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INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, OCTOBER 9, 1913
VOLUME XIV. 24c NUMBER 537.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, October 9, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 537
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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.

GENERAL OTIS of the Los Angeles Times, received a "bomb." The general must have sent himself the infernal machine.

COLONEL MULHALL pulled back the curtain and exposed the "invisible government" that prostituted "the servants of the people."

ANNIE CLEMEN is known as the heroine of the copper range. She held aloft the American flag when a uniformed ruffian became a brute.

THE MESSAGE of unionism must be carried to the unorganized. The solidarity of labor politically and industrially, means the downfall of capitalism.

A DIVIDEND WORKING CLASS politically and industrially, means the continuance of the reign of the blacklist and the boycott, the strike and the lock-out.

THE CALUMET & HECLA Mining Company can afford to pay \$85,000 per year to James McNaughton, as a boss, but cannot afford to pay \$3.00 per day to its slaves.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the American Federation of Labor has made an appeal to all union men to come to the assistance of the striking miners of Michigan.

EUGENE V. DEBS, on account of illness, was forced to cancel all his lecture dates. His millions of friends will hope for his speedy recovery.

THE LOCAL UNIONS of Wardner and Burke, Idaho, have been visited by Board Member J. C. Lowney, and after being addressed on the conditions of the strike in Michigan, the members agreed to donate one day's wage for the month of November.

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.

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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.)

WHILE the coal miners of Colorado and the metal miner's of Michigan are fighting a battle against the wages of starvation, the packers of Chicago enjoyed a banquet that cost \$150,000. The "identity of interest" between master and slave is very noticeable.

THE ATTORNEYS of the Calumet & Hecla have asked the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel Judge O'Brien of the District Court of Houghton county to enjoin the strikers of the copper district from picketing and intimidating. Greed has become desperate.

THE CALLING OUT of the state militia by Governor Ferris in behalf of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, has cost the state up to September 17th, more than \$215,000. The state shows a deficit of \$500,000, but then corporations that refuse to recognize the rights of humanity, must be served by "the boys in blue," even though a state shows evidence of bankruptcy.

THE Duluth Labor World, speaking of the copper strike in Michigan, pays the following tribute to the courage and determination of the strikers:

"There is something about the copper miner's strike that commands for the participants the admiration and respect of all men who have the faculty to recognize the virtue of good fighting qualities in men. Those miners are fighting like brave soldiers, and their women and children are showing a heroism that has seldom been witnessed in an industrial conflict in America. No raw recruits in the labor move-

ment here ever shown such spirit, which can never be broken, except by the claims of hunger.

"It is a hard fight. The union expected it at the outset. Its leaders knew something of the wealth and the immense earnings of the mining companies, and they also knew something of the power they wielded over all things in the copper country. So they did not go into the battle with their eyes closed. They expect to win, and here is hoping that the day of their victory is at hand."

THE I. W. W. held its convention in Chicago with about forty delegates present, representing scarcely anything save themselves. As there was less than \$200 in the treasury, the official clique was able to starve out the "decentralists" who had lost their pull through their advocacy of the abolition of the general executive board. It is said that the I. W. W. has split again into another faction, known as the *Decentralizers*. The "one big union" is now in the hospital with symptoms of premature death.

THE PELL'S BREWING COMPANY at Trinidad, Colorado, has been declared unfair. This brewing company has refused to recognize the union or to pay living wages. Men working ten and twelve hours per day receive less wages than those working eight hours in other parts of the state. All the men employed by the brewery are on strike and have declared the product unfair. Members of organized labor will not extend their patronage to a brewing company that has no regard for its employes.

THEY CALLED him "fool" and "traitor" as through the land he went. They cried out "Agitator" and "Brand of Discontent." From altar and from steeple upon this man, forlorn, the priests and "goodly people" hurled wrath and bitter scorn.

They called him "cheat" and "faker" and drove him from the door. They shouted "Mischief-maker, begone—and come no more." From border unto border they hounded him, lest he "upset established order and bring anarchy."

At length they seized and tried him that they might have their will, and so they crucified him upon a lonely hill, the outcast agitator, driven by scourge and rod. They called him "fool" and "traitor" and now we call him God.—Berton Braley.

IN THE PRESS REPORTS of the past few weeks, there appeared the information that William D. Haywood was ill and penniless. The reports stated that he had lost fifty pounds in weight and that his physical condition is serious. There was a time, not so long ago, when "Big Bill" stood high with his fellowmen. There was a time when he had the trust and confidence of the working class, but "Big Bill" was swept off his feet by the exalted opinion which he entertained of himself and gradually lost the confidence of the men who were once his loyal friends. Ingratitude is an unpardonable sin, and when a man in the labor movement hurls his invectives and vituperation against the labor unions that came to his rescue in the hour of peril, he cannot complain if in the days of his decline his former friends and well-wishers should reach the conclusion that he is unworthy of their consideration.

The old saying that he who "sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind" sometimes sounds like a truth, and "Big Bill" in his lonely musings may realize in due time that loyalty is a virtue and that old friends sometimes grow weary of men who play to the galleries. It is to be hoped that "Big Bill" has learned his lesson and that reason will yet take the place of frenzied fanaticism.

THERE HAS BEEN considerable comment in the labor press concerning the attitude of the ministers of the gospel in the copper district of Michigan since the strike was declared. Nearly all the preachers are arrayed against the strikers and lined up with the mine operators, but when it is understood that about all the churches are built on company ground, it is not difficult to understand the reasons for the position assumed by the disciples of the lowly Nazarene.

A minister of the gospel in the copper district of Michigan, does not dare to give utterance to any sentiments antagonistic to the interests of the mine-owners without suffering the loss of his pulpit.

The church being built on company ground, and the ground being owned by the company, places the company in a position to control the preacher. Should a minister permit himself to give expression to sentiments that can be construed as encouraging the laboring people to organize to promote or advance their material interests, such sentiments are looked upon as treasonable to the mining corporations, and the congregation, the majority of whom are dependent on the mine owners, are notified to get rid of such a preacher. In other words, the preacher as well as the layman, must smother his honest convictions if he desires to remain a citizen in that reservation that is dominated by a few men, whose economic power holds in subjection the vast majority of the people who live in the copper district.

SINCE THE MINERS of the Flat River District of Missouri have shown that "in union there is strength" and have improved their material condition through the force of their organized movements, the miners of Joplin are now awakening to the needs of a strong organ-

ization and propose that the lead belt of Joplin shall become thoroughly unionized.

William Davidson of the executive board of the W. F. M., has been holding several meetings in Joplin and the immediate mining camps, and from present indications, will achieve wholesome results. The Missouri Trades Unionist, published at Joplin, had the following editorial comment, relative to the coming of executive board member Davidson to the lead belt:

"William Davidson, a member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, is visiting the miners' unions of the Joplin district with the purpose of arousing general interest in the miners' organization. Mr. Davidson recently visited the miners of Southeast Missouri and reports a great revival of interest in the organizations of that section. He believes the time is opportune for an organization movement in this district and will perfect plans for building up the local unions of the miners in this section. Organizer Marion Cope is co-operating with Mr. Davidson in arousing interest and several good meetings have been held by the different miners' unions this week."

THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL, published in New York, takes a pessimistic view of the copper market owing to the promulgation of the big strike in Michigan. "It appears now that the Michigan strike is going to be a long drawn-out affair," says the Journal. "Even if it were settled tomorrow it would be many months before the former rate of production could be regained. Many of the mines are filling with water, and the exodus of miners from the district will produce a shortage of labor that will check operations for a long time. Eventually the companies probably will have to offer higher wages in order to secure the men that they want. In the meanwhile the producers of electrolytic copper can offer only partial assistance, inasmuch as the refineries of the country are already being operated at nearly their full capacity. The copper market has consequently worked itself into a dangerous position." The Wolverine Co. has postponed its semi-annual dividend paying until October, when the rate will probably be cut, and the Copper Range Consolidated Co. has reduced its quarterly payment from 75 cents to 50 cents a share. Other concerns are also expected to drop heavily in the matter of "dividing up" the spoils heretofore confiscated from the miners. The mine owners, at the dictation of "Big Boss" McNaughton, who "earns" a salary of \$85,000 a year as an officer and general manager, have declined all overture looking toward arbitration of the trouble, and the strikers are making preparations to continue the struggle throughout the winter. About a thousand scabs and private guards and some 500 state militia are in the district to assist the master class to break the strike.—Cleveland Citizen.

JUDGE PATRICK O'BRIEN of Houghten County, Michigan, dissolved the injunction against the strikers which prohibited them from parading and picketing and almost everything else which a citizen has a right to do under the laws of the state and nation.

The injunction issued by Judge O'Brien was one of the most drastic and sweeping that was ever issued from a court, and under such an injunction, the striking miners of Michigan were stripped of every right that is guaranteed by that boasted document, known as the constitution.

There was no necessity for the issuance of such a judicial mandate, for the only lawlessness that has taken place in this copper district has been perpetrated by the paid outlaws of an agency, which makes strike-breaking a profession.

The Waddell-Mahon thugs, reinforced in their villianny by the state militia, have committed outrages against men, women and children, but there has been no injunction against the hired cossacks, whose blood-money drawn from the coffers of the Calumet & Hecla and the public treasury of Houghten county furnish the incentive for them to become wanton degenerates, stopping at no crime to serve the interests of their pay masters. Under normal conditions, the type of perverts furnished by the Waddell-Mahon agency, would not be tolerated in the Copper district, not even by the corporate combinations that are using these professional assassins, to awe and intimidate peaceable and law-abiding citizens, but in a conflict or struggle to crush labor, the industrial despot feels no scruple of conscience, in resorting to the most brutal means and methods, to maintain the supremacy and rule of the economic master.

UNDER THE HEADING "Smiles as He Pays \$20 Fine for Offense That once Cost 142 Lives," a press report from New York contained the following:

"For repeating the crime of locking the doors of his factory, which, on the first occasion caused the death by burning of 142 girls, Max Blanck, proprietor of the Triangle Shirtwaist factory, was fined \$20 today.

"It was proven that he had locked the three exit doors of his new factory at 79 Fifth avenue, where 150 girls are now employed. Justice Russell in the court of special sessions fined him the minimum fine with an alternative of five days in jail.

"When Blanck heard the sentence he smiled broadly at the judge's joke, and taking a roll out of his pocket as thick as his arm, peeled off a \$20 bill and walked out."

The people of serious thought who place some value on human life, even though that life is garbed in the livery of labor, must feel contempt for a court that would merely impose a trifling fine on a heartless monster, who for a second time, places in jeopardy the lives of the

women and girls whom poverty forces to work in his death trap.

The Triangle fire in which 142 human beings lost their lives, and for which crime, no one paid a penalty, should have impressed the court and the callous fiend who was responsible for the sacrifice of 142 lives, should have been taught that locking doors that endangers human life is a crime that cannot be condoned by the payment of a fine of a few paltry dollars. But human life, clad in the rags of poverty, is cheap, and even our "temples of justice" look through the same glasses as the profit-mongers who murder for profit.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS in a late issue had the following editorial comment, under the caption of "Syndicalism Dying."

"Syndicalism has received its death blow in France, the home of its cradling. At all the labor congresses held recently over there the extremists were defeated. The advocates of sabotage, of strikes of twenty-four hours' duration every month as protest against "the present social and industrial system," and whose agitations smacked more of straight anarchy than of legitimate revolt, were decisively touted and their doctrines repudiated. Instead of continuing wild-eyed appeals to "revolution" and "insurrection," the congresses determined to try and remedy their grievances by demands on the government through their Socialist and Radical members of the chamber of deputies. The French trades unionists have apparently found themselves again and have forsaken the policies of anarchy for the sensible doctrines of appeals to constituted authority through their parliamentary representatives.

"Symptoms are not wanting that the disruption of the Industrial Workers of the World, the prototypes of the French syndicalists in this country, has already set in. Their convention in Chicago the other day developed into a mutual admiration society of leaders who gave little attention to the problems of the industrial world they were called together to consider. The repudiation of syndicalism by the French congresses is a confession of its failure as an effective force in the adjustment of labor disputes. The American Federation of Labor repudiates it here. It is only a question of time until the American brand of syndicalism follows its European progenitor to the graveyard of dead illusions."

There is no question but that *syndicalism*, or what is known as industrial unionism, as exemplified by the I. W. W., is passing to the cemetery. But the News need not hug the delusion to its breast that real *industrial unionism* is dying, for industrial unionism is just beginning to manifest itself in all the departments of industry throughout the world.

The day of the craft regiment of labor has nearly passed away and the conditions being created by the "captains of industry," will force the working class together into an army that will yet prove invincible to "predatory wealth." The time is coming when even the champions and advocates of craft autonomy will be forced to abandon their obsolete theories of organization and stand for a system of organization, that will bring labor together industrially and politically to overthrow the Samson of organized greed.

The employers stand together as a unit to give battle to the working class, and labor will see the necessity of organizing along class lines to end the hellish system that enslaves humanity.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America in the eleventh convention assembled passed the following resolutions on the situation in the copper district of Michigan:

Whereas, The copper miners of Michigan, organized into the Western Federation of Miners, are on strike for an eight-hour day, a minimum wage of \$3.00 per day for all underground men, a flat increase of 35c for all surface men and recognition of their union, demands which even the enemies of organized labor must concede are modest in their scope and essential to the welfare of the workers, if they are to maintain an equitable standard of living; and

Whereas, The sheriff of Houghton County, in which are located the greatest number of strikers, has, under the dictation of the Copper Barons, turned his high office over to the mining interests, and placed in control therein, James Waddell, notorious leader of the Waddell-Mahon thugs, and in violation of the express stipulation of the Michigan statutes, has imported from six hundred to one thousand strikebreakers, who, armed with clubs and guns, and acting as deputy sheriffs, are oppressing the people of the district with every abuse and insult, which their brains, fertile in filth, can conceive, to the end that the people might be incited to violence, and riots could be precipitated, when they could give vent to their murderous proclivities by shooting and killing the unarmed strikers; and

Whereas, The courts of the districts are knowingly permitting themselves to be used as weapons of intimidation in the attempt to defeat the strikers by encouraging the reprehensible conduct of the deputies and militia in arresting peaceful strikers on many and varied charges, and holding them in jail, or binding them over under exorbitant bail, and when their friends finally force a trial, it is conceded that there is no evidence on which to try them, and not any that they should have

been arrested in the first place, but in providing a defense, their meager funds are exhausted, and in the opinion of those responsible for this abuse, they are forced that much closer to absolute surrender to the merciless exploitation of the Boston Coppers, against which they rebelled; and

Whereas, Governor Ferris of Michigan, instead of upholding the laws of that commonwealth by removing the armed force of Waddell-Mahon thugs from the state, has sent the militia into the strike zone, not to protect life and property, not to uphold law and order, but to serve the interest of Boston Coppers, to protect the Waddell-Mahon thugs in their depredations and as servants of the copper interests, to harass innocent and inoffensive strikers, to the end that the strike might be broken; and

Whereas, No agency of government yet brought into action in the strike district, has exerted any influence for justice and fair play, but any of which, has taken a definite step, has by every means in its power, tried to bring humiliation, suffering and defeat upon the hungering strikers; and

Whereas, Many of the strikers and their sisters, wives, mothers and daughters have been beaten, and the women grossly insulted by thugs and militia men, some of them wantonly shot, "just for sport," and women demanded to surrender their virtue to ruffians in uniform, at the point of drawn weapons, and one man, one boy and one girl have already been murdered in cold blood by the imported strikebreakers, crimes for which there was absolutely no provocation, and for which the only motive is a mistaken idea that the workers can be forced into submission to the will of the operators, and the militia in the case of these three murders, instead of apprehending the murderers, used every effort of those not engaged in harassing strikers, in protecting the salaried murderers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators of America, in convention assembled, hereby condemn unequivocally Sheriff Cruse of Houghton county Mich, for importing into the strike district an armed body of ruffians, who hesitate not to murder for hire, and for giving them badges of authority and commissions as deputies and the right to inflict their viciousness on an otherwise peaceful community; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn, unreservedly, the courts that are prostituting their high function by permitting themselves to be used as means of intimidation and persecution of struggling strikers, and we demand of our law-making bodies that enactments be provided that will give those unjustly and maliciously arrested the right to recover damages, and which shall punish by impeachment and imprisonment so-called peace officers, lawyers and jurists for their part in any such proceedings; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn Governor Ferris of the State of Michigan for sending the militia to the strike zone, without first having made an investigation of conditions, by which he could have determined that the stories told him of lawlessness and disorder on the part of the strikers were manufactured for his ears, and we further condemn him for placing the militia under the control of the Copper interests and making the state of Michigan the pawn of Boston Coppers. And we assert that he Governor's hypocrisy is made apparent in his claim of having "said nice things about labor for twenty-five years," when, on the first opportunity he has had, instead of being just and fair, he sent twenty-five hundred members of the militia to assist the mine operators in their attempts to crush organized labor, and in having that militia support the Waddell-Mahon thugs in their efforts to incite violence, and in every way possible injure the cause of the oppressed strikers; and be it further

Resolved, That we respectfully ask of the United States Senate, and the House of Representatives, in session assembled, to provide a committee of inquiry into the Michigan copper strike which shall place the responsibility for the wrong doings of which the workers of that district so justly complain, and we further ask that remedial legislation be enacted to prevent a repetition of such injustices in the future; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand a Federal law be enacted that will prevent the interstate shipment of strikebreakers or gunmen, and that if employers are to continue to use a subservient militia to persecute, harass and murder strikers and their loved ones, we demand that the strikes be given the rights of belligerents, and permitted to bear arms in protection of themselves and of those depending upon them. Where communities are infested by these hired murderers, and where those clothed in the garb of the militia and armed by the state use their power to abuse and mistreat strikers, and even at the point of the sword demand the consent of women to their lustful purposes, as in Michigan, some protection is necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That we give our unqualified approval to the Western Federation of Miners in its struggle to better the condition of the mine workers of Michigan, and we pledge our support to the strike, morally and financially; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, to the House of Representatives, the United States Senate, to the Secretary of Labor, to the Governor of Michigan, to the Sheriff of Houghton county, Michigan, and to the striking miners, and that copies be given to the press.

The Fight Is to a Finish

THE STRIKE in the southern coal fields of Colorado was a surprise to the coal barons. The mining magnates of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the Victor Fuel Company and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company did not entertain the opinion for a moment that there would be such a response to the strike call. They hugged the delusion to their breast that the men of the mines were so cowed and intimidated by the law of brute force, that the United Mine Workers, would be unable to arouse that spirit of rebellion that would revolt against the unbearable conditions of plutocratic greed. But the mine barons received a jolt that will be remembered, and furthermore, they will realize that the presence of professional man killers has but little influence on *men* who scorn to be *slaves*. The southern coal fields of Colorado have for years been governed by a few coal corporations whose *mandate* has been *law*.

The officials in public office have been the chattels of the C. F. & I., and the claim has been made on numerous instances, that the courts in southern Colorado were dominated by those economic masters to whom justice and human rights are strangers.

The vast majority of the men who have worked in the mines of the coal corporations of Southern Colorado, seldom received any money. Many of them were always in debt. They were compelled to trade in the commissary departments established by the mine barons, and a failure to do so, was met with discharge and eviction.

To purchase any of the necessities of life outside the mercantile institutions owned and controlled by the coal corporations, was visited by swift action, and the culprit who dared to violate any of the iron rules of the octopus, found himself and his family on the roadside as the penalty for disobedience. The hired thugs on the payroll of the corporations were commanded to permit no representative of organized labor to invade any of the territory covered by the mine operators, and as a general rule, the organizer who dared to enter the corporation domain carried away with him, if permitted to escape with his life, the brutal scars of the paid cossacks of capitalism.

The fight in the coal fields of Southern Colorado is a battle to a finish, and the miners feel confident that their efforts will ultimately be crowned with victory.

That Feast at Chicago

THE PACKERS had a big feast in Chicago a short time ago and about 500 people assembled at a banquet that cost \$150,000.

There was no expense spared to make the feast a notable one and every speech at the banquet, save one, was a laudation of the magnates of the beef trust. But the packers, through some oversight, invited a preacher as a guest at the banquet, and it seemed that this minister of the gospel possessed a heart that still beat in sympathy with the great mass of the people that are struggling with poverty. The preacher was called upon to respond to a toast, and during the course of his address, said:

"In just the degree that you create a dominant and exclusive class of captains of industry, each having despotic rule over thousands of routine subordinates from whom all aspiration and ambition has been crushed out by the hopelessness of advancement, in just that degree you have weakened the citizenship of America.

"If you reduce men to the level of mere employes, without hope of promotion or success in life, you have killed the citizenship of these men. You have killed their initiative and their chance of advance-

ment by perseverance, industry and effort. Collectivism and combination means the suppression of the individual. It is a grave question as to what the outcome will be upon citizenship."

It is said that the silence among the packers for a few moments was painful after the minister had resumed his seat, but the packers recovered themselves and the words of the preacher were forgotten in the carnival of joy that came from a banquet that cost \$150,000.

It is but a short time ago, when these giants of the beef trust predicted that in ten years, no one but the wealthy would be financially able to purchase meat—that beef would reach \$1 per pound—and that the laboring class would be forced to subsist on rice and potatoes.

The prodigal extravagance of exploiters in giving banquets that cost tens of thousands of dollars; the generosity shown to dogs and monkeys, that sport diamonds and are honored guests at the feasts of patricians, certainly indicate the coming time when the working class will be *meatless*, or else they must rise in their economic and political strength and end the damnable system, that places a higher value on dogs and monkeys than upon humanity.

The Scab and Strike-Breaker

THE EPITHET of "scab" is about the foulest word in the vocabulary of the working class. The cringing, cowardly creature to whom such an epithet is appropriate, is among the lowest type of degenerates and is lost to manhood and honor.

In committing treason to his fellowmen he commits treason to himself.

In becoming the plaint tool of capitalism and usurping the place of the man who has rebelled against the conditions of economic slavery, he is subjugating himself and even loses the respect of the exploiter who knows that he has betrayed himself.

The man who sells his last remnant of honor to usurp the place of the rebel who revolts against the wrongs that grow out of the profit system, forfeits the trust and confidence of his class and becomes a Hessian to uphold the supremacy of capitalism.

But there is even a difference in scabs and strikebreakers.

There have been many instances where poverty and hunger have forced the unwilling victim or want to accept the brutal conditions of ravenous greed. The moan of hunger coming from the pallid lips of a child has sometimes made men forget their loyalty and allegiance to their class, but the cowardly thing in human shape who voluntarily be-

comes an ally of a master class to crush labor in its struggle for economic liberty is a moral pervert. But while we denounce the scab and strikebreaker in the most vigorous language, what must be said of the men, who, carrying union cards in their pockets, who render service to combinations of capital to defeat strikes in a battle for a little more of the necessities of life?

What must be said of the engineer, the fireman, the conductor and the trainman, who though members of their respective Brotherhoods, never hesitate a moment in following their usual vocations in making it possible for professional scabs, strike-breakers and hired thugs to reach the industrial battle field to give aid to those captains of industry" who believe in the *law of might* to enslave the working class?

The man who holds a card in a labor organization and who directly or indirectly renders assistance to exploiters to defeat labor on strike can lay no claim to the principles of unionism, though he carried a million of cards in the labor movement.

There is a vast difference between a *card man* and a *union man* for a real *union man* will never commit treason to the class to which he belongs.

The Scarlet Woman

IF, AS MANY PERSONS contend, the scarlet woman is necessary for the safety of all other women, why does society treat her as an outcast? Anything that is a social necessity must be a social benefit, and anything that is beneficial to society certainly cannot be evil. If the scarlet woman is the means whereby other women are enabled to retain their purity, she is a blessing, instead of a curse, to society, and the women who are safe because of her, should not despise her. If it is true that no good woman would be safe were it not for the scarlet women, we can come to no logical conclusion except that she is performing a much greater service to society than many of the good women who scorn her.

But we do not believe it is necessary for any part of the sex to be degraded that the rest may be exalted. We do not believe that men should be encouraged in the notion that their passions must be gratified even at the expense of a woman's honor.

Let society be consistent, and either wipe out of existence the double standard of morality or treat the scarlet woman as one who performs a public service and deserves public gratitude. HERITAGE.

The above article from the pen of "Heritage" in the Los Angeles Citizen, puts the *social evil* up to our surface reformers, but establishing the *one standard* of morality instead of maintaining the *double standard* will in no way solve the problem.

The social evil is bred from the economic wrongs of an industrial system that must be overthrown, ere the social evil can be reduced to a minimum. Wiping out the *double standard* of morality will not destroy capitalism or its greed for profit.

The abolition of the double standard of morality will not destroy capitalism nor wipe out the wage system.

Prostitution is the product of capitalism, and until the wage system is overthrown that starves womanhood into dishonor, it is but a waste of time to advocate the abolition of the double standard.

Redemption

"ON EARTH peace, good will toward men," was heralded to the world nearly two thousand years ago.

The redemption of man from the accumulated sins of uncounted centuries was to be achieved through the sacrifice of a single life.

Nation had risen against nation, tribe was pitted against tribe, man against man. The then known world was a seething caldron contending forces.

The Rockfellers and Morgans of that day appropriated to themselves the earth and the fulness thereof.

Dives reveled in luxury, Lazarus was in rags.

Licentious luxury ruled the world.

Humanity lay prostrate at the feet of Mammon.

Out of the misery born of privilege and power, the Saviour was born.

The star of Bethlehem was to blaze the path of redemption. The blood of the Saviour shed on the cross at Golgotha was to atone for the sins of man.

The Son of God had come to redeem a world.

His was the doctrine of non-resistance, yet unmercifully did He assail usurped power.

He flayed the bankers and money changers and drove them out of the Temple.

He taught the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

On the Mount he taught His followers to "do unto others even as you would have them do unto you."

The poor loved Him. The rich hated Him.

Because He was against the established order, He was called an anarchist.

His utterances were considered treasonable, because He said the rulers of that day were lecherous parasites who robbed widows and orphans.

He was haled into court, and a cowardly supreme court judge left it to a mob of priests and millionaires to pronounce judgment, who cried, "Crucify Him, Crucify Him!"

His teachings have come ringing down the centuries.

The lips of countless millions breathe prayers of forgiveness, of mercy, of peace and good will.

Is the world better because of these preachments of the Son of God and the supplications of the faithful?

Let the countless millions chained to the chariot of capitalism answer!

We pray for peace, yet there is no peace.

Nations arm against nations, class is arrayed against class, man pitted against man.

And why?

Go ask the beasts of the field and forest and jungle and cave. And the answer?

To live!

The world is teeming with a population which has grown in knowledge and wisdom.

Man approaches ever nearer unto the image of his Maker.

The mind of man is constantly wrestling with the mysteries of nature; gradually its secrets are unfolding.

But in his search for knowledge he has neglected the problem of problems—How to Live!

Systems have come and gone. Nations born and have gone into decay.

Prophets and seers and statesmen and wise men have lived and bequeathed to succeeding generations the fruits of their learning, yet man struggles on in the brute state, fighting for a chance to live.

We pride ourselves on having abolished slavery, and refer to the feudal state as a period of darkness and despair.

The capitalist state, under which man sells himself on the installment plan, is heralded as the Omega of man's achievement.

But Dives is with us still, and—

Lazarus lies at the gate of Dives' mansion.

Behold the fruits of capitalism!

It has given us a Rockefeller and the man with a hoe.

It has given us Carnegie libraries and countless thousands unable to read.

It has given us universities endowed by millionaires and their degenerate sons.

It has given us endless miles of railroads, and two million tramps.

It has given us the exclusive four hundred and their sumptuous dinners, and trained monkeys who imitate their example.

It has given us bursting granaries and overflowing warehouses and the starving poor.

It has given us the gatling gun and the gatling gun injunction.

It has given us silks and fine linens for the few idle rich, shoddy garments and rags for the industrious many.

It has given us the palace of the drones and the shack of the toiler.

It has given us free schools, and six million factory slaves of school age too poor to attend them.

It has supplanted the man at the machine with babes, made the workingman's home desolate, robbed his cradle and transformed the factory into a nursery of hell.

It has changed man's allegiance from kings who held sway by divine right to kings of capital who hold sway by reason of their economic might.

It has enthroned the almighty dollar, made countless millions mourn, and outraged labor lies prostrate and bleeding at the feet of Mammon's god.

When competition has given way to co-operation—when man learns how to live—then on earth there will be peace toward all men, good will.—The Liberator.

Government by Gunmen

By N. D. Cochran.

DO YOU KNOW that we now have government by gunmen in this land of the free and home of the brave?

As the United States government will have to investigate this rival government some day, it might be interesting to know just what it is.

I had a chance to see something of it a few days ago when I visited Calumet, Michigan, to study the copper miners' strike. And I had a chance to study government by gunmen right here in Chicago last year, when the gunmen were governing for the newspapers.

There are in this country numerous strikebreaking agencies, or so-called detective agencies, who make it their business to supply thugs, sluggers and gunmen to employers who resort to force to break strikes.

In Houghton county, Michigan, where the copper miners are on strike, the sheriff hired imported gunmen from the Waddell-Mahon agency of New York and swore them in as deputy sheriffs, arming them with guns and official stars.

Sheriff Cruse told me he had 1,200 of them on duty, and that 400 of them were "company" men—that is, gunmen sworn in as deputy sheriffs, but on the payroll and working under the direction of the mining companies.

James A. Waddell told Walter B. Palmer, government statistician, that he had 108 men on duty in the county and that the Burns Detective Agency had twelve "detectives."

At the time I was there the state of Michigan had about 650 militiamen on duty. They were armed, of course.

While Waddell was not a citizen of Michigan and Sheriff Cruse had been elected by the people, Waddell was to all intents and purposes the actual sheriff and directed the work of the gunmen.

And the mine managers directed the work of Waddell. He was on their payroll.

Waddell himself said that 40 per cent of his "men" were ex-members of the New York police force, who had retired on a pension of \$57.50 a month—which they can do after twenty years' service.

Ostensibly these armed gunmen, deputies and militiamen were there to protect property. Practically they were there to help the mine managers break the strike.

The strange thing about it, when you think it over, was that all the striking miners had to protect was the lives of themselves and their families—and they were not permitted to be armed.

Six of the gunmen fired into a miners' boarding house during the supper hour and killed a miner and a 17-year-old boy. Not a shot was fired in return by any of the miners. Four of the six gunmen were Waddell men, imported by the mine managers to help break the strike.

When these six hired murderers were finally indicted for murder in the second degree, the mine managers gave bail for them in \$10,000 each, and they are still on duty as gunmen—officers of the law, representing the county of Houghton in the great state of Michigan.

Since I came back from Calumet, part of the state troops have been withdrawn. Now the companies are importing more strikebreakers from Chicago and other cities. That means there will be more government by gunmen.

Bear in mind that it is against the principles of a professional strikebreaker to work. The men sent to Calumet from Chicago are not miners and won't work in the mines. They will be deputized, given guns and stars and lined up with the army of gunmen the multi-millionaire mine owners now have on the ground.

They will be used as officers of the law to help evict the striking miners from their homes, when the courts enforce the orders of eviction. They will be used against the miners as the gunmen and sluggers were used against newsboys last year in Chicago—to govern citizens of this country who are exercising their right to strike for better wages and better working conditions.

It is a common practice now to break strikes with hired gunmen in the employ of employers. It is considered legal for employers to administer the law themselves through irresponsible thugs from the city slums.

It would be termed anarchy if strikers anywhere were to hire gunmen to enforce their will upon employers.

Just imagine the howl that would go up from the kept press all over the country if the striking copper miners of Michigan were to demand of the state or county the right to bear arms to protect the lives of themselves and their families from these professional gunmen.

Yet some day workingmen will demand billigerent rights, and ap-

peal to the American sense of fair play against the injustice of an industrial war in which one army is armed and the other is not.

Run it over in your mind. Why is it legal and proper for mine owners to hire gunmen to protect their property and illegal and improper for miners to employ gunmen to protect their lives.

Or to put the situation as it actually is, why can employers hire professional gunmen to protect property when employes are refused the right to bear arms to protect their own lives?

Murders were committed in the West Virginia coal fields by the imported gunmen who were called mine guards. Murder has been committed in the copper country of Michigan by these imported murderers. In nearly every big strike some innocent lives have been sacrificed because of the presence of professional gunmen, or strikebreakers. It is a part of their villainous business.

Yet the public has been led to believe that the purpose of such strikebreakers was to take the places of men on a strike. But that isn't so. I had a long talk once with a professional strikebreaker. He had just come back from strike duty at St. Paul and Minneapolis during the railroad strike several years ago.

He told me he was a soldier of fortune, that he never worked; that it was against the principles of a professional strikebreaker to work, although he might pretend to work.

"It is easy money," he said. "After a strike has been broken we drift back to Chicago, blow in the easy money and watch the Daily News for ads for guards. We know what that means. When broke we are ready for another job."

Most of the newspapers help the game along. They will report that new men are rapidly taking the places of the strikers; and in most instances these new men are strikebreaking gunmen who wouldn't work under any provocation.

And the men who resort to such tactics are the rich, prominent, influential and leading citizens who are stockholders in the big corporations that fight their battles with labor with these gunmen from the city slums.

They never take the places of striking workingmen. They merely go on strike duty to help slave-drivers drive their striking slaves back to work.

And the law winks at it. Right here in Chicago desperadoes, ex-convicts, thugs, sluggers and gunmen were employed by the newspaper trust last year to drive the striking newsboys back to work as slaves for the rich newspaper owners.

Two innocent lives were sacrificed through murders committed by desperadoes deputized as officers of the law, wearing official badges and carrying guns. And nobody has been tried for either of those murders.

But government by gunmen can't go on forever. Money can't always rule. Humanity will have its inning. Soon or late, Uncle Sam will have to investigate, and the sunlight of publicity will help get rid of such parasites on human society as the Shaw, Agassiz and McNaughton families, and give the men and women of the copper country a fair chance to raise healthy, wholesome American boys and girls.—The Day Book.

The Spirit of Co-operation

THE SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION is as old as the human race. Back in the realms of the far-distant past, as far as the historian and scientist have penetrated, there is ample evidence of the beginning of co-operative, or mutual, thought among the pre-historic tribes, and in all species of animal or plant life those divisions, or branches, have survived and progressed, where the largest amount of co-operation has been in evidence.

In the history of human endeavor the idea of co-operation has suggested itself in proportion to and on account of the evils and hardships the individual was subjected to, and when these evils became general in their application, the method of co-operatively combating or overcoming the social evil automatically suggested itself.

So the lowliest of the ancient lowly conceived the idea, a bit at a time, of the necessity of co-operation, or unity of action. It is this spirit that has blazed the way for everything that has ever been inaugurated that made for greater liberty and greater comfort for mankind. And as a direct result of this, every step taken from the savagery and superstition of the caveman to the present position of civilization owes its being to this evolution of thought in the minds of the working class, who have always constituted the vast majority. Just as the blasphemous or treasonable thought of freedom yesterday becomes the popular line of thought tomorrow, so is the intelligence of the philosophy of co-operation or mutuality, or, as we are fond of saying now—the common good—forcing for itself a hearing. And once the philosophy of mutuality gains for itself a fair hearing, it will prevail as truth itself prevails; is as undisputable as the rule that "two and two make four" is undisputable.

The spirit of co-operation has asserted itself in different ways, as the master class has forced different issues in different places. It has caused rebellions and stopped rebellions, made history and changed the world's history and done more in the evolution and development of the human race than all other forces combined.

It was the spirit of co-operation that made the Helot of Ancient Greece face without a tremor the craftiest and most skillful fighters the world has ever seen. That caused the gladiators to dare and defy that nation of great nations—the Roman Empire.

But for the spirit of co-operation there would have been no chartist movement, no democracy; the labor unionist would be still dragged forth from the cellar and cave and crucified and nailed to the cross, as they nailed them to a thousand crosses on the Appian Way, long before they nailed a Carpenter to a Cross on Calvary.

The spirit of co-operation caused the coal miners in the Allegheny Mountains, in the Hocking Valley, in the Belleville district and elsewhere, to band themselves together for the co-operative good of themselves and their fellow-workers on this side of the Atlantic, with the result that the splendid example set by these pioneers formed the nucleus out of which grew the present U. M. W. of A., the greatest and most progressive union the world has yet seen—the union that will yet bring within its scope and power, for the first time in the history of the world, every man and boy on an entire continent who is engaged in the production of coal. One of the few movements in the world that is democratic enough that it is a reflex of the highest average intelligence of those who compose it, without placing a ban on any individual's progressive, political or industrial thought.

The spirit of co-operation is the educator, the balance wheel, the hope of humanity and the incentive to all that is best and noblest in humanity.

Dire necessity is generally the motive power behind some particular branch of co-operative thought or action. One part or division of the workers of the world have certain mutual ideas in operation, while other branches of workers, laboring under greater difficulties, would give their lives to bring about even the most rudimentary foundation of the mutual institutions being enjoyed by their more fortunate com-

rades in other lands. For instance, the few measures of relief and comfort we enjoy in the organized industries of America and Europe seem like a fairy dream to the Russian workers, who are eternally and forever marching wearily across the snow to Siberia for advocating and asking for less than we advocate and ask for in a mine workers' open convention, while, especially in the last few years, the American worker has been looking with longing on the co-operative mercantile institution of their brethren in Britian, Denmark and Germany. And, in line with intelligent co-operative thought all over the world, this line of thought will become crystallized in an established reality.

The serious, thinking element in the labor world are realizing that while co-operation in its highest sense cannot be carried into effect until all things social are owned and operated socially, yet certain co-operative ideas can be carried into effect that mean the *lightening of the burden of the workers and the creating of a larger amount of industrial independence, a saving in the purchasing power and a greater amount of self-respect.*

This idea is becoming more prevalent every day, and the only thing standing in the way of its consummation is a general agreement as to the methods of inaugurating it, and, as Brother Thomas points out, it bids fair to be one of the live issues at the approaching international convention.

Brother Thomas and myself having been serving on the Co-operative Commission for District No. 12 have, with Seymour Stedman, given some thought to the best ways to inaugurate this movement, and are in accord as to the best method to pursue. However, we encountered a form of opposition in the way of legislation that was more serious than we had expected. The features that were so highly objectionable were gone into in detail in our report to the last annual convention at Peoria.

A new law was drafted by the miners' representatives and Stedman, introduced by Stedman in the House, and unmercifully slaughtered by these friends of the poor and lowly in the said House. On referring the question to the attorney general as to whether stores could operate with legal safety under the present law in his opinion, we received the following enlightening (?) and illuminating (?) reply:

"August 2, 1912.

"Mr. James Lord, Vice President, United Mine Workers of America, District No. 12, Springfield, Illinois:

"Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, stating the co-operative store bill, which was introduced in behalf of organized labor in the recent session of the Legislature, was defeated; that you have several co-operative stores in operation in different parts of the state, most of which are doing a flourishing business and are operated under rules of law similar to those of the stores at Gillespie, a copy of which laws you enclose, and requesting my opinion as to whether these stores can legally operate or are operated legally in accordance with the present law.

"In reply I beg to say it would gratify me to extend to you and the members of your organization the courtesy of complying with your request. The business of conducting the character of stores to which you refer is private in the same sense that any other mercantile business is private, and it is wholly outside the powers and duties of the attorney general to give opinions on such matters. Any opinion, therefore, which I might give you on the question submitted would be wholly unofficial and entitled to no more weight or consideration than the opinion of any competent lawyer in the private practice..

"Furthermore, the official legal business constantly pressing upon this department for attention is of such volume as to render it impossible to give unofficial matters of this kind the time and consideration necessary to prepare opinions thereon.

"I would be pleased to extend you any courtesy within my power, but I am sure that, upon reflection, and in view of the foregoing ex-

planation, you will readily appreciate my reasons for declining to furnish you with an opinion upon the question submitted.

"Regretting I cannot be of service to you in this instance, I am,
Very respectfully,

P. J. LUCEY,
"Attorney General."

We will be in a position to report in the near future as to the best policy to be pursued, in our opinion, until we can establish a law on the statute books of Illinois that will displace the present creation of the Manufacturers' Association and make it possible for the men and women who do all the useful work of the great state of Illinois to enter a decent, honest enterprise, without fear or molestation from the plunderband and their lackeys.

The thing that ought to be seriously considered at home in the local unions and in the forthcoming convention is the establishment of a central or general wholesale and retail store. Such a store, situated in Chicago, St. Louis or Indianapolis, would be in a position to sell to the branch stores everything in the way of merchandise at the lowest possible figure, proper consideration being given to unadulterated and union made goods. With such a store installed, branch stores would spring up wherever desirable or necessary, according to the spirit and the enterprise of those locally concerned, and in the meantime the mail order or club method business would be enormous. This mail order business alone will, in my opinion (having seen as I have everywhere I have been the large amount of business done through mail order houses) to be the foundation and nucleus of a co-operative movement that would, in a comparatively short time, outdistance those of the old world. There is no limit to it, once it gets rightly started in America. There is danger in dealing with the other fellow, nothing but safety in dealing with ourselves. It is not a far step from buying from ourselves to manufacturing for ourselves, producing for ourselves?

The best recommendation for the centralized movement is the local

failures we have experienced in America, and the co-operative shoe factories, farms, dairies, slaughter houses (actually sanitary) and plantations of the European movements.

Why should we not centralize the enormous purchasing power of the organized workers of America? Why should we not in the Mine Workers, with our enormous membership, attempt to accomplish what can be and has been accomplished by our European brothers?

I believe we are going to do it. And I believe the establishing of that central store, however small in the beginning will be the hub around which will ultimately revolve an institution that will mark one of the greatest epochs in the industrial history of America. It is not a hard job to make a small enterprise larger, when increased business demands it.

This is one of the weapons of the working class, that, like the political franchise, costs nothing, is powerful enough to overcome any opposition and is more easily applied than all the striking and starving of coal miners and their wives and children in the world has been.

As the miners banded together can bring about uniformity of opportunity to earn a dollar, by co-operatively uniting on a minimum price for each class or kind of work, so they can, by their united action, have something to say collectively on the high cost of living and what they will live on. The greatest advance made co-operatively will mean a better mutual understanding of each other, more regard for each other, more intelligence, sobriety, self-respect, better men, women and children, and as the working men, women and children grow better, as their surroundings and environments become more agreeable and human, so will they let their light shine for all humanity, and the imaginary differences and divisions, spawned by private greed and individual empire, will pass into the realms of the past as the rack and the stocks have passed, and the most commendable and distinguishing actions of men will be that action that makes for the common good.

JAMES LORD.

Men and Money

THE STRIKE of the coal miners of Colorado is but a phase of the world-wide struggle of ill requited labor to wrest justice from greed-prompted monopoly. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is one of the largest industrial concerns in the country as well as one of the most heartless in its treatment of the employes. It numbers iron and coal mines, a railroad, a mammoth steel plant (where the conditions that obtain are credited as being the worst in the country), a store system where the employes are forced to do their trading at exorbitant prices. In the steel plant alone the employes number upward of five thousand, when in full operation, who are driven for ten and twelve hours a day for starvation wages in order that the full quota of dividends may be forthcoming. The conditions in this industrial hell are so bad that they could well emblazon o'er the outside entrance, "He who enters here leaves hope behind." They disregard the health and safety of their employes alike and are fiendishly bold in their utter defiance of statutory provisions for safeguarding machinery.

In their mining operations they are notorious for their laxity in providing even ordinary safeguards. Death, grim monster, has had most glorious toll from the mines under its control. Its operations in all its chosen lines have been marked by a frank contempt of public opinion and in all it has been actuated solely by a greedy desire for profit. And over all, even as the Pharisee covers his sins with a cloak of charity, it has graven its name over one of the most modern hospitals in the country. Housed in a beautiful building, surrounded by magnificent grounds, it would be a worthy monument to a nobler builder. Very few of its employes are treated at this magnificent home of the sick, however, as it is too costly for their meager purses. The dollar a month they are charged for hospital service is simply another source of dividends to the corporation.

Over all the holdings of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company may be seen the shadowy form of "King Money." Without definite shape or form, devoid of intellect or emotion, whose heart is of cold, metallic gold, this monarch dominates all their activities. Men are far inferior to mules in their estimation, for the mules cost money, while man once killed is easily replaced out of the waiting hordes. Merely, to them represents but the fleeting fancy of the mentally deranged; Justice a blind hag whose only purpose is to stint the payment of divi-

dends. This corporation in its greedy quest for profits is but on a par with other equally soulless corporations who would sacrifice human lives in order that dividends might be paid.

For years this outfit has made of men mere machines, taken them when they were young and full of hope and discarded them when they were crippled in physique or their minds had become blunted by the passing years. And always when these men were found of no further use to the company, these men were broke in purse as in spirit. They were but cogs in the great industrial machine. While they were able to produce, they were furnished a mere subsistence, nothing extra to lay by for a rainy day, always just enough to keep body and soul together. Their contribution to the social needs have been but thousands of human hulls, devoid of hope, bereft of chance. This is the price society has had to pay for the existence of this corporation, this and the hundreds of unmarked graves that dot the mining camps, from which it has filled its coffers with gold.

This corporation is in the lead of the band of coyotes who are obstructing the onward progress of labor in Colorado and the nation. They exist only for dividends. The question that is up for settlement in Colorado is whether men are to rule dollars, or dollars rule men. There must be no quarter or compromise in the fight. All who would continue the rule of money must and will be swept aside in the victorious advance of united labor. Governors, judges, peace officers of every degree must fall in line in the fight for better conditions or be swept aside in the onward progress of the new civilization.

The "inhumanity to man" which has marked the trail of this gigantic monster, has "made countless thousands mourn." It has left its foul imprint even on members of Colorado's Supreme Court, while her legislative records are besmeared with its snakelike trail. The coal miners of Colorado long held slave by this and kindred, if smaller, corporations, in their new independence will do well to see that the lines of their organization are well knit in the bonds of unity and that the members are shown the necessity of standing solidly together. Money never knows forgiveness, and if through some lack of unity the men should be defeated, it were better for them that they had never been. The fight must and will be won, and to the slogan of "Colorado must stand for justice to her workers," the miners must march with an unflinching step to their goal.—Wyoming Labor Journal.

The Situation in Michigan

THE STRIKERS of Michigan, though on their third month of battle against the copper barons are as determined to win as when they dropped their tools and walked out of the mines on the 23rd of last July. For years they have borne the brunt of unbearable conditions and subsisted on starvation wages, and they have resolved to fight the battle to a finish, depending on the labor movement of this continent to furnish the necessaries of life to keep their families from hunger and want.

They scorn to go back to the mines to wear upon their necks the galling yoke of economic servitude.

They have borne abject poverty and slavery, until patience has ceased to be a virtue. They propose that they whose labor has produced \$121,000,000 in dividends for the stockholders of the Calumet & Hecla, on an original investment of \$1,200,000, shall have a little more

of the value which their labor created, and if courage and determination can win, the victory will be achieved.

The striking miners of Michigan, though confronted with man-killers recruited from the slums of the large cities of this country, and regardless of the fact that these hired murderers are backed and supported in all their outrages by the militia of a state, yet, the strikers have shown no weakness in their determination to conquer organized greed.

The injunction that was issued from the court of Judge O'Brien, had no effect upon these heroic men struggling in a righteous cause, and when the court beheld its judicial mandate, that violated law and human rights, disregarded by men who had rebelled against the despotism of industrial czars, the court dissolved the decree that made a corpse of that boasted liberty guaranteed by the constitution.

Every honorable effort has been made to bring about an arbitra-

tion of differences, but the lord of the copper district, James McNaughton, who draws a salary of \$85,000 per annum, insolently spurned every overture to bring about an amicable settlement.

The Commissioner of Labor of the State of Michigan, Walter Palmer of the federal government and Moffit of the office of Secretary Wilson of the labor department at Washington, tendered their good offices to effect a settlement, but McNaughton, the modern Nero, has been deaf to every request to establish industrial peace in the copper district.

The Bishop and the Homestake Company

IN THE CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT of the Engineering and Mining Journal of September 27th appears an article written by "A Homestake Employé" under the head of "Social Conditions in the Black Hills."

The fact that the Homestake Mining Company gave Bishop Joseph Busch to understand that it was not accepting any instructions from exalted prelates of the church as to the rules that should govern the company in the operation of its mines and mills, and the fact that the insolent manner in which the bishop was treated by the company brought the matter before the convention of the Federated Catholic Societies at Milwaukee, has caused many comments to be made in the press, and the Catholic Federated Societies in convention assembled at Milwaukee made it clear by the adoption of resolutions, that the Homestake Company, by its action towards the bishop, did not merit the approval of that body.

"A Homestake employé" sends the following communication to the Engineering and Mining Journal, in the hope that his defense of this industrial oligarchy may allay the bitterness felt by Catholics against a corporation that reserves the right to assume the attitude of czarism in the operation of its industry.

The communication reads as follows:

"The fact that Lead, S. D., where the Homestake mine is situated, is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, has been brought before the public since the recent Milwaukee meeting of the Federation of Catholic Societies. Bishop Joseph Busch there made some statements regarding conditions at Black Hills mines which anyone familiar with the district will recognize as totally at variance with the actual state of affairs. Many of them were absolutely untrue, while in others the truth was so grotesquely distorted as to be unrecognizable. The most charitable explanation would be the suggestion that the prelate had been misinformed, but a residence of nearly three years in Lead ought to have been sufficient to put him in possession of the facts in the case.

"Locally these statements were at first received as a joke, but when they were printed in various prominent newspapers, and given a wide circulation as the words of a dignitary of the church, amusement gave place to indignation, and the citizens of Lead prevailed upon the mayor to call a mass meeting for the purpose of protesting against such misrepresentation. That this indignation is shared by many members of the good bishop's flock is evident from the fact that one of the clergy resigned in protest at his utterances, and that many of the congregation attended the mass meeting, at which many hundred citizens of all creeds and nationalities were present. After several speeches, a set of resolutions was introduced, denying and condemning the statements attributed to the bishop, and expressing entire satisfaction with the existing conditions at Lead. After one of the leading Catholic citizens had suggested a slight correction, the resolutions were adopted unanimously. A letter of protest, addressed directly to the bishop by the Roman Catholics of Lead, and requesting him to deny the alleged statements, was also made public through the local papers.

"The principal bone of contention has been the observance of the Sabbath at the mines and mills. All saloons and picture shows in Lead and Deadwood have been closed on Sundays, but labor has gone on as usual in the mines, except for one shift on the alternate "change Sundays;" baseball games have been a most popular form of Sunday amusement at the municipal park. To both the latter the bishop objected. As a matter of fact, those men who wished to lay off on Sundays in the Homestake mine have for many years had the privilege of doing so, provided due notice were given to the shift boss, but comparatively few have availed themselves of the privilege. Last year the experiment was tried of closing the mine entirely for several consecutive Sundays, but a great majority of the miners objected vigorously to the innovation, and the former system was resumed and is still in vogue, namely, working only one shift on alternate Sundays (change days), there being two eight-hour shifts on every other day.

"It may be added that the fact that nearly 10% of the present Homestake employés have worked for that corporation for over twenty years is not an evidence of their being "practically enslaved," but is a result of their being satisfied with their jobs, and of the policy of not "firing" men who have grown old in the service. A large number of these men own their own homes, and many own other property, Pacific Coast lands and Homestake mine stock being favorite investments.

The free kindergarten and library maintained by Mrs. Hearst, the free system, the recreation building now being erected for Homestake employés and the "aid fund," bear testimony to the interest taken by the company and stockholders in the welfare of the people; while the local banks, carrying nearly \$2,000,000 in deposits, are evidence of some degree of material prosperity among the mine workers.

A HOMESTAKE EMPLOYEE."

He has declared that organized labor must be banished from the domain over which he seems to be lord and master, and that the slaves of the mines must deal as individuals with an oligarchy that has coined \$121,000,000 in dividends out of the ill paid toil of labor enslaved for more than the life of a generation.

It is now up to the labor movement of this country to demonstrate to the soulless magnate of the Calumet & Hecla that human rights are worthy of more consideration than dividends, that are wet with the tears and blood of human beings.

Lead, S. D., Sept. 8, 1913.

It is fair to presume that "A Homestake Employé" was one of those faithful lickspittles, who formerly belonged to the "Loyal Legion," an organization launched by the Homestake Company during the early days of the lock-out.

The mass meeting held in Lead City to protest and draft resolutions against the statements of the bishop, was manipulated by the Homestake Company, and those attending such mass meeting, were of the caliber that severed their allegiance to a labor organization to become the mute and submissive slaves of a corporation, that used the thug and outlaw to shatter the labor movement in the Black Hills.

The mass meeting was covertly called by the "higher ups" so that the "lower downs" would fling some brick-bats at the bishop, while presenting bouquets to the combination that has heralded to the world that no slave in its employ shall enjoy the right of membership in a labor organization.

The scrap raised against the Homestake company through the statements made by Bishop Busch has assumed a national magnitude, and the end is not yet in sight.

The Metal Market

New York—Sept. 24.

The metal markets are still generally strong. Some recessions in price are noted, but they are small and do not amount to any real reaction.

Copper—Immediately following our last report, the buying demand, which had already relaxed, came nearly to a standstill. The antics of the London standard market disturbed the equanimity of some interests on this side, and certain of the smaller agencies, two at least, together with speculative second-hands began to try to find the market. In so doing they offered copper down to 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢, cash, New York, at which price transactions have been made during the last two days, although their volume has not been large. In the meanwhile the larger agencies maintained their old asking price of 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢, delivered, usual terms, although one of them at least has been apparently disposed to make concessions if such would result in the development of business. The fact is, however, that consumers have lately bought heavily and temporary cessation in buying is perfectly natural. American consumers are believed still to be short of covering their requirements for the near future, but in view of the momentary uncertainty are holding off in the hope of securing bargains.

The market for Lake copper continues wholly nominal. Aside from some dribbles in second-hands the Calumet & Hecla has the only supply, and itself is probably unable to satisfy the requirements of its regular customers, many of whom for years have been unwilling to take anything but C. & H. copper.

At the close Lake copper is quoted nominally 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17c.; electrolytic in cakes, wirebars or ingots is 16.35@16.40c. We quote casting copper at 16.20@16.25c. nominally, as an average for the week.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

Sept.	Sterling Exchange	Silver	NEW YORK.				Zinc.	St. Louis.
			Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Cts. per lb.		
			Lake, Cts. per lb.	Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	New York, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.
18	4.8545	61	*16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17	16.40 @16.50	4.65 @4.75	4.55 @4.60	5.65 @5.70	5.50 @5.55
19	4.8560	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	*16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17	16.40 @16.40	4.65 @4.75	4.55 @4.60	5.65 @5.70	5.50 @5.55
20	4.8575	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	*16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17	16.40 @16.45	4.65 @4.75	4.55 @4.60	5.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5.52 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	4.8580	62 $\frac{1}{8}$	*16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17	16.35 @16.45	4.65 @4.70	4.50 @4.55	5.60 @5.65	5.45 @5.50
23	4.8570	61 $\frac{7}{8}$	*16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17	16.35 @16.40	4.65 @4.70	4.50 @4.55	5.60 @5.65	5.45 @5.50
24	4.8560	61 $\frac{5}{8}$	*16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17	16.35 @16.40	4.65 @4.70	4.50 @4.55	5.60 @5.65	5.45 @5.50

*Nominal.

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	
	ELECTROLYTIC		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	.....

Zahry, \$3; Lou Loewe, 50 cents; Home Buffet, \$5; Miami Lumber & Supply Co., \$5; Globe Hardware Co., \$3; L. J. Thernault, \$2.50; E. L. Robert, \$2.50; Latham Bros., \$2.50; W. L. Aubrey, \$2.50; C. & A. Barber Shop, \$2; The Griffith Co., \$2; M. M. Market, \$2; Gem Lunch Counter, \$1; Union Lunch Counter, \$1; Paul Harrison, \$1; C. Jensen, \$1; J. V. Prochaska, \$1; I. M. Fuller, \$1; Miami Mer. Co., \$1; H. Jackson, \$1; Jack Coulter, \$1; Geo. F. Senner, \$1; Mike Rais, \$1; J. M. Swearinger, \$2; Kid West, \$1; E. J. Ussher, \$1; Domingo Scotti, \$1; E. L. Meyer, \$2.50; Balkan Bar, \$2; Fred Green, \$2; Emil Sanches, 50 cents; Miami Drug Co., \$3; Sam Smargonsky, \$3; Temple & Hastings, \$3; J. L. Hoopes, \$2.50; O. K. Furniture Co., \$2.50; Mato Ragus, \$2.50; Mike Palmatier, \$2; Gem Bar, \$2; Butte Saloon, \$2; Auto Supply Co., \$2; Miami Transfer Co., \$2; Miami Furniture Co., \$1; John Vukovich, \$1; S. Pozzo, \$1; C. W. Mitchell, \$1; New Miners' Saloon, \$1; L. Swimmer, \$1; R. F. Kelly, \$1; Gunby & Young, \$1; Mike Price, \$1; Jack Husto, \$2; A. E. Parmer, \$1; J. L. Spoon, \$1; Jack O'Brien, \$1; O. N. Livingston, \$2; Miami Auction Co., \$1; J. E. D. Sears, \$1; ———, \$1.50; total, \$202.50.
Remitted by Miami Miners' Union No. 70, W. F. of M.
J. A. LILES, Secretary-Treasurer.

ADOPTED BY THE SOCIALISTS OF DENVER.

Resolutions unanimously adopted at a mass meeting held in Normal hall, September 28, 1913, under the auspices of Local Denver county (Denver, Colo.) Socialist party:

There is being waged today in the United States a conflict greater and more determined than in any preceding period in working class history. The revolt of the silk weavers in Paterson, N. J., and coal miners of West Virginia of recent date, the strike of the copper miners of Michigan, the impending industrial war in Minnesota, the bitter hostilities in Missouri's lead mines and the present strike of coal miners in northern and southern Colorado—all prove the fact that a class conflict exists between those who labor in mine, factory and shop and those who own and control the means of labor. In these conflicts there is but one issue. This issue is the "RIGHT TO ORGANIZE." This means the right of the workers to get together, and prepare for the day when everyone shall have an opportunity at all times to produce a living. When each shall receive the full SOCIAL PRODUCT OF HIS TOIL. Unorganized labor signifies weakness and defeat. ORGANIZATION SPELLS STRENGTH AND VICTORY. BELIEVING in the absolute necessity of working class organization, both for present amelioration and final EMANCIPATION from industrial servitude, we, the Socialist party of Denver county, here assembled, rejoice in the actions of the coal miners of Colorado in their demands for better living conditions, and pledge them our hearty support wherever and whenever necessary.

We believe in the JUSTICE of their demands, namely: Recognition of the union; 10 per cent increase in wages; an eight-hour day for all classes of labor in the coal mines; check weighmen to be elected by themselves; right to trade at any store they please; to choose their own boarding house and their own physician; enforcement of the Colorado mining laws; abolition of the notorious and criminal guard system which has prevailed in the mining camps for many years.

While we fully realize the justness of these demands, we desire to draw the attention of the miners and the working class generally to the fact that the granting of these demands alone will be no solution of labor's problem.

They will prove only palliatives and not a cure. As long as the implements of production, namely, LAND, MACHINERY, RAILWAYS and MINES, remain the property of the privileged few, the workers will continue wage slaves as they are. Low wages, misery and poverty are inevitable under our present economic system.

We are, therefore, confident that the present strike and its varied lessons will result in making clear to the workers the need of a more revolutionary working class program; that instead of asking for and being satisfied with a mere 10 per cent increase, they will inscribe on their banners and include in all their future demands the slogan: "Abolish the wage and profit system!" To accomplish this great task the workers must continue to agitate, educate and organize themselves, INDUSTRIALLY and POLITICALLY, to the end that they may become the masters of themselves, with the power to rule their own destinies.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the press of Denver and the Colorado Worker; also Governor Ammons of Colorado.

Signed:
THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE COUNTY OF DENVER, COLO.

INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Industrial solidarity and its political bearing on the emancipation of the wage worker or the abolishment of capitalism.

We hear much these days of the use of the franchise or the vote by the worker and what he can accomplish with the same. We are told by many speakers and writers upon the subject that all we have to do is vote right; that is, vote for Socialism. Well and good, but don't you think, comrade, that it would be better to organize the worker first along the lines of class conscious industrial solidarity in place of the present system of craft organization in which the worker finds himself divided not only industrially but politically, and therefore an easy prey for the scheming politician of the present day? There never yet has been a political party in power that has not betrayed the worker, if not directly, at least indirectly, through a political system in which it could not be otherwise. If you do not think so, read up a little on the disclosures brought to light through the investigation of the National Association of Manufacturers, where it is shown that the association keeps a fund for the sole purpose of combating legislation favoring measures for the bettering of conditions of the worker. They are all along the same lines, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Mine Owners' Association, the Civic Federation and all other capitalistic organizations which pretend to work in the interest of labor. They will do most anything but get off of the workers' backs.

So it follows logically that if financially you belong to the working class, and socially you belong to the working class, and industrially you belong to the working class, and historically you belong to the working class, and in habits you belong to the working class, and in opportunity you belong to the working class, and in destiny you belong to the working class, it follows practically and logically the worker must belong to a political party that stands for the emancipation of the worker, and it follows also that the worker must organize along the lines of industrial solidarity based on the class struggle, and through such an organization meet as one in the political arena, and then his power will be greater than all other political parties in existence—yet even greater than the bayonet of the usurping class.

The politicians, the preachers and even some college professors who know better tell us there are no classes, and in the next breath tell us that the interest of the capitalist (class) and the working (class) are identical.

Do not be deceived, for the lion and the lamb cannot lie down together, unless the lamb is inside of the lion. The strikes, lockouts, the blacklist, the capitalist-owned militia and the maintenance of a lobbying fund to combat labor legislation give the "identical interest chloroform" the lie direct and in



LOCAL SECRETARIES TAKE NOTICE.

Sperrie Howard has lost his membership card in the W. F. M. Local No. 263, Pioche, Nevada. Issued the card in June, 1913, was transferred to Ophir, Utah. Card paid up until August 1, 1913. If found send same to E. J. Dick, president of Pioche Miners' Union No. 263. * E. J. DICK, President.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Miners' Magazine:

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of John Ran or Rain. The last heard of him he was supposed to have worked in Globe. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to James Barrett, San Diego County Hospital, San Diego, Cal.

CARD STOLEN.

Miners' Magazine:

Publish the following in the Magazine: G. H. Perry, a member of Bisbee Miners' Union, had his card stolen from his room. It was stamped for the month of July of this year, and anyone taking up same, send it to the undersigned. W. E. HOLM.

DONATIONS FROM THE ITALIANS OF BISBEE, ARIZONA.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the last meeting of the Italian-American Benevolent Society of Bisbee, Arizona, the treasurer, Pete Bosio, of this organization, brought up the question of assisting the striking miners of Michigan by financial support, which had the following result:

The Italian-American Benevolent Society, \$20; J. Caretto, 50 cents; Francisco Masoglio, \$1; Anton Gidcomino, 50 cents; Cinto Alberico, 25 cents; Battisto Caretto, 50 cents; Asaria Aria, 50 cents; Pit Bosio, 25 cents; Frdinando Bacea, 25 cents; Battaglio Corn, 25 cents. Total, \$24.

W. E. HOLM, Secretary.

DONATIONS FROM MIAMI, ARIZONA.

To Friends of Organized Labor:—

Greeting: At the regular meeting of Miami Miners' Union No. 70, Sept. 10th, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The strike in the copper camps of Michigan is for better conditions and better wages, and

Whereas, The degree of prosperity in all mining communities depends upon the wages paid the workers, and

Whereas, The business interest of the communities is a beneficiary of any added prosperity; be it

Resolved, That Miami Miners' Union No. 70, W. F. of M., solicit the merchants of Miami for funds to aid the striking miners of Michigan in their efforts for better conditions and better wages.

Fraternally yours, MIAMI MINERS' UNION NO. 70, J. A. LILES, Sec.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

S. E. Mitrovich, \$10; American Clothing Co., \$10; Mission Lunch Counter, \$10; Henry McCrea, office bar, \$10; Modern Cafe, \$5; Louis Palla, \$5; Brookner & Neffe, \$5; George Paquin, \$5; Stag Buffet, \$5; Angius Thomas & Co., \$5; Cobb Bros., \$5; Cooley & Geaslin, \$5; Ingram & Co., \$5; Gila Valley Bank & Trust Co., \$5; Bank of Miami, \$5; Geo. W. Dunbar, \$3; M. Cohen, \$3; J. J.

itself proves the existence of the class struggle. Have you ever read the lines of the poet Lowell, which are as follows:

The working man and the working woman
Have one enemy and one shame,
For every act that's done inhuman
Injures all of them the same.

So it will be when the worker is once organized along the lines of industrial solidarity and recognizing the class struggle. Do not pay too much attention to what your labor leaders tell you, but sift everything thoroughly before accepting it as truth, for many of them are simply misleaders and are blind to the economic conditions which have brought about the class struggle, and some are wilfully so, and it is well for the worker to remember that the so-called labor leaders are only leaders by grace of the worker, and that when they betray the worker it is up to him to kick them out.

The worker has often been betrayed by his so-called leaders through the fusion of his political strength with some reform party of the capitalistic class that carried several planks favoring labor, but I wish to ask a question: Has the worker derived any material benefit? If so, I cannot see it. It seems to me he is still a wage slave.

Fusion is like a snake's eye—interesting, attractive and "disastrous." The glitter of a snake's eye is advantageous—to the snake.

Here is the history of workingmen political parties that fuse with so-called radical Democrats or radical Republicans or Populists or independent candidates of the capitalistic parties: Fused, then confused, then refused, then diffused—lost, scattered, squeezed to death in the coils of a political reptile.

There can be no harmony of interests between a wage worker and his capitalistic master. It therefore follows that there can be no harmony of interests between a wage worker's political party and his capitalistic master's political party.

Mr. Worker, if you still think that your interest is identical, why don't you call on your banker's daughter (I suppose you have a banker), or make a social call on your employer? For instance, go automobile riding with him, or go with him to the seashore or the cool mountains when he goes on his summer vacation. Why not? Your interests are identical.

Now, in reference to the beginning of this article, I wish to state the bearing of an organization along the lines of industrial solidarity based on the class struggle.

We have at present a party in the field which claims it stands for the emancipation of the worker, but it is based entirely on political lines, depending on the ballot alone to accomplish its ends, and ignoring entirely the main arm of the labor movement—the class conscious and industrially organized proletariat on the economic field. The program of that party (Socialist party) must fall in the end and work disastrously to the interest of the working class and retard the Socialist movement in America many years.

Therefore it is well for the worker to organize along the lines of industrial solidarity, and when once an organization is perfected along those lines, then the political arm of the movement will be the fundamental weapon with which to strike the blow for freedom and the emancipation of the worker, for then you will have the industrial backing necessary to success of the labor movement.

Yours for emancipation.

R. H. SIEBKEN, Burke, Idaho.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS, OCTOBER 9, 1913.

Total of donations previously acknowledged, \$19,523.46.

September 29—Donation by Socialist party of Denver county, Colorado, \$10; Robert Mitchell, Sandon, B. C., \$2; O. S. Bentsen, Sandon, B. C., \$1; Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local No. 47, Denver, Colorado, \$3; Rosslund Miners' Union No. 38, Rosslund, B. C., \$30; Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 28, Missounea, Montana, \$25; Mr. Alexander MacNeil, barrister, Fernie, B. C., \$50; International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 38-27, Port Blakely, Washington, \$10; International Brotherhood Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, Sub Lodge No. 25, San Francisco, California, \$50; Cigarmakers' Local No. 228, San Francisco, California, \$25.

September 30—Donation by mass meeting at Hibbing, Minnesota, \$38.05; Local No. 38-5, International Longshoremen's Association, Portland, Oregon, \$10; International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, Albany, New York, \$10; National Print Cutters' Association, Local No. 3, New Brunswick, New Jersey, \$5; voluntary donations by subscription from Miami, Arizona, \$202.50.

October 1—Wm. Davidson, ex-board, W. F. M., New Denver, B. C., \$5; Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, Latin Union No. 95, San Francisco, California, \$20; New Haven Trades Council, New Haven, Connecticut, \$5; Marine Gasoline Engineers' Association, Local No. 471, San Francisco, California, \$10; Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators, Local No. 162, San Francisco, California, \$5.20; Local No. 104, U. B. W., Butte, Montana, \$90; Brewery Freight Handlers and Ice Plant Workers' Local No. 237, St. Louis, Missouri, \$25; Central Trades Council, Jeannette, Pennsylvania, \$5; International Brotherhood Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers' Local No. 709, St. Louis, Missouri, \$10; Miles City Trades and Labor Council, Miles City, Montana, \$10; Wooden Block and Brick Pavers' Union, Chicago, Illinois, \$5; Local No. 280, Carpenters and Joiners, Mt. Olive, Illinois, \$5; Local No. 23 73, U. M. W. of A., Burnett, Washington, \$100; Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, Chicago, Illinois, \$100; Charles H. Moyer, president W. F. M., Denver, Colorado, \$10; Coopers' International Union, Local No. 30, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, \$25; Barbers' Union, Butte, Montana, \$100; Boilermakers' Union, Butte, Montana, \$50; Painters and Decorators' Union, Butte, Montana, \$279; Bartenders' Union, Butte, Montana, \$100; Hotel Restaurant Employés, Butte, Montana, \$100; Bakers' Union, Butte, Montana, \$50; Laundry Workers' Union, Butte, Montana, \$200; Blacksmith and Helpers' Union, Butte, Montana, \$25; Teamsters' Union, Butte, Montana, \$500; Carpenters' Union, Butte, Montana, \$1,500; Butchers' Union, Butte, Montana, \$500; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen No. 680, Denver, Colorado, \$3; Oshkosh Trades and Labor Council, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, \$5; Central Labor Union of the Quayama District, Caguas, P. O., \$1; Local No. 208, Top Dock Workers, I. L. A., Escanaba, Michigan, \$25; Labor and Trades Council, Escanaba, Michigan, \$10.

October 2—U. M. W. of A., Local No. 2610, Ravensdale, Washington, \$50; Birmingham Trades Council, Birmingham, Alabama, \$10; International United Brewery Workmen, Local No. 44, Denver, Colorado, \$5; National Finnish Organization, Chicago, Illinois, \$1,206.74; San Francisco Labor Council, Labor Temple, Sailor's Organization, San Francisco, California, \$100; Mike Pleshe, Chisholm, Minnesota, collection at mass meeting, \$36.90; International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Local No. 142, Seattle, Washington, \$75; Italian-American Benevolent Society, Bisbee, Arizona, \$24; Marion Central Trades Council, Marion, Indiana, \$5; Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union, Brooklyn, New York, \$10; South Slavic Socialist Organization No. 22, Chisholm, Minnesota, \$234.25.

October 3—Finnish Socialist Organization of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, \$350; United Garment Workers of America, Local No. 39, Chicago, \$5; Granite Cutters' Union, Index, Washington, \$3; Charles Pogorelec, W. F. M., Pueblo, Colorado, \$10; Chester Branch Granite Cutters International Association of America, Chester, Massachusetts, \$25; International Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill and Woodmen, Seattle, Washington, \$80; Fosteria Trades Assembly, Fosteria, Ohio, \$3; Joseph E. Redmond, Secretary, 148, W. F. M., Silver Center, Ontario, collections by subscriptions, \$15; Ben Goggin, W. F.

M., South Range, Michigan, \$10; United Mine Workers of America, Local No. 1048, Wilkeson, Washington, \$100; United Brewery Workmen, Great Falls, Montana, \$100; Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly, Great Falls, Montana, \$100; International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation Association, Local No. 144, Cascanabo City, Michigan, \$10; Cement Workers' Union No. 1, San Francisco, California, \$25; Socialist party, Eleventh ward branch, Denver, Colorado, \$3; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Local No. 29, Portland, \$25; Stove Mounters' International Union No. 34, St. Louis, Missouri, \$10.

October 4—Guy E. Miller, executive board, W. F. M., \$25; Stove Moulders' Local No. 74, Kalamazoo, Michigan, \$10; U. M. W. of A., Local No. 2634, Wilkeson, Washington, \$50; Nelson M. U. No. 96, W. F. M., Nelson, B. C., \$50; Nelson M. U. No. 96, W. F. M., Nelson, B. C., amount collected by subscription, \$8; Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Branch, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, \$2; International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Local No. 18, Chicago, Illinois, \$50; International United Brewery Workmen, Local No. 7, San Francisco, \$50; International United Brewery Workmen, Local No. 110, Louisville, Kentucky, \$5; Thos. Strizich, from the W. F. M., Calumet, Michigan, \$5; Granite Cutters' International Union of America, Branch, Spokane, Washington, \$3; Silver Center M. U. No. 148, W. F. M., Silver Center, Ontario, \$45.75; Negaunee M. U. No. 128, W. F. M., Negaunee, Michigan, \$22.

October 6—International Association of Machinists, San Francisco Lodge No. 68, San Francisco, California, \$10; International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 38, Bellingham, Washington, \$5; Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Chicago, \$111.05; Porcupine M. U. No. 145, W. F. M., South Porcupine, Ontario, \$100; a friend, Flat River, Missouri, \$25; Donations by subscription, by Joseph Marincel, Pittsburg, Pa., \$3.75; Ivan Pajk, Box No. 328 East Conemaugh, Pennsylvania, \$1.

Total, \$27,085.65.

WE ARE MOVING FROM ILLUSIONS TOWARD LIFE.

(Translated from the Spanish of Ricardo Flores Magon.)

We Revolutionists are not pursuing a chimera; we are pursuing reality. The peoples nowadays are not taking up arms to impose on others their special Gods or their religions. The Gods are rotting in the holy books. The religions are fading away in the shadow of indifference. The Koran, the Vedas, the Bible, no longer dazzle. Between their yellowing leaves the Gods are passing mournfully, as the sun dies in the twilight of a winter day.

We are moving toward Life. Yesterday heaven was the people's objective point; today it is the earth. There are no more Crusaders, lance in hand, Allah's scimitar rests in the museum show-case. The hordes of the God of Israel are becoming atheists. The dust of dogmas is disappearing before the breath of the years as they go by.

Today the peoples are not in rebellion because they wish to adore one God rather than another. The great social upheavals to which religions gave birth have become petrified in the story of the past. The French Revolution won the right to think, but it did not win the right to live, and to the conquest of that latter right the intelligent of all countries and all races today address themselves.

We have a right to live, the thinkers tell us, and this humane doctrine has found its way to the heart of the serf, as dew to the thirsty soil. To live does not mean, for man, mere vegetation. To live means to be free and happy. All of us, therefore, have the right to liberty and happiness.

Social inequality died, in theory, when the rebellion of free thought killed metaphysics. It is necessary that it should die in fact. To that goal the energies of all free men are marching.

Hence it is that we Revolutionists are not pursuing a chimera. We are not struggling for abstractions, but for material facts. We want the earth for all; we want bread for all. What though blood may run, so long as the victory benefits all and not a special caste!

Because of this the multitude is listening to us. Because of this our voice reaches the masses, shaking and awakening them. Because of this we are able to raise a whole people in revolt.

We are the people; but not the sad and mournful people of the Pharaohs; not the abject and servile people of the Caesars; not the people who were wont to clap their hands when Porfiro Diaz was passing by. We are people in revolt against the yoke; we are the people of Sparta, the people who were with Munzer in the proclamation of equality, with Camile Desmoulins in the tearing down of the Bastille, with Hidalgo in the burning of Granaditas, with Juarez in his upholding of reform.

We are the people, waking the full-fed from their gluttonous slumber and launching to the four winds this formidable phrase: "We all have the right to be free and happy." And the people, which no longer waits for the word of God, engraved on tablets, to descend on Sinai, is listening to us. Beneath their coarse garments the hearts of the loyal are aflame. Into the black pigsties where they who manufacture happiness for those above them huddle and rot, a ray of hope is entering. The peon is thinking as he treads the furrow. In the bowels of the earth the miner is repeating that phrase to his brothers of the chain. Everywhere they are harkening to the eager panting of those who are marching to rebellion. A thousand nervous hands are fondling the rifle secretly; a thousand impatient breasts are counting as centuries the days which must elapse before they can listen to the manly shout: "Rebellion!"

Fear takes wings and is harbored by the vile alone. Fear is a heavy pack which the brave, ashamed to play the parts of beasts of burden, must unload. Packs make us bend the back, and the valiant wish to stand erect. If a load we must support, let it be the burden of the world and of a universe of responsibilities.

Submission! It is the cry of the vile. Rebellion! It is the shout of men. Lucifer, the rebel, is worthier than the submissive hireling, Gabriel.

Fortunate are the hearts in which protest takes root. Insubordination and rebellion! They are flowers we have cultivated all too little.

The timorous pale with fear and the conservative are scandalized when they hear our words; but tomorrow the timorous and the conservative will applaud them. The timorous and the conservative who today adore Christ were they who yesterday condemned and crucified him as a rebel. They who today are rearing statues to men of genius persecuted them yesterday, loaded them with chains or threw them to the bonfire. They who tortured Galileo, and forced him to retract, glorify him today; they who burned Giordano Bruno alive, today admire him; the hands that tugged at the rope which hanged John Brown, were the ones that later, in the Civil War, broke the chains of slavery; they who condemned, excommunicated and degraded Hidalgo, today venerate him; the tremulous hands that lifted the hemlock to the lips of Socrates, today are penning tearful defences of that Titan of thought.

Every man, says Carlos Malato, is at once a Reactionist and a Revolutionist, as compared with some other man.

To the Reactionists—the Conservatives—of today we are Revolutionists, but to the Revolutionists of tomorrow our acts will have been those of Conservatives. Humanity's ideas as to progress vary all the time, and it is absurd to pretend that they are immutable, like the fossils of plants and animals.

But if those full of fear of God, and the conservative, pale with fear and are scandalized by our doctrines, those doctrines breathe courage into the serf. The faces that misery and grief had marred are now transfigured; down the sun-burned cheeks the tears no longer run; countenances grow humanized; nay, better, they become divine, for they are animated with rebellion's sacred fire. What sculptor ever yet portrayed an ugly hero? What painter

ever placed on his canvas the figure of a hero deformed? There is a mysterious light which inwraps heroes and lends them brilliancy. Hidalgo, Juarez, Morelos, Zaragosa, sparkle like suns. The Greeks placed their heroes among the semi-gods.

We are moving toward Life. It is this which is breathing courage into the serf, awakening the giant and causing the valiant to hold their ground. From his Olympus, reared on the rocks of Chapultepec, a Jupiter of vaudeville is putting a price on rebel heads; is signing with his aged hands sentences worthy of a cannibal, while his dishonored hairs bristle like the pelt of a wolf attacked by rabies. A reproach to old age this perverse dotard clings to life with the despair of a drowning man. Having taken the lives of thousands, he himself is struggling hand to hand with death to save his own.

No matter; we Revolutionists march onward. The abyss does not stop us; when the water is falling over the precipice it is most beautiful.

If we die we shall die like suns, diffusing light.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Federal and State Governments Publish Geologic Folio on District Around Springfield.

The coal deposits and other mineral resources of the areas known as the Springfield and Tallula quadrangles, covering about 430 square miles in central Illinois, are described in detail in a geologic folio just issued by the United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the Illinois State Geological Survey. The district was examined by Prof. T. E. Savage, of the State Survey, and E. W. Shaw of the Federal Survey. The folio forms a part of the great Geologic Atlas of the United States, upon which the government has been working for thirty years and which will require many more years for its completion. It contains descriptive text on the geography, rocks, minerals and prehistoric events in the area, and a set of topographic and geologic maps showing the surface features and the lay and character of the rocks.

The district lies on Sangamon river and is a part of the great prairie of Illinois. It consists of flat upland areas about 600 feet above sea level, with wooded valleys here and there. The rocks underlying the surface belong to the Carboniferous system, which throughout the world contains much carbon and carries beds of coal in most regions. The character of the strata, which consist of shale, sandstone, limestone, coal and clay, is described in detail, and also their structure or lay, which is an important consideration in all mining and prospecting operations. The surficial materials include two very important and extensive formations—a great dust deposit, known as loess, which is about fifteen feet thick and immediately underlies almost the entire surface of the area, and glacial till, which lies underneath the loess and consists of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, brought from the north, partly from Canada, by a great ice sheet which once covered a large part of the north-central states.

The chapter on "Geologic History" relates that in Paleozoic time (millions of years before the glacier covered the area) Illinois lay beneath a great inland sea, in which were deposited sand, mud and lime, that have since hardened into sandstone, shale and limestone. There were also times when most of the state was a swamp, in which were accumulated beds of peat that were later buried and pressed and transformed into coal.

Coal the Most Valuable Resource.

Coal is the principal mineral resource of the area. Other valuable deposits are clay, sand and building stone. The principal coal bed, known as the Springfield, or No. 5 coal, lies at a depth of 100 to 300 feet throughout the area and is five or six feet thick. Thirty-seven mines operate on this coal in the Springfield and Tallula quadrangles, the annual production from them being about 5,000,000 tons. The coal is of a high quality and is shipped to Chicago, St. Louis and many other cities and towns. Several other beds of good coal underlie large parts of the area, but they are too thin to be worked at present in competition with the Springfield bed. One of them, "No. 8," crops out in the area and was mined to a small extent before the lower and more valuable coal was discovered.

Five of the types of soils described in the soil survey of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station are found in this area. These are (1) black clay loam, found on the poorly drained prairies; (2) brown silt loam, found on the undulating prairies; (3) yellow silt loam, found in the hilly areas; (4) brown loam, characteristic of the bottom lands or flood plains; and (5) sand soil, crowning the hills in many places along Sangamon river.

Character of Soils Determined by the Rocks.

These soils, like all others, have been formed by geologic processes, and to these processes they owe to a considerable extent their texture, their chemical and physical composition, and their fertility. The character of the soil at any place depends on the character of the rock or rocks from which it was derived and on the conditions and forces that have affected it.

An abundant supply of excellent water for domestic use is to be had at shallow depths throughout the area. Rain and snow water is readily absorbed by the loess and passes downward until it reaches the comparatively impervious boulder clay below. Most of the farm wells reach only to the base of the loess.

No very deep borings have been made in the quadrangles, but several flowing wells at Jacksonville, twelve miles west of the area, reach depths of more than 3,000 feet and obtain a copious supply of water. In general the geologic conditions in the Tallula and Springfield quadrangles do not greatly differ from those at Jacksonville, and artesian water could probably be found at some places in these quadrangles at nearly the same depths. Unfortunately the water from the deep wells mentioned is so highly mineralized that it is unfit for use in boilers or for general use, and there is no reason to expect that water of better quality would be found in a deep well at Springfield.

The library edition of this folio—No. 188—may be purchased for 25 cents, or the octavo or field edition for 50 cents, by addressing the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

CLOTHES—THAT'S ALL.

When Eve tempted Adam in the Garden of Eden with fruit from the tree of knowledge, the fig tree was given an economic importance which it had lacked.

There is, perhaps, no occasion to regret that Adam fell. If he had kept away from the forbidden fruit, mankind might have been luxuriating in an earthly paradise such as the South Sea Islanders lived in before the missionaries brought to them the glad tidings of civilization and the sugar planter steady employment at living wages. No one would be concerned over his wearing apparel and no citizen in a land of liberty could be emancipated with the promise of free wool.

The simple life has its advantages, but, after all, progress is complex. A man has more troubles than an oyster and he also has more pleasures. We assume that it would be fun to be a clam, though we do not go in strong for oratory. It is true that an oyster is perfectly respectable and wholly safe and sane, while genius is akin to madness, yet, if given choice, we have an idea that few citizens of conservative tendencies and Democratic affiliations would approve a proposal to go back to the clam bank in their quest for the good old days of that golden age, when opportunity

was open to all and competition was free and unrestricted.

Ever since Eve came to recognize the necessity of developing the fig industry, mankind has been concerned in the subject of clothing. Latitude has had considerable to do in shaping public opinion, though there are those who insist that it is a moral question, in which the clergy should act as the arbiter of fashion. Nevertheless, the African is quite satisfied with a necklace of leopard's claws and a brass anklet, while the Esquimaux insists upon having a bearskin garment. It is much more difficult to be modest at the equator than it is within the Arctic circle.

It once took seven tailors to make a man. That was before the ready-made suit was placed on the market. Now most anyone with the price of a hand-me-down can tog out as good as the mayor or alderman from his ward. When prominent citizens get together, they have to wear tags so that they can tell one another from the waiters.

It used to be different. Then every man dressed in accordance with his rank. It was a crime for the lower classes to try and imitate their betters. There were no suffragettes in England at that time, but there were women who insisted that it was none of Parliament's business what they wore.

The other day one of our leading citizens lamented that the legislature at every session is stripping us of the priceless inheritance which was handed down to us by the fathers of the constitution. He did not protest against the wearing of pants. The thing that troubled him was the governor's marketing bill of unhappy memory.

When the rejuvenators of Milwaukee's morals were considering abolishing the social evil, a distinguished member of the bar and Bull Mooseer protested that the responsibility of the moral conditions of the community is to be found in the immodesty of women's dress. He wanted a law to stop it.

The idea of regulating the apparel of the citizen has taken hold of many minds. A legislator in Ohio proposed to create a state commission to regulate women's wearing apparel. The superintendent of schools in Milwaukee in addressing a graduating class at the trades school is credited with expressing the hope that he may live to see the day when "this and other schools adopt a uniform attire for every day and then carry the idea out into life that a passerby can know at a glance what station of life a person is in."

Mr. Pearse does not wish for much. He only wants to start in where the Chinaman began four thousand years ago and left off the other day. If his wish shall be realized, let us hope that the school board will permit him to wear a yellow jacket and a peacock feather, as a special mark of favor, so that the citizen whose station of life requires him to wear overalls may pay to his exalted position the respect that is now shown to the statue of Solomon Juneau.

Automobiles are becoming common. We should provide uniforms for our public officials.—Milwaukee Leader.

PROFITABLE PATRIOTISM.

When the delegates to the International Mining Congress, at its last session, asserted that the workingmen of the civilized world had no reason to fight with each other, and that they should refuse to countenance war, the stigma of "lack of patriotism" was hurled at them, and the kept press of two continents vied with each other in decrying their action.

Later, when the delegates from District No. 12, Illinois, met in Peoria, acting on the resolution passed at the World's Mining Congress, instructed their delegates to the next International convention to favor a resolution to resist war between the nations by refusing to dig coal when such unnecessary war was declared, the press of the country threw several "conniption" fits.

The exposé by Carl Liebknecht in the German Reichstag of the methods used by the manufacturers of armaments to foment war feeling in order that profits might accrue to themselves from the demand for the material they were engaged in manufacturing is closely followed by the assertion of no less an authority than the Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, that the newspapers of this country are subsidized to create war scares in order that men might reap more profits from the building of Dreadnoughts, other war vessels and the general munitions of war.

The active creators of such war scares would be just as well satisfied to garner their gains by furnishing their products to the supposed enemy of their country.

While they are ever ready to wave the flag and cry out shame to those who do not see why international differences cannot be settled on their merits, by impartial courts, we would fear the result if, in time of actual war, the enemy should offer greater inducements to furnish them with armaments than would their own government. In fact, we have no doubt what would be their policy, if they could "get away with it."

Greed knows no country; has no conscience. But over the whole civilized world enlightened workingmen are beginning to see through their game; are refusing to offer themselves as food for powder, in order that a few greedy exploiters might gather in some more money from the sale of war munitions, while others of the same stripe wait until the fighting is done for what commercial advantages, what chance for exploitation might ensue.

The realization that the workers are intelligently discussing these questions has more bearing on the policies of those who seek to prevent a general war in Europe than any other one cause.

The time is close at hand when the demands of the awakened workers will result in the lifting of the crushing load of "military preparedness" under which they are groaning, to the vast profit of the vultures who are engaged in manufacturing war scares and war munitions.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

In Memoriam.

Goldroad, Arizona, Sept. 24, 1913.

Whereas, Death has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed brother, A. W. Johnson, who lost his life in an attempt to rescue a fellow miner from the grip of an electric wire in the Goldroad mine, September 11th, 1913; and

Whereas, In the death of Brother Johnson this union has lost a worthy member, one always ready to assist his brothers even to the sacrifice of his own life; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Snowball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. M., in regular meeting assembled, this 24th day of September, 1913, that we extend to the sorrowing relatives our earnest sympathy in this their hour of grief; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days as a token of respect to our deceased brother and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy forwarded to the relatives and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

(Seal)

THOS. A. FRENCH, Committee.

POETICAL

DEDICATED TO THE NEW JERSEY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

To placate the masters' will, let us pray.
To keep the pangs of hunger still, let us pray.
To turn away the wrath of oppression in our path, let us pray.

To break our children's chains, let us pray.
To wash soiled virtue's stains, let us pray.
Before we gird our loins to relieve misery's poigns, let us pray.

Before we do and dare, let us pray.
And sound the trumpet's blare, let us pray.
Before we act like men, free ourselves from slavery's pen, let us pray.

Against superstition's reign, let us act!
Against the greed of gain, let us act!
By mighty brawn and brain a lost earth to regain, let us act!

—Kenneth Clayton.

TO THE METHODISTS' BOOK CONCERN.

They gather Bible tracts all day;
Their hours are more than eleven;
They work a week, and some work two,
To get in dollars seven.
The "sisters" take the tracts around
Where lights are brightest red;
The girls say "hell is here on earth,
We're asking only bread."
They have the nerve to even say,
"The workers all should fast."
Say, brother slaves, I ask once more,
How long is this to last?

—Agnes Thecla Fair.

HOPE.

Fair Liberty, in realms beyond the ken of man,
Thy pinions fan the Star of Hope
To light its fires when wrongs no longer plan
For human life a horoscope.

A spark descends (thy message wafted from afar),
But Mammon's altar dulls its gleam;
The kneeling priests who gather round the Czar
Ignore the sign, for gold's their theme.

The ember settles on the struggles of the poor
And bursts in flame to light their minds
With cackling thoughts that fly but cannot tour
The sphere in which thy justice shines.

The human soul enchained at its own behest
Has sight which narrow vision feeds
On setting suns, accepted faiths; if west
It seeks the dawn thy beacon speeds.

The lightning's lurid bolt, the raging storm
Forever rob the brighter day
Of dawn; their martial hosts, unceasing, form
Their ranks thy coming to delay.

Fan well thy star, and soon a blazing sun
Will chase away the fears of night,
And cross the world thy heaven, born work has won—
Will steal the lasting reign of right.

The selfish hopes that spring from jingling gold
Will speed their exit when employ
Is had for human traits whose virtues hold
The cup of universal joy.

SOME LABOR STATISTICS.

The tendency of wages among the unorganized worker is downwards. Naturally, during times of strife the unscrupulous employers—and the most scrupulous—will endeavor to prevent the worker from joining the union, and one of the pet objections (?) of the employer in this prosperous, fair and broad dominion seems to be that patriotic cry. They will tell you, if you are a miner, that the States operator is seizing all the markets and as a result will point out the calamity of having no markets for Canadian coal. When this has been aired sufficiently the poor farmer of the prairie is introduced, and you are beguiled with stories of people freezing to death. Therefore it is impressed upon you that you must return to work. To the capitalist the international union is the greatest evil that could befall the worker—while the fact that capital claims no allegiance only to the possessor is the greatest blessing.

Employers have unions of their own, but they do not call them "unions," not much. They call them "associations, corporations, trusts," etc. While meaning the same it does not sound quite so "common" to the employer. But if an association is good for the master surely it is equally good for the servant. And if imitation is the sincerest form of flattery should not our masters be flattered?

We append a few of the results of organized labor unions, most of whom are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

Organized mine workers last year secured an increase in wages of \$8,000,000. Organized metal miners got an increase in wages during the same period of over \$4,000,000.

The organized seamen got a raise last year of \$1,030,000.

Men and women in the organized clothing industry secured an increase of \$2,000,000 and they have secured further concessions this year because their union is growing stronger.

The union dues is one of the best investments for the worker, and there is not a man in this district who can dispute this. If he has not received back in one form or another practically every cent he has paid in dues, he is one of the minority. Right here in this district in time of disaster, fire and strike the workers have found their international union one of the first to come forward and offer substantial sympathy and support.

Irrespective of nationality, creed or color the international union is here

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ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer,
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to stay, and the whining of those patriots (?) who would have us sing "My country, 'tis of thee," (tho' our stomachs empty may be), have ceased to have the slightest effect, the absurdity of their tactics is too apparent and as long as capital knows no kingdom so also must it be with the producers thereof. Without attempting to apologize, let us state plainly that we have no sympathy with the individual who would tear down and trample on every patriotic sentiment; we recognize that there are individuals who are perfectly sincere in their patriotism, and to such would say, let it remain, but relatively, in the same degree as it remains with your masters—for your own material good.—District Ledger, Fernie, B. C.

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

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LIST OF UNIONS

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

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STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah, J. W. Morton, Secretary
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Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M., Secretary
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