity* for *profit*.

IN THE STATE of Illinois during the past few weeks, eight ministers of the gospel have given up their calling, assigning as their reason, that the high cost of living has made it impossible for them to meet their financial obligations.

One of the ministers who tendered his resignation is quoted as follows:

"I can not make a living for myself and those dependent on me in the ministry. The cost of living grows higher every day, but the minister's salary does not. The stipend now offered the ministers of the gospel is so small that they can not live on it. I shall give up the ministry and go into something that will provide the necessities of life. I am thinking at present of going into the newspaper business."

The above statement shows that the man in the pulpit is beginning to feel the pressure as well as the man whose hands bear the scars of manual toil. It may be that this pressure that is being felt by men in the church, will have the effect of causing robed disciples of Christ to probe for the *cause* that bequeathes the legacy of poverty to the multitude while enabling the few to live in splendor that dims the regal magnificence of the kings of old.

JUDGE PATRICK O'BRIEN of the Circuit Court of Houghton county, Michigan, has granted an injunction against the striking miners that can well receive the sanction and approbation of the copper barons. The judicial document is all that could be asked for to assassinate legal rights and to destroy constitutional liberty. Before such a dictum of the court the rights of labor are as dead as a corpse.

O'Brien is presumed to have come from an ancestry that knew of the wrongs that have been inflicted on the people of Ireland for 700 years. The race to which he belongs, through misrule and tyranny, has been driven to every clime. The unfortunate Celtic race has been weighted down by centuries of oppression and countless thousands of the Irish race have suffered exile and imprisonment, and many have given up their lives upon the scaffold struggling for that freedom that was denied them in the land of their nativity and yet, a jurist whose memory can recall all the infamies and outrages of a master class in Ireland, raised to the bench in this country, can without hesitation or a pang of regret, issue a mandate that puts a weapon in the hands of industrial tyrants to crush human liberty and uphold the arrogant rule of economic despots. It is no wonder that the Irish people in the Emerald Isle are still the victims of oppression.

JOHN WALKER of the United Mine Workers, speaking through the Miners' Bulletin, recently said:

"The devilish ingenuity and absolute absence of heart or conscience on the part of the brutal dictators of the copper country is once again fully and foully demonstrated. Growing desperate through their abject failure to deceive, coerce or intimidate the men into becoming scabs, their militia, imported gunmen, thugs and pimps hopelessly in disrepute, they realize that they must do something desperate to try and put the strikers in bad; hence, after the disgraceful orgy in the brothel, which culminated in the militiamen shooting a pimp gunman, presumably for possession of a poor unfortunate woman inmate. Out of the darkness comes a shot, a militiaman is injured, and an attempt is made to fasten the blame on the strikers. The Red Diaz of the copper country, with his degenerate man-killers, assistants, their hands reeking with the lifeblood of their innocent victims, will stop at nothing to continue themselves in their reign of piracy and despotism. The bloody butcher Weyler of the copper mines will go down in history as the most inhuman monster that lived in this age.

"When pimps are hired to act as peace officers, given a big gun and a deputy sheriff's star, anybody is likely to be assassinated from behind in the dark."

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT has made rapid strides in this country during the past few years, no less than ten states now recognizing woman's equal right with man to the franchise. So far the men of this country have not disgraced themselves in connection with this question, as have their English cousins, but we shall soon be put to a test.

Emmeline Pankhurst is to visit this country. How are we going to receive her? Already there are stupid statements appearing in the public press to the effect that the emigration officials will deny her landing on these shores because she has a prison record. If this is done, and allowed to stand, the men of this country—for the women will not be responsible—will stand disgraced forever.

If the men of this country are going to be so stupid and small as to allow a woman like Emmeline Pankhurst to be denied admission to these shores, they may find themselves in an unenviable position, for it is safe to assume that the women of this country have too fine a sense of justice than to permit such a wrong to go unchallenged. It also is to be hoped that organized labor will oppose itself to such injustice, for the woman suffrage question is embodied in the larger one of human freedom, and is but another angle of the fight which labor wages for its emancipation.—Seattle Herald.

JOHAN B. LENNON, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, who made several speeches in the strike zone of Michigan, likewise addressed the convention of the State Federation of Labor that was recently held at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in the course of his address said:

"When the miners organized they at once proposed arbitration. Your governor was asked to intervene when the operators refused to listen to the men. He has sent two personal representatives to the copper country to investigate, and both of them, Judge Murphy and Mr. Ingraham, reported the attitude of the companies was absolutely unwarranted and unjustifiable and that the governor should intervene with whatever power he may have, consistent with his office. I am not a resident of your state and am not going to start a fight on your governor; nor am I going to give him any prize—that is up to you.

"About 15,000 men are out on strike up there. The A. F. of L. has sent out a circular in their behalf and hopes to do more this coming week. You men in Michigan are more interested than anybody else. It will take money to care for these strikers. They must be cared for and it will take at least \$25,000 a week to carry on the battle until it has been successful, as it will be.

"Had this copper country strike occurred in Illinois, Governor Dunne would have brought the operators into arbitration before this, because organized labor there can make or unmake a man."

THE IMPERATOR, the finest ship afloat—nearly 1,000 feet long—is given miles of space in the public press. Nothing in naval architecture can approach this wondrous vessel, whose appointments satisfy the wildest whim of luxury and wealth.

Elevators, private dining rooms, concert halls, gymnasium, swimming pools and ball rooms are some of the features in this ocean-going craft that is the world's sensation.

The Emperor arrived in New York last week and was loudly acclaimed. Only one jarring note was heard—the manner in which its crew was housed. These workers declare they are forced to labor sixteen hours a day, have no place to sleep, and are accorded inhuman treatment. This announcement was given little space in the daily press.

And why should it? Is it fair to paint a picture of squalor and wretchedness before those who rush to Europe for a "well-earned vacation" in the finest ship afloat? Why should beauty, wealth, culture and power be annoyed with revolting conditions deep down in the bowels of this vessel, where stokers are driven mad in the withering heat; where scullions, cooks and pantry help labor long hours and are fed poor food?

The law of the sea only considers passengers and property. The men who man the boat are never considered, and the charges of the Emperor's crew is another indictment against a life that has woven around it a lot of sacrifice and fancy it is not entitled to.—Toledo Union Leader.

SELMA PETERSON committed suicide in Chicago a few weeks ago. She worked for \$8 per week and discovered that life was not worth living on such a meagre salary. The expenditures weekly for the living of Selma Peterson were as follows:

Meals	\$3.15
Room rent	2.50
Carfare .....	.60
Laundry	1.00
Total	\$7.25

There was left, after the above expenditures, 75 cents to purchase clothing, to attend theaters, to buy shoes and all the other necessities of life that are yearned for by a woman.

Selma worked for six months at \$8 per week and then she turned on the gas in order that she might go out into the Great Beyond with her womanhood unsullied. When she was brought to the hospital in a dying condition and the physician asked her, "Will you tell me why you did this?" she turned her head and looked up into the doctor's face and

asked the question: "Doctor, did you ever live for six months on 20-cent dinners?"

In her Bible, which her mother had given her, was found a note which read: "Wages too low; life is not worth living."

The fate of Selma Peterson is but one of the many tragedies of the exploited slaves struggling with poverty, and furnishes more material for committees that are engaged in ascertaining what constitutes a living wage.

A WRITER who has looked into the conditions of labor and the wages paid in the various departments of labor has written a book in which he says:

"Not more than 10 per cent of the industrial workers of the country receive over \$1,000 a year. One-half of them get less than \$500 a year.

"The industrial earnings of three-fourths of the women workers amount to less than \$400 a year.

"After exhaustive investigation the United States Bureau of Labor has concluded that \$900 a year is the lowest wage upon which an American workingman can support a family and maintain his efficiency as a worker.

"On this basis and with conditions such as statistics prove exist, it appears that approximately only a little more than one-tenth of the workers of the country are providing their families and themselves with a proper living.

"These facts are most vital. The perpetuity of civilization is involved. Unless it can maintain its workers the nation cannot be maintained.

"It is shown by existing wage conditions that there is cause for grave concern over the high cost of living, and the chief duty of American statesmanship is to find a solution of the problem."

There is but one solution for the problem, and that solution is found in the collective ownership of the earth and the machines of production and distribution. The profit system must be overthrown ere man, woman and child can enjoy the heritage of living.

R. EMMET O'GRADY has infested this locality for a considerable period of time. Coming into the district several weeks ago, he represented himself as being the personal representative of President Moyer. The local papers gave him considerable space. He is just about the sort of character that would appeal to the sheets in this district. He disappeared for a time, but returned, registering at a local hotel, at the same time as President Moyer on his last visit.

President Moyer took the opportunity in last Sunday's meeting, at the Palestra, to state his opinion of the slimy individual and to deny that he was or ever had been his personal representative. He further stated that he believed he was in the employ of some detective agency, probably the Thiels.

He requested the police to keep an eye on the gentleman, so that they might be able to thwart his activities, and asked the press to publish his (Moyer's) repudiation of O'Grady in order that neither should be placed in a false position before the world.

O'Grady is dead to honor and has no shame. He does have unlimited gall and used large quantities of it in his statements here. It is easy enough to understand the local press. They have been silent on Moyer's repudiation. They have as little idea of what constitutes honor as O'Grady himself. They are fit pals. But just the same no action of O'Grady's in this district will bring discredit to the Western Federation of Miners. He has been repudiated as fully and completely as it is possible to do. His usefulness as a tool for the mining companies is gone. Exit O'Grady.—Miners' Bulletin.

O'Grady was in the Black Hills during the Homestake lockout. In fact, O'Grady has been raised in the Black Hills, and the editor knew his father in the pioneer days of that mining district.

O'Grady knows no god but the dollar. He is one of those disreputable creatures to whom honor is a stranger. It is not possible for men of the O'Grady type to be loyal to any cause. The dollar is the incentive which moves O'Grady.

HEG COCHRAN, a newspaper man of marked ability, who is doing special work in the Michigan strike, has written the following, relative to the profits taken from the bowels of the earth to furnish luxury for the few, while those whose labor has made multimillionaires are wanting for the bare necessities of life.

Cochran writes as follows:

"The Calumet & Hecla Co. was organized in 1871, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, of which only \$1,200,000 was paid in. It has paid \$121,000,000 in dividends during the past forty years, an average of \$3,000,000 a year, besides paying over \$40,000,000 for equipment, including railway and transportation stock, and also investing about \$25,000,000 in other mines and leads. In one month in 1907 the Calumet & Hecla earned over \$1,500,000, or \$300,000 more than the original investment. It has paid in dividends 100 times the original investment, or 10,000 per cent, which is 250 per cent a year since its organization. From 1898 to 1908, the company paid \$52,500,000 in dividends, an average of \$5,250,000 a year, or 437 per cent. In 1907 it earned over \$14,000,000 net profit and paid less than half of it in dividends. The Calumet & Hecla bought enough stock to control about fourteen mines, and has practically the same board of directors for all companies. Most of the stock is owned in Boston. Quincy Adams Shaw draws \$100,000 a year as president, and \$20,000 a year as director. Rudolph E. A. Gassiz, grandson of the famous Louis Agassiz, draws \$50,000 a year as

first vice president and \$20,000 as director. James McNaughton, the big boss and uncrowned king of the copper country, draws \$25,000 as second vice president, \$20,000 as director and \$40,000 as general manager. He also draws a salary as general manager of the various other mines controlled by the Calumet & Hecla. The other directors, F. L. Higginson and W. Hunniwell, draw \$20,000 each. All these, except McNaughton, live at Brookline, Mass.

The above statistics furnished by Cochran and based on facts leaves no defense in the hands of the mine owners of the copper domain of Michigan. The attitude of the mine owners in the present strike shows conclusively that *greed* has run mad.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS of the World are gradually being forced out of every community they have entered. The impulses that caused the workers, driven to desperation, to enter the fold of that organization, once cool and calm reason again enthroned, they have renounced their allegiance to the "Wonder Workers," and if they have not become too embittered by their experience, have joined the American Federation unions in their onward march to victory. From the day of its launching, the Industrial Workers' organization has been doomed to failure. Passing into the hands of a few impractical theorists (impractical in all things but the separation of the workers from their money), joined with a few others who had been discredited in other organizations, linked together, not by the hope of bettering the conditions of the toilers, but, by the hope of an easy graft, is it any wonder that it is hitting the rocks?

With a literature composed of equal parts of lies that would make Ananias shudder and slanderous diatribe directed at whoever refused to accept their insane mouthings, the only result of their propaganda has been to arouse the disgust of the thinking workers. Wherever the members of legitimate organizations have gone on strike to better conditions, there the agents of this professional bunch of lunch-grabbers have launched a campaign of strife and dissension. In West Virginia, where the United Mine Workers have recently won a decided victory, the "Wonder Workers" did everything they could to prevent a settlement.

Wherever the slimy hands of their leaders have fastened their talons on an industrial community, there immediately follows an ill advised strike, a maudlin appeal for funds to feed the free lunch "rebels," a squabble over the distribution of strike "relief," a break in the ranks of the leaders, and a consequent exposure of each faction by the other. They are to legitimate trades unionism, what the guerrillas are in time of war. They are the renegade forces in the battle of the workers for economic justice. They "mooh" their subsistence off the decent members of organized labor, while endeavoring to sow dissension in their ranks. Their organization should be shunned as one would avoid some contagious disease, industrial pestilence and sickness follows in their footsteps as surely as typhoid fever springs from filthy surroundings.—Wyoming Weekly Labor Journal.

DURING THE CONVENTION of the Street Carmen held in Salt Lake recently a number of the delegates to the convention attended divine service at St. Mary's Cathedral, at which service Rev. Father J. J. McNally preached the sermon, taking for his text, "So Shall the Last Be First, and the First Last."

The Salt Lake Tribune gave the following synopsis of the sermon delivered by Rev. McNally:

"Labor is a divine, not a human, institution. God's command to Adam was 'Earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow.' Christ, by word and example, taught the dignity of labor. He chose for his mother an humble maiden, who, though a lineal descendant of the house of David, earned a living by working. For his foster father, he chose a poor carpenter and worked himself at the carpenter's bench for thirty years. Labor is a God-given law. Socialism means chaos and confusion. Labor admits distinction of class, workers and master workers. The latter admits no distinction, but maintains equality of all, which is impossible in the order and nature of things.

"But, my dear brethren, 'the laborer is worthy of his hire.' Wages should be properly adjusted to give the laborer and his family an independent and decent living. No advantage should be taken by capitalists of dull times or surplus labor to reduce the wage of the laboring man. To defraud the laborer is a sin crying to heaven for vengeance, and the working man has every right to fight for his rights and to protest the interests of his wife and children he is bound to care for and that society expects him to support.

"Labor is sanctified by doing all things for the honor and glory of God. An honest life of labor can be made a holy and happy one if thoughts of God and the future life are kept constantly in the mind, as a life well spent is only a stepping stone into the great life of eternity. Do every act for the greater honor of God, and this motive will lead you to happiness here and to eternal bliss hereafter."

The above sentiments are couched in language that is pleasing to the ear, but the sentiments expressed by the speaker in St. Mary's Cathedral will leave but little impression on practical men whose experience on the industrial battlefield has convinced them that religion or the teachings of Christianity will not halt the exploiter in his demand for "the pound of flesh."

The laboring man who is the prey of all will feel a reluctance in

believing that "labor is a divine, not a human institution." In fact, the conditions under which he works will lead him to believe that labor is not even a *human institution*, but a *brutal institution*. The victim of poverty in the mine, mill, factory and sweat shop cannot delude himself into the belief that labor is a *divine institution*, when he knows that he is but a slave, and that from the values created by his labor that the parasites and indolent loafers of society do not earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, but through the sweat of the brows of the millions who are chained to the bench of wage slavery.

The coal miners of West Virginia, whose rags and poverty were an insult to any humane civilization, will not concede that labor under the profit system is a divine institution. The copper miners of Michigan, who are confronted by state militia and hired man-killers, will hardly agree with the Catholic priest of Salt Lake.

The fact that Christ worked for a living or that his father was a carpenter, adds no *dignity* to labor that is enslaved by a master class. It is needless and but a waste of time to answer the weak and puerile statements of Rev. Father McNally, for it is the same fallacious reasoning and sophistry that have kept labor for centuries with its eyes on heaven, while becoming sightless to the economic wrongs that bred tramps and millionaires.

N. D. COCKRAN, in his article of September 19, in The Day Book, published in Chicago, says:

"I have just returned from the copper country in the northern Michigan peninsula, where I went to see something of the industrial war for myself.

"It doesn't seem like free America at all. It is more like a scene from the dark ages.

"The man who was elected sheriff of the county is named Cruse. The real sheriff is James A. Waddell, head of the Waddell-Mahon strikebreaking agency of New York.

"He told Walter B. Palmer, statistician for the Department of Labor of the federal government, in the presence of several newspaper men, that he has 108 strikebreakers on duty in the county, and that 40 per cent of them are ex-policemen from New York, who have served twenty years on the New York department and are drawing pensions of \$57.50 per month each from New York.

"The company or the county pays Waddell \$5 a day for each deputy or gunman. Waddell pays the men \$3 each. In addition Waddell is paid all the expenses of the men, and no limit was placed on the expense.

"Sheriff Cruse told me there were 1,200 deputies, known up there as gunmen, on duty, and that 400 of these were what he called company men.

"There are also twelve Burns detectives on duty as sleuths for the Calumet & Hecla, one big Burns bull being the personal body guard of General Manager James McNaughton. There are numerous deputies guarding McNaughton's home.

"One sleuth sits behind the desk in the small hotel where all strangers go, and gets a line on every man who registers. A report goes at once to Calumet & Hecla headquarters. The hotel was crowded the night I got there, and President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners permitted the clerk to put a folding bed in his large room so I should have a place to sleep.

"As McNaughton hadn't invited me out to his house, I jumped at the chance to occupy Moyer's room until I got one of my own. The report went at once to company headquarters that I was living with Moyer.

"There are about 650 soldiers on duty in the county now, but it is costing the state of Michigan about \$2,500 a day to keep them there. It is expected that some of the troops will be sent home soon. Possibly there will then be more gunmen sworn in as deputies. Waddell says he can bring in 8,000 on short notice.

"Doubtless they would be recruited from the slums of the big cities. There are about 75,000 men, women and children involved on the strikers' side, as about 15,000 are on strike, many of them not having yet joined the union.

"The miners who remain at work are mostly Cornishmen, known as 'Cousin Jacks,' and some Irish miners. The largest nationality among the strikers are the Finns. Then there are Austrians, Croations, Italians, Poles and many others. Many of them are American born and raised.

"Most of the preachers, of all denominations, lean toward the companies' side of the war. Some of them wear deputies' stars. There has been a large falling off in church attendance, although union meetings are packed. Men and women get up at 3 o'clock in the morning to walk miles to Calumet to march in the early morning parades, which start about 5:30 and are over by 7."

In the above paragraphs from the pen of Cockran can be gleaned the conditions that prevail in the copper district of Michigan. Michigan is presumed to be in America—a part of the United States—where "Old Glory" is hailed as the flag of freedom, beneath whose folds men are supposed to enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but the unfortunate victims of rotten royalty of Russia, who are being slowly murdered in the convict mines of Siberia, should congratulate themselves that they do not suffer from the despotism of the copper barons of the state of Michigan.

An Indictment of Our Civilization

SOME TIME AGO there was a strike in a corset factory at Kalamazoo, Michigan. The strikers were women and girls, whom poverty and starvation wages forced to rebel against heartless monsters whose appetite for profit was insatiable. These women and girls used every peaceable and persuasive effort to influence the exploiters to give favorable consideration to their demands, but the employers scorned their appeal for improved conditions and even invaded the courts and asked for an injunction restraining the strikers from even speaking to the imported women and girls that had been recruited to usurp their places in the corset factory.

When these striking girls and women beheld all the functions of government arrayed against them, when they saw the "temple of justice" prostituted to serve mammon, in their despair and desperation, they dropped upon their knees and with their eyes lifted towards the heavens offered up the following prayer to that God who has said: Come all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest."

"Oh, God our Father, you, who are generous who said 'Ask and ye shall receive,' we your children humbly beseech you to grant that we may receive enough wages to clothe and feed our bodies, and just a little leisure, Oh, Lord, to give our souls a chance to grow.

"Our employer, who has plenty, has denied our request. He has misused the law to help him to crush us, but we appeal to you, our God and Father, and to your laws, which are stronger than the laws made by man.

"Oh, Christ, thou who waited through the long night in the Garden of Gethsemane for one of your followers, who was to betray you, who in agony for us didst say to your disciples, 'Will you not watch one hour with me?' give strength to those who are now on picket duty, not to feel too bitterly when those who promised to stand with us in our struggles betray us.

"Oh, God, we pray you to give to the fathers and mothers of our strikers a chance to bring up their helpless little ones.

"You who let Lot and his family escape from the wicked city of Sodom, won't you please save the girls now on strike. Help us to get a living wage.

"Oh, Lord, who knowest the sparrow's fall, won't you help us to resist when the modern devil who has charge of our work takes advantage of our poverty to lead us astray. Sometimes, oh, Lord, it is hard. Hunger and cold are terrible things, and they make us weak. We want to do right. Help us to be strong.

"Oh, God, we have appealed to the ministers, we have appealed to the public, we have appealed to the press. But if all these fail us in our need we know that you will not fail us.

"Grant that we may win this strike, and that the union may be strong, so that we may not need to cry so often, 'Lord, deliver us from temptation.'

"We ask this, Lord, for the sake of the little children, helpless and suffering; for the girls who may some day be mothers of children, and for those girls who dislike sin, but are forced into it through poverty.

"Oh, Christ, who didst die on the cross, we will try to ask you to forgive those who would crush us, for perhaps they do not know what they do.

"All this we ask in the name of the lowly Carpenter's Son. Amen."

The above prayer was published in almost every labor and socialist publication on this continent, and yet, many who read the above prayer, in all probability, failed to see in it an indictment against the civilization that starves human beings, to pile up dollars for that class of privilege whose hearts have been frozen and whose souls have become dead in the gallop for dividends.

The above prayer is one of the most pathetic pleas that was ever uttered by human lips.

It was the prayer of hopeless hearts, the words of agony wrung from souls that had lost faith in humanity, and in their desolation, turned to God, hoping that an infinite being to whom they had been taught to pray, would melt the stony and hardened hearts of economic masters, in whose keeping our hellish industrial system had placed the means of life.

This prayer indicts our civilization and is an awful arraignment of the system that mocks virtue in its agony and writes the scarlet letters of shame upon the brow of womanhood.

Christ Crucified

IT IS A SINGULAR TRAVESTY on the economic and ethical doctrines of Christ that they have been made the basis of a religion which has been employed to justify the very infamies of the rich and powerful which Christ condemned in all of the bitterness of a heart which suffered vicariously for the disinherited and oppressed.

The tragedy of Christ crucified has continued down through the centuries. The spectacle of bishops clad in armor and with sword in hand leading to battle with the chant of "Kill! Kill!" was not more a denial of the Prince of Peace than the endeavor of those who profess to speak in His name to sanctify the exploitation of labor by mine barons and mill owners.

Fresh from the exploits as a special correspondent of the secular press and as a chaplain of the militia of Michigan, the Rev. Arthur H. Lord has been moved to condemn the striking miners for their "ingratitude" to their benevolent employers.

Only the greed of the Western Federation of Miners, he has told an assemblage of churchmen, is responsible for the strike. It's the dues which the federation wrings from its members, not the condition of their employment, which concerns it. The miners have organized, he would have his hearers believe, only that they may be exploited by their elected officials. Without any union at all, each miner bargaining with the copper trust, would be better off than by uniting with his fellow-miners and treating, as an organized body, with the powerful aggregation of capital. We quote from the Free Press:

"Asserting that the Western Federation of Miners in entering into the recent troubles among the mine owners and laborers of the copper country did so not in the spirit of humanitarianism, but with the object of securing financial betterment, the Rev. A. H. Lord spoke

on 'The Church at Work,' and declared that there was a chance for the church to assert itself. 'The condition of the miners in the copper country is ideal compared to that of the workmen on our streets in Milwaukee. I have lived in that country for fourteen years and know that the recent strike there was not promoted because of poor laboring conditions, but because a gigantic money greed was back of it all.'"

How is it possible to account for an educated man—a man of the intelligence required to serve as a successor to the Rev. Frederick Edwards, entertaining views so antiquated that even employers of labor no longer invoke them to justify industrial autoocracy if we are to credit him with being more than a conscious sycophant at the table of Dives?

The school boy who has read the orations of Daniel Webster knows that "united we stand; divided we fall." The savage Indian, the Poor Lo of the first reader, took his quiver of arrows and broke them one by one. Into the very mists of antiquity may be traced the lesson of human experience that in unity there is strength. Ever the policy of the oppressor has been to "divide and conquer."

We have an idea that long before man came down from the treetop and lighted a fire he instinctively recognized the force of numbers and the value of unity.

Even the monkeys of the jungle have the wit to throw coconuts at an invader. But the Rev. Arthur H. Lord is quite convinced that the workingman in the copper mines of Michigan has no occasion to unite or to strike when he is employed by a merciful corporation that only asks that he shall do two men's work and keep at it twelve hours a day if necessary to make a favorable showing when the annual dividends are declared.

Christ is still on the cross.—Milwaukee Leader.

Contempt for the Uniform

INFORMATION has been laid before Secretary of War Garrison against several hotelkeepers in Minnesota who refused accommodations to army officers on the plea that they had no room for them, an excuse declared to be false by the complainants. The secretary observes that while enlisted men have been many times refused admission to hotels and places of public entertainment, this is the first time on record that officers have been treated in this manner.

The hotelkeepers are probably not altogether to blame. What they fear is the thing called public opinion, which has always, both in this country and England, been in a curious state of vacillation regarding the status of the soldier. The bourgeois has always teetered between patriotism and social caste and snobbery in regard to his military servants.

From one point of view the soldier is a hero to be lauded, wor-

shipped and eulogized. This view especially prevails when war and war preparations are under way, or, as Kipling puts it, "when the trooper's on the tide." Then "Tommy" becomes a glorious unit in a "thin red line of 'eros," for whom nothing is too good. When he is out to slay rebellious workingmen, however, he reaches the climax of his apotheosis, and becomes the veritable and manifest "savior of society."

The opposite view prevails more strongly in "piping times of peace." When grim visaged war abandons his wrinkled front, the snobbish bourgeois picks up the discarded mask and meets the soldier, whom he formerly lauded as a hero, with frowning countenance. The latter then becomes the scum of the earth, a ruffian not to be tolerated in polite society, an inferior whose patronage is not desired, and whose very presence in a social sense is an insult to "select" patrons. In hotel, theater, dance hall and skating rink this view prevails, and the men

in uniform are frequently halted at the door and turned back. This has happened innumerable times, and though it is always denounced in the press as "a gratuitous insult to the uniform of the United States," or something to that effect, such denunciation has never succeeded in removing the boycott. We all love and admire the soldier "in his proper place," which isn't in our social midst, but a respectable distance away, in barrack yard, drill ground or on parade, where we can worship him with distance lending enchantment to the view. We don't like to draw nearer to our military god, and don't want him to approach us. Afar off we can meditate and expatiate upon his noble attributes and heroic qualities, but when he comes closer we discover him to be the scum of the earth.

However, all this is by no means unique. It is the conventional bourgeois attitude toward all who serve them either in the capacity of tools or as subjects for exploitation. The laudation of the soldier

is as false and hollow as the hypocritical cant about the "dignity of labor." The bourgeois in his heart despises both soldier and laborer, and it is a moot question whether those who ignorantly serve him are not really proper objects of his contempt.

In this case, however, in all probability, the Minnesota hotelkeepers were unable to distinguish the officers from the men, as the three lieutenants who were refused were "hiking" with a body of militiamen, and to all outward appearances seemed as disreputable as the latter, there being little distinction between the uniforms, especially when all splashed with mud, soiled and travel stained. In other words, the caste distinction was not visibly pronounced enough to allow of the proper discrimination on the part of the hotelkeepers. But, be this as it may, it is indisputable that the soldier, despite all pretenses and protests to the contrary, is under ordinary circumstances an object of suspicion and contempt to the bourgeoisie he serves.—New York Call.

The Class Struggle

THE LABOR POWER of the worker is a commodity which he is forced to sell in a competitive market with all the others of his class, because all the means by which it can be exercised—the mills, mines, factories, railroads, etc.; in short, all the avenues by which he can get access to the elementary necessities, let alone the luxuries, of life—are the property of another class than his. To them he must go, and figuratively grovel in the dust for permission to—what? Produce for his own use and the benefit of those dependent on him? No. To work for the benefit of those who own. To still further increase the wealth and luxury and social distinction of the masters of his bread. To pile up in ever-increasing measure the things that minister to the power and enjoyment of a class that is the most vulgar, arrogant and useless of all ruling classes in history, and to see the condition of all the other members of his class—men, women and children—getting worse in inverse ratio to the prosperity of his masters. He makes the best of everything, and the worst and cheapest of everything is his portion. When he, co-operating with his fellows, has filled the granaries and warehouses to bursting point with all the good and desirable things of life, produced with the aid of machinery of the most marvelously productive power, he finds himself turned adrift to fend for himself, starve, steal or suicide, and his women given the additional option of eking out a living by prostitution, until the surplus wealth has been disposed of in the vortex of the world's market.

The enormous concentration of capital in the leading industries has compelled the workers to organize along similar lines, tardy though the action be, to protect what they have already secured and resist further encroachments on the part of their employers. The international craft unions are becoming industrial unions, and the day of the international strike is almost here. But what avails it? After the most severe, pro-

longed and bitter strikes, the workers go back to the same old grind, and in a year or two the very conditions against which they fought have reappeared. The respective positions that obtained before the strike still prevail. The workers still have to sell their life-force for the cost of its production, the owners of the avenues of employment are still the owners; the workers are still their slaves. The rapidly swelling army of the unemployed forms a barrier to the efforts of the organized workers to maintain their standard of living that is getting more insurmountable every year. The unions cannot secure employment for their membership. In exact proportion to the decline of effective strength of the workers is the power of the capitalists increasing. As the jobs get scarcer the number of the workers searching for them gets greater, and the competition in their ranks gets more bitter. On the other hand, the numbers of the capitalists are getting fewer, and internal competition amongst them is disappearing.

That the workers are rapidly realizing these unpleasant truths is a sign of good augury. By turning their attention to the question of who shall own the means of wealth production they are getting down to fundamentals, and uncovering a field of action which renders their numbers a source of strength in the struggle with the exploiters, for on this, which is the only ground upon which can be fought the class struggle, the interests of all workers, employed or unemployed, are reconciled and identical. The brutality of the capitalists in handling the modern strikes is evidence of the terror with which the growing intelligence of their victims inspires them.

To the revolutionist the prospect is more encouraging than it has ever been, for the reason that the respective positions and functions of the organizations that are battling for the workers, for their immediate needs and their ultimate emancipation, are being viewed in their proper proportions.—Western Clarion.

The Situation in Michigan

THE COPPER MAGNATES of Michigan, when they insultingly ignored the reasonable demands made by the miners, did not entertain the opinion that the strike would reach such a magnitude as to shut down the mines. The mine operators hugged the delusion to their breast that their employes made up of so many races and creeds would not stand together in a battle for human rights. It was believed by them that race and creed prejudice would be a powerful factor in weakening the solidarity of the strikers, but the copper barons of Michigan have learned that these different races and creeds in the copper district of Michigan know no race or creed lines in a battle against inordinate greed and economic slavery. The strikers have stood undismayed, and state militia and professional murderers have been unable to awe or intimidate these men who know their cause is just and that right must ultimately prevail.

The copper barons have become desperate, and in their desperation appealed to the court for an injunction that is so sweeping that a striker scarcely dares to breathe without being subject to contempt of court. The following injunction was issued by the Circuit Court of Houghton county by one Patrick O'Brien, a "friend of labor" who has crawled to a seat on the judiciary because he was such a diplomat as to delude the *sovereign citizens* of labor, who, by their ballots, made it possible for him to wear the judicial ermine. The injunction is as follows:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

The Circuit Court for the County of Houghton in Chancery.
County of Houghton—ss.

(Seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Houghton in Chancery.)
To the Western Federation of Miners, District Union No. 16 of the Western Federation of Miners, Copper Miners' Union No. 203 of the Western Federation of Miners, Hancock Copper Miners' Union No. 200 of the Western Federation of Miners, South Range Miners' Union No. 196 of the Western Federation of Miners, Keweenaw Miners' Union No. 129 of the Western Federation of Miners, C. E. Mahoney, Guy E. Miller, Janco Terzich, William Davidson, James E. Lowney, Charles H. Moyer, Dan Sullivan, Carl E. Hietela, Charles Huber, Jr., John Sullivan, Jacob Weisanen, Henry Grebb, John E. Anttila, William J. Rickard, Peter Superack, Peter Geshel, Vaino Wiitanen, Henry Koski, Sidney Thomas, John Dunnigan, Dolphus Little, Antone Pochonor, James Paul, W. T. Williams,

E. James Rowe, John Valimaki, Mor Oppman, Jacob Oliver, Bert Harris, Ben Goggia, — Cassidy, — Altanen, Mat Malerich, Louis Foder, Patrick Dunnigan, Victor Brandon, Jacob Pelto, Thomas Trezie, Henry Tapari and to each and every person affiliated with the said Western Federation of Miners as a member thereof, defendants, and to the members of the said Western Federation of Miners, or of any union or local thereof, and to their aiders, abettors, agents, counsellors and all others acting with or for them or any of them, and to each and every of them, Greeting:

Whereas, It has been represented to us in our said Circuit Court for the County of Houghton, in chancery, on the part of the Baltic Mining Company, the Champion Copper Company, the Trimountain Mining Company, the Wolverine Copper Mining Company, the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, the Ahmeek Mining Company, the Allouez Mining Company, the Tamarack Mining Company, the Osceola Consolidated Mining Company, the Isle Royale Copper Company, the Superior Copper Company, the Centennial Copper Mining Company, the Quiney Mining Company, the Franklin Mining Company, the Hancock Consolidated Mining Company, the Winona Copper Company and the Mohawk Mining Company, complainants, that they have lately exhibited their bill of complaint in our said court against you, the said the Western Federation of Miners, District Union No. 16 of the Western Federation of Miners, Copper Miners' Union No. 203 of the Western Federation of Miners, Hancock Copper Miners' Union No. 200 of the Western Federation of Miners, South Range Miners' Union No. 196 of the Western Federation of Miners, Keweenaw Miners' Union No. 129 of the Western Federation of Miners, C. E. Mahoney, Guy E. Miller, Janco Terzich, William Davidson, James E. Lowney, Charles H. Moyer, Dan Sullivan, Carl E. Hietela, Charles Huber, Jr., John Sullivan, Jacob Weisanen, Henry Grebb, John E. Anttila, William J. Rickard, Peter Superack, Peter Geshel, Vaino Wiitanen, Henry Koski, Sidney Thomas, John Dunnigan, Dolphus Little, Antone Pochonor, James Paul, W. T. Williams, E. James Rowe, John Valimaki, Mor Oppman, Jacob Oliver, Bert Harris, Ben Goggia, — Cassidy, — Altanen, Mat Malerich, Louis Foder, Patrick Dunnigan, Victor Brandon, Jacob Pelto, Thomas Trezie, Henry Tapari and each and every person affiliated with the said Western Federation of Miners as a member thereof, defendants, praying therein to be relieved touching the matters therein complained of: in which bill it is stated among

other things that you are combining and confederating with others to injure the said complainants touching the matters set forth in the said bill, and that your actions and doings in the premises are contrary to law, equity and good conscience.

We therefore, in consideration thereof and of the particular matters in said bill set forth, do hereby in the name of the People of the state of Michigan, strictly command you, the said the Western Federation of Miners, District Union No. 16 of the Western Federation of Miners, Copper Miners' Union No. 203 of the Western Federation of Miners, Hancock Copper Miners' Union No. 200 of the Western Federation of Miners, South Range Miners' Union No. 196 of the Western Federation of Miners, Keweenaw Miners' Union No. 129 of the Western Federation of Miners, C. E. Mahoney, Guy E. Miller, Janco Terzich, William Davidson, James E. Lowney, Charles H. Moyer, Dan Sullivan, Carl E. Hietela, Charles Huber, Jr., John Sullivan, Jacob Weisanen, Henry Grebb, John E. Anttila, William J. Rickard, Peter Superaek, Peter Geshel, Vaino Wiitanen, Henry Koski, Sidney Thomas, John Dunnigan, Dolphus Little, Antone Poehonor, James Paul, W. T. Williams, E. James Rowe, John Valimaki, Mor Oppman, Jacob Oliver, Bert Harris, Ben Goggia, — Cassidy, — Altanen, Mat Malerich, Louis Foder, Patrick Dunnigan, Victor Brandon, Jacob Pelto, Thomas Trezie, Henry Tapari and each and every person affiliated with the said Western Federation of Miners as a member thereof, and each and every the members of the said Western Federation of Miners or of any union or local thereof, their aiders, abettors, agents, counsellors and all others acting with or for them or any of them, and all the persons before mentioned or referred to and each and every of you, that you do absolutely and entirely desist and refrain—

From in any manner interfering with, molesting or disturbing any person or persons now in the employ of said complainants above mentioned or any of them, and from in any manner interfering with, molesting or disturbing any person or persons who may desire to enter the employment of the said complainants or any of them, by way of threats, personal violence, intimidation or by any means whatsoever, calculated or intended to prevent, against their will, such persons or any of them from entering or continuing in the employment of said complainants or any of them, or calculated or intended to induce, against their will, any employes of said complainants or any of them to leave the employment of said complainants or any of them or to desist

or refrain from working for said complainants or any of them, either temporarily or permanently.

From "picketing" in or about or in the vicinity of the mines, works, properties or premises or any thereof of the said complainants or any of them, or on or near the highways or ways used by the employes of said complainants or any of them, in passing to or from their work, or at or near or in the locality of the homes or residences of the said employes or any of them.

From in any manner interfering with the free access of the employes of said complainants or any of them from their homes to the premises of said complainants or any of them and the free return of said employes to their homes.

From gathering and parading in large numbers or in any numbers at or in the vicinity of the premises of said complainants or any of them or on the highways or other ways along and over which the employes of said complainants or any of them pass to or from their work or about or in the vicinity of the localities of the homes of residences of the said employes or any of them, during the morning or evening hours when the employes of said complainants or any of them are going to or returning from their work.

From impeding, obstructing, molesting or disturbing the employes of the said complainants or any of them by threats, violence, insults, gatherings, parades or any form of intimidation whatsoever or by any acts of any kind calculated or intended as or for intimidation of the said employes or any of them.

From doing any other act or thing whatsoever in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to cause the employes of complainants or any of them or any other person, against their will, to desist or refrain from working in the employment of the said complainants or any of them.

All of which we strictly command you to observe until the further order of this court in the premises.

Witness, the Honorable Patrick H. O'Brien, circuit judge, and the seal of our said court at the village of Houghton in said county, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1913.

N. F. KAISER,
Register in Chancery.

Rees, Robinson & Petermann, Solicitors for Complainants.
Hanchette & Lawton, of Counsel.

Winning a World

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

(Extract from one of his famous speeches.)

THE PRODUCTIVE MECHANISM of modern industry, vast complex, marvelous beyond expression, spurns the impotent touch of the individual hand, but leaps as if in joy to the task, when caressed by the myriad-fingered, collective son of modern toil.

The mute message of the machine!

Could but the worker understand, and would he but heed it!

Child of his brain, the machine has come to free, and not to enslave; to save, and not to destroy the author of its being.

Potent and imperious as the command of the industrial Jehovah, the machine compels the grand army of toil to rally to its standard, to recognize its powers, to surrender body-breaking and soul-destroying tasks, to join hands in sacred fellowship, to sub-divide labor, to equalize burdens, to demand joy and leisure for all, and, emancipated from the fetters of the flesh, to rise to the sublimest heights of intellectual, moral and spiritual exaltation.

To realize this great ideal is a work of education and organization.

The working class must be aroused.

They must be made to hear the trumpet call of solidarity.

Economic and political solidarity!

One great, all-embracing industrial union, and one great all-embracing political party, and both revolutionary to the core—two hearts with but a single soul!

The modern tool of production must belong to those who make use of it—whose freedom, yea whose very life depends upon it.

A hundred years ago the collective ownership of the individual tool would have been absurd; today the private ownership of the collective tool is a crime.

This crime is at the bottom of every other that disfigures society, and from its sub-cellars exude the festering stench of our sweat-shop civilization.

Educate the working class!

Spread Socialist magazines, papers, books, pamphlets, tracts and leaflets among the people!

The middle class see their doom in capitalism and must turn to Socialism.

The handwriting is on the billboards of the universe.

The worst in Socialism will be better than the best in capitalism.

The historic mission of capitalism has been to exploit the forces of nature, place them at the service of man, augmenting his productive capacity a thousand fold, to turn, as of by magic, the shallow, sluggish streams into rushing, roaring Niagaras of wealth—leaving to the toilers who produce it but greater poverty, insecurity and anguish than before.

The mission of Socialism is to release these imprisoned productive forces from the vandal trusts that have seized them, that they may be operated, not spasmodically and in the interest of a favored class, as at present, but freely and in the common interest of all.

Then the world—the world the Socialist movement is to win from capitalism, will be filled with wealth for all to have and to enjoy in its abundance.

When enough have become Socialists—and each day is augmenting the number and making them more staunch and resolute—they will sweep the country on the only vital issue before the people.

A new power will come into control.

The PEOPLE.

For the first time in all history MAN at last will be FREE.

A Fight to a Finish

ON THE 23RD OF SEPTEMBER the coal miners of Colorado struck a blow for liberty. The coal miners had no desire to resort to the last weapon—the strike—to wrest humane conditions from the mine operators. They exhausted every effort to bring about an adjustment of grievances in a peaceable manner without resorting to the strike, but their efforts were ignored by the representatives of corporate greed, who insolently refused to entertain for a moment the modest demands made by the officials of the United Mine Workers.

The purse-proud plutocrats of the coal corporations declared that "there is nothing to arbitrate," and informed the public that "they would run their business to suit themselves."

The mine barons, previous to the strike, declared that their employes were satisfied with conditions and heralded through their *kept press* that the miners would remain at work and that the talk of strike was merely the noise of agitators who had been imported into Colorado

to sow the seeds of discontent among the miners. But the declaration of the mine barons fell to the ground on the 23rd day of September, for the men who had borne the impositions of soulless gluttons, dropped their tools and left their prisons in the bowels of the earth to fight a battle for those conditions that would lift manhood on a higher plane.

For years the Southern coal fields of Colorado have been governed by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and the Victor Fuel Company. These mighty corporations have ruled with an iron hand, and their brutal mandates have been enforced by despotized thugs and imported man-killers.

The labor organizer took his life in his hands when he invaded the territory that was governed by industrial tyrants. Many of the organizers of the United Mine Workers of America bear the scars inflicted by hired thugs, and some were foully murdered by the paid assassins of the coal corporations that have Russianized the southern part of the state of Colorado. Upon this corporation-ruled domain "Mother"

Jones was seized at night and forced by the power of armed brutality to enter a train and take her departure some nine years ago, and when she reached the state of Utah was again seized in the name of "law and order" and flung into a pesthouse in the hope that she might become infected with smallpox. "Mother" Jones is there again to give battle to the mine barons, and she proposes to stay there until humanity waves the flag of victory and unionism in the Siberia of Colorado.

The United Mine Workers, with its organization of more than 400,000 members, will stand behind the coal miners of Colorado and furnish the sinews of war until arrogant plutocracy in the Centennial state has learned that human beings are entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The Metal Market

New York—Sept. 17.

The metal markets have been a little more steady, but remain strong and the upward tendency is still apparent.

Copper—The recession which was indicated at the close of last week continued into the early part of this week and was due wholly to the decline in the London market. The continued rise of copper had brought with it the accumulation of a considerable bull account in London standard copper, and most of the bulls endeavored to realize their profits at the same time. In consequence the London market declined sharply. This led consumers, both in Europe and this country, to hold off. The principal producers being well sold ahead, and recognizing that consumers had not yet covered their entire wants for the next sixty days, were not at all affected, maintaining their asking price of 16¾c, delivered, but refined copper in second hands, also by certain first hands, was offered for sale at concessions. A considerable tonnage was sold at 16½c, delivered, usual terms.

With the recovery in London, things turned strong again here, and by the end of September 16 all the copper offered at concessions had been absorbed. The leading producers raised their nominal price to 16¾c, and on September 17 considerable business was done at that price and a few points lower. One lot of 1,000,000 pounds was sold at 16.67½c, cash, New York. There was a good deal of talk about 17c copper and one of the agencies raised its price to that figure, but no such price has yet been realized. Up to the close of business on September 17, all of the other agencies were still offering at 16¾c, delivered, usual terms.

The situation in the Lake market continued about the same as we reported last week. The Calumet & Hecla is the only company that now has copper to sell. It appears to be reserved in its offerings but is understood to be supplying its regular customers at 17c.

The total volume of business done during the week of September 11-17 was decidedly less than during the previous week, and on the whole the market was rather quiet, despite its interesting features.

At the close we quote electrolytic copper in cakes, ingots and wirebars at 16.65@16.75c and Lake copper at 17c. Casting copper is quoted nominally at 16.25@16.30c as an average for the week.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

NEW YORK.		Copper.		Tin.	Lead.	Zinc.	
Sept.	Sterling Exchange.	Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.	Lake, Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	New York, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.
11	4.8565	60 1/8	17.00@16.40	42 3/8 @ 4.75	4.60	5.75	5.60
12	4.8570	60 1/8	17.00@16.40	42 3/8 @ 4.75	4.60	5.70	5.55
13	4.8560	60 1/8	17.00@16.40	42 3/8 @ 4.75	4.60	5.75	5.60
15	4.8555	60 1/8	17.00@16.45	42 3/8 @ 4.75	4.60	5.70	5.55
16	4.8540	60 1/4	17.00@16.60	42 3/8 @ 4.75	4.60	5.75	5.60
17	4.8530	60 1/2	17.00@16.75	42 3/8 @ 4.75	4.60	5.75	5.60

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 0.15@0.20c 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	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
January . . .	14.094	16.488	56.260	62.938	4.435	4.321	6.442	6.931
February . .	14.084	14.971	59.043	61.642	4.026	4.325	6.499	6.239
March	14.698	14.713	58.375	57.870	4.073	4.327	6.626	6.078
April	15.741	15.291	59.207	59.490	4.200	4.381	6.633	5.641
May	16.031	15.436	60.880	60.361	4.194	4.342	6.679	5.406
June	17.234	14.672	61.290	58.990	4.392	4.325	6.877	5.124
July	17.190	14.190	60.654	58.721	4.720	4.353	7.116	5.278
August	17.498	15.400	61.606	59.293	4.569	4.624	7.028	5.658
September . .	17.508	.....	63.078	.....	5.048	.....	7.454	.....
October	17.314	.....	63.471	.....	5.071	.....	7.426	.....
November . . .	17.326	.....	62.792	.....	4.615	.....	7.371	.....
December . . .	17.376	.....	63.365	.....	4.303	.....	7.162	.....
Year	16.341	.....	60.835	.....	4.471	.....	6.943	.....



INFORMATION WANTED.

Concerning John Purcell, who left New Town Millom, Cumberland, England, in June, 1870, going to Pennsylvania. Lived with a John Maher in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. When last heard from was at Williamstown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, October, 1871, through a letter written by him to Mr. James O'Boile (or O'Boyle) living in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Was a miner by trade and was supposed to have gone West. Any information concerning him will be deeply appreciated by his sister Elizabeth. Address Mrs. Elizabeth (Richardson) Morrison, No. 1028 Castillo street, Santa Barbara, California.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION AT BISBEE.

Bisbee, Ariz., Sept. 24, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—To the workers at large: In order that you may know the true existing working conditions in this camp it may be well to publish a few remarks in the columns of the Magazine. It matters not whether you take up a local paper, the New York World, the Los Angeles Times or any other capitalistic newspaper, you will find that they are constantly informing us of the prosperity raging in this country; but to date, this tide wave has not reached Bisbee—at least, not to those that are competing on the labor market for a job to handle a No. 2 for the Dear Old Queen. At the present time between 500 and 600 workmen are on the rustling list, and this number is swelling every time a train arrives. Now, any one that may be on his way to Bisbee will know what kind of prosperity he can expect when he arrives. Fraternally yours,

W. E. HOLM, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Detroit, Michigan, September 16, 1913.

Resolutions passed by the sixth convention of the Industrial Workers of the World held at Arbeiter Hall, 215 Russell street, Detroit, Michigan, September 15, 16 and 17, 1913:

Whereas, The class structure of society must inevitably precipitate clashes between the propertyless working class and the propertied employing class; and,

Whereas, Such a struggle is now in progress in the upper peninsula of Michigan between the mine workers and the mine owners; and,

Whereas, The exploiters have, as usual, used their political powers, the therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Industrial Workers of the World, in annual convention police and the militia, etc., to crush the miners back into slave conditions; assembled, condemns the action of the political authorities; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our financial and moral support, as far as lies in our power, and urge these workers to mold their principles and form of organization for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of wage slavery along the lines of industrial unionism. Fraternally, ADOLF S. CARM, Secretary of Convention.

Labor papers please copy.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MISSOURI STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Whereas, The membership of the Western Federation of Miners employed in the copper mines of Michigan have been forced by long hours and starvation wages and unbearable working conditions to go on strike in an attempt to better their condition, and

Whereas, Governor Farris of the state of Michigan and Sheriff Cruse of Houghton county have shown their hostility to the strikers and their servility to the corporations, the former in permitting the use of the state militia, the latter in swearing in special deputies to be used by the copper barons for the purpose of intimidating the strikers, and for the protection of the strike-breakers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Missouri State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Springfield, Missouri, this the 15th day of September, 1913, do most emphatically condemn the above mentioned officials of the state of Michigan, and that we most earnestly request our senators from the state of Missouri to use all means at their command to bring about an investigation and speedy settlement of said strike; and be it further

Resolved, That we indorse the action of the Western Federation of Miners and their local unions in calling said strike, and that we pledge them all assistance possible, and that we call upon all affiliated organizations to come to the assistance of their striking brothers of the copper mines of Michigan; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the office of the Western Federation of Miners, to Governor Farris of the state of Michigan, and to United States Senators Stone and Read of the state of Missouri, and also to the labor press.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF COLORADO TAKES ACTION.

September 20, 1913.

To the Working Class of Colorado:

Dear Comrades—The comrades of Houghton county, Michigan, have appealed to us as members of the working class to come to their rescue and assist every way possible in winning a life-and-death battle with a gigantic corporation. The state office has received a resolution adopted by the Houghton county committee, appealing to the Socialist party to hold mass meetings, protest meetings, give publicity in every way possible to the Michigan strike and the fiendish methods of the capitalist class—represented by the mine operators there, to grind to submission by starvation the members of the Socialist party that are also members of the Western Federation of Miners. The members of the Socialist party that work in and around the mines of Michigan were the prime movers in the organization of the miners into an industrial organization. The members of the Socialist party there realized the necessity of using both arms under the present system—the industrial as well as political—and are, therefore, members of a class-conscious revolutionary labor organization and also the working class political movement of this country.

The Socialist party has always, in the past, backed every effort of the working class to better their conditions, and I know the membership will continue that policy, and go to the rescue of their comrades in Michigan, to the extent that no man will be forced to sacrifice his manhood and go back to work because he is starving or freezing. The Socialist party is opposed to a compromise politically, and they will oppose a wage-worker being forced to compromise in an industrial battle. Come to the rescue of your comrades. Give pennies, dimes or dollars, but to the full extent of your ability. It is the comrades of Michigan NOW, but it may be YOU NEXT! This is as much OUR fight as it is the fight of the comrades in the strike region—they are giving their entire wage—we can surely give a portion of ours.

Send all donations to Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer Western Federation of Miners, 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo. Fraternally,

EMMA F. LANGDON,
State Secretary.

Endorsed by State Executive Committee.

A LETTER FROM EMMA LANGDON.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 26, 1913.

Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M., Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As you are well aware, I resigned my position as organizer for the Federation to fill the position of state secretary of the Socialist party of Colorado, because I felt it was a matter of honor and duty. Since that time it has been impossible to get out in the field and raise funds or assist in that work for the Michigan miners. While it is practically impossible for me to leave the state just now, I want the brothers in Michigan to know that my heart is with them and that I am doing all in my power both as an individual and as state secretary of the Socialist party to help them in their fight. Five hundred letters in the form of an appeal to the membership of the Socialist party have been mailed this week in response to the resolution adopted by the Houghton committee requesting that we give publicity to the strike and money where possible. This is just a beginning—as individuals and as a working class political party we are going to back the comrades and brothers in Michigan and do all in our power to arouse the Nation.

To be consistent, do MYSELF what I wish to see others do, I herewith enclose check for ten dollars as my donation for this month. Try to do more next month if the struggle continues. My salary at this time is very small, but I have a number of the first edition of the Cripple Creek strike books on hand which I will donate while they last to the striking miners. The books were originally sold for \$1.50—the binding alone cost 25c per copy. Any one that is not in possession of this little book can get the book and at the same time make a contribution to the strikers and they will be mailed for 50c per copy prepaid; postage deducted and the amount put in strike fund. The large 600-page books, "Industrial Wars in Colorado," are very limited, but the few that are left I will give fifty per cent. on the sale price, which is \$1.50 prepaid. The fifty per cent. retained will be used for postage and to pay the binding. There are about 500 of "Labor's Greatest Conflicts," which is a complete history of the kidnaping cases, including Darrow's speech; brief history of the Typographical Union and much other information boiled down—price 50c—and I will give fifty per cent. of the amount sent in on every copy of these for the strike fund, and pay all expense of mailing out of the fifty per cent. deducted. Send the amount to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver. By taking advantage of this offer you will get a valuable book—the strikers will get the money and I will have the satisfaction of feeling I have helped to a small extent.

Hoping the Western Federation will win every point in the Michigan fight, I am, Fraternally,
EMMA F. LANGDON.

AN ENCOURAGING LETTER FROM CANNON.

Virginia, Minnesota, Sept. 24, 1913.

To The Miners' Magazine:

Following the account I gave last week of the splendid manner in which the unions of Butte gave of their good will and their treasures for the Michigan strikers, I wish to tell of Anaconda and Great Falls.

The former place I visited on Friday evening, the 19th, at the regular meeting, which was later turned into an open meeting, to which the members of other unions had been invited.

The presentation of the Michigan case was listened to with the closest attention and but one voice in the hall was raised against some action being taken to assist the men and women who are battling for better conditions for themselves and the advancing of the position of organized labor in the strike district.

Later, without a dissenting vote, a day's pay was voted for the cause of the strikers, and committees appointed to visit the other unions, and to solicit funds and clothing for the men, women and children of the lake copper district.

I look to see Anaconda well up on the list of those helping us to finance the Michigan strike.

And Great Falls! Great Falls is all right! I had but a few hours there, but, considering the spirit and the activity of the men of the different unions there, a few hours were sufficient to impress me with the fact that the men and women of organized labor of Great Falls were doing and would continue to do what is right for their striking brothers in Michigan.

Nearly all the unions of that place had already made donations, and most of those had provided for further assistance, either by donations or monthly assessments on their members.

None of them had assumed the attitude that they thought their share of the work done, but, on the contrary, all with whom I came in contact showed the keenest desire to know the facts and then to give their available time and energy in the manner that would best forward the interest of the striking miners of Michigan.

No. 116 seem to have a wide awake and an efficient set of officers, and

as far as I have been able to see in Great Falls, this seems to be what is expected.

On the whole, I am deeply impressed with what I have encountered on my visit to the three big mountain towns and the question is constantly confronting me since leaving there: What could the workers not accomplish if they showed the same wisdom everywhere in uniting as they have in Montana?
JOS. D. CANNON.

CAPITALISM MUST GIVE WAY TO A JUST SYSTEM.

By R. A. Dague.

We are often told by the rich and well-to-do people that this is a glorious Christian civilization and that no one has any good cause for complaint, in these United States especially, and that the unemployed are lazy or are poor because they are extravagant, or spend their money for strong drink, but it is not true. Our industrial system of competition under which cheating and dishonesty of all sorts and oppressive monopolies flourish, is the cause of unmeasured poverty and distress. A lady correspondent not long ago said:

"I have known (not heard, but known) eight girls to rent a room together, live through a cold winter without a fire, with no method of cooking except an oil stove, sleep on the floor because they could not buy furniture, go to bed week in and week out without undressing because they had not sufficient bedding to keep them warm, and live nearly three months at a time on cornmeal mush without milk, molasses or anything to make it palatable. All this that they might retain the one thing left to them—honor."

There are thousands of women in the sweatshops of New York who earn less than a dollar a day, and tens of thousands of pale, tender girls working like abject slaves in cold, damp basements and dark attics, ruining their eyesight and wrecking their health toiling for cruel task-masters for a mere pittance. A steady stream of these girls, from necessity to eat, is constantly flowing into the hells of infamy of the great cities.

In London it is worse. Thousands of men, women and children now in London sleep on park benches, in obscure doorways, on the ground in back alleys—anywhere they can lie down, and they live from swill barrels and scraps of fruit they can pick up on the streets, while the nobility that never earned a dollar, but who robbed the working people, live in a splendor that eclipses the extravagance of the kings of ancient Babylon.

On the other hand we see the very rich, arrogant, self-righteous and profoundly selfish thanking God that they are so prosperous and so wealthy. They gamble on Wall street; they water stocks; they monopolize foodstuffs and clothing, and all the means of production; they live by usury and extortion; they grind the faces of the poor; they enslave little children in their factories and stores; they reduce the wages of their employes to the lowest possible amount; they reap where they have not sown and gather where they have not earned, and then in blazing diamonds and elegant apparel, with uplifted heads and with scorn on their lips for the exploited poor, they go to their elegant church pews and thank God that they enjoy such manifold blessings, and to listen with gratifying approval to the flattery of a minister whom they pay to ease their conscience.

The industrial system which pours into the laps of a few shrewd schemers vast mountains of wealth while the working people suffer and perish must give place to a juster system.

I do not make the foregoing remarks because I hate rich captains of industry and employers of working people, for I do not. The fault is in our industrial or business methods, which permit the private ownership of wealth-producing industries of a public nature. Wage workers now receive but about \$1.00 for each \$5.00 they earn. Such a result is inevitable under a system of competition. Under a Socialistic system the worker would get the full value of his toil. Capitalism must be displaced by Socialism before the awful injustices now inflicted upon the poor can be prevented. That must be done through the ballot.

Creston, Iowa.

HOUGHTON COUNTY SOCIALIST PARTY.

Calumet, Mich., Sept. 5, 1913.

Houghton county committee of the Socialist party met in special session at the call of the chairman, September 4th, to consider the strike of the copper miners. At this meeting it was decided to appeal to the Socialists and friends of the working class throughout the United States and Canada to come to the assistance of the Western Federation of Miners, now engaged in the greatest strike of its history.

Whereas, The mining companies, by their refusal to meet a committee of their employes to adjust grievances relative to hours, wages and conditions of employment, precipitated a strike on the 23rd day of July involving 15,000 mine workers and their families—a strike which has continued with undiminished vigor to the present, and bids fair to continue until concessions are granted, and

Whereas, The strikers are striving to improve intolerable conditions, the hours being the longest and the wages the lowest obtaining in any copper-producing section of North America, and

Whereas, The strikers have suffered every brutality and outrage at the hands of imported thugs of the Waddell-Mahon Detective Agency, local deputies with criminal records and the militia, these outrages on the part of the militia ranging from the shooting of a lone striker through both legs on the county road, and pick-handling citizens on the sidewalks, to the attempted rape of a miner's wife on the highway in his presence; the beating of strikers under arrest by the thugs, and the murder of two of them by the thugs, and the fatal shooting of a fourteen-year-old girl by local deputies, all making up a record of crime and brutality seldom equaled in the annals of labor wars, and

Whereas, Although the governor has been informed of our grievances and stated that some at least should be redressed, has characterized the attitude of the mine managers as arbitrary and un-American, he has yet promised them the troops as long as they desired them, and commended the troops, though affidavits of their brutality were before him; therefore be it

Resolved, By Local Houghton County Committee of the Socialists, That we condemn the action of the governor and the sheriff as responsible for these outrages and murders. We call upon the state office of the Socialist party of Michigan to act at once and issue a call for protest meetings by every local in the state; that we further request the national office of the Socialist party to compile such information as will acquaint the membership with conditions in this district, instruct its organizers and lecturers to feature the strike of the Michigan copper miners, request that protest meetings be held everywhere; write to senators demanding a senate investigation, and last, but most important, do all in their power in protest meetings, in their local unions and elsewhere, to raise funds that these brave strikers may not be compelled to surrender by cold and hunger. The miners must have money for coal at once. Mine managers are depending upon winter's terrors to break this strike. Northern Michigan winters are long, the snow is deep, the mercury ranges from zero to 40° below. Come to the rescue of your comrades. Do it now.

Address all contributions to Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer Western Federation of Miners, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

WALTER J. TOUPIN, Chairman.

The above resolution was received by the state secretary of the Socialist

party of Colorado on September 12, submitted to the state executive committee for their approval or rejection, and unanimously endorsed.

EMMA F. LANGDON,
State Secretary.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Total of donations previously acknowledged—\$16,516.21.

September 22.—Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo., W. F. M. Sec'y-Treas., \$10; Local No. 85, Bro. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, San Francisco, Calif., \$100; Local No. 19, Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, San Francisco, Calif., \$25; Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$75; Local No. 4, Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, Buffalo, N. Y., \$5; Local No. 537, Warehouse Workers and Freight Handlers' Union, Crockett, Calif., \$10; Kaw Valley Lodge No. 44, Bro. of Railway Carmen of American, Kansas City, Kansas, \$2.

September 23.—Int'l Union of Steam Engineers No. 18, Denver, Colo., \$5; Laundry Workers' Union No. 19, Great Falls, Mont., \$25; Int'l Union Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodmen, Seattle, Wash., \$143.15; Local Union No. 2, Int'l Union U. B. W., Newark, N. J., \$110; Local No. 47, United Garment Workers, Kansas City, Mo., \$10; Int'l Longshoremens Ass'n, Mukilteo, Wash., \$15; Proceeds of dance given for Michigan strikers by St. Elmo M. U. No. 40, W. F. M., St. Elmo, Colo., \$47.50; Bro. Railway Carmen, Local No. 2, Kansas City, Kansas, \$12; Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 195, Seattle, Wash., \$9; Amal. Ass'n Street and Electric Railway Employes, Division No. 518, San Francisco, Calif., \$10; National Ass'n Machine Printers Color Mixers No. 3, Philadelphia, Pa., \$5.

September 24.—City Sewer Cleaners and Repairers' Union No. 10886, A. F. of L. and C. F. L., Chicago, Ill., \$5; Bonne Terre Socialist Local, Bonne Terre, Mo., \$2; William Cramp, Bonne Terre, Mo., 50c; Laundry Workers' Union No. 28, Chickasha, Okla., \$2; Kankakee Federation of Labor, Kankakee, Ill., \$10; Int'l Union of Steam Engineers No. 143, Chicago, Ill., \$25; Int'l Bro. of Electrical Workers No. 173, Chicago, Ill., \$25.

September 25.—Brewers and Malsters' Union No. 3, Commission Malsters No. 92, Beer Bottlers No. 181, Beer Drivers No. 38, Detroit, Mich., \$25; National Trades and Labor Council, Nashville, Tenn., \$5.50; Harris Daily, Buckhorn, Nev., \$2.50; Local No. 300, Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Seattle, Wash., \$50; Oklahoma City Trades and Labor Council, Oklahoma City, Okla., \$10; Cape Ann Branch G. C. I. A., Gloucester, Mass., \$5; Croatian Society of Monesser, Pa., Charleior, Pa., \$18.70; Matt Alfirevich, W. F. M., Salt Lake City, Utah, \$5; National Finnish Socialist Organization, Chicago, Ill., \$1,000; Bessemer M. U. No. 204, W. F. M., Bessemer, Mich., \$102.34; Laundry Workers' Local No. 22, Denver, Colo., \$5; Sheet Metal Workers' Int'l Alliance No. 319, Kansas City, Mo., \$25; Central Trades and Labor Council, Kingston, N. Y., \$5.

September 26.—Central Labor Union, Indianapolis, Ind., \$100; Local No. 141, Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, Chicago, Ill., \$25; Milwaukee Musicians' Ass'n No. 8, Milwaukee, Wis., \$10; Gardeners and Florists' Union No. 10615, A. F. L., Chicago, \$10; Int'l Longshoremens Ass'n, Local No. 809, Boston, Mass., \$5; A Friend, Bethalto, Ill., \$1; Seattle Bldg. Laborers' Union No. 242, Seattle, Wash., \$25; Olympia Trades Council, Olympia, Wash., \$15; Int'l Bro. Teamsters No. 183, Great Falls, Mont., \$20; Federal Labor Union No. 12837, Great Falls, Mont., \$22.50; Mrs. H. P. Nevills, Great Falls, Mont., \$1; Jacob Judesh, Flat River, Mo., \$10; National Croatian Workmen's Society No. 452, Zeigler, Ill., \$5; Bricklayers' Int'l Union No. 18, Kansas City, Kans., \$5; Local No. 774, Sign and Pictorial Painters' Union, St. Louis, Mo., \$5; Denver Theatrical Protective Union No. 7, Denver, Colo., \$10; Houghton Typographical Union No. 596, Hancock, Mich., \$25; Grand Forks Trades and Labor Assembly, Grand Forks, N. D., \$5; Local No. 201, Drivers and Bottlers, U. B. W., Portland, \$25; Int'l Bro. of Bookbinders No. 90, Portland, Ore., \$10; Cigarmakers' Local No. 168, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, \$5; Amal. Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 143, Portland, Ore., \$5; Local No. 1538, Carpenters' Union, Miami, Ariz., \$25; Manchester Central Labor Union, Manchester, N. H., \$3; Local Union No. 115, Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, St. Louis, Mo., \$3.50; Local No. 125, U. M. W. of A., Mt. Olive, Ill., \$25; United Trades and Labor Assembly, Louisville, Ky., \$12; Phoenix Trades Council, Phoenix, Ariz., \$50; Hodcarriers' Union No. 113, Milwaukee, Wis., \$15; Brewery Workers' Union No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis., \$25; Engineers' Union No. 311, Milwaukee, Wis., \$10; Machinists' Union No. 66, Milwaukee, Wis., \$25; Iron Workers' Union No. 8, Milwaukee, Wis., \$10; Label Trades Council, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; Wagon Peddlers, Milwaukee, Wis., \$10; Upholsterers' Union No. 29, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; Barbers' Union No. 50, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; Mrs. Emma F. Langdon, Denver, Colo., \$10; Manitowoc Central Labor Council, Manitowoc, Wis., \$5; Journeymen Tailors' Union of America No. 71, Seattle, Wash., \$20; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Local No. 31, San Francisco, Calif., \$25.

September 27.—North Moccasin M. U. No. 111, W. F. M., Kendall, Mont., \$50; St. Louis Waiters' Union No. 20, St. Louis, Mo., \$10; St. Louis Mailers' Union No. 3, St. Louis, Mo., \$9; St. Louis Waitress' Union No. 249, St. Louis, Mo., \$5; United Upholsterers' Union No. 21, St. Louis, Mo., \$10; Central Labor Council, Ashland, Wis., \$5; Geo. L. Brozich, Ely, Minn., \$5; Granite Cutters Int'l Assn., Melrose, Minn., \$3.25; donation at mass meeting for striking miners at Michigan, Eveleth, Minn., \$25.05; Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Int'l Alliance, Local No. 115, Chicago, Ill., \$25; Bakery and Confectionery workers' Int. Union No. 74, Spokane, Wash., \$10; Int. Union Steam and Operating Engineers, Local No. 40, Seattle, Wash., \$6; Cigarmakers' Int'l Union of A., Local No. 150, Sioux City, Iowa, \$5; Journeymen Horseshoers' Union No. 29, Denver, Colo., \$5; Journeymen Horseshoers No. 25, San Francisco, Cal., \$10; San Francisco Bricklayers' Int'l Union No. 7, San Francisco, Cal., \$10; Bootblacks' Protective Union No. 10175, San Francisco, Cal., \$10.

September 29.—Local No. 2257, U. M. W. of A., Black Diamond, Wash., \$100; Local No. 2460, District 13, U. M. W. A., High Bridge, Ia., \$50; Franklin Local No. 2264, U. M. W. A., Franklin, Wash., \$50; Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union No. 121, Marysville, Calif., \$2; Int'l Bro. Electrical Workers, Local No. 49, Chicago, Ill., \$15; Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23, Milwaukee, Wis., \$10; Jackson Trades Council, Jackson, Mich., \$25; Chicago Postoffice Clerks' Union No. 1, Chicago, \$25; Philadelphia Local No. 2, National Print Cutters' Assn., Philadelphia, Pa., \$7; Int'l Ass'n of Machinists, Lodge No. 86, Spokane, Wash., \$5; Local Union No. 1634, U. M. W. A., Vincennes, Ind., \$2.76; Des Moines Branch G. C. I. A., Des Moines, Ia., \$2; The Hamilton Labor Temple Ass'n, Hamilton, Ont., \$10; United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 1030, Globe, Ariz., \$20.

Total—\$19,523.46.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER.

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

(Affiliated Membership Over 7,000,000.)

Berlin, S. O. 16; Engelufer 15 (Germany); Sept. 5th, 1913.

The Industrial Battlefield—Russia.

The minister of commerce has recently published a statement under the heading, "The protection of health and life of the industrial workers," giving data concerning accidents: 77,608 accidents, 458 resulting in fatalities, were recorded in the year 1910, in the works coming under factory in-

spection. In the same year 84,882 accidents, resulting in sixty-one deaths, happened in the mining industry. Altogether 290,578 accidents, 4,562 of which ended fatally, were officially recorded in Russia in the year 1910. The official figures include by no means all the accidents to workers engaged in industry. According to Bikow, no fewer than 325,000 accidents happen in the Russian industry every year, of which number there are 40,000 cases of serious injury and 6,000 of death. Capitalism is already making frightful demands upon the Russian workers.

Telegraphist Organization in the Argentine.

The question of organization is beginning to gain a foothold among the telegraph employees in the Argentine. The first telegraphists' organization was founded in Buenos Ayres this year. The society is delighted with the influence it is beginning to work among the telegraphists in Buenos Ayres, as well as with the great organization campaign which is being opened up in the provinces. The purpose of the organization is to regulate the conditions of service, and the rendering of mutual assistance. The Argentine telegraph department is doing its best to destroy the new organization by victimizing its members and leaders. The whole of the membership of the executive have been transferred to the most remote stations in order that their influence might not be felt. Upon a delegation approaching the director, this official informed same, with an utter disregard of the truth, that the transfers were not the outcome of a repressive movement. The Socialist members of parliament have addressed a question to the minister of the interior in connection with the affair. The organization has its own monthly journal, "El Telegrapho."

The Spanish Lithographers' Federation.

The Spanish Lithographers' Federation held its second congress in May last. A new regulation was put on the statute book to the effect that the chief duty of the federation was the achieving of the eight-hour day and the introduction of a national tariff by means of collective agreements with the employers. The revised regulation prohibits strikes being declared without the consent of the central executive, except in especially urgent cases in which the organization finds itself in the defensive, or the honor of same is at stake, and a timely understanding with the executive is impossible. Strike pay shall in future—for the time being, however, as a test—be paid out by the central funds. The members' subscriptions were raised. Barcelona was decided upon as the headquarters of the federation.

Strike-Breakers for St. Petersburg.

A correspondent writing from among the St. Petersburg metal workers states: "The strike among the employees of the firm of G. A. Lessner, machinery manufacturer, has already lasted three months. This strike was brought on by the refusal of the employees to dismiss Foreman Lauel. Lauel had, without any grounds, denounced a youth, Strongin, as a thief, with the result that the latter committed suicide. The firm is supported by the Employers' Federation. The workers in the other factories are with the strikers. We now learn that the firm is seeking to obtain strike-breakers from abroad, and request the organizations to make a note of this."

The Labor Movement in Italy.

The Textile Workers' Federation recently held its congress in Prato. The congress, at which also Comrade Shaw, the secretary of the textile workers' international, was present, decided upon the affiliation to the international, as well as an increase in the federation contributions from 25 cents to 30 cents per month, and an annual extra subscription of 25 cents for the international federation and the Trade Union National Center. After having overcome many difficulties a congress was called in Rome, at which a National Union of Tramwaymen was established. Many local organizations affiliated with the new federation at once. Upon the invitation of the Trade Union National Center, Comrade Sassenbach, member of the general commission of the German trade unions, made a journey through the greatest trade unions of northern Italy, studying their organization and carrying on propaganda work. The meetings were well attended everywhere and it is to be hoped that the trade union movement has been strengthened. The feud between the Socialists and the syndicalists still exists, much to the joy and advantage of the employers. The syndicalists made a savage attack upon the house of the so-called reformist trade unions in Milan on July 1st. All the windows were broken, the secretary roughly handled and other damage done. Men were wounded on both sides. It is not to be wondered at that the reactionary press should give expression to its delight at this reprehensible disruption.

The Labor Movement in Roumania.

The peace propaganda of the organized labor has unfortunately not been attended with success. Roumania is now armed to the teeth, every man capable of carrying arms has been sent to the front. The trade unions in Bucharest called a great protest meeting immediately upon its being recognized that a war was imminent, and it was decided to enter upon a twenty-four hours' protest strike. Everything looked as though a great demonstration would take place. On the same day, however, mobilization began, forestalling the general strike. Those few comrades who have not yet been dragged into the war continue to fight their great fight against war. The fact that the Bulgarian and Servian Socialist papers were published and circulated during the bombardment speaks for the publicity the labor movement has already attained in the Balkans.

International Miners' Congress.

No fewer than 159 delegates, representing 1,330,000 members in seven different countries, were present at the twenty-fourth International Miners' Congress in Carlsbad. The opening speech was delivered by the president of the English Miners' Federation, Smillie. In expressing himself in an impressive manner against war he exclaimed that the time is coming when the organized workers will be able to entirely prevent war. The congress occupied itself with the regulation of the coal output, the question of collective tariffs and minimum wage, and the proposal of the English delegates for the nationalization of the railways and mines.

Hungarian Provision and Grocery Workers' Federation in the Year 1911-12.

The organized workers in the provisions industry have had to fight a severe battle against the employers as well as against the notoriously reactionary government. The master bakers have employed the most mean tactics in order to destroy the organization. The bakers were locked out no less than three times within one year. In addition to this, the minister of the interior dissolved the organization in 1911. It is especially creditable to the organization that no falling off in numbers has been recorded in the face of such difficult circumstances. At the end of 1911 there were 2,819 members on the books, as compared with 3,002 at the end of the year 1912. Of the latter number 1,706 were in Buda Pest alone. The number of weekly subscriptions rose from 88,316 to 94,819; that is, 6,503—16,554 kronen—went in different benefits in the year 1912. The total income for both years amounted to 81,893 kronen and the expenditure 79,644 kronen. The wage movements in the period under review were very extensive ones. Twenty-three movements were conducted without striking, thirteen by means of strike, whilst ten were attended by lockouts. Reduction in working time of one and one-half hours was effected for 431 workers; for 1,118 one hour. The average increase in wages in 1911 amounted to 2.31 kronen per week per person for 1,867 workers; in 1912 1,347 persons obtained an average increase of 4 kronen. Wages to the amount of 275,313 kronen were lost through 79,859 lost working days, which was more than compensated for by a gain of 792,860

kronen through increases in wages. The last general meeting decided upon an increase of 30 heller in the weekly contribution. The workers in the provision trade are not going to allow themselves to be exploited; on the contrary, the strength of their organization speaks well for healthy progress.

Protection of Women Whilst in a State of Pregnancy.

A new and far reaching law in connection with above has recently come into force in France. According to this law women workers may leave their work without notice as soon as their pregnancy becomes visible to others. No woman may be employed within four weeks of the confinement. Before and after the confinement a special daily benefit may be claimed for four weeks upon a doctor's certificate being produced attesting that the further work is dangerous either to the child or the applicant.

The Suppression of the Labor Press in Russia.

Two labor dailies, the "Prawda" and the "Lutsch," have been published in St. Petersburg since 1912. The former represented the left wing of the Russian Social Democrats, whilst the latter represented the reformist party. On July 5th of the present year the St. Petersburg courts of justice prohibited both papers, alleging that they "systematically overstepped the legally appointed boundaries," and were of a "sharply defined party character," calculated to have a demoralizing influence upon the populace. The following figures will give an idea of the hardships with which these papers had to cope during their existence: The "Prawda" was first published on April 22d, 1912. On the occasion of the first anniversary of these papers the readers were informed that same had been confiscated forty-one times and the editors fined altogether 7,000 roubles or forty-seven months' imprisonment. Besides this the editors were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The confiscations of the last few months, which have happened in the case of almost every number, are not included in the figures given. The fact that the courts of justice have lifted the censure from sixteen confiscated numbers will suffice to show with what zeal the work of confiscation is being executed. Indignation has, as a matter of fact, been expressed in the anti-labor press at this throttling of the labor press. The former section of the press asserted, and quite rightly, too, that it was useless to suppress the legal labor press, as, if the legal right were withheld, then the workers would conduct their political efforts and demands through illegal channels. The labor press is not to be wiped out any more than the labor class itself.

The prohibition of both the papers struck one as being all the more drastic as the senate had not previously forbidden the publication of social democratic journals. The excuse that the papers had assumed a "sharply defined party character" was absolutely absurd. And as regards the "demoralizing effect on the populace," the Pogrom papers of the "black hundred," with their incitement of national hate, are the greatest offenders in this direction. That the ruthlessness of the government cannot quash the labor movement, nor prevent same publishing its journals is proved by the fact that in the place of the suppressed papers two new labor dailies have come into existence. They are called the "Schivaja Schisny" and "Rabotschaja Prawda." Numbers 2 and 3 of the "Rabotschaja Prawda" and No. 5 of the "Schivaja Schisny" have already been confiscated.

Average Wage in Russia.

The starvation wages paid to the Russian workers are proved by the following figures: The metal workers in St. Petersburg come first with 473 to 523 roubles (rouble=2/2) per annum. In the other industrial districts the metal workers received an average wage of 373 roubles in 1911; all other workers an average of 251. The workers in the mining industry receive an average wage of 250 roubles. The average wage of the metal workers was 33 roubles per month in the year 1912. The average yearly wage of the metal workers in the various provinces is as follows: Livland, 431 roubles; Archangelsk, 423 roubles; Kurland, 369 roubles; Estland, 353 roubles; Perma, 270 roubles; Pskov, 234 roubles; Novgorod, 215 roubles; Witebsk, 169 roubles annually. The wages in the other industries are still lower. In the leather manufactories the workers receive 14 roubles per month, sugar factories 9 roubles, and in the cotton mills 18 roubles; 7 roubles to 30 roubles are paid in the textile industry. In consequence of these hunger wages the conditions of life are really pitiful and under-feeding is not to be avoided. The Russian factory worker in country districts subsists solely upon bread, kvass, onions, thick gruel and fat. Only on Sundays and holidays is any meat eaten. The town worker must satisfy himself with bread, sausage, cheese, herrings and cucumbers.

The Servian Trades Unionists at the Front.

The recent occurrences, so writes Comrade Pawlowitsch from Belgrade, have completely destroyed the remaining vestiges of our organization. Those men between 21 and 40 years who were formerly declared to be unfit for service have now been taken into the barracks. Only old men, women and children remain at home, among indescribable privation and misery. I am waiting the call to arms every minute, and have therefore transferred the business of the trades unions to one of my comrades, whose leg, amputated at the knee, should exempt him from further military service. There will only remain Lapschewitz, Socialist member of parliament, to publicly represent the affairs of the workers. It might be of interest to know that all trade union leaders were appointed officers immediately upon entrance into the army. No matter how this disastrous war may end, we must expect never more to see many of our comrades. A few days ago the president of the Leather Workers' Union, who is also the manager of our labor newspaper, was sent back from the front, the most severely wounded. The next day we heard that the president of the printers' union had fallen. We learned yesterday that the secretary of our Trade Union Council had been taken prisoner by the Bulgarians, and today we find the name of the editor of our party newspaper among the list of the slain. Death is reaping a rich harvest, whilst many of those whom he has not taken in will be crippled for the remainder of their days. Nevertheless, as soon as peace once more reigns we will rally our scattered survivors, for the reconstruction of the organizations, which alone is able to bring lasting peace to the inhabitants of this remote corner of Europe.

The Juvenile Movement.

The Union of Jewish Juvenile Workers has now 1,100 members organized in thirteen countries, with an annual income of 13,000 kronen, and a monthly paper running into 2,500 copies. The union has recently decided that members who, upon reaching their 18th year, are in a position to pay the subscriptions, shall enter the trade union to which they rightly belong. The Italian juvenile organization numbered 5,810 members in 273 local unions in 1912. During the war the number has continued to grow. The Swiss lads' organization now numbers 763 members in nineteen sections.

International Tailors' Conference.

The sixth international tailors' conference took place in the middle of July. Thirty-two delegates from the unions of America, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Austria, Switzerland, Servia and Hungary were present. The representative of a separatist organization in London was not admitted. Last year there were 104,000 tailors organized in thirteen unions, affiliated to the International Secretariat. The conference was chiefly concerned with the extension of the international intercourse, regular exchange of reports, fighting of home work, etc. Stühmer, Berlin, was again elected international secretary. The next congress takes place in Copenhagen, 1916.

Trades Unions as Landowners.

The American Federation of Trade Unions has made an interesting attempt to establish the number of buildings belonging to trade unions. From

a still incomplete list we find that labor temples exist in twenty-three towns, whilst in twenty-one towns preparations are being made for the building of same. Besides this, the miners have their own managerial offices in forty-three towns, meetings halls, and in nine cases their own hospitals. Eight sections of the musicians, as well as more than twenty local unions of other trade unions, have their own home; likewise five central union executives. The printers, machine workers, railway men, etc., have their own industrial schools, sanatoria, homes for the aged, etc. In such institutions are the many millions of dollars of the trade unions sunk.

The Municipal Employment Bureau in Denmark.

The first municipal employment office in Denmark has been established in Copenhagen. The administration board of eleven members, among which are two members elected by the town councillors, four by the Trade Union National Center and four by the employers' organization. The chairman is chosen by the magistrate or mayor. The office renders its services free and regardless of trade or calling. This office does not concern itself with stoppages of work. Twenty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety-five positions were registered by this office in 1911.

Unemployment funds are granted state and municipal support, according to the law of 1907. Accordingly the organized workers have now established unemployment funds for those callings for which none had previously existed. As regards membership and administration, the unemployment funds and trade union organizations are identical. The only difference is that unemployment funds are conducted separately and are under state control. These funds have received 6,400,000 kronen from public monies since 1907, while the income derived from members' contributions amounted to 9,000,000 kronen; 8,000,000 kronen was paid in benefit.

All these unemployment funds are connected with a labor bureau, which is managed entirely by the workers. The employers have absolutely no control over same.

For some time a brisk agitation has been carried on for the introduction of municipal labor exchanges throughout the whole land. The government quickly took up the matter, circularizing all interested bodies; same has now submitted a bill to this effect to the parliament. The government has been given to understand by the National Center that the universal introduction of municipal employment bureaus would be welcomed as a means of fighting the exploiting tactics of the private employment offices. The municipal employment bureaus to cease supplying labor to any factories affected by a strike.

The law mentioned was passed during the last parliamentary session and came into force July 1st last. Generally speaking the organized labor is satisfied with this law, and is convinced that under the law it will be able to make its influence felt and further expand its already powerful organization. The following are the chief points of this law:

The ministry of the interior is entitled to regard such employment bureaus as are established by town or district councils as public institutions. The labor bureaus, with the exception of the one in Copenhagen, are under the management of a body chosen by the district council. If it is so desired by even one of the councillors, then the vote must be taken on the representation basis. The management consists of three workers, three employers and the chairman, who may be either employer or employé. The members of this body receive no salary, but sufficient may be granted to cover losses through attending meetings.

The bureau in Copenhagen is the central office for the whole country. Same to be managed by a salaried official specially appointed by the king or government. This official is at the same time chairman of a management board of at least ten members, consisting of workers and employers in equal number. Two members of the board are to be appointed by the minister of the interior upon the proposition of the workers, and a similar number on the proposition of the employers. The remaining members to be chosen at the meeting of the town council and if desired on the representation system. The services of the bureau are rendered free of charge to the workers of all grades. These bureaus do not cease operations during strikes, but all those seeking work are informed of same, if any trades union organization has given notice of a strike. Notices, etc., to this effect may be posted up in the offices.

All official publications, etc., must be first approved by the ministerium. In case the employment bureau sends a worker away from his place of residence, the latter may be entitled to half his fare. The various labor bureaus are pledged, under a ministerial regulation, to co-operative action among themselves and with the central office, as well as to the compilation of unemployment statistics.

Those unemployment benefit funds and branch offices recognized by the state have to submit to the bureaus a weekly list of all those members (names and addresses) drawing unemployment pay, as well as a list of those unemployed receiving no benefit—as far as this is possible. Members of approved unemployment funds are given preference by the bureaus. All the business and documents of these funds are confidential and no unauthorized person has access to same. Each local labor bureau has to submit a statement of accounts every year to the minister of the interior, certified by the district administration. The cost of these employment bureaus is to be defrayed out of the district funds, but a state grant may be provided in the budget and distributed among the different bureaus by the minister of the interior. The additional grant may not exceed one-third of the total annual expenditure of the bureaus. The minister of the interior is authorized to establish employment bureaus in those districts where none exist on the first of July, 1915.

Labor Conditions in the American Smelting Industry.

According to an official report there were 38,429 workers engaged in the smelting industry of the United States in 1909. Their average wage was \$12.31 per week. These wages were not enough to meet the most modest requirements. The American worker, who would have to starve upon such a wage, has long been ousted from this branch of industry by foreigners; 82.6 per cent of all smelting workers put in more than seventy-two hours per week, whilst there was not one case of an employé working less than fifty-four hours. In spite of the fact that the number of workers has fallen during the last ten years, the production has increased 77.5 per cent as a result of the improved methods and increased output capacity. The production per head in the pig iron industry amounted to 1,129 tons in the year 1912, as compared with 265 tons in the year 1889. The wages have remained much about the same, as it has not yet been successful to permanently organize the workers. The employers do their best to get as many different nationalities as possible in the same works, in order that they may not get acquainted with each other nor combine. That is the reason why the propaganda of the trade union federation within the metal industry must be conducted in no fewer than twenty different languages.

Workers in Government Office.

According to an official report, numerous active trade unionists and Socialists have entered the English civil service within the last six years. The Board of Trade, for example, 117; home office, 48; National Insurance, 124; for other administration branches, thirty-five members of the labor party, to say nothing of numerous others who were selected for minor posts.

Congress of the Norwegian Trades Unions.

The congress of the Norwegian trades unions took place in Christiania June 22-29. Two hundred delegates, representing approximately 63,000 members, were present. The trade unions of Denmark, Sweden and Germany

were present. According to the business report of the secretary, the membership rose from 45,940 to 63,000 during the three years covered by the report. The number of affiliated organizations increased by seven. During this period 573 wage movements, involving 92,365 workers, have been entered upon. The number of stoppages of work was no less than 162, in which 57,711 workers were involved; 1,703,671 kronen were expended in strike pay. The attempts at organization among the seamen and the agriculture and forest workers were successful, their unions having been formed during the period under review. The trade union report was almost unanimously adopted after a lively discussion.

The most important matter for discussion was that concerning system of organization, and the tactics of the trade unions. At this point the syndicalist element, which has been noticeable in the Norwegian trade union for the last few years, was discussed. The syndicalist section had introduced propositions which had not the effect of weakening the national centralization, but which recognized in federations the administrative organs of the National Center only. Local trade councils should be formed which should formulate the local principles of the national centralization. The discarding of tariff agreements and trade union benefit institutions was demanded. The tariff agreements to be replaced by "recognized working conditions," the character of which the speaker himself could give no information. The congress rejected the syndicalist proposals, only twenty or twenty-one votes being in favor of same. In respect to the supplementing of the strike funds and instruments by means of sabotage and other syndicalist methods, the congress decided by an overwhelming majority to leave such tactics severely alone. A resolution leaving the form of organization the same as before was adopted. It was decided almost unanimously to establish local trade union councils, the duties of which should be the furthering of the propaganda work, provision of meeting rooms, local organization, public meetings of the trade unions, etc. It was decided during the discussion over the regulation to raise the minimum subscription which an affiliated organization might contribute to its strike funds from 7- to 10/2. Eleven organizations, with 7,300 members, were affected by this decision. The congress therefore rejected the motion for the reduction of the compulsory strike benefit of the National Center. The congress protested as one man against the attempt on the part of the liberal government to introduce compulsory courts of arbitration in the case of labor disputes. As soon as the expected bill is submitted to the parliament the central organization shall call an extraordinary trade union congress for the purpose of deciding the steps to be taken. In connection with the question of mutual strike benefit between the Scandinavian countries, the congress became party to the decision of the Danish Trade Union Congress. As the Swedish trade unions have arrived at a different decision the question has been postponed, and the voluntary system of financial assistance in great struggles remains. The co-operative provision stores movement to be most zealously supported and joint action with its central to be brought about.

Brief Labor Notes From All Countries.

Mexico.—In spite of the internal confusion in Mexico, the labor movement is growing here, writes a correspondent from the Mexican capital. Almost 30,000 workers took part in the May 1st demonstrations and celebrations. A procession and mass meetings in the open air and in different halls took place. On June 1st a great meeting in a theater was planned, to deal with the question of trades unions. The police, however, barricaded the theater. The meeting took place in spite of this, before the Juarez monument, and was well attended. The police made twenty arrests upon this occasion, and seven of the prisoners, Spaniards, were transported without being allowed to bid adieu to their families. Among these men were the best agitators of the young movement. The Mexicans were released after a time.

Japan.—"Osaka Jigi" reports that a strike recently took place among the workers at the shipyard, who stopped work at a time of great uproar as a protest against the brutality of the employer. The latter—so the report continues—committed suicide, leaving behind him a letter in which he stated that he himself was the cause of the strikes and discontentment, and had therefore taken his life. The strikers resumed work at once.

Australia.—In order to thwart the movement on the part of the United Brickyard Owners, in connection with the new capital of Australia, the (labor) government built a large brick yard, which also supplies private customers, before the last election. The Trade Council in Sydney is trying to establish a connection between the universities and other educational institutions and the trade unions for the purpose of furthering educational and instructional questions.

Great Britain.—Ten different trade unions of gas and unskilled workers, numbering altogether 250,000 members and possessing a capital of one million marks, have decided in principle in favor of amalgamating into one united organization. . . . The Organization of Postmasters refused to give out any more national insurance stamps if they did not receive the increase demanded for the extra service. . . . The glass workers have entered upon a general movement for an increase in wages, the forty-eight-hour week and the closing of the trade to apprentices for the next four years. The strike is rapidly spreading. . . . An extraordinary conference of the Miners' Federation decided, in connection with the newly-introduced laws, the question of the application of further sums for political purposes. . . . The Bootmakers' Union was successful in raising the number of its membership from 36,399 to 46,075. Its funds amount to over three million marks.

Denmark.—There is a movement afoot in the Danish Tobacco Workers' Federation to sever this union from the National Center of Trade Unions. The reason offered for this is that the Trade Union Central had stood in the way of the workers during the last great movement. The National Center represented this charge through its news letter and produced documentary evidence proving the unjustifiability of same. More than this, the tobacco makers received the assistance of the combined trade unions for the whole time they were on strike, without having been placed under the obligation to come to terms with the employers. Altogether 163,754 kronen have been placed at the disposal of the tobacco workers by the National Center, which means that the tobacco workers have received the full share of strike benefit to which they were entitled. Since the members of the Tobacco Workers' Federation voted in favor of a settlement with the employers by 1,761 to 1,501, the charges of the opponents of the "National Center" are proved to be groundless.

SOME SPORT.

What hit us on the funny bone yesterday was a story told by a local hotel clerk who used to work in Bartlesville, Okla. A sporty looking stranger registered at the hotel where I was working, got a room and ordered some booze sent up at once. That night he didn't get in till very late. He was loaded to the Plimsoll line, and he licked the cab driver that brought him home. The next day he skinned the proprietor out of \$100 playing poker. On the third day the chambermaids complained that he tried to kiss them. That night he said he was going to leave, and we were all glad of it. When he called for his bill, he glanced at it, and his face took on an expression of surprise and pain.

"Why, brother," he expostulated gravely, "don't you make a discount to clergymen?"—The Iconoclast, Minot, N. D.

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IN MEMORIAM.

Butte, Montana, August 23, 1913.

Resolutions of Butte Miners' Union on the death of John M. Murphy. Whereas, Death has invaded our ranks and taken from us one of our oldest and most esteemed members; and,

Whereas, Through the death of Brother John M. Murphy, this union has lost one of its most valuable members, whose earnestness and sincerity was ever for the Butte Miners' Union and the principle of true unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the unimpeachable honesty of his life character and public services, he has left to his loved ones the priceless heritage of a spotless name, and to the members of this community, and in an especial manner to the members of our organization, the record of a good, generous, loyal and faithful friend and brother. Between us and him there existed much in common, and with the first step in the true progress of our organization his name shall always be well and honorably linked; and, be it further

Resolved, That we express and convey to his bereaved ones our profound and heartfelt sympathy, and we venture to express to them the hope that the pain and grief occasioned by his loss may in some measure be alleviated by the knowledge of the love and esteem in which he was held by his fellow-men, and especially by the members of our union; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be given to the press; and also that a copy be forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

FRANK O'CONNOR,
TOM DINGNAN,
WILLIAM O'NEILL,
Committee.

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—A—

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LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions in Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Ontario, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Washington. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

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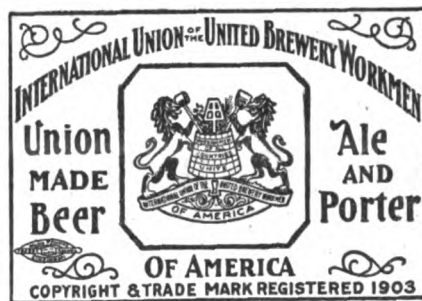


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