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INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, NOVEMBER 6, 1913
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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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'.

THE PEOPLE are wondering what is the matter with the country and where has prosperity fled?

Prosperity, like the wealth of the world, is being concentrated in fewer hands. When it is known that 75 per cent of the people of the United States own but four per cent of the wealth of the country it is not difficult to understand the fierceness of the struggle to live.

AT THIS WRITING Henry Gassaway Davis, one of the last of the feudal lords of West Virginia, is at the point of death. Davis was the political ally of the late Senator Elkins, and these two industrial tyrants ruled West Virginia with an iron hand. Labor can lose nothing when Davis stands before a higher court to give an account of his sanctity on earth.

MINISTERS of the gospel in Seattle, Washington, are waging war against each other as competitors for the fees of marriage. These saintly men of Seattle are located on Court House hill and are fighting for the \$30,000 annually that is handed over to preachers for tying the nuptial knot. Some time in the not far distant future the great mass of the people will be no longer blind to the frailties and infirmities of the sanctified brethren, whose lust for gold is as ravenous as that of the broker on Wall Street.

THE INJUNCTION re-issued by Judge O'Brien at the command of the Supreme Court of Michigan, is being enforced by the sheriff and his deputies, the Waddell-Mahon thugs and the state militia. "Law and order" has run riot in the copper district of Michigan. When such a trinity of forces combine to enforce obedience to the dictum of a court, there must be joy among the lost souls in Hades.

The exploiters in mills, factories, department stores and sweat-shops with the aid of so-called humanitarianism, are now figuring on how small a wage can be paid to a woman slave upon which she may retain her womanhood.

Let us bow in reverence to our Christian civilization.

WILLIAM SULZER has been thrown out of the governorship of New York and Tammany was the political agency that was used by Big Business to dethrone Sulzer.

Sulzer has been in public life for almost a quarter of a century, and as a member of Congress was always willing to listen to the grievances of the masses of the people. It is true that he was a politician and played the political game, but he never became hardened to a sense of right but has shown by his record that he wanted

to do something to relieve some of the burdens borne by the struggling millions. But Sulzer sinned against Wall Street and "predatory wealth" declared that he was dangerous to the interests of privilege, and therefore that "invisible government" commanded its lieutenants to bring about the political Waterloo of a governor who refused to yield mute obedience to the Kings of Mammon.

THE DAILY MINING JOURNAL had the following to say recently relative to the strike of the copper miners of Michigan:

"It is violating no confidence to say that after two months there is much more strike left in the copper country than the operators two months ago believed would be the case. The operators are stubborn and refuse to arbitrate, and the miners refuse to return to work until the differences are adjusted. The union men throughout the country are responding liberally to the defense fund to carry on the strike. Already plans have been made to furnish coal for the strikers this winter, as well as provisions and other necessities."

The Daily Mining Journal shows that it is very cautious in making a statement that might offend a master class. The Journal is forced to confess that there is a strike in Michigan that has given surprise to the copper barons. These economic tyrants have discovered that there is some red blood in the veins of the strikers of Michigan and that they scorn to be slaves under an industrial oligarchy that has met every overture for arbitration with insult.

A RECENT INVESTIGATION among the merchants of Denver, Colorado, disclosed the fact that they were dealing in convict-made goods. The vast majority of the merchants of Denver are members of the Chamber of Commerce and this body has been appealing to the common people to patronize home industries. Some of the very men who have been loudest in their appeals to the people to confine their patronage to home products are the very ones who have been guilty of placing on the Denver market prison-made wares. Furthermore, these boosters for home industries, not only dealt in convict-made goods but failed to comply with the law which demands that all prison-made goods shall bear a label showing that they were made by convicts.

The recent investigation has shown the hypocrisy of the loud-mouthed boosters, and it is probable that unless these mercenary sharks withdraw their patronage from institutions controlled by greedy contractors whose profits are reaped from the unpaid toil of convicted felons there will be "something doing" in Denver.

REV. MADISON C. PETERS of New York delivered a lecture recently on the "high cost of living" and there dropped from his lips the following gem as a solution to the problem:

"Our people flock to the cities, where they would rather starve and sink than go to the country and work.

"New York is thronged with men who would rather depend on charity than help to produce foodstuffs in the uninhabited and unproductive lands near our city. I would rid New York of its loafers by placing good healthy work on one side and a rawhide on the other and then give them fifteen minutes to take their choice."

The pulpit prattler who permitted the above slush to escape from his mental garret did not realize that he was a loafer himself, a parasite, who lived upon the sweat of others.

If Peters had not spoken on the "high cost of living," we would be searching for a solution, in all probability, for years to come.

Let us be thankful that a follower of Christ has thrown light on the problem that confronts the nations of the world.

AN EXPLOSION at Dawson, New Mexico, hurled nearly three hundred miners into eternity a few weeks ago. Many of the miners left widows and orphans to mourn their loss. The mine, it is

claimed, belongs to the Copper Queen of Bisbee, Arizona, and was lauded as the safest mine in the country, but regardless of the claim that was made for its safety, an explosion took place and nearly three hundred men have been laid away in the "city of the dead."

A representative of the United Mine Workers, E. L. Doyle, was sent to Dawson to render financial assistance to the wives and children of the miners, who had lost their lives, but the mounted guards of the company drove him from Dawson and forced him to walk to the nearest town with imperative orders to take the first train. In the midst of death and sorrow when gloom shrouded the hovels of widows and orphans, it would seem that soulless capital would halt its hired agents of murder, but not even the suffering of widows and orphans melted the stony hearts of those exploiters, whose greed for dividends has brought desolation and death to Dawson, New Mexico.

JUDGE HUMPHRIES of Seattle, sitting in his court, said:
"I hold the keys. I have great power. I am higher than the governor. I can put you in jail and I can pardon you."

Czar Nicholas could not say more. The most disreputable royal tyrant of the Old World could not climb to loftier heights of haughty despotism than the insolent judicial boss, who disgraces the bench of Washington.

We boast of the protection of our laws and the freedom that is based on Constitutional rights, but a judge boasting of his power throws down the gauntlet to legal rights and constitutional liberties, and even challenges the people to enjoy that freedom that is presumed to be the inalienable right of citizenship. Men on the bench of the Humphries type may succeed for a time in issuing distums that invade the sacred domain of human rights, but there comes a time when the voice of the people is heard in denunciation of judicial tyranny, and such men as Humphries will feel the power of a people aroused to action against a court that mocks justice and sneers at the liberty of the individual.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR in its Weekly News Letter, under the head, "Fighting Spirit of the Michigan Copper Miners Inspiring and Indicative of Victory," had the following:

"Major and minor divisions of the organized labor movement are actively engaged in urging the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to contribute not less than five cents per member to assist the copper miners of Michigan. This struggle is being made to establish a decent standard of living. The miners, only partially organized before the strike, are now members of the miners' union. The heroic sacrifices they are making must appeal to the organized workmen of the entire country. The United Mine Workers are generously aiding the metal miners, but there are many thousands to care for, and organized labor as a whole is urged to do its share in providing sustenance that the contest may be continued. Millions have been taken from the copper mines with not a single thought of the copper miner. Fabulous dividends have been declared while the miner has worked for only sufficient to meet his bare necessities. Emboldened by the docility of the copper miner, the employers seek to starve the last vestige of independence out of him by making his present efforts futile. This is a trade union fight. It is the duty of every union man to do his share. Respond magnanimously to the call, and forward all contributions to Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

HERBERT JOHNSON, financial secretary of Wardner Miners' Union, Wardner, Idaho, writing to Guy Miller, member of the executive board of the W. F. M. at Hancock, Michigan, said:

Dear Sir and Brother: After listening to an eloquent address from Brother J. C. Lowney, in which he made plain the hardships and abuses the striking brothers of the copper district were undergoing at the present time, and of the determination of the copper barons to starve them into submission, the members voted to assess themselves a day's wages per month as long as the strike lasts. The motion was carried unanimously.

The striking brothers can rest assured that they will have our loyal support, no matter if the strike lasts a month or a year.

Yours fraternally,

HERBERT JOHNSON,
Financial Secretary.

The above is the type of a letter that puts courage in the hearts of men who are fighting a brave battle against economic slavery, and shows the spirit of unionism that prevails among the miners of Wardner. It is to be hoped that the membership of every local union of the Western Federation of Miners will become permeated with the same fraternal spirit as the men of Wardner, for such fraternity will prove conclusively to unfeeling and heartless exploiters that the class whose labor produces the wealth of the world is coming closer together to end the hellish system that starves humanity for profit.

THE CALUMET & HECLA COMPANY of Michigan has more than one hundred agents scattered in different parts of the country recruiting strike-breakers for the mines. Chicago has been made a clearing house and all strike-breakers gathered in different cities and towns are sent to Chicago and from there are shipped direct to Michigan.

The cars in which the strike-breakers are shipped to Michigan are locked and guarded by gun-men. The strike-breakers who accept employment sign the following contract, which practically takes away their citizenship:

I hereby agree to go to the copper country of Michigan knowing that there is a strike on, called by the Western Federation of Miners.

I will be employed by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company or one of its subsidiaries, as a contract trammer, with a guarantee of \$2.75 per shift.

Board is at the rate of \$22 per month. Railway fare will be advanced, but I hereby agree that the amount advanced shall be deducted from my wages during the first three months, at the rate of one-third per month. Steady employment is guaranteed if my services are satisfactory."

The strike-breaker is promised \$2.75 per day and steady employment, providing that his services are satisfactory..

Satisfactory to whom? Satisfactory to the boss who makes him sign a contract that compels him to pay back the railroad fare?

If his services are satisfactory he will get \$2.75 per day and if not he will get any old wage that his boss sees fit to pay him for his services.

The strike-breaker, when once enlisted, is guarded by gun-men. And when imprisoned in the mines cannot leave his working prison.

He is mortgaged by a railroad fare which he must pay before he can possibly escape from his keepers, who stand on guard to see that he is a faithful peon in the service of the Calumet & Hecla Company. Let us sing, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and let us shout for the Red, White and Blue as we contemplate the glorious freedom enjoyed under the folds of "Old Glory."

He Knows His Master

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED in the Butte Daily Post of October 24th, in answer to an editorial falsehood published in the Missoula Sentinel:

"Unless a special committee of the Copper City Commercial club, engaged in investigating the strike in the Calumet country, is composed exclusively of liars, the Michigan miner is more munificently remunerated than his Butte brother," says a leading editorial in the Missoula Sentinel.

"That is a gross misstatement of facts," said Assistant Financial Secretary D. V. Murray of the Butte Miners' Union, when shown the article. "It is false, and everyone knows it."

"The Missoula Sentinel says that the Calumet and Hecla average wage before the strike was \$3.47 and for the Butte district \$3.20. The true average for Butte is about \$3.87. Before the strike the average for the Calumet and Hecla was \$2.20.

"They also claim that the cost of living is higher in Butte than in Michigan. That's another false statement. You get better food in Butte than in any other city in the country. It is claimed in the editorial of the Missoula Sentinel that living in Butte is at least \$1 a day higher than in Michigan. Here are the facts: The average miner pays \$1 a day for board and room here. So if the living in Butte is at least \$1 a day more in Butte than in Michigan, the Michigan miners must be living for nothing at all. The whole editorial is ridiculous. We who know the facts only laugh at such statements. But there are many who do not understand the conditions in the strike

region, and for their sake it is only right to refute the statements made editorially in the Missoula Sentinel."

The editorial in the Missoula Sentinel follows:

CALUMET AND BUTTE.

Unless a special committee of the Copper City Commercial club engaged in investigating the strike of the Calumet country is composed exclusively of liars, the Michigan miner is more munificently remunerated than his Butte brother.

"The Calumet and Hecla average, before the strike, was \$3.47. The average for the Butte district was \$3.20. This is for miners proper, who receive \$3.50 in Butte. And living is at least \$1 a day higher in Butte than in Michigan. So the Butte local is contributing its hard-earned coin to secure a better schedule for a local which in reality is better paid. Butte, of course, has the sliding scale, and when copper is selling at an exorbitant figure, the miners get \$4. But copper does not sell at the required figure very often—may never do so again.

"The Michigan trammers correspond to the Butte 'topmen,' and these are about as well paid in proportion. The topmen in Butte receive \$3. It is possible that the smelters in Anaconda and Great Falls receive less than the Michigan miners, the cost of living being considered."

The editor of the Missoula Sentinel, to all appearances, was watching for some statement like that made by the Copper City Commercial club upon which to hang an editorial. It is apparent that the editor

of the Sentinel had a sinister or ulterior motive in view, when he penned an editorial that was based on the report of a club whose members are but the fawning and cringing lickspittles of the copper czars of Michigan, and his motive appears to be nothing more nor less than to create the impression among the miners of Butte that conditions in Michigan were so humane and that wages reached such an average that it was but an imposition on the miners of Montana to be called upon for financial assistance. The Sentinel, in one sense of the term, is not to be blamed, for the Sentinel, like the vast majority of journals that are wedded to the interests of capital, panders to the sources from which it receives its revenue.

The Sentinel is not a labor journal, but is the mouthpiece of a master class, and deserves the sanction and approval of every hungry and ravenous exploiter who gloats over the profits wrung from the sweat of overworked and illpaid toil.

The Sentinel, basing its editorial on the brazen falsehoods of the *Copper City Commercial club*, which is but another name for *Citizens' Alliance*, will cause no stampede among the miners of Butte, for the veterans in the ranks of the labor movement are always awake to the specious methods used by the *agents of capital* to uphold the supremacy of "captains of industry," and the covert methods utilized to prevent *labor solidarity* in a conflict between *master and slave*.

Extracts from Davison's Letter

OSCEOLA testifies to the havoc which the Lake Superior strike is causing by following the suit of all the other dividend-paying Lake companies which have acted and reducing the rate of distribution. Ahmeek, Calumet & Hecla, Copper Range, Mohawk and Quincy had already taken similar action and Wolverine and Allouez have postponed the declaration of the semi-annual dividend sine die, evidently in expectation of an indeterminately long drawn out fight between the management and the miners in the Lake district. The directors of the Osceola Consolidated Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, comparing with \$2.50 paid three months ago, and \$3 a year ago. The dividend is payable October 31 to stock of record October 9.

"As evidence of the determination of inside interests to fight the strike situation at every point, we have witnessed the anomaly of Osceola advancing in the face of this dividend cut, selling up from \$78 to \$80 a share.

"Osceola is controlled by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. The company has been a dividend-payer from 1878 to the present

time. The company has extensive holdings in the Lake country, but the Osceola mine proper, 720 acres, lies next south of the Calumet & Hecla property on the southern extension of the Calumet Conglomerate. The Calumet Conglomerate was not found to be profitable and the main operations have been centered upon the Osceola amygdaloid beds. Osceola, now a subsidiary of Calumet, is one of the large companies of the Lake and has helped make history in the copper industry.

"It looks at the moment as if the Lake strike is not going to be settled until the government itself steps in and forces measures upon its own authority. The men at the Lake would be satisfied with even less pay and longer hours than prevail at Butte, and this view of the matter gives their contention an aspect of reasonableness with the public, the balance of power and final arbiter in such matters, will probably not be unwilling to concede. * * * When the Lake mines conform to or measurably approximate the standard of working conditions which prevail at Butte among the miners they will have done what public opinion will eventually demand of them."—Miners' Bulletin (Hancock.)

The Mine Managers' Ten Commandments

I. Thou shalt have no other boss but me.

II. Thou shalt not take for thyself any comforts, or the likeness of anything in thine own interest, neither on earth, nor in the heavens above, nor in the pit below. Thou shalt bow down to me for I am thy boss and a jealous boss. I will show thee no mercy but thou must keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of thy boss in vain lest he discharge thee at once or within two weeks of the time thereof.

IV. Remember thou shalt work from seven A. M. to six P. M., six days in a week, with all thy might, and with all thy strength, and do all that I ask of thee. On the seventh thou shalt stay at home and do no manner of work but recruit thy strength to be spent in my service the following week.

V. Honor thy boss that thy days may be short and miserable for I shall not want thee when thou art old. Thou mayest spend thine old age in the poor-house for aught that I care.

VI. Thou shalt not belong to any union of any sort. Thou mayest not put the united strength of thy fellows against me.

VII. Thou shalt always speak well of me. Although I oppose thee and continue to cut wages and exact long hours thou shalt be content. I will give thee work, what carest thou for pay?

VIII. Thy life may be miserable and thy house empty, but toil diligently that thy boss may be well paid, his house well furnished and that he may ride in a big machine. Thou shalt hold no meetings to discuss thy welfare. Thou shalt make no demand for improved conditions. Thou shalt read no union paper. It is best that thou should not read at all, but if thou must read, read a sheet of my own that thy head may be filled with nonsense and thy purse empty to the end of thy days. Thus thy boss shalt have a belly well filled and enjoy the fat of the land, but thou must remain in ignorance and know the bitterness of want, so that thou will do his will. Lay up thy treasures in heaven but let me use them while on earth.

IX. Thou shalt not covet thy master's fat salary, his ease, his luxuries or anything that is his. Thou shalt use thy hands in his service and thy brains.

X. Thou art not paid to think for thyself but to work for thy boss, and verily He sayeth unto thee, the agitator is hit with a time check and his days are short in his service.—Miners' Bulletin.

A Letter from a Worker to the Church

By W. E. G.

A news item in Monday's paper says there are thousands of women in the United States working for a wage that barely sustains life; one whole page is devoted to sermons heard in the churches Sunday morning; seven solid columns of preacher talk and not one word in seven sermons against the legalized robbery that despoils these workers.

Not a word by Christian press or pulpit against the great department stores that stand as recruiting stations for the brothels.

Not a word against the brutality of a social order that denies childhood to multitudes of children, whose weakened bodies are being slowly destroyed in the profit mills of Mammon; wan and withered, stunned and stunted these children are being trained heart and hand in the factory ways of death and profits; but the church does not seem to care. Do you notice the preachers falling over each other in their efforts to discourse upon these timely topics?

Indeed not! Instead, long and wordy discourses on orthodox piffle, or the passage of resolutions and the subscription of moneys to establish missions, Y. M. C. A.'s, or to build homey hotels for working girls that will enable them to live comfortably on the \$5 per week that their churchy employers see fit to give them.

One devotes a whole column to "the meaning of Hell," but if he really wishes to learn its meaning, I as a worker suggest that he take his little dinner bucket and get a job in some steel mill, shipyard or smelter, without revealing his identity to the boss or management, and he will find the meaning of an industrial Hell, that preachers never preach about.

Another mentions "our city as sadly in need of more church spires; each noble hill wants a luring, piercing spire all its own.

"With Edinburgh's spires we would subdue the world." How silly! Land monopoly is one of the flourishing industries of Scotland. A few landlords possess the land and exact from the disinherited a grievous toll for the privilege of its cultivation.

Years ago as an unemployed, I stood shivering in the cold raw fog of an early winter morning in front of a churchy pile of stones with these same Heaven-piercing spires, and cursed its opulence from the bottom of my hungry soul, for I then understood the intimate relation between the smug complacency of the church, and the thing that caused my want and sorrow. It heard not the shuffle of ten thousand feet of homeless men that hurried along the nightless way of its city's streets.

It heard not the mighty roar of the chaos of trade, and saw not the waste of life therein, where profit stole from profit, where rent was drunk on rent.

It had no sympathetic understanding of the brutal conditions under which many of us—the workers—had to labor, or the social injustice we cried out against, and of which many of them were the beneficiaries.

It said or did nothing that would in any way disturb the nicely adjusted balance of lucrative profits that economic injustice made possible.

It saw our need, but felt it not.

It saw no cause, save original sin and our own depravity.

It saw no cure, save prayer books and "The Beanery."

Workers don't want missions and soup houses; what we ask is economic justice.

Look at the inequality in the distribution of the products of labor. Is there any justice in a social order that gives to a few who

do no useful thing an abundance to waste, while the many who work and create are denied the earth and the fullness thereof?

How often have I heard the "Good" say, "Why don't you get out of the city." How! Where! In a world where all the land is owned and fenced and held for rent and speculation?

"Why, you fellows," they would add, "wouldn't stay and live on the finest farm in the land if we'd give it to you, nor would you accept an opportunity of honest work."

Of course, we wouldn't; because we are denied the earth, we mass in cities there to maintain a deadly competition with each other for a wage that degenerates and makes possible an abnormal manner of life, which in time becomes a fixed order to the many, and the habitues of this fixed, abnormal life would find themselves out of their element even in a Garden of Eden, where, were it not fenced in, they would

speedily return to their slum and wallow.

We have crawled long enough on our bellies through a jungle of ignorance and religious superstition, waiting for the priesthood to put us on our feet. The hour has come when we must arise and remove this fundamental injustice of land monopoly, change industry from profit to service, and thus give to all men an environment conducive to the growth of Soul qualities and the attainment of Spiritual understanding, then we will no longer produce men, women and children degenerate and abnormal.

The cry of the oppressed is heard throughout the length and breadth of the land.

But silent as "a whited sepulcher full of dead men's bones" is the church on the CAUSE of this social Hell and misery, this fear and want so obvious to all.

Conflicting

NEWSPAPER DISPATCHES inform us that the Federation of Labor at Saginaw, Michigan, removed its president from office on account of his doing strike duty in the copper district as a member of the state militia. We are glad to learn that the Saginaw Federation has the courage of its convictions and the backbone to put them into effect.

In the brave struggle to wrest a living wage and conditions of existence compatible with decency and modern standards of civilization from the avaricious and grinding grasp of capitalism, *no man is worthy of the name of Unionist who shoulders a gun to shoot down the oppressed strikers at the call of the state.*

Unionism is Democracy. Militarism is Despotism. Can one imagine anything more incongruous? Yet many so-called men are members of the militia. Why is this? Thoughtlessness. "More evil is wrought by want of thought," etc. Trades Unions must declare themselves strongly on this matter on every conceivable occasion and union men, true union men, will point out the dangers to their sons, to the younger men of their organizations and do their best to prevent these state militias—always at the beck and call of the capitalist in labor

troubles—from getting their recruits from the ranks of organized labor.—Toledo Union Leader.

There are many men in the labor movement who will differ with the statements made in the above editorial. It is true that every union man will feel no fraternity towards the member of organized labor who puts on the uniform and shoulders a rifle to shoot down the striker who is waging a battle for a higher wage and a shorter work-day, but the reason that the man in uniform shoots down the striker is because the exploiters own and control the state militia.

Capitalism has realized that the soldier is a potent factor in suppressing a strike, and there are many men in the ranks of the labor movement upon whom the conviction is forcing itself that the time is here when steps should be taken to place the state militia under the control of labor.

The vast majority of the members of the state militia belong to the working class, and strong opinions are entertained that the necessary missionary work can be done by labor to wrest the power from the hands of exploiters and use the same to suppress the despotism of capitalism.

It is a question open for discussion and deserves the serious consideration of the membership of organized labor.

Is the Dollar His God?

A SHORT TIME AGO there appeared in the Associated Press dispatches a report that the representatives of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company were in Washington to prevent the passage of any resolution having for its object an investigation of the strike of the coal miners of Colorado. The coal miners have courted such an investigation, and have asked Congressman Keating to introduce such a resolution providing for a federal investigation. Congressman Keating complied with the request of the coal miners, but just as soon as the officials of the C. F. & I. Co. learned of such a move, steps were taken to prevent the introduction of such a resolution.

Representatives of the coal barons were dispatched to Washington to line up all Congressmen who were friendly to the interests.

It is not surprising that officials of the coal companies should send their representatives to Washington to prevent a federal probe into the brutal conditions established by greedy exploiters, but it may be surprising to a vast number of people to learn that a Catholic

priest, named Father Malone, was among the representative-lobby of the coal combine of Colorado to do service at Washington in the interest of economic tyrants.

This same Father Malone has been charged with receiving \$10,000 from the coffers of the National Association of Manufacturers during the Mulhall investigation and while he denied the charge, yet there are many who believe that Rev. Malone is guilty.

Father Malone has achieved a national reputation as a public speaker, and it seems that he has used his position in the church to serve his personal interests.

During the reign of Peabody of Colorado this disciple of the lowly Nazarene was the recipient of political honors from an administration that was absolutely dominated by the corporations of the state, and that being true, it will not be surprising to many that Father Malone accompanied the representatives of the coal barons of Colorado to Washington to use his influence with the national lawmakers to halt a federal investigation.

Lowney Sums Up the Situation in Michigan

CALUMET, MICHIGAN, October 25, 1913.—Editor Miners' Magazine.—Dear Sir: The net results of the conflict in Michigan to date are that the mining companies have announced through a committee of henchmen, known as the Commercial club, their willingness to grant an eight-hour day commencing January 1, 1914, but they accompanied this statement by saying that they would not permit their employée to belong to the Western Federation of Miners. The C. & H. Company got agents in every large city in the United States and Canada recruiting scabs. Through the able assistance which the Labor Unions are giving our pickets the net results are not encouraging to the Calumet & Hecla.

Jim McNaughton, manager of the C. & H., loudly proclaimed during the early stages of the strike that he would never import a strike-breaker from the outside, that his loyal employés would return to work as soon as they were assured protection. Notwithstanding that, all the military forces of the state and fifteen hundred deputies were there all the time to protect anyone who wanted to scab. But no scabs were forthcoming, except the bosses and pensioners, and a few other degenerates, poor material to mine rock. So McNaughton had to swallow his statements and confess that he deliberately lied, when he told the public that a majority of his employés had no grievances when they went on strike. He is now searching the slums of the cities to find enough of the riff-raff of humanity to come to Calumet, so that the strikers may get discouraged and return to work.

Saint Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Fargo, Milwaukee, and

Chicago are practically closed to the recruiting of scabs, the Labor Unions and city officials assisting in driving the scab agents out.

What do our moralists, those who go up and down the land preaching about the sanctity of the home, think about this effort of McNaughton to break up the homes of 50,000 people, a large percentage of whom were born here, who know no other place on earth which they could call home? And this hellish program of McNaughton and his mine owner associates to destroy the homes of over fifty thousand people is not rebuked or condemned by any of the hypocrites who prate about "socialism destroying the home."

The C. & H. advertised \$2.75 a day as wages for scabs, but when they got here \$2.60 is inserted in their contract, which shows that McNaughton's promises are not worth much, even to a scab. The majority of those who come here desert on the first opportunity. The others are not expected to remain long.

On October 21st the Mining Gazette, the C. & H. local paper, confesses that production is only one-fifth of normal. While the special correspondents of the newspapers were here, there was a chance to get an occasional glimpse of the truth to get out, but the entire press agencies are in the hands of the C. & H. and as a consequence, the strike is broken and settled every morning and evening as soon as the two sheets of the C. & H. appear on the street.

The facts are that this strike was never more alive than at this very date. The men are standing firmer than ever. Not a dozen deserted the ranks since the strike commenced. All the mines in Keweenaw county are down tight. Only militia and Ascher gunmen

from New York are on guard. The men of this district have shown a solidarity and activity in this strike which has never been excelled anywhere. The same is true of Hancock, South Range and Mass City. Calumet is where the great effort of the mine owners is centered. They are not only raking the continent for scabs, but are gathering any scabs they can find in this district into Calumet, so they may publish that so many are employed. In the list of employes they include sixteen hundred deputies and gunmen and mill and smelter men, who are not on strike, but are idle through the closing of the mills.

A reign of terror, which is gradually growing worse, exists here. Deputies club strikers on the streets, while county officials look on and then haul them before a "JUSTICE," who puts them under heavy bonds, although the only offense they committed was allowing themselves to be clubbed by the gunmen.

October 23rd, fourteen strikers were arrested for parading at Calumet. One girl with the stars and stripes* was taken to jail, flag and all and kept in a filthy den all day. On the 24th of October, two hundred and nine of the Keeweenaw strikers were arrested, and today, the 25th, sixty-nine more were arrested, but this kind of persecution only increases the determination of the men to fight to a finish.

The hopes of the mine owners are centered on their ability to crush the workers by starvation, believing that the long, cold winter, with the hardships which it entails, will discourage the strikers. But;

if the workers of the country, and especially the members of the Western Federation of Miners, do their duty to those strikers by contributing the necessary support, their ranks will be found unbroken when spring commences, just as they are today, and it is a small sacrifice that those men, women and children of the copper country ask compared with that which they themselves are making, and the sacrifice is not for themselves alone, but will redound to the benefit of every metal miner on this continent. A victory here will insure less aggression on the part of the employers elsewhere and will make easier the securing of better conditions.

One day's wages from every member of the Western Federation of Miners each month is not a great sacrifice to make when considering the importance of the struggle, but it will go a long way to keep the men, women and children who are facing a bitter northern Michigan winter, with at least the bare necessities of life until the merciless mine owners are forced to terms. I am absolutely certain the men will never break ranks and return to work if they are supplied with the necessities of life, until the fight is WON, and I am equally certain that the operators will not be able to get outside scabs to operate their mines, so the fight settles down to the question of our ability to feed the strikers, and if the miners of this country fail in their duty, we will not hesitate to place the responsibility.

J. C. LOWNEY.

The Fight Must Be Won

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears a lengthy letter from the pen of J. C. Lowney, member of the executive board of the W. F. M. Lowney has been in the strike zone since the miners were forced to *drop* their tools and leave the mines, with the exception of a short time that he was engaged in addressing labor meetings in behalf of the strikers of Michigan.

Lowney's article contains a condensed history of the strike. His statements are based upon facts, which show that mine barons, grown corpulent on dividends, have become bereft of every fraternal feeling and look upon the slave in the mine as a chattel whose power to create profit belongs to a class of privilege. The striking miners of Michigan have shown a solidarity in their struggle against economic slavery that is unrivalled in the history of labor in this country.

Surrounded by armed thugs, confronted with state militia and harassed by the mandates of courts, they have stood with their faces to the foe, determined that victory shall crown their efforts and that the flag of unionism shall float in triumph over the domain of Lord McNaughton. The snows of winter have already fallen on the copper district of Michigan and men, women and children have already felt the piercing cold, but the chill of winter has not cooled the ardor and courage of men who know no surrender that means the brutal reign of plutocracy.

The miners of Michigan are expecting that the labor movement of a continent will stand behind them with financial assistance until corporate despotism has been humbled in Michigan, and furthermore, the miners of Michigan feel positive that every local union of the Western Federation of Miners will spare no effort in ministering to the needs of the strikers until the battle is won.

A Lecture That Needs No Answer

SOME ONE at Nelson, British Columbia, has sent us a copy of "The Daily News," containing a lengthy synopsis of a lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. Donnelly in the Catholic Parish Hall, and requested us to reply to the same.

The lecture delivered by Rev. Donnelly is without any logic or argument. It merely contains the same old statements that are repeatedly made by clerical slanderers who seem to be engaged by exploiters at so much per lecture to drug the minds of Catholics against the principles of Socialism.

Father Donnelly declares that Socialism would destroy the "home, religion and marriage." The clerical gentleman ignores the fact that capitalism is now destroying the *home, religion and marriage*. He seems to forget that nearly 7,000,000 of women have been snatched from the home and driven into the marts of labor to compete for jobs to earn a paltry pittance to prolong a miserable existence.

He seems to forget that under capitalism, which he is covertly defending, that nearly 100,000 divorces annually are making *marriage* look like a joke.

He seems to be blind to the fact that *religion* cannot live in an atmosphere that is inoculated with the microbes of the profit system.

The principles of Christianity have become so weak and puerile

under the reign of capitalism that we find even the vast majority of the ministers of the gospel straying from the path of the Nazarene, and grabbing for the coin of the realm. The *dollar* under *capitalism* has become the *God* and *profit* has become the *religion* of every exploiter who hires a robed disciple of Christ to hurl his slanders against Socialism.

A few years ago, comparatively, the minister or priest had nothing to say about Socialism, but when Socialism reached such proportions as to alarm a class of privilege, then was it that dignitaries of the church were secured by the class that rules to administer their verbal opiates to the thoughtless, in order that their minds might be poisoned against the world-wide movement that is giving battle to the hosts of Mammon and bringing closer the dawn of that glad morning that shall usher in the Brotherhood of Man. The party at Nelson, B. C., who has sent us "The Daily News" need have no fear of the potency of Rev. Donnelly's tirade against Socialism, for such calumniators hissing their venom against Socialism will have the effect of causing thoughtful men and women to investigate Socialism, and Socialists court the fullest investigation of doctrines that tear tyranny from its throne and build upon this old earth an industrial democracy, under whose sheltering dome man, woman and child shall be free.

The Situation in Colorado

LAST WEEK the governor of the state of Colorado ordered out the state militia and proclaimed marshal law in the southern coal fields.

The governor, in calling out the state militia, declared that he proposed to disarm the armed gunmen of the mine operators as well as the miners, and that the laws of the state must be respected by the operators and miners. If the state militia is to be used impartially to uphold the law and to protect human life and property there will be but little criticism or censure, but at this writing there is a strong belief on the part of the laboring people of the state that the armed power of Colorado will be converted to the use of the coal barons.

From the very beginning of the strike, the mine operators utilized the thugs of the Balwin-Feltz agency to create a reign of terror, and these hired assassins became so brazen in their outrages that the striking miners, as a matter of defense, were forced to arm themselves to protect their wives and children from paid degenerates who

had been imported into the state to suppress the strike by armed might.

The mine operators increased their private army until 700 professional murderers patrolled the southern coal fields, and these outlaws, gathered from the slums of the big cities, showed a willingness to hesitate at no crime to earn their blood money. The miners and their families, though living in tents supplied by the United Mine Workers, though bearing all the hardships and suffering entailed by a strike, did not command any consideration from the merciless thugs who were hired to kill, and necessity demanded that the striking miners should arm themselves to defend their families from the murderous assaults of Cossacks, who knew no law, save the orders of their paymasters.

So long as the armed guards of the mine operators were able to carry on their infamous work with but little resistance from the striking miners there was but little demand for the state militia, but when it became apparent that the miners had armed themselves to defend their families in their tented homes, the mine operators became alarmed and their hired Hessians felt such a fear for their safety

that a number of them deserted their posts rather than risk their miserable lives before miners who were becoming aroused by repeated acts of violence on the part of imported thugs.

The United Mine Workers of America, as an organization, is

determined that the rights of labor in the southern coal fields of Colorado shall be recognized, and the striking miners are determined to fight to the last ditch to establish humane conditions in Colorado's Siberia.

Denver's Mass Meeting

LAST WEEK organized labor of Denver held a great mass meeting in the Auditorium. The great building was packed from pit to dome, and the enthusiasm which greeted the speakers proved conclusively that the audience was heart and soul with the striking miners of Colorado.

John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, and Vice President Hayes were the speakers, and their statements, backed by indisputable proof, made a telling effect upon the 6,000 men and women who had assembled in Denver's Auditorium to hear the strikers' side of the controversy.

Hayes took up the demands of the strikers, seriatim, and convinced the audience, beyond every question of a doubt, that the demands were based upon justice, and that almost every demand made by the speakers were in conformity with the statute laws of Colorado.

He proved conclusively that the mine barons were the lawbreakers and that their hired thugs and sluggers of the Baldwin-Feltz agency

were imported for no other purpose but to create such a reign of terror that the strikers would be coerced through fear and intimidation to go back to the mines wearing upon their necks the same galling yoke of serfdom.

Hayes confined himself to the strike situation in Colorado and without any attempt at oratory, delivered one of the most pointed speeches that has been heard in Denver for years.

John P. White followed, and his powerful address, showing the results accomplished by the United Mine Workers of America brought forth frequent bursts of applause from the thousands gathered, who wanted to know something of the history of the largest labor organization in the world.

White and Hayes made a splendid impression on the workers of Denver, and the points that were scored against the rapacious greed of the economic despots of Colorado were carried home by that monster audience whose hearts are with the striking miners of Colorado.

The Faithful Dog

THERE IS PRESENTED again this picture of a dog that has been used by M. J. Reilly of the Western Federation of Miners and P. W. Quinn of the United Mine Workers on the streets of Chicago to make known the fact that there are serious strikes in Colorado and Michigan.

The dog bears an appeal to workingmen urging them to stay away from Colorado and Michigan.

"Don't be a scab," carried by a dog should appeal to every laboring man who has not become dead to honor and callous to shame.

In this day and age, when great combinations of wealth are openly



TOPSY.

arrayed against the labor movement, using all the functions of government to subjugate the class whose labor produces the wealth of the world, it should occur to every man clad in the garb of labor that he cannot afford to commit treason to men who are fighting a brave battle against the tyranny of organized greed.

The laboring man who commits treason to his class commits treason against himself.

Loyalty to the cause of unionism on the part of every worker will hasten the day when dogs will not be necessary to advertise strikes or to bear placards urging laboring men: "Don't Be a Scab."

The Metal Market

NEW YORK, October 22.—The metal markets here have been for the most part quiet, with few changes and only a moderate demand. In London there was some excitement in copper, chiefly due to the Rio Tinto strike.

Copper.—A distinctly better feeling became manifest in the copper market on October 16, when some fair sales were made for shipment to Europe at about 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents, delivered over there, or about 16.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents here. These sales continued into Friday and Saturday at gradually advancing prices. On October 20 a rather sharp de-

mand developed and sales were made at 16.45 cash, New York, by the end of the day. The buying was well distributed among a rather long list of consumers, indicating that the European need for copper is general. Some of the most important interests figured in this list. Up to this time there was scarcely any buying by domestic consumers. On October 21 there was a further advance, 16.75 cents, delivered, usual terms, becoming the price firmly established and on that basis some small sales were negotiated with domestic consumers. There were indications on this day and the following day that they would shortly become more generally interested.

The sales of the week of October 16-22 were larger than for many weeks previous, and ran in the aggregate to millions of pounds, anyway to upward of fifteen million. Three of the large agencies met the market. Two continued to hold out for the old asked price of 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents, delivered, and became even more confident of its ultimate realization, although up to the close copper was otherwise available at 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. However, some small sales at 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents were reported, to European "outports," whither the freight is about 10 cents higher than ordinarily.

There was no change in the market for Lake copper, the price of which continues noncompetitive and nominal.

Casting copper was again rather pressed for sale.

The electrolytic copper in second hands and in those of the smaller producers has now been pretty well cleaned up, and at the close it looks as though consumers would have to look to the larger producers, who for some time past have been holding for 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents, delivered at buyers' works, 30 days, for their supplies. The statistical position of the metal continues to improve, the supplies in Europe during the first half of October again showing a decrease. Electrolytic at the close is quoted at 16.55@16.60 cents, while casting copper is quoted nominally at 16@16 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents as an average for the week.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

October.....	Sterling Exchange.....	Silver.....	Copper.		Tin.	Lead.	Zinc.	
			Lake, Cts. per lb.....	Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.....	Cts. per lb.....	New York, Cts. per lb.....	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.....	New York, Cts. per lb.....
16	4.8550	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	*16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17	16.15 @16.20	40%	4.35 @4.20	4.15 @5.30	5.25 @5.15
17	4.8550	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	*16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17	16.15 @16.30	40%	4.30 @4.20	4.15 @5.30	5.25 @5.15
18	4.8525	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	*16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17	16.25 @16.35	40%	4.30 @4.20	4.15 @5.30	5.25 @5.15
20	4.8520	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	*16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17	16.35 @16.45	40%	4.30 @4.20	4.15 @5.30	5.25 @5.10
21	4.8550	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	*16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17	16.55 @16.60	40%	4.30 @4.20	4.15 @5.30	5.25 @5.15
22	4.8535	61	*16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17	16.55 @16.60	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.30 @4.20	4.15 @5.35	5.10 @5.20

*Nominal.

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with consumers without distinctions 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 0.10 cents below that of electrolytic. We quote copper at 0.15@0.20 cents below the price of electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good ordinary brands, both desilverized and nondesilverized; 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 trop ounce of fine silver.

Pig Iron.—A sale of No. foundry at \$13.75 and of gray forge at \$13.40, Valley, are the lowest prices yet made on the present weakening. Basic has moved in small tonnages at \$14, Valley. Bessemer is quite inactive. We continue to quote: Bessemer, \$15.75; basic, \$14; No. foundry, \$13.85@14; gray forge, \$13.50; malleable, \$14.25, f. o. b. Valley furnaces, 90 cents higher, delivered Pittsburgh. — Engineering and Mining Journal.

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

	COPPER		SILVER		LEAD		SPELTER	
	ELECTROLYTIC	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	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	16.328	63.078	60.640	5.048	4.698	7.454	5.694
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	.....



DONATIONS FROM ELVINS, MO.

Elvins, Missouri, Oct. 25, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. M., Denver, Colorado.

Brother Mills:—Please find enclosed a check amounting to \$74.65, which has been donated by the members of the Elvins Miners' Union, No. 242, Elvins, Mo., for the relief of the strikers in Michigan.

The most of our members have pledged themselves to continue their donations as long as their conditions will permit them to do so. The following is a list of those who donated:

F. O. Hoover, \$2.25; B. A. Linnell, \$2.45; L. Woolfe, \$2.25; H. R. Casteel, \$2.40; D. F. Crawford, \$2.40; T. H. McCroney, \$2.40; E. Brimm, \$2.55; P. Ragner, \$1; L. Yeates, \$2.75; E. Busebark, \$2.50; W. W. Kinney, \$2; L. Coleman, \$3; J. L. Kishlar, \$3; F. Wampler, \$1; J. Shafer, \$1; F. Kitta, \$3; E. Bartan, 50c; W. J. Wandergriff, \$2.40; B. Mitendorf, \$3.50; P. Circlum, \$2.70; F. Flanigan, \$1; E. Graner, \$1; D. McGeehe, \$1; J. Steel, 50c; T. E. Blair, 50c; John Critter, 50c; R. Blaylock, \$1; E. Busenbark, \$1; W. W. Kinney, 50c; V. Saling, \$1.50; G. Kinney, \$1; W. Latimer, 50c; C. Jeffrey, \$1; G. N. Spierr, \$18.60; total, \$74.65.

With best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,
R. BLAYLOCK,
Secretary.

DONATIONS FROM GOWGANDA, CANADA.

Ontario, Canada, Oct. 27th, 1913.

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

Dear Sir and Brother:—Enclosed please find money order for \$455.50 which is the proceeds of our box social, concert and dance in aid of our brothers on strike in Michigan.

Enclosed you will find a full account of the receipts.

We had very bad weather that night or else we would have made considerable more. however, considering the size of our local, I think we did pretty well.

Instead of levying a day's wage on our membership we decided to hold a smoker next month, and have Comrade Ben F. Wilson in with us at that time to deliver an address. I hope we will be able to make it a success.

Wishing our brothers in Michigan every success and pledging our support while their trouble lasts

I remain, yours fraternally,

(Seal) Secretary-Treasurer Gowganda Miners Union, No. 154, W. F. M.
Returns from the box social, concert and dance in aid of the striking miners of Michigan. Sale of boxes: Geo. White, \$10; Jos. Giroux, \$12; Peter, Grant, \$7; Robt. Allen, \$11; Wm. Wigley, \$15; Gerald Garvey, \$13; John Bell, \$11; Chas. Hurst, \$12; Jos. Giroux, \$25; A. D. Hardie, \$18; Kenneth Matheson, \$15; Dick Coghill, \$12; Jos. O'Neill, \$10; Robt. Adair, \$11; Orville Framont, \$10; Wm. Coole, \$11; Alex. Regan, \$11; Theodore Kallies, \$10; J. G. McChesney, \$8; Wm. Garvey, \$10; John Dick, \$16; Jos. Uhillon, \$9; Peter Dube, \$9; Neil McKenzie, \$10; Geo. White, \$40; total, \$326. Sale of tickets, \$131.50; donations, \$16; total, \$478.50. Expenses, \$18. Balance, \$455.50.

JUSTICE ACROSS THE BORDER.

Editor Western Federation Magazine:

There is a belief still prevalent among many members of the working class that the laws are better on this side of the boundary line than in Uncle Sam's domain. To all such would advise that they "forget it." Perhaps, however, the interpretation of the word "better" varies according to the class to which the individual belongs, if an apologist for the present order of things "better" stands for the comparative of "good" from his viewpoint. On the other hand to an enlightened member of the working class, he knows that laws are enacted primarily for the benefit of those possessing economic control of affairs.

To the point—A strike was called at the Queen mine, Salmo, B. C., be-

cause the manager, E. V. Buckley, refused to pay the wage scale that is paid by the other mines nearby. C. S. McCormick, a member of Ymir No. 85, was acting as picket, may add that this brother has long been a resident of Salmo and is a man slow to anger, in fact only one possessed of such a temperament would have submitted to the treatment shown him by the "respectable, law abiding (!) citizens of Salmo."

His only offense (!) was that of telling any man that he thought was going to the Queen of the existence of a strike there; this did not meet with the approval of some of the rare intellectuals so with the pack instincts of the jackal they surrounded Brother McCormick, assaulted him by throwing him on the ground and then escorting him down the railroad track out of town, threatening dire results if he should dare to show his face around Salmo again.

"Advertising pays" is a slogan of the merchant. Righto. These are the law and order (?) individuals: George Arthur Kennington, J. P. blacksmith; William Grutchfield, farmer; G. G. Fair, employé Kootenay Shingle Co.; William McIntosh; James W. Hearn, rancher; George D. Bell, merchant; Fred M. Cleghorn, teamster for Salisbury; Samuel P. Crowley, Govt. road foreman; Carl Lindow, postmaster storekeeper; William R. Salisbury, J. P. liveryman; Fred Weyergang, "X" quantity; Wm. Feeney, farmer; Gus Mathews, rancher.

Kindly note that "J. P." is the abbreviation of justice of peace and two of these petty deputies, instead of fulfilling their oath of office, were most prominent in the crowd of law breakers. They were brought up before two justices of the peace, H. Deoris and Wassan at Nelson, B. C., and the case of one, Gus Mathews, was dismissed with a paltry fine of \$1 and costs. This disclosed the fact that the aforementioned "J. P.'s" were biased, therefore, an appeal for a change was taken and argued before Chief Justice Murphy Vancouver, who refused to grant the writ of prohibition asked for by Archie Johnson, solicitor for the defense.

The cases were then given a preliminary hearing before A. E. Watts, justice of peace, Wattsburg, and A. Carney, justice of peace, Kaslo, these two magistrates decided that prima facie evidence had been established and bound the men over to appear at Nelson before the Supreme court with securities of \$500 each.

When the case came up at Nelson, Chief Justice W. A. Maldonald in his charge to the jury stated that a man could not be placed twice on jeopardy, charged with the same offense and that if it were decided that they were "autrefois acquit"—previously acquitted—the jury would govern themselves accordingly. This the jury did and dismissal resulted.

That McCormick was set upon and assaulted was not denied—that he was threatened with further violence should he return to his home is an undeniable fact. Despite the known circumstances, these intimidationists are allowed to go scot free on a mere legal quibble. People wonder that workingmen become disgusted with the decisions of lawyers, and, yet it is hard to expect that they should do otherwise in face of such instances as the one quoted.

The labor press and its spokesmen are repeatedly charged with promoting class hatred. It is needless as the creation arises out of daily occurrences of the character mentioned. For the saucepan to call the kettle black is no argument.

How differently is justice (!) meted out to the worker when he endeavors to protect himself against the tyrannical treatment of the "Big Boss" and his little satellites (!).

These lessons from the book of experience should make an indelible impression upon the minds of the wage earners, and make them open their eyes to the often repeated statement that the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery must be accomplished through the efforts of the working class itself.

W. B.

INVITED TO A MEETING.

Wallace, Idaho, October 8, 1913.

Wallace Miners' Union, Wallace, Idaho:

Gentlemen—On the 14th day of October, 1913, a meeting of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, recently appointed by Governor Haines, will be held at Boise. The principal object of this meeting is to confer with and secure the views of employers, employés and labor organizations regarding the form of compensation law to be recommended to the next Legislature by this commission. The commission will be pleased to have you represented at that meeting and secure the benefit of your suggestions, advice and general co-operation. Very truly yours,
WALTER H. HANSON.

* * *

The Answer of Wallace Miners' Union.

Wallace, Idaho, October 20, 1913.

To the Honorable Walter H. Hanson, Senate Chamber, Boise, Idaho:

Dear Sir—We have received your communication in regards to our having a representative present at the meeting of the Workmen's Compensation Commission to be held at Boise, Idaho, for the purpose, as you express it, of advising the commission as to our ideas in regard to matters coming before it.

In reply to this we will state that some time ago our organization was requested by the governor of the state to recommend a man from this district to represent us on that commission.

We recommended such a man to the honorable governor, believing he was acting in good faith, but up to the present time we have heard nothing in regard to any appointment of our choice upon the commission. We have been either forgotten or ignored. As near as we can ascertain this Workmen's (?) Compensation Commission is composed entirely of mine operators and professional men. Now, Mr. Hanson, you are surely not so simple as to believe the interests of a mine operator and an employé to be identical. It is what one might call a physical impossibility for two such divergent policies as each of us profess and practice to ever co-ordinate or compromise.

The mine operator is in the game for what he can get out of it, and so are we, the employés.

You may remember that at another session of the Legislature not many terms back the miners of the Couer d'Alenes had a man sent to Boise to work for our interests. He had then a workmen's compensation act with him, modeled after the law of Montana, and also an eight-hour bill drawn up by an attorney of national prominence. We wished these laws enacted into our state statutes, or at least considered. But we were evaded, put off and finally ignored on that proposition also.

At other times we have carried on correspondence with various of our county representatives with the idea of advising them as to our ideas on various mining reforms then under consideration. But never have we been able to obtain any definite results.

Mr. Bell, our state mining inspector, was present at a meeting of the Coeur d'Alene District Union, W. F. M., October 6, 1913, quite a number of important matters pertaining to the safety of the mines were discussed. Mr. Bell stated it was impossible to employ a deputy mine inspector in this district as the salary he received was not sufficient to pay a deputy out of it. The W. F. M. District Union realizing the need of one, in view of the fact, that more men have been killed and injured in the mines this year than any other, has offered to pay the salary and expenses of a deputy provided the governor and Bell would appoint the man we know to be qualified for the position. Bell didn't endorse our communication to the governor, stating our proposition, and we have received no word to date of our man being appointed. The mine owners' organization with all their wealth and prestige when it came to protecting the lives of the workers, failed to take action, but left it to the members of the W. F. M. to spend their hard-earned dollars in payment of a man to protect them from injury and death, and then you ask us to go to Boise and express our views on the compensation act. This is no

time for jokes and you must realize with us that it would be wasted effort to get a just compensation act when the powers that be have the framing of it.

We are tired running around whimpering and appealing for even a few crumbs from your political feast. We believe we shall have to try other methods. If the representatives we have can't or won't represent us then we shall elect those who will.

From now on instead of scrambling around trying to get a sniff from the political pot at Boise and being eternally overcome with political hot air from the same place, we have decided to get busy and educate our membership to place their votes elsewhere. Educate them to vote for men who represent the toilers. Then, and then only shall we be content.

Commissioners,
LESLIE LURNES.
HENRY RUTZ
SAM KILBURN.

THE CONVENTION OF THE ARIZONA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Bisbee, Arizona, Oct., 27th, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:—The second annual convention of Arizona State Federation of Labor is now history, and much was accomplished in behalf of the toilers of the state, considering the short time the convention was in session. It may be of some interest to some of the members of the Federation to learn of what the organized workers of this new state are doing towards improving the conditions of the down-trodden, and shall give a brief report of the transaction of this convention if room is available in the magazine for its publication.

The convention was called to order by President Bert Davis, October the 13th, 1913, at Bisbee, Arizona, with 40 delegates present, representing nearly every union in the state. After order was called Delegate George Powell representing Bisbee Miners' Union, delivered an address of hearty welcome to the assembled delegates, he also announced that the arrangement committee issued an invitation to Hon. John S. Williams, mayor of the city of Bisbee, to deliver the opening address at this meeting, but for some reason not hard to surmise the Copper Queen mayor did not see fit to appreciate the honor extended him. (He did not appear.)

Some thirty-five labor laws were presented and of which all had merits and should have been placed on the statute book, however, after considering the impossibility of getting all of them enacted, only eight were approved of and which will be placed on the ballot at the next general election, which are as follows:

No. 1. Anti-black list law, which will in a measure prevent the corporations of the state to inquire into the records of their employes.

No. 2. Taxation law, providing that the property owners of the state, whether large or small, shall be his own assessor. This law provides that the state can take over any property at assessed valuation and that its bounding fund shall be increased to an amount sufficiently large to meet these acquired obligations.

No. 3. Law compelling that 80 per cent Americans shall be employed in all industries.

No. 4. Old age and mothers' pension bill, including the abolition of alms houses in the state.

No. 5. Universal eight-hour day.

No. 6. Amendment to the state constitution preventing the Legislature from amending or nullifying any law enacted by initiative.

No. 7. Amendment to state constitution providing for one house in our State Legislature.

No. 8. Law providing that the state shall establish its own printing plant and all printing to be done by union labor.

A number of other laws were referred to committee on laws and legislation and if it is possible there might be others placed on the ballot. The 80 per cent and the taxation laws are the two most obnoxious measures in the eyes of the corporations and their press are already running hot from denouncing such anarchistic method of acquiring the rights of the people. The 80 per cent law was adopted as a protection from the immigration that will pour through the Panama canal after its opening. This is about all transactions of importance, and judging from the expressions from the various delegates the workers of this state are now better organized than at any time in the history, and they have, through the Arizona State Federation of Labor, been welded together as never before, and it may be well for the workers of other states to keep an eye on Arizona. The wage workers here are awakening.

Officers and delegates to the second annual convention of the Arizona State Federation of Labor Bisbee, Arizona, October 13, 1913:

E. H. Hill, Carpenters' Union, Clifton; E. J. Warren, Cooks and Waiters, Phoenix; Carl Brady, Bartenders, Phoenix; Alf. Madden, Carpenters, Phoenix; C. A. Peterson, Carpenters, Miami; W. F. Burlison, Miners, Bisbee; Dick Highfield, Miners, Bisbee; Gus Wild, Bartenders, Bisbee; T. H. Adams, Typographical, Phoenix; George Simons, Electrical Workers, Phoenix; H. F. Kane, Trades Council, Phoenix; S. A. Reed, Carpenters, Tucson; W. E. Holm, Miners, Bisbee; P. J. Hipple, Miners, Globe; R. A. Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer, Phoenix; P. J. Punkey, Chauffeurs, Globe; W. E. Gilmer, Painters, Bisbee; Bert Davis, President, Phoenix; H. E. Fox, Bartenders, Globe; M. C. Schalm, Central Labor Council, Globe; Frank Brown, Miners, Bisbee; John Tyler, Cooks and Waiters, Bisbee; Alios Obrist, Bakers, Bisbee; Alfred John Bennett, Miners, Globe; F. C. Lester, Steamfitters, Hayden; George C. Valentine, Bartenders, Douglas; George Powell, Miners, Bisbee; J. K. Joy, Meat Cutters Bisbee; F. J. Vaughn, Warren District Trades Assembly; Paul E. White, Miners, Chloride; J. P. Black, Barbers, Bisbee; W. A. Travis, Bartenders, Miami; Robert E. Smith, Carpenters, Bisbee; E. A. Carter, Miners, Goldroad; Julio Mancillas, Horseshoers, Phoenix; N. O. McCelvey, Cooks and Waiters, Douglas; Kenneth Clayton, Miners, Miami; D. Burns, Bisbee.

W. E. HOLM,
Secretary No. 106.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Total of donations previously acknowledged, \$39,222.54.

October 27.—G. S. Routh, Bisbee, Ariz., \$5.26; So. Slavic Socialist Org. No. 71, Cleveland, Ohio, \$67.15.

October 28.—Local No. 14, Bro. Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Louisville, Ky., \$5; Local No. 142, I. B. of E. W., Somerville, Mass., \$10; Local No. 14, Brewery Workers, Boston, Mass., \$25; Newspaper Webb Pressmen's Union, No. 3, Boston, Mass., \$10; Beer Bottlers' Local, No. 205, U. B. W., Minneapolis, Minn., \$5; Brotherhood of Railroad Employes, Boston, Mass., \$25; Amal. Sheet Metal Workers' Int'l. Alliance, No. 16, Portland, Ore., \$10; Alaska Fishermen's Union, San Francisco, Calif., \$50; Int'l. Bro. Electrical Workers' Union, No. 480, Portland, Ore., \$7.70; Moving Picture & Projecting Machine Operators, San Francisco, \$5.20; Elvins Miners' Union, No. 242, W. F. M., voluntary donations, Elvins, Mo., \$74.65.

October 29.—Local No. 168, Hod Carriers, Bldg. and Common Laborers' Union, Joplin, Mo., \$1; Croatian Benefit Society, Hrvatska Sloje, No. 35, Kenosha, Wis., \$10.50. The following are donations from members Desloge M. U., No. 229, W. F. M., Desloge, Mo.: A. C. Richardson, \$1; Woodson Ketcherside, \$1; Haskel Ferguson, \$1; Richard Boyer, \$2; Homer Boyer, \$2, and J. H. Grifford, \$2; total, \$9. Carpenters' Union, No. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.,

\$5; Garment Workers' Union, No. 71, Milwaukee, Wis., \$10; Loughshoremen's Union, No. 815, Milwaukee, Wis., \$25; Brewery Workers' Union, No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis., \$50; Girls & Women's Branch Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 213, Milwaukee, Wis., \$25; Carpenters' Union, No. 1519, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; Molders' Union, No. 166, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2.50; Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 213, Milwaukee, Wis., \$50; Croatian Workingmen's Benefit Society, No. 56, Hibbing, Mich., \$10; Finnish Society, Eveleth, Minn., \$10.95; Int'l. Assn. Machinists, Hennepin Lodge, No. 477, Minneapolis, Minn., \$10; Hungarian Local, No. 18, of New York, \$2.50; Hungarian Sheet & Metal Workers' Union of New York, \$15; Hungarian Comrade of Syracuse, N. Y., \$1; Collection from 29 Hungarians in Alliance, Ohio, \$7; The Lodge St. Peter and Pave Sub. Assembly, No. 203, West Mineral, Kan., \$5; Bill Posters & Billers' Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., \$50; A friend, Berthalto, Ill., \$2; F. Kronquist, Thompson, Nevada, \$2; Local No. 126, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Int'l. Union of America, Tacoma, Wash., \$10; James Cunney, Goldroad, Arizona, \$2.

October 30.—Collection at Croatian meeting, Gilbert, Minn., \$12; Operative Plasterers' Int'l. Assn., Local Union No. 82, Portland, Ore., \$5; Toimo Niemo, Strangeville, Mich., \$5; South Slavic Socialist Org., No. 56, East St. Louis, Ill., \$3.25; Leadwood M. U. No. 236, W. F. M., Leadwood, Mo., receipts from picture shows \$28.35, individual donations from members, \$15.05, \$44.30; Local No. 25, I. B. of T. C. S. and H., Boston, Mass., \$10; Local No. 394, I. B. of T. C. S. & H. of A., Boston, Mass., \$25; Boston Bartenders' Mutual & Benefit Assn., Local No. 77, Boston, Mass., \$100; Local No. 84, U. B. W., Evansville, Ind., \$5; Local No. 114, U. B. W., Providence, R. I., \$15; Local No. 347, U. B. W., New York, N. Y., \$5; Local Union, No. 293, U. B. W., San Francisco, Calif., \$50.

Oct. 31.—Local Union, No. 104, U. B. W., Butte, Montana, \$180; Local No. 203, United Assn. Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc., Wallace, Ida., \$10; Bartenders' Local, No. 651, Seattle, Wash., \$15; Hudson County District Council of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Jersey City, N. J., \$100; Local No. 20, Cement, Artificial Stone & Asphalt Workers of Boston and Vicinity, Boston, Mass., \$50; Cloud City M. U., No. 33, W. F. M., Leadville, Colo., receipts from tag day, \$1.50; So. Slavic Socialist Org. No. 22, Chisholm, Minn., \$120.65; Local No. 74, Coal Hoisting Engineers, Boston, Mass., \$12; Grand Haven Harmony Lodge, No. 108, I. B. of M. of W. E., Grand Haven, Mich., \$5; Local Union, No. 29, U. B. W., Boston, Mass., \$100; So. Slavic Socialist Org. No. 16, Clairton, Pa., \$47.10; Journeymen Steamfitters & Helpers' Union, No. 562, St. Louis, Mo., \$10; Collection made by Andrew Kauzlaric, Diamond, Iowa, \$20; Local No. 365, A. F. of Musicians, Great Falls, Mont., \$15; Local No. 8, Nat'l. Fed. Postoffice Clerks, St. Louis, Mo., \$4; Painters' Union, No. 182, Anaconda, Mont., \$5; American Federation of Labor, amount received at Headquarters, Washington, D. C., \$13,296.93; Local No. 38-3, Int'l. Longshoremen's Assn. Tacoma, Wash., \$5; Local No. 320, Brewers' Union, Portland, Ore., \$10; Lebanon S. S. O., Lebanon, N. H., \$1.85; Local No. 235, Int'l. Assn. Machinists, Toronto, Ont., Can., \$5.

Nov. 1.—Jan. Houston, Pueblo, Colo., \$2; Local No. 66, Int'l. Laundry Workers, Boston, Mass., \$10; Local No. 197, U. G. Workers, Chicago, Ill., \$15; Local No. 30, Coopers' Int'l. Union, Milwaukee, Wis., \$25; Pattern Makers' League of No. A., Portland, Ore., \$10; Cement Construction Floor & Sidewalk Layers' Union, No. 4, Chicago, Ill., \$50; Local No. 389, I. B. of M. of W. E., Tacoma, Washington, \$15; Moulders' Union, No. 93, Butte, Mont., \$10; Butchers' Union, Great Falls, Mont., \$8.35; Catherine Harman, Butte, Mont., 50c; Serb Benevolent Society, No. 49, of S. F. "Sloga," Pittsburg, Pa., \$10; Carpenters' Union, No. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; Brewery Engineer & Firemen, No. 25, Milwaukee, Wis., \$25; Brewery Teamsters' Union, No. 72, Milwaukee, Wis., \$50; Cabinet Makers & Mill Mens' Union, No. 1824, Boston, Mass., \$10; Local No. 17, Elevator Constructors, Cleveland, Ohio, \$3.50; Gowganda Miners' Union, No. 154, W. F. M., Gowganda, Ontario, receipts from a box social, concert and dance, \$455.50; National Finnish Socialist Organization, collection by locals of this organization, Chicago, Ill., \$531.24; Local Union, No. 95, U. B. W., St. Louis, Mo., \$5; Local No. 68, Int'l. Assn. of Machinists, San Francisco, Calif., \$10. Total, \$55,377.62.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER—A SYNOPSIS OF FACTS RELATING TO THE WORLD'S TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Issued by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centres.

(Affiliated Membership Over 7,500,000.)

October 10th, 1913

Tariff Agreements in Denmark.

At the end of last year the Danish General Commission of the Trades Union National Centres instituted an inquiry as to what tariff agreements were in force with the employers, and when notice of termination of same might be given. It transpires that 936 tariff agreements exist between the workers and the employers' organizations. These agreements cover 88,027 trade unionists. The membership of the organizations affiliated to the Central is 107,900, so that no information has been received in the case of some 19,000 members.

Only in a few cases is the number of workers covered by a single tariff agreement, as high as 1,000. Many agreements cover only a few members. The following are the trades, the tariff agreements of which cover more than 1,000 members: provincial masons (3,000), concrete workers (3,000), cement workers and sugar workers (1,000), working men employed by the Iron Trades Federation (3,000), Tailors (3,700), factory bootmakers (2,100), smiths and machinists employed by the Iron Trades Federation (8,000), carpenters in Copenhagen (1,000), carpenters employed by the Central Federation of the Provincial Master Carpenters, the textile workers employed by the Textile Manufacturers' Federation (2,800), tobacco workers (5,000), printers in Copenhagen (2,300), in the provinces (1,300).

The beginning of last year brought us 77 new tariff agreements covering 19,944 members.

In the year 1914, 10 tariff agreements covering 213 members expire; in the year 1915, 5 tariff agreements covering 226 members expire; in 1916, 49 tariff agreements covering 16,469 members expire; in 1917, 7 tariff agreements covering 128 members expire; in 1918, 5 tariff agreements covering 2,908 members expire.

Ten of these tariff agreements were drawn up in favor of 5,180 members of organizations not affiliated with the national Centre. This statement applies only to the first five months of the year. Certain contracts which have either not been renewed or concerning which no particulars were forthcoming have not been included.

The general result is as follows:

Year	Agreements, notice of termination of which May be given.	Number of members.
1914.....	213	18,108
1915.....	86	4,833
1916.....	219	56,974
1917.....	50	2,326
1918.....	7	3,028

The tariff agreements which expire in the year 1916 are becoming more numerous; up to the present, according to the replies received 279 contracts for 56,974 members. It must be borne in mind that the details given are not complete. The actual figures may be accepted as being higher than those given. Probably as many as 300 of the tariff agreements for 60,000 members

terminate in the year 1916, which figures might even reach 5-600 for 70-80,000 members respectively.

The organizations affiliated to the Danish Central had 107,067 members at the end of the year. According to this, over the half of the organized workers in Denmark will be involved in a wage movement in the year 1916.

Lead Poisoning in the Potteries.

The growing number of victims to the dreaded potters' scourge lead poisoning, should most certainly arouse the most serious international concern. Unfortunately this disease has not received that attention which same urgently call for, as, with the exception of Great Britain there are but scant statistics forthcoming, this renders an efficacious international comparison between the regulations and conditions existing in the different countries impossible. New regulations were issued by the Home Office in Great Britain in January of the present year.

These regulations are immensely complex and besides dealing with lead poisoning contain certain rules to prevent women and young persons being overstrained either by carrying heavy weights, or by wheel-turning, lathe-treading, etc. The regulations only apply to potteries where lead glaze is used. Exemptions from certain of the general regulations are allowed in leadless glaze factories, defined as those where the glaze used does not contain more than 1 per cent. lead. In Austria, there are no special regulations but the Industrial code provides vaguely that the "employers shall maintain all arrangements for the health of the workers." The same may be said with regard to Belgium. In France, a decree of May 13, 1913, prohibits the employment of young persons under eighteen in chromo-lithography in ceramic works. There are more specific regulations of April 23, 1908, which contain provisions respecting the manipulation of oxides and other compounds of lead, prohibits the "dipping" of pottery with bare hands, and requires employers to provide and maintain, at their own expense, overalls, gloves and respirators for the workers. A further decree of 28th of December, 1909, requires employers to appoint and pay a medical man to carry out periodical examinations of persons employed in lead processes. But even this is not carried out very efficiently, for one inspector reports that of ten potteries in his district (Dijon) only three had started their health register in 1911. In Germany there are no special regulations affecting the ceramic industry. The amount of lead poisoning in German potteries is uncertain as there is no general notification of industrial diseases. In Holland there are no regulations affording protection to male workers over sixteen years of age. Lead poisoning was made compulsorily notifiable in 1911, and it is yet too early for the results to be useful for comparison. In June of this year, however, it was reported that there were 84 cases of lead poisoning in 1912, and 31 cases from January to May, 1913. Medical examination is desirable but why wait till the disease has set in? Clearly, then, there is only one course open for those who wish to see the horrible ravages of lead-poisoning banished from the pottery industry, and that is the promotion of an international treaty prohibiting the use of lead in the making of pottery. A similar treaty prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the making of matches has been actually adopted and adhered to by practically every European country, so we have cause for hope that a treaty prohibiting the use of the deadly lead may soon be an accomplished fact.

The Unity Congress in Wellington July 1st to July 10th, 1913.

The above congress was held for the purpose of establishing the United Federation of Labor and the Social Democratic party. Apart from the Unity Congress committee the executors of the Federation of Labor the U. L. P., and N. Z. Socialist party were present. The congress was richly attended by delegates, representing altogether 50,000 workers in all conceivable branches of industry. The Hon. Mr. Rigg was in the chair. In order that the greatest success might attend the July congress, the Unity Committee, upon the occasion of the January Conference, decided to make an appeal on the basis of 6½d. per member to all workers represented at the said conference and 3d per head to those not represented for the purpose of carrying out an active propaganda. This appeal was fairly well responded to, the amount subscribed being £633.3.8. After defraying all expenses (organizing £146; expenses January conference, £73; printing advertising, etc., £179; typist's wages, postage, etc., £81, etc., etc. . .); a balance of £127 was left over. The chief issue of the Congress was whether there should be one combined political industrial organization or two separate organizations, viz., a political organization and an industrial organization. This question called for much argument and counter-argument, many very interesting phases of thought being revealed. Upon a vote being taken it was decided by a majority of 296 to 50 to adopt the latter mentioned policy. In connection with the propaganda work 150 meetings were addressed and 50,000 bulletins sent out. The question of the thirteen youths incarcerated in the prison of Ripa Island and undergoing a punishment of solitary confinement aroused great indignation among the delegates. It seems that most miserable rations had been provided for these lads who had the temerity to stand up for their convictions. These lads had further to suffer great hardships on account of the cold. It was agreed to wait upon the premier, and at 5:30 p. m. a deputation selected from the Congress waited upon the premier. The remainder of the Congress accompanied the deputation to the Parliament House and lined up outside. The premier was informed that the lads under solitary confinement were either sons of fathers who had made themselves prominent in the labor movement or who themselves had displayed courage of conviction and availed themselves of their lawful heritage, freedom of speech. The premier expressed his surprise and horror at hearing of this victimization, and at once promised to make somebody responsible for same, at the same time giving his assurance that the conditions of the lads under detention should be rendered tolerable immediately.

Membership—The Federation to be composed of wage workers brought together under separate industrial departments, such as mining, transport, building, etc. No National Industrial Department shall be represented on the National Executive unless same has an aggregate membership of at least 3,000. The Building Trades Department, for instance, includes the carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, painters, electricians, plumbers, furniture trade, building laborers, sawmill and lumber workers, brick and tile makers, quarry workers, etc.

Fraternal Relations—The United Federation of Labor shall be allied to the trades union movement throughout the world. It shall become affiliated with the International Secretariat of Berlin and will enter into closest relations with the T. U. movement in all countries within or bordering on the Pacific. No matter may ever be presented to any minister or the crown without having been first agreed upon in the annual congress of both the United Federation of Labor and the Social Democratic party.

Representation.

Organizations are represented at the annual congress on the following basis:

- Up to 250 members, one delegate
- 250 to 750 members, two delegates.
- 750 to 1,500 members, three delegates.
- Over 1,500 and upwards, four delegates.

The annual congress, which is the supreme authority, to meet on the second Tuesday in July of each year in Wellington.

The very progressive nature of the labor and trade-union movement in New Zealand reflects great credit upon those who have worked so strenuously all along the line to bring same about. The decision of our comrades in the Antipodes to affiliate with the International Secretariat is but another link in that chain which is to bind fast the great international solidarity.

Australia Unemployment and Female and Child Labor.

The following recently issued statements reveals that unemployment is by no means confined to the old countries. Returns are available for the quarter ending March 31, 1913. From 415 organizations, representing 237,216 members, that is about 50 per cent of the total number of organized workers. The total number of unemployed for the period mentioned was 15,234, or 6.4 per cent, as compared with 5.5 per cent for the last quarter of 1912.

The largest number of unemployed were in the building trade, for which 2,288 were reported out of a membership of 25,282, or 11 per cent. A comparison of the separated states reveals that Victoria had the highest percentage and Tasmania the lowest:

	Unemployed.	Per Cent Mar., 1913.	Per Cent Dec., 1912.
New South Wales.....	6,463	6.5	4.9
Victoria	5,604	7.0	6.7
Queensland	752	6.5	4.6
South Australia	1,283	5.5	5.0
West Australia	1,017	5.0	5.8
Tasmania	115	3.2	3.4
	15,234	6.4	5.5

While in two cases there was a slight decrease of unemployment, there was, on the whole, an all-round increase. In the N. S. W. the increase is general in all trades. In Victoria the increases were in the wood and furniture and in the building trades, while in engineering and general manufacturing trades there was a decrease of unemployment; 84.3 per cent of the total was reported as due to "lack of work," 12.5 to accidents and sickness and 3.2 to other causes. . . . A recently issued report shows that there are 76,275 women workers in the factories of Australia, or 36.23 women for every hundred men (in Victoria the number is 54.09), almost the highest percentage in the world. This state of affairs is responsible for the average low wages paid in Victoria, as compared with the other states of the commonwealth. The average wage for the whole continent is £87.11; for Victoria it is £78.11. As we turn to an examination of the birth rate the foregoing prepares us for a decline, and it is remarkable that over that period of ten years the decline was greater than in any of the larger European countries. In 1887 the rate was between 36 and 38 per 1,000. In 1909 it was 27.16; in 1910 it was 26.73; 591 mothers died in childbirth in Australia in 1910. It scarcely requires to be emphasized that rest is an absolute necessity for pregnant women. Investigation shows that the condition of an infant at birth is greatly affected by the conditions under which the mother has lived during the previous months. Premature birth is almost unknown among peoples living a natural life. In England and France one-third of the births are premature. Premature birth is caused by women having to be at their work for too long a time during pregnancy and results in infantile mortality and deformities among the survivors. Turning to the question of child labor an interesting comparison is made between New South Wales and Victoria. In New South Wales there are 4,477 (under 16 years of age) at work in factories. In Victoria there are 4,927; that is 450 more, despite the fact that there are 17,000 more children in New South Wales than in Victoria.

Women Workers in Japan.

There seems to be no shadow of a doubt that the East is awakening from its long sleep. Western "civilization," commerce and methods are having a tremendous effect on the structure of Eastern society. The vivid picture of the present condition of female labor in Japan, presented by S. Katayama, a well-known Socialist writer, reveals also to what degree the position of the women has been affected.

Hobart, Tasmania.

An important development in the organization of the building trade workers is reported from Hobart. Representatives of all the unions connected with the trade met with the object of amalgamating their various organizations into one big union. There existed a federation of certain workers, such as masons, carpenters, painters, etc., but the new body will also include such workers as quarrymen, plumbers, electricians; in fact, it will comprise all trades connected with the manufacture or construction of buildings. This centralized form of organization is decidedly best in trades, where many different kinds of workers are in continual contact with each other and whose interests are closely interwoven. Instead of a federation of a large number of craft unions, many of which are too small to maintain permanent officials—with the result that meetings are not held regularly and there is no proper supervision—the building workers of Hobart now have one organization, the whole strength of which may be used at any time to redress the grievances of the smallest section. The leaders are confident that the new union will be a success. There is no reason why it should not be. Management expenses will be saved, there will be permanent organizers, the petty jealousies which unfortunately exist between small craft unions will disappear, a deeper, broader spirit will be instilled into the men, making strong united action possible. The new union will be known as the Building Trades Union. The various building trades unions have approved and their delegates have endorsed the scheme. It will be the biggest union in Tasmania.

Trade Union Benefits in America.

The first organization to introduce death and disability benefit institutions in America was that of the locomotive engineers, in 1867. In 1875 there were three organizations with such benefits, viz., the Brotherhood of Conductors, the Cigar Makers' Federation and the first mentioned. Three other organizations followed this example in 1883, and since that time the number has steadily increased. Taking 40 organizations as a basis, reports show that \$6,707,989 was paid in death and disability allowance in 1910. Reports received from various local unions throughout the country show that they pay in sick benefits from \$3 to \$10 a week. It is a safe estimate that at least 2,500,000 union members are qualified to receive sick benefits through their unions. If the average amount paid by the molders, \$5.20 a week, be accepted as a general average, in the year 1910 the local unions paid in sick benefits at least \$5,000,000, giving a grand total in the year of more than \$12,000,000 in sick, death and disability benefits paid by the trade unions of America. Since 1910 a number of the organizations reporting have increased their benefits. For instance, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employés of America, which in 1910 paid a death and disability benefit of \$100, has notably increased the rate, now paying from \$100 to \$800. In 1910, including the sums thus expended by the locals, this organization paid a total of \$12,000. In 1912 its payments from the international treasury alone, not considering the amount paid by the locals, were on this account \$14,000. Thus, for 1912, estimating carefully, it can safely be concluded that the trade unions of the country paid out in sick, death and disability benefits at least \$15,000,000.

From the beginning in 1867 up to 1910, the forty unions reporting had paid out in death and disability benefits alone \$91,887,906.25.

Cost of Living in Great Britain.

According to the Board of Trade Report, the prices in food, which had steadily fallen from 1871 to 1896, rose again to the level of 1884 by 1912, so that the prices are higher today than they have been for twenty-five years. Putting the wholesale prices of five articles, the retail prices of food in London, and wages at 100 for the year 1900, the figures for 1892 were 102, 104 and 90, respectively; for 1912, 115, 114 and 103. London rents are 71 per cent higher than the rents in provincial towns. Generally speaking, there was a decrease in rents of 3 per cent, due no doubt to the great amount of emigra-

tion. Between October, 1905, and October, 1912, the average increase in the cost of commodities was 13.7, allowing for the reduction in the price of tea and sugar. The working classes have had to meet these changes by lowering their standard of dietary.

The International Federation of Trade Unions.

The Eighth International Conference of the Representatives of National Centers of Trades Unions was held in the middle of September at Zürich, Switzerland. Representatives were present from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Bosnia, Croatia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and North America. Of the ten million organized trades unionists in the world, over seven millions were represented in this conference. There were also present as guests the representatives of the Bulgarian National Center, a representative of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress, and twenty-five international trade secretaries, representing the following secretariats: Workers in public services, bakers, builders, miners, brewery workers, bookbinders, printers, hairdressers' assistants, glassworkers, shop assistants, wood workers, hatmakers, ceramic workers, lithographers, painters, metal workers, saddlers, shoemakers and leather workers, stone dressers, stone setters, tobacco workers, textile workers, transport workers, pottery workers, carpenters, etc. These represented about six million workers organized in the International Trades Secretariats.

After an interesting discussion on the report of the International Secretary—Brother C. Legien, which dealt especially with the course to be adopted to assist the reorganizing of the trade unions in the Balkans—it was agreed to hold a "Balkan Conference" in Vienna at the beginning of October, on the occasion of the Austrian Trades Union Congress. The trade union International has decided to help to restore the trades unions in those countries, where, as a result of the disastrous war, they had been destroyed; but a special conference must still be held to decide upon the manner in which the money is to be used and to control the use of it. There are already 70,000 marks available for this purpose.

The Conference decided, on the motion of the Roumanian National Center, that organized workers have to pay their contributions in the country in which they happen to be working. Another motion was put down by this Center, according to which only such trades unions may affiliate to the International Secretariat as belong to their own Trades Union National Center. This principle was accepted, and it was recommended that it be put into practice as far as possible.

A question of unusual importance was raised by the motion of the International Secretariat. This referred to the placing of the News Letter on a permanent basis. The principle had already been agreed to in previous conferences, and since the beginning of the present year a provisional issue of the News Letter has been published. The motion was to increase the levy from 1.50 marks to 4 marks per 1,000 members per year for the purpose of issuing the letter in the three official languages. When the value and importance of the News Letter had been generally remarked upon, the motion was accepted. The American delegate, however, did not vote.

At the suggestion of the American delegate it was decided to change the name of the "International Secretariat" to "International Federation of Trades Unions." The other motion, put down also by this National Center, desired the formation of an "International Federation of Labor." This was referred to the consideration of the National Centers. The same was done with a similar French motion, which referred to the holding of "International Trades Union Congresses." Almost all the delegates were of the opinion that the time had not yet arrived for dealing with these matters.

The Conference gladly agreed on the motion put down by Sweden which was to the effect that the representatives of labor in all countries should prepare legislative measures prohibiting night work and establishing an eight-hour day, and to send in a report to the International Office stating what progress had been made. The same may be said of the attitude of the Conference towards the motion of the Belgian National Centers which suggested the setting up of Information Bureaus in all countries. The French National Centers wished to give more significance to the 1st of May demonstration, but this question also was referred to the separate countries for consideration.

C. Legien, Berlin, president of the General Commission of Trades Unions of Germany, was again elected as president of the International Federation of Trades Unions, and after long discussion, the invitation from the American Trades Unions to hold the next Conference in San Francisco in 1915, at the same time as the World's Exhibition, was accepted. In order that every country, including the smaller ones, might be represented at San Francisco, the expenses of one delegate from every country are to be paid by an extra contribution levied by the International Federation.

On the fourth day the First Conference of International Secretaries, in which the representatives of the National Centers took part as guests. This Conference went thoroughly into the question of the relationship between the International Secretaries and the National Centers. The need for mutual assistance and for a closer combination was emphasized by all present, and it was decided to appeal to the international office in Berlin to set up a special translation department. It was said that on account of defective translations, not only was mutual understanding hindered, but the worst misunderstandings arose. It was hoped, however, that a central translation office would prepare and instruct suitable persons in this and would also in other ways be useful to the trades union movement. After this very profitable debate the question of a uniform report and uniform international trades union statistics was dealt with. In future the International Secretaries will also contribute to the yearly report on the international trades union movement. A committee is also to be appointed which, in conjunction with the international office, is to prepare a uniform query sheet for statistics for all International Secretariats. At the close, the international secretaries expressed the wish to be invited to the future conferences of the National Centers, since, in the interests of the international labor movement, a more intimate co-operation seemed to be a matter of absolute necessity.

The American Painters.

Between the two last conventions, the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators increased their membership from 65,208 to 81,032; during the same period the number of Canadian members rose from 3,355 to 3,552. The expenditure from November 1, 1909, to July 31, 1913, totalled \$1,072,725, the present balance in hand amounting to \$154,844. 644 of the 1,005 unions affiliated with the Brotherhood report that, whereas the average wage in 1909 was \$2.97, the wage of today is \$3.45; 520 of the locals reporting, enjoy the eight-hour day, 106 work nine hours, and in fourteen instances the ten-hour day still prevails. These shortenings of the working time have furnished work for 2,840 men more.

The Consequences of Militarism.

The Austrian anti-Socialist press is raising a great hue and cry because of the ever-increasing immigration of young men liable for military service; and this, in the face of "great call" for more and more soldiers. In the last year alone Austria lost 121,000 young men who should have presented themselves for service. Canada is said to have found a home for 90,000 of these. That these are lost to Austria forever goes without saying, as not one returned from Canada at the time of the mobilization which took place as a consequence of the Balkan war. A sharper lookout to prevent the migration of those pledged to military service is therefore demanded. Thoughts of reducing the increase in the army expenditure of 100 million kronen, which has taken place during the last few years, in order that the populace might not be so plundered, or of improving the social and economic conditions, having never entered the heads of the authorities. Rather would they see the land

depopulate—for it is generally the youngest and healthiest who are emigrants—and the economic conditions deteriorate, than budge from their feudalistic principles one iota.

A Warning From California.

In consequence of the World's Exhibition to take place in San Francisco in the year 1915 there is already a great stream of emigrants pouring into the town. In spite of the exhibition work, the unemployment in San Francisco, as in other California towns, is appallingly great, and because of this the German section of the Socialist party in San Francisco has issued an urgent warning.

Brief Labor Notes From All Countries.

Great Britain.—The co-operative movement, 1863-1913.—The first co-operative society was registered in the year 1863, and trading operations began in March, 1864, in which year there were 54 societies, with 18,337 members and £2,455 capital, affiliated. The values for the latter 30 weeks of 1864 were £51,857. In 1912 there were 1,164 societies, with 2,160,191 members and £8,067,000 capital, and whose sales amount to £29,732,154, affiliated. . . . The London branch (3,000 members) of the National Union of Clerks organized a procession of sandwichmen September 13th. It was stated at the meeting which followed that there were 600,000 men and women clerks in the country working for an average wage of 25s, and that the membership of the National Union was 12,000. The meeting passed a resolution calling attention to the conditions in which many thousands of clerks had to work—their long hours, low wages and unpaid overtime, and unhealthy offices—and stating that only by active organization could those conditions be remedied. The resolution called on the government to make compulsory the inspection of offices in which clerks worked. The following figures are taken from the reports of two British colliery companies (1) "Record profit of £146,853, nearly double that of the previous year, when £75,730 was made, and being well in advance of the preceding record year 1908, when the total reached £103,538. Including £63,443 brought forward; the company have £183,297 for disposal. The directors propose a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 17½ per cent, making 25 per cent (free of tax) for the year, placing to reserve £40,000, making the fund £100,000 and to reserve for new coal washery, coke ovens, and by produce plant £40,000, carrying forward £36,679." (2) "Profits, 1908: £40,280; 7½ per cent, 1912: £55,645; 10 per cent." By the way, the coal production of Great Britain amounts to 265,000,000 tons, of which amount 65,000,000 tons is exported, 20,000,000 tons is used in bunkering ships, and 180,000,000 tons for home consumption. The latter figure may be divided up as follows: 80,000,000 for town gas works, pig iron and steel manufacture, and 100,000,000 for the domestic fire places and industries.

Russia.—The St. Petersburg Metal Workers' Trade Union had the intention of conferring with the directors of the Schukert works in St. Petersburg for the purpose of clearing up differences and avoiding a strike. The factory management stated, however, that although they had no conscientious objection to this manner of settling the matter in dispute, they could not avail themselves of same, as the convention of the United Employers in St. Petersburg forbade direct negotiations with the workers' organizations. The Congress of the Commercial Employés in Moscow was prematurely closed by the police. Hardly any work has been accomplished because of the unceasing chicanery of the police.

Germany.—How the firm Krupp, with their net annual profit of 1½ millions, pay their employés, is vividly shown in a report received from Westerland. The trades unions have definitely ascertained that the workers in the Krupp works have debts for bread amounting to £4,000. The fathers of families earn 60-80 marks per month—14 members of the London Trades Council paid a four days' visit to the executive of the Berlin Trades Unions recently, returning the visit made by the latter to London in the past May. The English visitors were especially interested in the institution of the trades unions, the party expressing their conviction that the German organization would be of great use in their country. The Bakers' Federation decided, by means of a referendum, in favor of the increase of the contribution of 30 pfennigs per week for wages up to 14 marks; 40 pfgs., 14-18; 50 pfgs., 18-24; 60 pfgs., 24-28; 75, 28-33; and 1 mark for all earning over 33 marks.

Austria.—The Railway Ministry contemplates introducing free dentistry for all railway employés. Ten dentists will, in the first place, be appointed for Vienna. The furriers in Graz have locked out their employés and are seeking strike breakers abroad. Please take warning.

Hungary.—The "Christian Social" propagandists, with the assistance of the clergy, are busy in the different trades for the purpose of establishing special "Christian Social" trade unions. Up to the present they have met with no success. One hundred and six agricultural workers employed by two land owners who went on strike were summarily condemned to 8-30 days imprisonment each, by the presiding judge.

A shop-closing act came into force for Buda Pesth and suburbs in August which stipulated that general shops should be closed from 8 o'clock in the evening till 6 o'clock in the morning and provision shops from 8.30 p. m. to 5 in the morning. The business might remain open till half past nine Saturdays. No shop assistant, clerk, or warehouseman may be engaged on the shop premises between the hours mentioned. The shop employés may be detained after the legal closing time in exceptional circumstances, such as stock taking, alterations, removal, or dealing with perishables, etc., but not however, for more than 14 days per year. Contraventions of this law are punishable with fines up to £15 for the first offense and £30 for a repeated offense. This law is the result of the agitation of the commercial employés.

Holland.—The wheelwrights have recently established a national central which numbers 402 members in 7 sections, there are 385 non-organized workers in the same districts. The average wage of these workers varies between 5d and 5½d, the highest wage being between 7d and 7½d, with a working time of between 60 and 64 hours. After a strike lasting 6 weeks the waiters in Utrecht secured the recognition of the trade union, a weekly rest day of 36 hours and a minimum wage.

Canada.—A reduction of the wages in the salmon factories, Vancouver, was followed by a strike of over 4,000 fishers, including whites, Japanese and Indians. Also the female workers in the fish preserving factories ceased work. Only the Greeks refused to join the fight, but the Japanese, the leaders of the movement, destroyed every catch which the non-strikers attempted to land. The employers, who have hitherto always called the Japanese to replace the discontented whites, are now calling for police assistance.

New Zealand.—As a result of recent troubles in the newspaper circles in Christchurch an award has been granted by the Court of Arbitration (a legal body) according to which a reporters' work shall not spread over more than 12 hours out of the 24 and a reporter shall not be brought back to work except in special circumstances. All overtime to be paid for at the rate of 2/6 per hour or 1½ hours off for every hour of overtime worked. Reporters to be paid from £3-10-0 to £5-15-0, proof readers £2-10-0 to £4-10-0. In the case of a reporter being engaged who is not a member of the union and has not joined same after one month, the employer is obliged to dismiss same if required to do so by the union. This award holds good till the 21st of June, 1916.

Jottings.

Croatia.—Twenty families have been rendered homeless through a fire in a Croatian village. The government came to their rescue, and granted them a written permission to beg.

Barbers' License.—A law has come into force in Michigan under which every barber or barber's assistant must be in possession of a doctor's certificate; persons suffering from infectious diseases or tuberculosis may not act as barbers.

IS JESUS A MODEL FOR WORKING MEN?

By Judge J. G. Schwalm, ex-Vice President Colo. State Federation of Labor.)

Exceptional and interesting in the extreme are the reflections of Mr. Bouck White in the latest construction of the call of the mysterious son of a carpenter.

Once more the world is presented with a "Saviour" that has been a skeleton near 2,000 years and during which time the life and teachings of the same "Irreconcilable One" sunk the world into a despotism from which it may take another century to recover. It is a vain effort, to attempt to make a working model out of so vague and contradictory material as the story of the delusive Nazarene represents.

Mr. White's attempt to connect him up with some actual manual labor is futile, and the nearest he can get to it, is, to take recourse to what is not in the record at all. A recently discovered "papyri" which is very likely a forgery in which occur the words, "Raise the stone and thou shalt find me; cleave the wood and there I am also," is given as the leading evidence that "he piled stones into foundations and split logs into beams." The effort of Mr. White to make a worker out of Jesus borders on desperation and, finally, seeing that his case is a lost one, he makes this admission: "It is true that this is to splinter the passage in question from the context. But there is justification for this use of the Gospel records. . . . We need not enter into disputes which rage around corrupted passages. A portrait of the carpenter shall not be arrived at by a microscopic of the text but rather by the set and drift of the records as a whole."

Not being able to find a single instance in the records that Jesus ever did a minute's work the claim is made that there is a presumption that he did do some kind of work, somehow and somewhere. Mr. White says that it was said of him, "Is not this the carpenter?" I have never been able to locate that passage. I am strongly of the opinion that this is a corruption of "Is not this the carpenter's son?" If there is a reference to Jesus as a carpenter in the testament I have not seen it.

That Jesus had no comprehension of justice to the workers is clear from the way he spoke of them in the parable where he gave to each a penny, no matter how many hours they put in. If there is one thing that is an injustice, it is to refuse to reward the workers according to their labors. There is not a single instance to prove that Jesus was a carpenter any more than that he was a fisher, a swineherd, a trader or a distiller.

He said "Cast the net," "Fill the bottles," "Bring the ass," "Bring me the loaves and fishes," "Take my yoke," etc., but that he ever offered to "lift a burden," "hew wood" or "carry water" there is not the slightest evidence. Jesus was not a worker. Honest work never went entirely without some kind of reward and compensation. He did not work, therefore he was propertyless and had "no place to lay his head."

Mr. White's corruption of "The Kingdom of Heaven" into "The Kingdom of Self-respect" is equally indefensible. There is not a straightforward precept inviting self-respect and self-reliance in the whole bible and there is not a shadow of it in the teachings of Jesus. On the other hand, blessings and acclaim are heaped on the poor, the poor in spirit, the hungry, the mourner, and to resist not evil and judge not are his chief recommendations. Not a word could Mr. White find in the gospels to support his contention that Jesus was a teacher of self-respect and independence, and as he had to resort to sources outside of the record to make it appear that Jesus was a worker, he had to substitute a quotation from Homer to give a definition of self-respect, because there is absolutely not a trace describing or recommending personal self-respect in the testament. "Zeus takes away half the manhood of a man when slavery overtakes him." Jesus makes of mistreatment and persecution, that is, slavery and oppression, an ideal condition. "Blessed are you when men revile you and persecute you." "But whoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also." There is, of course, in the life of Jesus, an extreme display of self-aggravation and self-aggrandizement, but that is not the self-respect which Homer has in mind or which Emerson speaks of. It is rather a quality which is to be denounced and rejected. Mr. White admits this trait in the character of Jesus when he calls him the "Irreconcilable One." We have such in our labor unions and in our social institutions everywhere, and these "irreconcilable ones" are not the creators of "peace and good-will," but of strife and separation. It is being found that arbitration and conciliation are much preferable in the makeup of character.

The supreme contempt which Mr. White weaves into the character of Jesus for the government under which he was living shows him to be in every way a tyrant, though without power.

He wanted to rule and because he could not he would "stir up the people." Mr. White instils a spirit of revolt into the minds of weak-minded people that has never served a good cause. No government was ever perfect. Rome, in the time of which Mr. White writes, was the greatest nation the world has ever seen. Mr. White, in order to avoid telling the truth, and for the purpose of creating an excuse for the career of his hero, calls what was the worlds first federation of nations a "benevolent despotism." He could not call it despotic or tyrannical or barbarous, so, in order to avoid confessing what was the real condition for "Jesus sake" he uses a hybrid, a meaningless corruption. I have in mind the words of one historian, referring to the time in which Jesus lived as a "time of profound and universal peace." It is entirely childish to deny the greatness and splendor of Roman civilization under Julius and Augustus. President Baker of the Colorado University in a speech in Denver is reported to have said that Roman civilization had reached an altitude B. C., which has not been reached even in our time.

The activity of Jesus is the best evidence of the freedom the people enjoyed. There was perfect religious liberty. There was protection for person and property. No doubt about it. That Rome demanded tribute was perfectly legitimate. Rome had become master and a master must look after his possessions. And, changing the word "despot" into "master," we have, in Mr. White's own words, a "Benevolent Master." Mr. White wants to make a hero out of Jesus because he objected to paying taxes to Rome. If Mr. White's conclusions are sound, the chief result from his agitation was his own death and the destruction of Jerusalem a little later. Jesus was mistaken in stirring up the people and inciting rebellion against the mightiest power that ever controlled the destinies of nations. And it was a "benevolent" power. Only it would not allow a traitor to live. No government will do that. The right to self-preservation is inherent in national life as in organic life. Rome became great and benevolent B. C. It fell and became despotic absolutely after it absorbed the follies of Jesus. That Rome became heartless and cruel was chiefly due to the spread of the Christian superstition and if Mr. White is right, the persecution of Christians was purely an act of self-defense on the part of Rome. The Christians did not only conspire to destroy the Roman government, but, as Mr. White admits, and condones the fact, they set fire to the city of Rome. It has been held and studiously advocated by Christians that Rome was burned by Nero. But there is now indisputable evidence that Christians carried the torch and that the execution of Christians by Nero was the result of the commission of arson, to which hundreds of Christians plead guilty and implicated a large multitude, all of whom were then put to death. This is the much-vaunted blood, the seed of the martyrs, upon which the Christian religion grew.

Mr. White makes the excuse that while in America under constitutional government incendiarism is "awful" and "abhorrent," yet, in Rome, the torch in the hands of Christians is bereaved of its awfulness and even becomes a

"lamp shining in a dark place." To this he adds: "Where a tyrant is absolute, assassination is the one argument that can be used." "Tyrannies have, by means of the dagger, been tempered into a semblance of decency." "To repel wolves with moral suasion is not Christianity."

Mr. White, here, likely from a lack of comprehension, makes of Jesus the worst kind of a criminal and puts him in the class of assassins like Booth, Guiteau, Czolgoz, Pendergast and the assassins of French presidents and European rulers. And he is not mistaken. The torch and dagger are mighty prominent in Christian history. In fact, Mr. White's contention that moral suasion is not Christianity and that "incendiarism" and "assassination" are perfectly proper methods for the conversion of non-believers, the burning at the stake and mutilation of more than a million people, is sufficient evidence. Moral suasion was not the Carpenter's religion.

What is Mr. White trying to tell the workers in his Call of the Carpenter? He blames Rome because force was used to maintain law and order. He denounces the organization by which Rome won the greatest glories and continued to retain the most successful administration of Empire for a thousand years—the time in which the highest in literature, oratory, law, statesmanship, military, road building, architecture, drama, commerce, agriculture, art, sculpture, etc., originated and flourished? Is there any doubt that when a city reaches a population of six million and retains its orderly administration for twenty generations that a high class of citizenship must be the cause of such an achievement? The ruins of Rome will bewilder the intelligence of the world for centuries to come. Only large and well-ordered co-operation could build such a mighty and glorious commonwealth as the Roman federation of humanity represents. No despotism could have attained the result that is universally admitted to rank with the best that the world has yet contained.

But the mad call of the fake carpenter that came with fire and brimstone to burn and destroy the stores of plenty because he thought that men should be like "lilies" and "sparrows," listless and unconcerned about life and comfort. To live in the open air or in the caves with the wild beasts and pluck what fruit and corn may be appropriated with the least labor, or, better still, eat grasshoppers and wild honey, like John the Baptist.

What a world calamity the "Call of the Nazarene" presents. What a pity that Rome failed to stamp out the disease from its organization. Could the world but have escaped from this disaster how much richer and sweeter it might be. But the terrorism of the carpenter's crazy son was so mad and so demonic that none could stay or abate it and like other mad things it raved until it tore its vitals and fell exhausted so that saner powers could bind and cage it where it can no longer harm itself or trouble others.

Mr. White makes of Jesus the bearer of the torch and dagger, telling us that labor should follow and make of him its model. As one active and prominent in the ranks of organized labor I desire to make a protest against the huge folly which Mr. White and others who have become inoculated with the Nazarene hydrophobia recommend.

In his construction of the "Call of the Carpenter" Mr. White ignores almost the entire text of the Gospels and draws on his imagination to paint whatever he wishes to suit his plot. He accuses others for corrupting scripture. However, while we are asked to presume that scriptures have been corrupted by others, we need no such mental action in regard to Mr. White. His is nothing but corruption. The strain on the brain as regards Mr. White's production is to find an actually true presentation of a single consecutive sentence or paragraph.

The crimes of Christendom—the Fall of Rome, the Dark Ages, the degradation of every nation which Christianity has controlled—received its motive and culmination in the life and teaching of Jesus. A rational and progressive world must consign him to oblivion forever.

THE INVINCIBILITY OF LABOR UNIONS.

As "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," so following each apparently crushing defeat, labor rises rises stronger than ever. For every advocate that is persecuted and jailed, dozens become converts to its doctrines. Every bull pen is answered with largely increased membership, and every attempt to discredit its officials, on the part of the Post-Parry-Kirby combination, but serves to win it favorable notice with its kind. Labor unions must be recognized as an economic necessity rather than a fraternal expression; as a scientific attempt to avert the evils of the system, rather than the machine of any individual or group.

As the development of industry foretold combinations and trusts as a part of evolution, so the organizations of laborers by crafts and federations are equally a part of industrial development. It is as natural for employers to fight the extension of labor organizations as it is for those who work to join them, when conscious of their interests. It has been impossible for the powers of government even to halt the growth of trades unions, because these organizations represent the material interest of the majority, the producing element.

Membership in a labor organization is the first evidence that the individual recognizes that the workers interests differ from those of the employer. It is idle to assume that the interests of employer and employe are identical, when the one class maintains its existence through profits derived from the other's labor. It is true we work under agreements covering wages and hours, but at how dear a price are the most of these agreements purchased? Every reduction of hours, every concession in the way of conditions or wages that has been material to use has been secured as the result of our invincibility.

Our growth has not come as the result of any favorable consideration on the part of the employing or owning class, but in spite of their opposition. Any defeat we have suffered in the past or may suffer in the future can be ascribed to our lack of cohesion, rather than to the superior strength of the employers. We must profit by the past and utilize in our behalf the weapons of the adversary. As they have derived their great advantage through their control of the government, so must we increase our activities along political lines.

Sophists may foresee a day when employer and employe (speaking of them as classes, not individuals) will lie down side by side in perfect agreement as to wages and hours, but such a condition is impossible. The wage system is founded on profits. Profits for the owners of the machinery of production. To increase one subtracts from the other, therefore a demand for a wage raise causes a protest from the profit side.

Labor must continue its campaign of organization along industrial lines until all are enrolled in its membership, as our weakness lies in the unorganized. Once organized industrially, education along political lines must follow that we may protect our interests in a legislative way. Eternal vigilance and prompt action must continue to be the basis of our growth. We will remain invincible so long as we take advantage of the means at our hands to insure our future.—Cleveland Federationist.

POETICAL

A FAITHFUL FRIEND.

O! what a faithful friend is hope!
It leads us through the dark,
When we might often be downcast
And fail to find the spark
Whose bright illumination might
Light all our future way,
And lead us on, with steadfast tread,
To a much brighter day.

Then never lose our good friend, Hope,
But ever seek its light,
Until a happy day shall dawn,
So glorious and bright,
When hours of sorrow pass away
Behind the veil of hope,
And we no more, as in the past,
Shall with such trials cope.

A guiding light sweet Hope will be
To upward lead our souls,
So that, by perseverance, we
May reach life's highest goals,
And in this faithful, helping friend,
Our faith e'er let us place;
With faith and hope we'll surely win
Our Heavenly Father's grace.

MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.

THE COMPETITIVE HELL.

J. L. McCreery.

An employer inserted a note in the "Post,"
That he needed some workmen—a couple at most
And found himself soon in the midst of a host.

"My friends, in hiring a man,
Of course, I must get him as cheap as I can—
For that's the approved competitive plan."

Said one, "I've a wife and children three;
My aged mother is living with me;
I need twelve dollars a week," said he.

"I've a wife and child," the next one said,
"My mother, thank God, is long ago dead;
Ten dollars a week will buy our bread."

"I've only a wife," said the third, "and
Our living involves a smaller expense,
I'll take nine dollars as my recompense."

"My wife each week earns a dollar or two,"
Said the next, "If I were to work for you,
About eight dollars a week would do."

"I have no wife," said the next, "I stay
With my parents, who board me without pay;
So I will work for a dollar a day."

Said the next with a voice and mien subdued,
For twenty-four hours I've tasted no food;
I'll take four dollars with gratitude."

The next one said, "I'm a heathen Chinese,
I learned to live cheaply far over the sea;
Three dollars a week is sufficient for me."

Thereupon to the crowd the employer spoke,
"The lower the wages you are willing to take,
The larger of course are the profits I make."

"Two workmen are all I at present require;
The two that spoke last are the men that I will hire
So the rest of the crowd may as well retire."

The unhired men began to entreat,
"We've nothing to do and nothing to eat;
Must we and our families die in the street?"

"Aye, some of you must, if the rest would thrive,
Too many of you are at present alive,
And only the fittest can survive.

"And he is the fittest beyond dispute,
The present competitive system to suit,
Whose life comes nearest to that of a brute.

"You ought to remember you only exist
For the purpose of grinding some other man's grist
And swelling the gains of the capitalist.

"The coarsest of food to nourish you while
Your master is daily increasing his pile
That he may revel in royal style—

"Some wretched hovel in which to dwell —
If you can get these you are doing well
For a worker in this competitive hell!"

THE BLARNEY STONE.

Some time since one of the brightest and wittiest of Cincinnati's girls went abroad, and when she returned home, about the first person to congratulate her upon her safe return was B—, a young blood of the city, whose dollars exceeded his sense in the ratio of about a million to one.

"Aw, Miss Y—," he said, "permit me to greet you. I know you have had a very pleasant trip abroad."

"Yes," she answered, "very pleasant, indeed. I was all over the continent, England, Scotland and Ireland."

"Ah, in Ireland; and did you see the Blarney stone?"

"Yes, I was there."

"Oh, I should delight to see it; it has always been a desire of mine to

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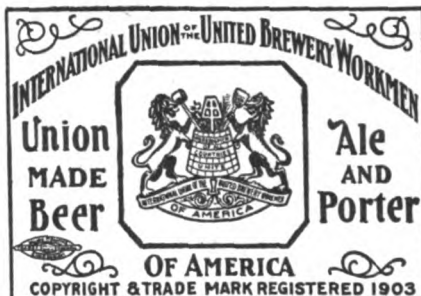
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