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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, DECEMBER 4, 1913
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



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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 STRIKE is still on at the Queen mine near Ymir, British Columbia. All miners are urged to stay away until strike is won.

IT COSTS the nations of the world \$8,000,000 per day to be prepared for war.

A WORKINGMAN who joins the militia in preference to a labor union is to be pitied for his mental infirmities.

STATISTICS show that in the United States there are more than 17,000,000 of men and women unmarried. There are 8,102,000 men and 9,000,000 women. Why are they leading the single life? Simply because economic pressure forces them to live apart. The wages paid to labor and the uncertainty of employment makes it impossible for the comparatively poor to contemplate the building of a home.

THE GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE declares that he is in favor of the whipping post. He further declared that "the whipping post has been the fundamental punishment in Delaware since 1656. It will continue in force until the people of Delaware of their own accord decree otherwise." The whipping post is a relic of barbarism and it will remain in Delaware until the majority of the citizens of that state show that they are civilized.

THE MINE OPERATORS of Colorado, through their agents, endeavored to recruit strikebreakers at Joplin, Missouri, for the southern coal field. The agents resorted to every species of misrepresentation, but as Marion Cope, an organizer for the Western Federation of Miners is located in the Joplin mining district, the treachery of the agents of the coal corporations was exposed, and Joplin as yet, has sent no strikebreakers to Colorado.

IT IS REPORTED through the press that the great steel mill at Gary, Indiana, will close down, adding 8,000 men to the increasing idle army of this country. Already a vast number of men have been laid off, and it is claimed that the steel trust proposes to show the people that giant industries are bigger than the government of the United States. President Wilson will be given an opportunity to use that gibbet that he prated about some months ago.

THE COPPER MAGNATES of Michigan are now endeavoring to bring pressure on President Wilson to ask for the resignation of W. B. Wilson, the secretary of labor. The address that Secretary Wilson delivered at the convention of the American Federation of Labor has ruffled the plumage of the plutocrats and the profit-mongers are demanding his scalp as the penalty for telling the truth as gleaned from a federal investigation. If truth is to be crushed by the economic power of trusts and corporations, it is about time that the American people arose to the emergency that confronts this nation.

JACOB TAZELAAR, a delegate representing the painters in the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle, was expelled from the floor of that body on evidence submitted that he had accepted money from Mulhall of the Manufacturers' Association to bring about the political defeat of a member of organized labor. The action of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention relative to the expulsion of Tazelaar is to be commended and it is to be hoped that the precedent established will lead to the time when no member of organized labor can be guilty of treason to his class and escape with impunity.

A SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION of industrial conditions at Pittsburg, revealed the fact that 89 per cent of Pittsburg's people who die, leave no property, 3½ per cent leave enough to bury themselves when they are dead and 1½ per cent leave as much as \$5,000 in property.

The above is a showing which should cause the American people to pause and think. Carnegie, the peace-maker and the builder and promoter of libraries, can take no glory for such conditions as exist in Pittsburg. But such conditions will remain, until the people realize the brutality of the horrible struggle that is bred from the profit system.

ACCORDING to a statement made by Governor Foss of Massachusetts, there are on an average of 27,000 arrests made annually in that state. Out of the 27,000 that are arrested annually, 10,000 are arrested for vagrancy. In other words, 10,000 human beings are arrested and imprisoned because they are without visible means of support. We have been told that "poverty is no crime," but the fact that men and women are arrested and thrown into jail as vagrants is conclusive proof that to be poor is a crime. It is certainly a splendid tribute to our civilization when more than one-third of the people arrested in the state of Massachusetts are jailed on account of their poverty.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, General Otis, John D. Rockefeller and men of such financial standing are the ones who are responsible for the blood that is being shed in Mexico. The men who have heavy financial interests in Mexico are not at the front risking their lives. It is not necessary that kings of finance, giants of industry or princes in the domain of commerce shall be on the firing line, as long as thoughtless men, blind to the economic wrongs of our industrial system, can be converted into patriots under the delusion that the honor of a nation is at stake. Labor will do the fighting and capital will reap the spoils of war until the class with callous hands realize that "war is hell," and that war for profit can give no liberty to humanity.

A SUMMARY of all the reports submitted by the 111 international organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. shows that the total membership on September 30, 1913, was 2,054,526, a gain of close to 300,000. During the year there were 969 strikes, in which there were 294,236 persons, of which number 186,644 were benefited. The number of strikes won was 544, with 65 lost, 85 compromised, and 261 are pending. The strikes cost in money a total of about \$3,500,000, but,

accepting the most conservative estimates as a basis, the gains in wages, value of the reduction of hours and other advantages secured will measure fully tenfold in dollars. Only 71 of the 111 internationals report on the subject of benefits paid to their memberships, which total about \$3,000,000, comprising sick, death and unemployed benefits. An investigation of the reports made shows that all the international unions without exception secured advantages. The miners, garment workers, printers, carpenters and other building crafts led in the gains. The receipts at the A. F. of L. headquarters for the year were \$244,292; expenditures, \$258,702; balance on hand, \$105,000.—Cleveland Citizen.

THERE HAS BEEN considerable editorial comment among the labor and Socialist publications concerning that meeting of editors of Colorado who gathered together to end the strike of the coal miners. Colorado has 350 editors, but only fifteen came to the meeting, and four of those refused to sign the prepared document that was drafted by a subservient hireling of the coal corporations. The editors went back to their homes, and it is reasonable to presume that those self-important quill-drivers will never meet again to insist that a labor organization with a membership of more than 400,000 members shall waive their demand for recognition for the benefit of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Editors that waltz to the music of "captains of industry" have but little influence with the men and women of a state who know something of the history of the southern coal fields, where mine operators have enforced their mandates with a private army of murderous thugs. Such editors have but little influence with the people of a state, who know that *might made right* in those mining camps of Colorado where Standard Oil has planted its flag of piracy. The servile editors are now wiser but sadder men, for they failed in the plot that was hatched by those combinations that conspire to strangle to death the liberty of man, woman and child.

THE MINERS' BULLETIN, published by the W. F. M. at Hancock, Michigan, had the following under the head of "Desertion of Workers":

"The 'kept press' of the district makes a very loud noise every time some poor deluded striker deserts the union and returns to work at the mines, but not a word when a bunch of strike-breakers make their get-a-way from the mine 'bull-pens.'"

"The Quincy has lost at least seventy-five men during the past week. One day twenty-two quit and left the country and many more are leaving every day. The Calumet & Hecla lost two hundred at one time the fore part of the week. These deserting men tell harrowing tales of the manner in which they were treated at the mines. They are kept under guard at all times, particularly the foreigners who are ignorant of the customs and laws of this country and who can speak very little or no English. A number of the 'home made' strike-breakers are permitted to visit the towns and are given more liberty, and are used in the mines in most cases as instructors for the men who are 'green' at the work required of them. McNaughton of the C. & H., called his 'captains' and other bosses into his office the other evening and rounded them up on account of not being able to get more work out of the men, ending his harangue with the following: 'If you can't do any better, we will go over to the union hall and get some MEN that can.'"

THE HANCOCK Trades and Labor Assembly of Hancock, Michigan, passed the following resolutions in condemnation of the organization of a Citizens' Alliance in the copper district:

"Whereas, Through the influence of the management of some, if not all, the mining companies of the copper district of Michigan, a number of the citizens of this district have been unduly influenced to form and organize what is called 'The Houghton County Citizens' Alliance;' and

"Whereas, Said Citizens' Alliance has for its object, we believe, a reign of terror and anarchy, aided and abetted by the mining interests of the upper peninsula of Michigan, for the purpose of intimidating the striking miners who are now and have been out on strike since July 23, 1913, for a better wage, shorter hours and recognition of their union; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Labor and Trades Council of the city of Hancock, Michigan, that we do most unqualifiedly condemn such action on the part of the mining companies in unduly influencing their dupes and tools to acts of violence which we believe will result unless something is done to counteract the baneful influence with which a large part of the populace of this district has been imbued; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the mayors of the cities of Hancock, Houghton and Calumet, the county commissioners, and the local press for publication."

WHEN THE CANDIDATE of Tammany was defeated in the city of New York for mayor, and the candidate of the fusion forces, John Purroy Mitchel, was triumphant, there was great rejoicing among the so-called reformers and the declaration was made that the election of Mitchel insured an administration in which the masses of the people would be the beneficiaries.

Under Tammany graft flourished, and "to the victors belonged the spoils." But the election of Mitchel means nothing to the people, but means that another horde of hungry cormorants will sit at the pie-counter and gorge themselves on the spoils of public office. The following, contained in a press dispatch from New York, is indicative of

the "invisible government" that will use Mitchel as a political agent to execute the will of Big Business:

"The total cost of the fusion campaign that resulted in the election of John Purroy Mitchel as mayor of New York City was \$129,519, according to the report of Charles Bernheimer, treasurer of the citizens' municipal committee, made public tonight.

"Among the large contributors to the fund were Andrew Carnegie, \$7,500; Jacob H. Schiff, \$6,000, and Cleveland H. Dodge, George W. Perkins and John D. Rockefeller, \$5,000 each. The committee collected a total of \$313,787."

The above information, contained in a press dispatch, shows conclusively that Mitchel, even before elected, mortgaged himself to the interests. Carnegie, Schiff, Dodge, Perkins, John D. Rockefeller and men of like financial stature, who have furnished the funds to insure the election of Mitchel, will have something to say as to the official acts of the gentleman who defeated Tammany. Tammany may have been defeated, but the people have won nothing through the defeat of Tammany. Mitchel will "hear his master's voice" and govern himself accordingly.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that when President Wilson finds out on which side of the varied tangle the largest financial interests are, he will act sternly and relentlessly.

When he knows which side will protect the greatest number of "American interests," he will use the forces of this country to "restore order and responsible government" in Mexico.

In the meantime, an army might be recruited.

We suggest for commander in chief William Randolph Hearst.

For the first detachment to go there and fight and die, the best recruits would be all those connected with the Hearst papers.

For the second installment of food for powder, John D. Rockefeller of Standard Oil might head those who die but never surrender—any of their dividends. Good measure can easily be achieved by throwing in all the faithful servants of Standard Oil.

When they have been given the due patriotic honors that should come to those who have died in the owners of their country's expense, we can send the Seven Little Guggenheims and others who have mining concessions.

After that we can send all who have other concessions, great or small, beginning with those who are at the head of the concern that got the concessions.

Oil magnates, ore magnates, rope magnates, ranch magnates, fruit magnates, imperialists and future prospectors can be spared without the marvelous productive powers—as the reports call them—of this country being interfered with in the least.

But we object to the blood of a single worker being shed to protect the stealings or the possible stealings of the brigand crew that have been fighting for a war with Mexico. Huerta is a tyrant and murderer. But he did the killing himself. He did not do it, as some of our responsible officials and some of our men of great standing have done it, through "guards," "agents," "detectives," and so on.

There is a submerged working class in Mexico. It has not yet arrived at the factory stage. But in it are brothers and sisters of the workers in all our industrial towns—Lawrence, Paterson, Calumet, New York, Philadelphia and the rest.

Wilson does not act because he dare not act.

He dare not act because, as a religious man, he has to find out on which side the largest investments are, and on that side is God. Formerly God was on the side of the heaviest battalions; now, like the stock promoters and the Constitution, he follows a mining, prospecting, ranching or other concession.—New York Call.

THE FOLLOWING in a press dispatch of last week is significant and will be read with interest by every real union man and woman in this country:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 24.—Martin Hyland, superintendent of police, and William E. Davis, president of the board of safety, resigned today when thirty-one policemen charged with insubordination were acquitted by the board of safety. Both resignations were accepted by Mayor Shanks. The patrolmen were alleged to have refused to ride on street cars at the time of the strike of the street railway employes here a few weeks ago.

"Capt. George V. Coffin was appointed superintendent of police, but refused to accept the position, saying that when the administration changes on January 1, 1914, he would have to resign. This would reduce him to the ranks as a patrolman.

"At the trial of the patrolmen the men testified Superintendent Hyland had countermanded orders to ride upon the street cars. They said he had called for volunteers, but that none of them were willing to do such duty to protect strike-breakers. The patrolmen declared, however, they would have been willing to ride on the cars if it had been necessary to protect citizens.

After the policemen had been acquitted, Mayor Shanks addressed them and said that he didn't blame them for refusing to ride upon the street cars to protect strike-breakers. He declared that in the event of a teamsters' strike, which had been threatened, he did not wish patrolmen to ride upon the wagons to protect strike-breakers."

The above statements in a press dispatch will be hailed with pleasure by the membership of organized labor. It presages the time that is coming when the strike-breaker will be looked upon as a loathsome creature, despised and scorned by the very men who are sworn to uphold the law.

The action of the thirty-one policemen of Indianapolis who refused

to volunteer their services in giving protection to the professional thugs and degenerates who were recruited by a corporation to crush a movement that is struggling to lift the working class to a higher plane of civilization will be commended by every honest and fair-minded man and woman who believes that the time is here when law-breakers and outlaws shall not be used as allies of ravenous employers who have no respect for right and who trample justice under foot to hold in slavery the brawn and bone of a nation.

The strike-breaker is as heartless as a hyena and as soulless as a snake. He is dead to honor and senseless to shame and the position taken by the policemen of Indianapolis, and the brave words spoken by the mayor in vindication of their attitude, signalizes the coming day when the strike-breaker will become a pariah, shunned as though he were a leper.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR in its convention at Seattle, adopted the following resolutions relative to the strike of the copper miners of Michigan:

Seattle, Wash., November 13, 1913.

To the Officers and Delegates to the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The copper miners of Michigan have organized themselves into local unions of the Western Federation of Miners, and asked for an eight-hour day, and increase in wages and the right to maintain their organization; and

Whereas, The mine owners have ignored their demands, spurned their attempts at conciliation and in many ways treated them with contempt; and

Whereas, Waddell-Mahon gunmen, Ascher thugs and so-called Burns detectives have been imported into the strike zone, and, in violation of the Michigan statutes, have been commissioned as deputies and privileged to exercise their perverted and brutal tendencies upon a peaceful community and have deliberately killed strikers in cold blood, assaulted women and beaten and terrorized children; and

Whereas, The same hired assassins, who committed these murders for the benefit of the copper companies, are, in spite of the protest of the law-abiding people of the district, instead of being in jail, continuing to act as officers and encouraged in their murderous proclivities; and

Whereas, The governor of the state of Michigan, instead of trying to preserve law and order, has sent 2,500 members of the state militia

into the strike district to harass and intimidate the strikers and try to drive them to work by armed force; and

Whereas, The militia, in its conduct, has used every means to break the spirit of the strikers, driving their horses over men, women and children, beating them with guns, bayonets and swords, and outraging women and girls, for which they are not punished by their superiors, who say publicly that their conduct is above reproach; and

Whereas, The courts, local and state, have issued injunctions and writs of mandamus, under the authority of which men and women have been arrested by the hundred; and

Whereas, The sheriff of Houghton county has turned his office over to the Waddell-Mahon strike-breaking agency and installed therein the notorious James Waddell; and

Whereas, The determined strikers have successfully resisted all these efforts of "Boston coppers" to break their most justifiable strike and for four months have endured the betrayal of their elected officials, the persecution of the courts, the brutality of the militia, the venomous conduct of the imported man-killers, the privations which a strike entails; and

Whereas, Winter has now come with all the extremes and rigors of a northern clime on the bleak shores of Lake Superior; and

Whereas, Hunger and cold are the only forces which threaten to break the magnificent stand the wonderful men, women and children of the strike region are making; and

Whereas, There are approximately and nearly 80,000 people to be fed, clothed and sheltered; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby demands a congressional investigation of the strike and the conditions leading up to it; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor unqualifiedly approves the stand of the Michigan miners, and calls on all affiliated unions to contribute at least the amount asked by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and, where it can be afforded, that larger amounts be donated, and that if possible means be devised by the unions to raise money for the purpose of providing food, clothing and shelter for those fighting the battle of oppressed humanity and endeavor to plant the banner of organized labor in this field.

On behalf of the Mining Department, American Federation of Labor.

JOHN MITCHELL,
Acting President.

JOS. D. CANNON, Acting Secretary.

Organized Anarchists

THE DAILY MINING GAZETTE of Houghton, Michigan, which is one of the official organs of the Calumet & Hecla company, commenting on the Citizens' Alliance which was lately organized, had the following to say editorially:

"The Citizens' Alliance has one object in view. That is the extermination of the Western Federation in the Michigan district. There is something of mystery about its formation and as far as can be learned it has no officials. Just what the total membership is likewise is something of a quandary. Its purposes, in addition to the extermination of the Western Federation, to give moral and physical backing, if necessary, to the men who are working."

The above editorial comment in the Daily Mining Gazette needs no interpreter. Its meaning is apparent to every man of intelligence. The Citizens' Alliance, according to the mouthpiece that speaks for mine operators and the pirates who make up the mercenary Mafia, known as a Citizens' Alliance, has been organized to "exterminate the Western Federation of Miners," and to "give moral and physical backing, if necessary, to the men who are working."

That editorial means nothing more nor less than that the Citizens' Alliance is to take the law into its own hands to drive the Western Federation of Miners from the copper district of Michigan, and declaring "physical backing" for scabs and strike-breakers means that

this organized mob has placed itself on record against unionism on the reservation of Lord McNaughton. Had the Western Federation of Miners through any of its official publications proclaimed that *business men must go*, every daily journal from ocean to ocean would herald to the world in glaring headlines that the Federation was a band of bloodthirsty anarchists and outlaws, and demand that such an organization be crushed by the power of armed might. But these respectable business and professional men, who prate about *law and order*, can belch their covert threats of violence against organized labor and the press of a nation has no words of condemnation. The press that boasts of moulding public opinion is silent, thus giving its approval to the contemplated assault on an organization that is fighting a bloodless and peaceable battle, to wrest humane conditions and a living wage for its members.

The business men of the copper district who belong to this Citizens' Alliance and who have decreed extermination of the Western Federation of Miners are anarchists and have no more respect for *law and order* than a moral pervert has for the sanctity of the home. The organized mob in the strike zone of Michigan in their lawlessness may maim and murder some individuals in their frenzied attempt to destroy the Federation, but all their assaults as law-breakers will fail to crush the sentiment that is demanding justice for the working class.

The Working Class Will Learn

THE VARIOUS factional revolutions that have taken place in Mexico for more than a year have occupied considerable space in the daily journals. Combinations of wealth are financing their respective revolutions, and poor disinherited slaves are doing the fighting. Masters of finance and commerce are not placing their lives in jeopardy, but poor, hungry and ragged wretches are on the battlefields to kill and slaughter, in order that greed might glut its appetite on the spoils of war.

Opposing and conflicting interests, represented by the potentates of wealth, are responsible for the blood that reddens the soil of Mexico. Human life has no sacredness and no value when hungry, ravenous Shylocks demand "the pound of flesh."

But there would be no bloodshed in Mexico providing the men who do the fighting had a grasp of the cruel and brutal system that demands gold at the expense of human life. Did they know that flesh and blood are sacrificed under the guise of *patriotism* to fill the coffers

of privilege, they would refuse to violate that scriptural injunction which declares: "Thou shalt not kill."

But the men who stand on the battlefields looking into the eyes of others whom they have never met and with whom they have had no personal quarrel or grievance, "shoot to kill," simply because great exploiting combinations fall out over the division of plunder that is stolen under forms of law from all the people. Millionaires and multimillionaires have disagreed over the division of the natural resources of Mexico, and because of this disagreement the landless, the homeless and the slaves of a hellish profit system grapple with each other on fields of blood and carnage to maintain the supremacy of a master class whose economic power puts chains and shackles on the wealth producers of the world. It is said that the Irish people have fought for every country in the world but their own, and it may be truly said that the working class of every nation on earth has fought for the personal aggrandizement of every brigand and pirate in finance and commerce, but have failed to fight a battle for the economic freedom of themselves. It will not be always thus.

Our Brutal Civilization

POETS, ORATORS and journalists have paid glowing tributes to our glorious civilization, and the English language has been almost beggared for words to portray the generous sympathy and the fraternal feelings that exist among men. From the pulpits of thousands and tens of thousands of churches throughout the land the doctrines of Christianity have been preached for centuries and the most touching and eloquent appeals have been made to plant in human hearts the seeds of brotherhood.

But with all the pathetic pleas that have been made in the temples that have been dedicated to God, sin and crime are rampant, and the human race has become brutalized in the mad scramble for profit. The system of exploitation has assassinated fraternity and practical Christianity has become almost dead through the lust of greed. Man is arrayed against man, and the suffering and agony of human beings receive but little consideration when dividends are at stake. Great combinations of wealth have arisen like giants to crush the hopes and aspirations of humanity, and now after 1,900 years of Christian civiliza-

tion the great mass of the people are disinherited and find the doors of opportunity locked against them.

The *right* to live belongs to a class of privilege. The poor and impoverished can only live through the permission or consent of that comparatively few into whose custody has passed the resources of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution. The bone and brawn of the earth are but a race of slaves, subjugated by the economic power of a master class.

Down through the ages of time the pen of the historian has drawn pictures of the tyranny of the kings of old, but no monarch on his royal throne ever climbed to such lofty heights of despotism as have been reached by the industrial master, whose economic power has made him more potent than the robed monsters who ruled on blood-stained thrones. The captains of industry make up the "invisible government in every nation of the world. Their *will* is enacted into *law*, and *law* enacted through the mandate of enthroned privilege becomes the dictum to which the multitude must render reverence.

Is such a civilization worthy of the plaudits of poets, orators and journalists?

Little Good Has Been Accomplished

OF LATE YEARS when a conflict between employers and employees reaches colossal proportions and the interests of thousands of people are jeopardized, a sentiment is crystallized that calls for a special session of a legislative body or petitions are sent to congress asking for a federal investigation. In some instances state legislatures have been called into extra session to pass laws covering the strike situation and federal investigations have been held, but invariably the strikers receive but little benefit from extra sessions of legislative bodies or federal investigations.

An extra session of the legislature was called in Nevada during the strike at Goldfield, and the law-makers, who were presumed to be "the servants of the people," placed a law upon the statute books of that state which destroyed the constitutional liberty of citizenship and tore from the working class every legal right that we boast of under the fluttering folds of the starry banner.

A police state bill was enacted into law which provided the state with armed guards, and these Cossacks under the law which created salaried Hessians could enter the privacy of homes and were supreme

in any outrage that they might commit against the tenets of recognized civilization. A federal probe was held in the Coeur d'Alenes, and though hundreds of strikers had been held behind the walls of the bullpen without charge, warrant or due process of law, and though strikers were brutally assaulted and their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters were insulted by black brutes wearing the uniform of the soldier, yet the report of the congressional committee was suppressed on the grounds that the acts committed in the name of *law and order* were too filthy and foul to be put in print and given to the public.

A federal investigation was held in West Virginia, and so far as can be learned little good has grown out of that investigation that can be looked upon as of much material benefit to the strikers.

The calling of legislative bodies into extra session and the investigation of industrial conditions in industries that are involved in strikes may be educational and give the people a faint conception of the unbearable conditions under which profit is squeezed from the workers, but as yet extra sessions of legislatures and federal investigations have failed to right any of the wrongs that afflict the victims of wage slavery.

The Labor Movement Must Win This Battle

MORE THAN FIVE MONTHS have passed away since the copper miners of Michigan rebelled against the brutal conditions under which they worked. Before they rose in rebellion against the wrongs from which they suffered, they exhausted every honorable effort to adjust differences without a strike. Every overture on the part of the miners looking towards a peaceable settlement was insolently repulsed by "the masters of the bread." The industrial czars of the copper district absolutely refused to recognize human rights or any principle of justice that in any way might lessen the exorbitant profits that flowed into the coffers of the mine owners. These Cæsars in industry refused to recognize the right of a worker in a labor organization to speak for more humane conditions and for a wage that would bring to his home a little more of the comforts that put a little sunshine into the life of him who delves in the bowels of the earth.

"The masters of the bread" scornfully and arrogantly repudiated the legal right of the miner to join hands with his fellowmen for the purpose of advancing and promoting his material interests.

The copper magnates would howl with indignation and rage should anyone question their right to enter a combine or organized body having for its object the advancement of their interests, but when men in their employ come together in a collective body for their mutual welfare, and as a collective body delegate their representatives to call upon mine operators asking that propositions shall be considered by them which have for their object a little more material comfort for the worker, the mine operators, speaking through a Mine Owners' Association, declare that they must come to them as individuals, knowing full well that in this age of concentration and organization that the individ-

ual is absolutely helpless and has no power behind him to demand any concessions from the employer.

The mine operators of the copper district of Michigan have refused to recognize the Western Federation of Miners, and in refusing to give recognition to the Federation they have refused to recognize the labor movement of this country, for the Federation is a part of the American Federation of Labor.

The copper lords of Michigan have practically declared that unionism must be destroyed, and through their economic power they have been able to maintain a private army of gunmen and secure from the state the services of the soldiers, and this armed power has been used to create a reign of terror in order that the copper magnates might continue to sneer at human rights in the reaping of dividends.

The labor movement of this country should recognize the importance of the strike in Michigan. This battle against corporate despotism must not be lost. The men, women and children involved in this fight must be sheltered and fed, and the more than 2,000,000 of members of organized labor in this country should demonstrate by concerted action that the battle in Michigan is their battle and that no union man shall be driven back to the mines through the pangs of hunger or the suffering of women and children. Every member of organized labor on this continent is asked to do his duty to the brave miners of Michigan who are waging a battle against economic slavery. They are confronted by the injunctions of courts, the thugs of the Waddell-Mahon agency and the state militia, but regardless of these forces against them the striking miners of Michigan are determined that unionism shall not die on the domain of Lord McNaughton.

The Sentiment Is Growing

THOSE JOURNALS that pander to privilege have had many editorial comments on the speech delivered by W. B. Wilson, the secretary of labor, at the late convention of the American Federation of Labor. The address of Wilson has brought forth some caustic comment, particularly that part of his address that condemns the autoeracy of the copper kings of Michigan. W. B. Wilson, as an official of a labor organization or as a member of a union, would not have been noticed by the *kept press*, but Wilson speaking as the head of the labor

department of a nation and as a member of President Wilson's cabinet, has caused the paid defenders and supporters of brutal exploitation to howl with indignation.

Had Wilson, the member of the president's cabinet, attended a convention of bankers and made a speech demonstrating the most modern and scientific methods by which the prosperity of "frenzied financiers" might be promoted, he would have been showered with encomiums of praise and glowing tributes would have been paid to his genius as a statesman. But when Wilson spoke for the down-trodden and op-

pressed—for the suffering victims of corporate tyranny—and for this crime against the ethics of capitalism, the vitriolic pen of the editorial hireling castigates him for his devotion and loyalty to men, women and children who have borne the brunt of military lawlessness and thug degeneracy, directed by economic masters who laugh at liberty and sneer at human rights, as they gather their toll from over-worked and ill-paid labor. The denunciation indulged in by the press that is mortgaged to the interests of Big Business will not injure the man who

dares as a member of the labor movement and as secretary of labor to lift his voice against the wrongs that bear upon the shoulders of a struggling working class. That sentiment is growing that demands "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and the time is growing nearer when that sentiment will be expressed at the ballot box as the sovereign will of a people who refuse longer to be slaves, that masters may live on dividends coined from the misery of impoverished humanity.

Idle to Talk of Liberty

THE STATE MILITIA of Michigan was sent to the copper district, not to uphold law, but to break the strike and drive the miners back to the mines. The state militia on duty in the strike zone, through the outrages that its members have committed against striking miners and their families, have fastened a stronger conviction in the minds of intelligent people that the soldier of the state is but a strike-breaker and is placed upon a par, by official authority, with the thugs that are gathered from the slums of the large cities.

There was a time when the soldier commanded some respect from the great mass of the people, but the man in uniform being prostituted to serve the interests of greed has lost his standing with fair-minded men. When the soldier can be made the ally of industrial oppressors to still further enslave the working class, it is time for the thinking people of this country to ask the question: "Whither are we drifting?"

If soldiers of the state can be converted into thugs and outlaws, to murder human rights with bayonet, gatling gun and cannon, in order that great captains of industry may be upheld in that damnable exploitation that slowly but surely starves labor to death, then it is but a grim joke for pens and tongues to pay tribute to the democracy enjoyed beneath the dome of Young Columbia.

If the time has come in this nation when labor is to be enslaved and held in subjugation by the soldier, in order that "predatory wealth" may glut itself on profit, then our boasted Declaration of Independence that speaks of *inalienable rights* is a nonentity, and that document, known as the Constitution of the United States, is not worth the paper upon which it is written.

It is idle and ludicrous for us to speak of freedom and liberty under the sky of a republic if we must take our freedom and liberty at the point of the bayonet.

Something to Think About

AT THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR convention that was held at Seattle, Washington, lately, there was present an element which should receive the serious attention and consideration of the membership of organized labor of this continent. One of the busiest men in the hotel lobbies of Seattle during the convention was one Father Peter E. Dietz of the Militia of Christ. Father Dietz was in conference with a number of delegates who are members of the Catholic church, and it is said that when Catholics as delegates in the convention showed by their expressed convictions that they were advocates of political and industrial solidarity and favored co-operation with the Socialist party in the advancement of the interests of the exploited class, the Reverend Dietz became indignant and demanded to know why Catholics as delegates gave their support to any resolution that looked with favor on blending the forces of the labor movement with the Socialist party to uplift the cause of labor.

It is said that Father Dietz in angry tone declared: "If you try anything that will tend to aid the Socialists, the Catholic church will be compelled to disown the American Federation of Labor and begin organizing Catholic unions."

Such a declaration raises the question: "When did the Catholic church own the American Federation of Labor?"

If the Catholic church is to *disown* the American Federation of Labor, unless the policy of the Federation meets the approval of Father

Dietz and the hierarchy of the church, then it is to be presumed that the church has now an *ownership* in the American Federation of Labor.

The threat is made that unless the American Federation of Labor shall pursue a policy that shall meet with the sanction of the church, then Catholic unions will be organized.

Organized by whom?

By the prelates of the church, who are opposed to any policy in the American Federation of Labor that is not opposed to Socialism.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine does not believe that injecting Socialism in the convention of the American Federation of Labor achieves any beneficial results, but any move that is made that can bring about the political and industrial solidarity of the working class is a step in the right direction. The division of labor on the industrial field and the division of labor in the political arena have made it possible for the class of privilege to hold labor in subjection by the power of courts, legislative bodies and the armed might of state militia and federal troops. The organization of Catholic unions in all probability would weaken the labor movement in this country for a time, but ultimately the Catholic church would suffer the penalty of attempting to divide the labor forces of this country on sectarian lines, simply because the hierarchy of the Catholic church arrayed itself against political convictions that were repugnant to hoary conservatism. Catholic unions would be *dual unions*, and such unions, built on prejudice, cannot live in a nation where men demand political and religious freedom.

The Union Organizer of the "Cadet"

ALL EMPLOYERS, of course, believe in trade unions, "when properly conducted," and most of them seemingly believe that the way to properly conduct a union is, in the first place, to prevent it being organized. Unions that continue to exist only in the future are always good unions and never give the employers any apprehension as to their proper conduct—also in the future.

This would seem to be the policy adopted by the New York department stores toward the attempt to organize their employes. If only organization can be prevented, the proper conduct of the union that doesn't result is assured. Just as the dead Indian is the only good one of his race, so the only good union is the one that isn't allowed to be born.

Hence, we find the efforts of the department store proprietors directed to frustrate the attempts of the organizers to meet up with the material from which the prospective organization is to be formed. And this in turn resolves itself into exciting street scenes—of course magnified into "riots"—in which all the resources of obstruction, the ringing of bells and gongs, the blowing of horns, the breaking up of meetings by hired thugs, the arrest of organizers by the police, the driving of motor trucks into the crowds, and a score of other devices of the same nature are being employed. In the meantime, to protect the helpless girls from the wiles of the organizers, they are hustled down the back stairs of the stores into the alleyways at quitting time and warned not to delay on the road, but to make a beeline straight for their homes, lest they meet up with the wicked organizers on the way, while a small regiment of scouts and spies trail them through the streets to see that the order is obeyed.

It is all very exciting, to be sure, but just the same it isn't good copy for the press. This thing has been going on now for over a week,

and the press has remained silent, until now, when it has grown to such proportions that absolute silence is impossible, a few scanty paragraphs appear in one or two papers regarding it.

A week ago, when a dozen young men, supposed to be "cadets," were arrested in one of these stores and sentenced to from thirty to sixty days in jail, that incident furnished excellent copy and was featured on the front pages. It showed the solicitude of the department stores for the preservation of morality among their employes. Their efforts against the organizers, of course, are also inspired by considerations of "morality," but they are too modest to brag about it openly, and as they are desirous of hiding their light under a bushel, the press recognizes and respects their natural diffidence and repugnance to publicity.

It is not very difficult to see that the department stores consider the organizer a much more undesirable and dangerous character than the "cadet" in connection with their business. The latter, according to the testimony, were given fair warning beforehand to get out of the premises, but the former were set upon and attacked without notice in the open street. The proprietors expended ten times more energy frustrating the efforts of the organizers than they used against the "cadets." And it is not difficult to perceive which they regard to be the greater evil of the two from their point of view, if the comparative vigor of their opposition to each can be regarded as a criterion.

Yes, they believe in trade unions when properly conducted, but in this case "the rights and interests of the working girls" will be looked after by the respectable gentlemen who own the department stores, so unions are therefore unnecessary and superfluous. And there isn't a white slave trafficker in the city that will not heartily agree with this view, and hasten to profit by it in conjunction with them.—New York Call.

Saving the Conscience of the Court

IT IS NOT a coincident but a deliberate attempt on its part to prejudice the public against the workers wherever and whenever they are engaged in a conflict with the employers, that the capitalist press tries to suppress all news which is favorable to the strikers.

This is plainly illustrated in the attitude of the public press toward the striking miners in the copper district of Michigan.

Not a word has ever been printed in the corporation-owned press about the terrible persecution suffered by the miners and their families at the hands of the mounted Cossacks furnished by the state, and the private detectives employed by the copper mining corporations.

Not a line or a word has ever appeared in these public panderers to plutocratic pelf concerning the brutality and unnamable crimes committed by the hired assassins of the copper companies and the uniformed ruffians who violate every law of decency and human rights.

Reports of outrages alleged to have been committed by strikers are usually well timed. Every corporation of any consequence maintains a bureau of publicity. These bureaus are conducted by men who have a penchant for lying and distorting facts. They are employed not only because of their ability to dodge the truth, but because they possess the faculty to create falsehoods and dress them up in the garb of truth.

The public press, ever ready to serve its corporate master, grabs the reports furnished it by the corporation's bureau with avidity and spreads them before a gaping public with all the embellishments known to the newspaper art.

A slight disturbance is magnified into wholesale rioting and acts of

violence committed by corporation emissaries are blamed on the strikers and a web of circumstantial evidence is so strongly woven around some of the strikers that even an unbiased jury could not fail to convict the accused.

These are tactics well known to those who have given any thought to the great war going on between organized plutocracy on the one hand and organized labor on the other.

A striking illustration is furnished in a press report which appeared this week in all the metropolitan dailies, and was reprinted in every cross-road, capitalistic-endowed yelper from Caribou to San Diego and from Whatcom to Miami.

The press dispatch is dated Calumet, Mich., and purports to be an account of an attack made upon a train carrying strike-breakers. The inference is left that the attack was made by strikers and that the engineer and train crew had a narrow escape from death. This is alleged to have occurred Sunday morning, November 16, just two days prior to the time set for a hearing before the Supreme Court at Lansing on the question of making the temporary injunction permanent. The fact that a train was attacked and the engineer and train crew fired upon will be used by the attorneys for the copper companies as a reason why the injunction should be made permanent.

The whole thing, without a doubt, was planned and executed by company hirelings, and the press was quick to give publicity to the attack, and the court will find it the right kind of dope to salve his judicial conscience to make the injunction against the strikers permanent. —The Liberator.

Where Is Hell?

By Kate Richards O'Hare.

I HAVE NEVER VISITED the interior of the earth, and my well-worn railroad guide does not give a route to the jumping off place, so I can't tell what I might find there, and I have no chart to the human soul; but I have been meandering around the outside of this old earth more years than I like to admit, and right here and now I take issue with the fellow who says, "There is no hell." I know better. I know I cannot turn in any direction, travel anywhere on earth, but hell dogs my footsteps and leers at me from every corner. Mythologist, theologian, psychologist all agree that it is a place of TORMENT, and all mankind is tormented today, body, brain and soul.

I have seen war drag its grizzly, blood-soaked, slimy folds across the earth, leaving a trail of wrecked nations, blasted fields, ruined homes, ravished women, maimed men and festering, rotten carcasses of man and beast to mark its hellward march to eternal damnation. Like filthy vultures above the blood-soaked fields, the masters of bread gorge their strong boxes with the hell-born gold of war and conquest, while black-robed priests and sycophantic pulpiteers ask God's blessing on the hellish orgy of blood and lust, and all in the name of the gentle Nazarene.

I have seen grim, stark, brutal, poverty haunt the earth to gnaw stomachs with the grip of hunger, clothes bodies in filthy rags, to crowd human beings like beasts into filthy slums, to strip men of their manhood, women of their virtue and rob children of childhood in the cradle.

I have seen wanton waste leave fruit and grains and all manner of food to rot on the ground, poisoning the air until it breeds pestilence and pauperizes the farmer, while millions starve for the want of food.

Thousands of homes stand idle and tenantless, while hundreds of thousands have no adequate shelter. Great stretches of fertile land lie unused and untilled, while millions of men are anxious to till the soil and produce food, but who are tramping the highways unemployed.

Children, snatched from the cradle by poverty and thrust into the factory by necessity, tend the flying shuttles and guide the roaring machine, robbed of childhood, education, health, strength and life itself. displace men from the machines of industry and make tramps, hoboes and criminals of them.

Greed makes shambles and slaughter houses of our industries; maims, crushes, tears and kills men and women until our whole machinery of production is soaked with human blood.

I have seen low wages and insecurity of employment deny men the opportunity to wed and force them to buy companionship in the brothel, while the same low wages and insecurity of life sends hundreds of thousands of girls down the slippery, blood-stained path to the underworld, there to sell for the price of bread the most holy thing in life, their sex, while from that underworld of poverty-cursed men, want and damned women comes the black plague of venereal disease to curse and damn and slay those who escape the insatiable blood lust of the machine.

I see in all our nation there is not one mind that knows security, not one heart that knows peace, not one soul at harmony with God and nature. The masters of bread shudder and cringe before the rising volcano of the workers' revolt. Politicians and venal statesmen scurry about like harried alley cats or rats trapped in a corner, vainly trying to find some loophole of escape from the rotten ship of state they have created. Ignorant and blind, they scuttle back and forth from currency to tariff and tariff to currency, trying to fill the empty stomachs of the working class with high-sounding phrases, yet knowing that an empty belly demands BREAD, and they have no BREAD TO GIVE.

With the blind, brutal rage of hungry, hopeless, harried men, the workers feel the walls of the high cost of living press in to crush them utterly, while no high tide of increased wages comes to float them out of the trap. Blind and desperate to brutishness, they revolt with strike and boycott, then the hell-hounds of war descend at the masters' call. Cannons roar, Mausers screech, sabers flash and the blood lust of crazed men, more brutal than that of beast, holds full sway.

All these things and thousands more that my weak language cannot express I see about me, I feel and know, and my self-appointed leaders, the superior male animal who says I lack the intelligence to share the powers and responsibilities of civic life, the pious pulpiter who gravely assures me that "God wills it so," owlily blink as the lurid flames leap closer and gravely debate the question, "WHERE IS HELL?"

The Metal Market

New York, Nov. 19.—During the last week the copper market experienced a further decline and was weak throughout. Consumers held off and sellers endeavored to find a level at which buyers would be interested. Some sales were made on November 13 at 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ @15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, delivered, but after that offers to sell at 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ c that were made right along failed to command business, and such as was done was at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, delivered. On November 17 there were some considerable sales at 15c cash, New York.

The several agencies, with a single exception, engaged in active competition for such business as appeared in sight. On November 19 the largest agency, which previously was standing aloof, was reported out with a price around 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ @15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, delivered, but this was still above the market and was considered to be more a new basis to figure from than anything else.

The market of the last week is rated as quiet, though sales amounted to some millions of pounds. Their aggregate was more than in the

previous week. Almost everything was for shipment to Europe. Sales to domestic consumers were insignificant.

The situation in Lake copper remained unchanged. No new price by the Calumet & Hecla has been reported.

The accumulation of casting copper increased further during the week, and this metal was further pressed for sale.

The European statistics for the first half of November again showed a decrease and the visible supply is very low. On the other hand, the consumption of copper, in this country without doubt and Europe perhaps, shows a falling off, and the question at the present moment is whether, irrespective of the stocks, production is not proceeding at a larger rate than consumption.

Electrolytic in cakes, wirebars or ingots, at the close is quoted 15@15.05c. We quote casting copper nominally at 14 $\frac{5}{8}$ @14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c as an average for the week.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

NEW YORK.

November.....	Sterling Exchange.....	Silver.....	Copper.		Tin.	Lead.		Zinc.	
			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.....
13	4.8515	59 1/2	@ 16 1/2	@ 15.05	40	@ 4.32 1/2	@ 4.17 1/2	@ 5.25	@ 5.10
14	4.8515	59 1/2	@ 16 1/2	@ 15.05	40	@ 4.32 1/2	@ 4.17 1/2	@ 5.25	@ 5.10
15	4.8540	59 3/8	@ 16 1/2	@ 15.10	40	@ 4.32 1/2	@ 4.17 1/2	@ 5.25	@ 5.10
17	4.8535	59	@ 16	@ 15.00	39 3/4	@ 4.27 1/2	@ 4.12 1/2	@ 5.15	@ 5.00
18	4.8440	59 1/4	@ 16	@ 15.05	40 1/4	@ 4.32 1/2	@ 4.17 1/2	@ 5.20	@ 5.05
19	4.8540	59	@ 16	@ 15.00	40 1/4	@ 4.27 1/2	@ 4.12 1/2	@ 5.15	@ 5.00

*Nominal.

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead, spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with consumers without distinction as to deliveries; and represent, to the best of our judgment, the bulk of the transactions, reduced to basis of New York, cash, except where St. Louis is specified as the basing point. The quotations for electrolytic copper are for cakes, ingots and wirebars. The price of electrolytic cathodes is usually 0.05 to 0.10 cents below that 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 troy ounce of fine silver.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	COPPER		SILVER		LEAD		SPELTER	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
January	14.094	16.488	56.260	62.938	4.435	4.321	6.442	6.931
February	14.084	14.971	59.043	61.642	4.026	4.325	6.499	6.239
March	14.698	14.713	58.375	57.870	4.073	4.327	6.626	6.078
April	15.741	15.291	59.207	59.490	4.200	4.381	6.633	5.641
May	16.031	15.436	60.880	60.361	4.194	4.342	6.679	5.406
June	17.234	14.672	61.290	58.990	4.392	4.325	6.877	5.124
July	17.190	14.190	60.654	58.721	4.720	4.353	7.116	5.278
August	17.498	15.400	61.606	59.293	4.569	4.624	7.028	5.658
September	17.508	16.328	63.078	60.640	5.048	4.698	7.454	5.694
October	17.314	16.337	63.471	60.793	5.071	4.402	7.426	5.340
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	.....

Attention!

Polish Miners. Members of the U. M. W. of A. and W. F. of M.

The weekly paper (Polish Miner) is published in Polish language at Pittsburg, Pa. The paper is devoted to the interests of all miners and members of the working class. Articles on the strike in Michigan and Colorado are special features. Send for sample copies.

Address GORNIK POLSKI, No. 1601 Beaver St., Pittsburg, Pa.

The following papers print weekly all news as to the strike situation in Colorado and Michigan. Miners and others who are interested should send for copies of these. Samples always free; bundle rates on application:

In the Slovenian language, "Proletarie," No. 4006 W. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.

In the Croatian language, "Radnicka Straza," No. 1830 S. Racine St., Chicago, Ill.

In Servian language, "Narodin Glas," No. 2296 Clybourn St., Chicago, Ill.



DONATIONS FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Hurley Miners' Union No. 203. Hurley, Wisconsin, November 22, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. M., Denver, Colorado: Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed you will find a check for \$286, as contri-

bution of the members of this local citizens of this community in behalf of the strikers. Contributions were from \$5 to 10 cents, several women, and even babies follows: List No. 1, \$100.45; List No. 2, \$59.90; List No. 5, \$34.60, and List No. 6, \$100.00. Please send me receipt for Miners' Magazine. Fraternally (Signed)

DONATION FOR THE MICHIGAN FRIENDS OF THE CONVENT

The undersigned have the cause of the Michigan Miners' strike at heart. Joseph A. Mullaney, \$1; Frank X. Noschang, \$1; Walter Gardner, \$1; Walter Gardner, \$1; T. J. Galbraith, \$1; John H. Galbraith, \$1; John H. Galbraith, \$1; Proebstle, \$5; Edmore, \$1; Frank Butterworth, \$1; Slidky, \$1; James J. Swartz, \$1; D. F. F. H. McCarthy, \$1; Goelinetz, \$2; O. Sweeney, \$1; Fred Harper, \$1; W. Rowe, \$1; Alexander Ironsides, \$1; Michael F. Green, \$1; Domonick D'Allessandro, \$1; B. Etchison, \$1; Arthur Davis, \$1; Hubert S. Marsua, \$1; Jere L. Sullivan, \$2; Thomas S. Farrell, \$1; Emanuel R. Williams, \$2; Wm. J. McSorley, \$2; John T. Taggart, \$1; Charles J. Hawley, \$1; James M. O'Connor, \$1; Thos. V. O'Connor, \$1; W. B. Jones, \$2; Thos. Harrison, \$1; S. P. O'Brien, \$1; Wm. H. Johnston, \$2; B. F. Lamb, \$1; J. A. Taylor, \$1; Thos. Van Lear, \$5; A. O. Wharton, \$1; Wm. McEwen, \$2; M. Young, \$1; Walter V. Price, \$1; Homer D. Call, \$1; Jos. F. Hoffman, \$1; T. M. Daly, \$2; Geo. Leary, \$2; Thos. Rumsey, \$2; James Lennon, \$1; Joseph Dennis, \$1; Wm. Green, \$5; John Mitchell, \$2; Frank Farrington, \$5; W. D. Van Horn, \$1; Duncan McDonald, \$5; James Morgan, \$1; John H. Walker, \$5; John Moore, \$2; Wm. Toms, \$5; Joseph D. Cannon, \$5; Dennis Murphy, \$5; Wm. Davidson, \$5; Joseph F. Valentine, \$1; John P. Frey, \$1; Fred Proudhome, \$1; M. T. Mulcahy, \$1; James C. McCormick, \$1; Joseph N. Webber, \$2; Owen Miller, \$1; Joseph F. Winkler, \$1; Geo. F. Hedrick, \$1; J. C. Skemp, \$1; Emil Arnold, \$1; Thomas Wright, \$1; Joseph F. Clarke, \$1; Max Hahn, \$1; James Wilson, \$5; James L. Gernon, \$1; Edward I. Hannah, \$1; Carl Bergstrom, \$1; Mathew Woll, \$3; Ed J. McGivern, \$1; John Doulin, \$1; Chas. A. Gunther, \$1; Wm. D. Clark, \$2; John R. Alpine, \$2; Charles Anderson, \$1; Charles M. Ran, \$1; Thomas Kearney, \$1; Thomas F. Flaherty, \$1; Geo. L. Berry, \$1; Walter Mitchell, \$1; Lester Wolff, \$1; David Holtz, \$1; Fred W. Suito, \$1; H. B. Perham, \$5; J. F. Miller, \$1; H. G. Alexander, \$1; G. E. Soyster, \$1; M. F. Ryan, \$1; W. R. Blalock, 50 cents; E. M. Ware, 50 cents; W. D. Mahon, \$5; Garrett F. Burns, \$1; P. J. McGrath, \$1; Wm. Taber, \$1; P. B. Gill, \$1; Leonard Norkgauer, \$1; I. N. Hylan, \$1; J. G. Brown, \$2; Chas. C. Shay, \$1; Germain Quinn, \$1; John J. Barry, \$1; Freymont J. Grey, \$1; Sam Griggs, \$1; James A. Short, \$1; Frank Grunshaw, \$1; S. E. Heberling, \$2; E. J. Brais, \$1; J. B. Lennon, \$1; C. N. Bolander, \$1; Daniel J. Tobin, \$5; Thomas L. Hughes, \$5; Wm. A. Neer, \$1; John Gillespie, \$1; John Golden, \$2; Thos. J. Williams, \$1; Lewis E. Evans, \$1; Thos. J. Curtis, \$1; J. W. Hays, \$2; Frank Morrison, \$5; Hugh Stevenson, \$1; Max S. Hayes, \$1; T. W. McCullough, \$5; James H. Hatch, \$2; Joseph Birnes, \$2; Patrick Flynn, \$2; James T. Patterson, \$1; Joseph Oberghell, \$1; L. O. Pouchot, \$1; John J. Fenton, \$1; Samuel Beattie, \$1; P. J. Morrin, \$1; M. M. Donoghue, \$2; Wm. O. Jones, \$2; Lon DeYarmond, \$1; Van Bittner, \$2; A. H. Kempton, \$1; Geo. P. Listman, \$1; Harry P. Corcoran, \$1; V. T. Evans, \$1; James O'Connell, \$5; Chas. S. Hall, \$1; James T. Morriarity, \$1; Oscar M. Partelow, \$2; Geo. W. Briggs, \$1; Anthony McAndrew, \$1; John G. Owen, \$2; Wm. H. Moore, \$2; F. P. Lamoreux, \$2; Earl G. Galloway, \$1; Willis G. McDermott, \$1.50; John T. Smith, \$1; Lawrence W. Buttler, \$1; John T. Foster, \$1; Chas. P. Fohey, \$1; Morris Brown, \$1; Murdock E. Murray, \$1; John N. Dawson, \$1; Chas. L. Miller, \$1; Lawrence A. Grace, \$1; C. E. Ward, \$1; Geo. Burns, \$1; Geo. H. Wright, \$1; James C. Shanassy, \$2; Wm. Knerr, \$5; H. Puttrich, \$1; Paul Scharrenburg, \$1; Wm. J. Coates, \$1; Henry Bogaskie, \$1; Frank La Brash, \$1; J. H. McVety, \$5; J. S. Hall, \$1; S. S. Stovall, \$1; John A. Voll, \$1; F. W. Pierce, \$1; James Harty, \$1; James J. McAndrews, \$2; Timothy Driscoll, \$1; M. D. McGuiness, \$1; Ernest Bohm, \$1; Selig Schuleberg, \$1; J. H. Frost, \$1; Chas. Fowler, \$1; Mrs. Raymond Robbins, \$10; Ralph D. Casey, \$1; K. B. Smith, 50 cents; Wm. Simmons, 50 cents; Arthur Burns, \$1; H. C. Tarbert, \$1; Frank McKenna, \$1; Maud Younger, \$5; G. G. Robertson, \$1; C. O. Young, \$2; Geo. Heatherton, \$1; J. A. Murphy, \$1; Rudolph Selmat, \$1; Wely, \$1; J. B. Nelson, \$1; J. L. Engdall, \$1; Sawyer, 50 cents; Fred Boalt, 50 cents; J. B. Conway, \$1; Dan Harris, \$1; R. B. Stickley, \$1; F. McGlade, \$1; C. W. Fry, or Ferry, \$2; A. L. Wilde, \$1; A. Beaver, \$1; E. A. Brown, \$1; Frank Bigelow, \$2; R. Byron, \$1; A. Johansen, \$1; L. A. Grasser, \$2.50; Geo. H. Thompson, \$2; Geo. Bell and H. Donaldson, \$1; John Morrison, \$2; O. E. Hoard, \$1; Congressman Buchanan, \$1; P. Reading, \$2; H. Stratton, \$1; Wm. Spencer, \$5; M. Boyle, \$3; E. Blunt, \$1; Charles E. James, \$1; H. B. Miller, \$1; H. B. Cummock, \$1; J. J. Morris, \$1; John J. Hynes, \$1; Hugh Frayne, \$2; D. Cohen, \$5; H. J. Conway, \$5; Chas. Hann, \$1. Total, \$525.

O'Hare

(Signed)

Committee.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Total amount previously acknowledged, \$82,152.91. November 24—E. De Meio, secretary, Hurley M. U. No. 213, W. F. M., amount collected by subscriptions, \$286; Subordinate Lodge No. 281, Int'l Bro. Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Rosendale, Mass., \$5; Local No. 38-1, Int'l Longshoremen's Assn., Astoria, Ore., \$80; Wm. O'Grady, Kennett, Cal., \$3; A. Pagnac, Kennett, Cal., \$3; Jno. Bernardi, Kennett, Cal., \$3; A. Mazzoni, Kennett, Cal., \$1.

November 25—Croatian Benevolent Society, Court No. 132, N. C. S., Pittsburg, Pa., \$15; Odsjek Broj No. 160, N. H. Z., Svet Stanislav, St. Louis, Mo., \$16.75; Holy Cross of Jesus, Lodge No. 194, N. C. S., Monessen, Pa., \$10; Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, Minneapolis, Minn., \$16; amount subscribed by delegates and friends to American Federation of Labor convention, Seattle, Wash., \$525; amount collected at Tom Mann lecture, November 6, Tonopah, Nev., \$47.

November 26—Matt Alfirevich, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$5; Garden City Br. No. 11, Nat'l Assn. Mail Carriers, Chicago, Ill., \$216.95; Wm. S. Murphy, Douglas, Alaska, \$2; Ed Smith, Douglas, Alaska, \$2; South Slavic Socialist Organization No. 60, Chicago, Ill., \$12.05; Larry Duggan, Butte, Mont., collected by Hugh Blewett, \$10; Joe Nevin, Butte, Mont., collected by Hugh Blewett, \$5; Thos. Burke, Burke, Idaho, collected by Hugh Blewett, \$5; P. C. Gillis, Butte, Mont., collected by Hugh Blewett, \$10; Spencer & Gordon, Butte, Mont., collected by Hugh Blewett, \$9.50; Larry Duggan, Butte, Mont., collected by Hugh Blewett, \$10; A. F. Rich, Butte, Mont., collected by Hugh Blewett, \$5; Bert Riley, Butte, Mont., collected by Hugh Blewett, \$5; Wm. M. Calkins, Butte, Mont., collected by Hugh Blewett, \$5; Hugh M. Blewett, Butte, Mont., member W. F. M., \$5; Dan Murphy, Butte, Mont., collected by Hugh Blewett, \$5; John Sheehan, Butte, Mont., collected by Hugh Blewett, \$5; Boston Mailers' Union No. 1, Boston, Mass., \$10; Hennepin Lodge No. 477, Int'l Assn. Machinists, Minneapolis, Minn., \$10; Socialist Local, Pueblo, Colo., \$1.50; Minturn Branch, Eagle Co. Socialist Party, Avon, Colo., \$10; T. D. Phifer, Jerome, Ariz., \$1; a Friend, Jerome, Ariz., 50 cents.

November 28—Carpenters' Union, Local No. 755, Superior, Wis., \$5; Superior Trades and Labor Assembly, Superior, Wis., \$6; Astoria Central Labor Council, Astoria, Ore., \$18; Local Union No. 210, U. M. W. of A., Weir City, Kan., \$20; Local No. 61, U. G. W., Chicago, Ill., \$25; Finnish Temperance Society, "Sovittaja," Worcester, Mass., \$45.89; Local No. 528, U. M. W. of A., Weir, Kan., \$25; Finnish Socialist Local, Douglas and Juneau, Alaska, \$94.50; Trades and Labor Assembly, Newport, Kentucky, \$25; Local No. 2219, U. M. W. of A., Gillispie, Ill., \$100; World's Fair Lodge No. 390, St. Louis, Mo., \$10; Local No. 39, U. G. W., Chicago, Ill., \$25; Jos. Rody, 1045 E. Ohio street, N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., \$22.25; Hrvatskog Radnika Odseck No. 63, H. Z. Ills., Chisholm, Minn., \$36.25; Tznoac Blogojne Odjek No. 459, N. H. Z., Flat River, Mo., \$87.10; Drustvo Broj No. 79, S. S. S. S., Midvale, Utah, \$36.50; D. Drustvo Hrvatski, Linovi Odjek No. 396, U. H. Z., Gary, Ind., \$21; Servian Orthodox Society, S. F. S., Lodge No. 121, Hibbing, Minn., \$20; Krsno Primorje Odsjek Broj 6, H. Z. Ills., St. Louis, Mo., \$10; Servian Benevolent Society No. 183, Serb Fed. Sloga, Virginia, Minn., \$47.90; Gjuro Burick, South Brownville, Pa., by collection, \$16; collection made by Frank Towey, secretary, Park City M. U. No. 144, W. F. M., Park City, Utah, as follows: Quinn theater, \$35; Dewey theater, \$16.60; Tom Orr, \$1; Central Drug Company, \$2.50; Day King, \$2.50; Stevn. Jessup, 50 cents; Pat McGhran, \$2; Joe Gasparac, \$1; Wm. Rowe, \$2; Mrs. Ann Wilcox, \$1; Redmond McDonough, 50 cents; Julius Frankel, \$1; Jack Peteliss, \$1; Frank Touzel, \$3; D. J. Haran, \$1; John Mitchell, \$1; Chas. McDonald, \$1; Wm. Terry, \$1, and Bert Bircumshaw, 50 cents; total, \$74.10; B. O. Lechens, Goldroad, Ariz., \$4; C. S. Proestel, Goldroad, Ariz., \$5; H. E. Gilland, Goldroad, Ariz., \$2.

November 29—Wm. H. Reid, secretary-treasurer, Int'l Union Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodmen, Seattle, Wash., \$41.

December 1—Automobile Industry, Branch No. 1, Local No. 551, I. W. W., Detroit, Mich., \$2; Sv. Andjeo Cuvar, Odsjek Br. No. 163, N. H. Z., Etna, Pa., \$3.65; Local No. 705, U. M. W. of A., O'Fallon, Ill., donation by assessment of 10 cents per member, \$49.20; South Slavic Socialist Org. No. 56, East St. Louis, Ill., \$27.85; Ironton Society No. 197, S. N. P. J., Duluth, Minn., \$14.25; various contributions from Chisholm, Minn., forwarded by Slavonian Printing and Publishing Co., Duluth, Minn., \$10; unknown donation from Gilbert, Minn., forwarded by Slavonian Pub. Co., Duluth, Minn., \$2.25; contributions from various local unions, forwarded by Slavonian Pub. Co., Duluth, Minn., \$8.10; Hungarian Branch No. 23, Hung. S. P. Federation, Los Angeles, Cal., \$2.60; Hungarian Branch No. 24, Hung. S. P. Fed., Cleveland, Ohio, \$3.80; Hungarian Branch No. 3, Hung. S. P. Fed., Chicago, Ill., \$3.20; Hungarian Branch No. 31, Hung. S. P. Fed., Milwaukee, Wis., \$21.25; Work, Sick and Educ. Society No. 54, Easton, Pa., \$11.58; Work, Sick and Educ. Society Br. No. 20, McKees Rocks, Pa., \$4.40; Work, Sick and Educ. Society Br. No. 32, Harvey, Ill., \$3.65; Work, Sick and Educ. Society Br. No. 1, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$8.50; Work, Sick and Educ. Society Br. No. 18, Schenectady, N. Y., \$5; Hungarian Br. No. 2, Hung. S. P., San Francisco, Cal., \$5.05; Work, Sick and Educ. Fed. No. 23, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Work, Sick and Educ. Fed. No. 31, Milwaukee, Wis., \$3; Hungarian Branch No. 24, Hung. S. P. E., Cleveland, Ohio, \$5.10 Steve Sallai, 407 Cedar street, Syracuse, N. Y., \$1; collection by Ziva Gabarov, Box 362, Hammond, Ind., from Foreign Society, \$2; E. De Meio, secretary, No. 213, W. F. M., personal donation, \$1; receipts from social given by members Garson M. U. No. 182, W. F. M., Garson Mines, Sudbury, Ont., Canada, \$21.55; donations from members Leadwood M. U. No. 236, W. F. M., Leadwood, Mo., as follows: Geo. Kindrick, 50 cents; Orrie Dumthro, 50 cents; Yan Yakub, 50 cents; Mike Barchuli, \$1; Tilo Lywochop, 50 cents; N. Bridwell, \$1; Hryn Kologi, 50 cents; Stefan Kuzek, \$1; Anton Buszko, \$1; John Smolr, 50 cents; Pete Marzenes, 50 cents; Jose Martini, 50 cents; Bel Troullois, 50 cents; Mike Kosak, 50 cents; Harry Duncan \$1; collected by Herman Faust, also donation from Dr. J. W. Huffman, \$1; total, \$11; collection at Ben F. Wilson meeting, forwarded by A. D. Hardie, secretary No. 154, W. F. M., Gowganda, Ont., Canada, \$23.40; Seventh Ward Branch Socialist Party, Denver, Colo., \$2; Music Engravers' Union of America, A. F. of L., New York, \$5; donation by collection and contribution from members and friends of Flat River M. U. No. 225, W. F. M., Flat River, Mo., \$136.45; Detroit faction of the I. W. W., forwarded by Jos. E. Cannon, W. F. M., \$26; City Central Committee of the I. W. W., Chicago faction, \$14.28.

Total, \$84,779.76.

DONATIONS FROM FLAT RIVER, MO.

Flat River, Mo., November 28, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. M., 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—You will please find enclosed check for \$136.45, amount collected so far on donations from members, and contributions from other sources for the aid of the striking brother copper miners in the state of Michigan, as follows:

List collected by Geo. Crotzer: Howard Counts, 50 cents; Hamilton Gro. Co., \$1; C. W. Larned, \$1; John Helms, \$2.50; H. E. Leverenz, \$1; Bert Reeder, 50 cents; D. L. Delaney, \$1; Chas. Mergenthaler, 25 cents; Clark Beasley, \$1; John Beasley, \$1; by cash, 5 cents; Star Mercantile Co., \$1; Henry Greer, 50 cents.

List collected by Jas. McClanahan: J. C. Haney, \$2; Sidney Long, \$1; Harold Jose, \$1; Will McGraw, 50 cents; W. C. Belmar, 50 cents; Andy Roclocaj, \$1; L. McNew, \$1; G. T. McDowell, \$1; J. W. McGee, 25 cents; D. R. Wade, \$1; F. L. Miller, \$1; C. E. Williams, \$1; Earl House, 50 cents; Lee House, 50 cents; A. N. Ward, 25 cents; C. Benham, \$1; Joe Sutton, 50 cents; A. Hook, 25 cents; B. A. Johnson, \$1.25; L. J. Johnson, \$2; J. A. McClanahan, \$1; R. Lee Lashley, \$2.

Day's wage: J. M. Mourice, \$2.40; W. C. Belmar, \$2.40; Verge Green, \$2.40; Chas. Seitze, \$2.60; A. M. Hope, \$2.40; D. R. Wade, \$2.30; Lee Watts, \$2.40; Jas. S. Larned, \$2.05; Lorenz McNew, \$2.75; John Sherrin, \$2.45.

Day's wage, \$1 credited on assessment account: Will McGraw, \$1.75; H. Jose, \$1.40; Thos. Moore, \$2; W. H. Sands, 75 cents; Elbert Wilson, \$1.50; Ed Newcomb, \$1.50; Josh Gallagher, \$1.50; W. H. Anthony, \$1.40; C. W. Larned, \$2.50; R. L. Wampler, \$1.75; Sidney Long, \$1.60; W. H. Graham, \$1.30.

Miscellaneous donations: C. E. Williams, \$1; Jas. Larned, \$1; Frank Winer, \$1; John Schmidt, \$2; Homer Marion, \$1; moving picture show, opera house receipts, \$28.20; Dreamland moving picture show receipts, \$12.35; Farmington Milling Co., \$15.

Total donations, \$136.45.

Trusting this will be the means of providing a small measure of relief for our striking brothers in the copper mines of Michigan, I remain fraternally yours,

(Signed)

Secretary, Flat River M. U. No. 225, W. F. M.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Dee or Dan Crawford, age 38 years, complexion dark, and a member of the Western Federation of Miners for many years. Valuable information awaits him. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to Mrs. William Smith, 1624 E. 36th St., Los Angeles, California.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of James C. Knee. He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, 27 years old, dark curly hair and dark eyes. He was last heard of in the Prince Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company at Pioche, Nevada. He is wanted in the settlement of an estate. Address Sarah Knee, 742 Classen Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Wallace, Idaho, November 25, 1913.

Mr. John M. O'Neill:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please insert the following in the Magazine: Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Frank Clark will confer a favor by notifying Sam Kilburn, secretary No. 17, W. F. M., Wallace, Idaho.

(Seal)

VOTED THE DAY'S WAGE DURING THE STRIKE.

Burke Miners' Union, Nov. 7th, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary W. F. M.

Dear Sir and Brother:—As there was some misunderstanding among the members of this local in regard to the one day's wage assessments, whether they be continued during the strike or be only for the month of November, we decided to have a special election on the question by ballot. It will no doubt please headquarters to learn the result, over 90 per cent of the votes cast were for to continue the one day's wage assessment.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MONTY,
Sec. No. 10, P. T.

(Seal.)

HE DENIES THE CHARGE.

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 22, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In the issue of the Miners' Magazine dated November 20, 1913, appears an article entitled, "He Will Get His," and signed by one Alexander Susnar. In this article I am held up as an enemy of organized labor, all growing out of an alleged newspaper interview with me, which interview never took place, a fact publicly stated by the paper in question, the Pueblo Chieftain.

Instead of making further denials of this false and malicious story, let me give some facts in my life, which may be proven by credible witnesses, and see how they square with the above story.

I have lived here in Pueblo about twenty years. About ten years ago I was discharged from the employ of the C. F. & I. company for my loyalty to labor. I then opened up a licensed place of business in Pueblo, which was during the Peabody administration, and my place was closed down by the local authorities on the ground that I was harboring union men and organizing the Western Federation of Miners. The secretary of the Citizens' Alliance brought this about.

After my business was closed down I went actively to work organizing the W. F. M. in Pueblo. President Charles Moyer and Max Malich of Denver were in my house at this time and in active touch with my work. I organized a lodge of about 400 members. Let me ask any fair-minded man if an enemy of labor was doing such work in the days of Peabody? I may say also that I was the first president of the Pueblo local.

I have lived in Pueblo ever since, the greater part of the time employed on the Pueblo police department, where my life has been an open book, and I defy Mr. Susnar or anybody else to come to Pueblo and produce a living man who can say that I have ever said or done one thing to justify Mr. Susnar's wild statements. He says he will prove his charges and I challenge him to come on with his proof. When he does this, it will be time for me to give them any further notice.

Yours respectfully,

NICHOLAS BADOVINAC,
Sergeant of Detectives, City of Pueblo.

HIS CARD STOLEN.

Kellogg, Idaho, November 15, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:—

Kindly insert the following in the Miners' Magazine: Harry Hanson, a member of Wardner Miners' Union No. 18, had his card stolen while he was in Redding, Calif., and for all secretaries and members to be on the look-out for same.

Fraternally yours,

B. L. FOSTER.

Financial Secretary Wardner Local No. 18.

NEW LABOR LAWS.—PROGRESS OF 1913.—BIG GRIST OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

All of the labor laws passed by Congress and by state legislatures during 1913, are described in a comprehensive and timely bulletin just issued from its New York headquarters by the American Association for Labor Legislation. "Of special significance in the labor legislation of this year," says the secretary, Dr. John B. Andrews, "are laws in five states, California, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, extending the commission form of factory law administration as adopted in Wisconsin two years ago. Eight states, California, Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin and Utah, have this year followed the example of Massachusetts in passing minimum wage laws. More stringent laws requiring the notification of industrial accidents and diseases, and the enactment of workmen's compensation measures by seven additional states, Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia, are also of first importance. Of more than ordinary significance, too, in state legislation, are laws providing for one day of rest in seven, and laws for the prevention of lead poisoning and other occupational diseases. Federal labor legislation is noticeably increasing in volume, and Congress this year remodeled the law for conciliation in railway disputes, and also created the Department of Labor." Several hundred labor bills were introduced this year in Congress alone, while the state legislatures ground out their full share of the annual grist.

Accidents and Diseases.

During the year twelve states passed new or strengthened old laws requiring the reporting of accidents on railways and in mines and factories. Four new states required physicians to report the most common occupational diseases, and New York and Connecticut extended their laws to include brass and wood-alcohol poisoning. Laws requiring sanitation, dust and fume removal and washing facilities in factories were widely adopted, and three great

lead-using states—Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania—enacted scientific provisions for protection against trade diseases, particularly lead poisoning. Safety requirements for mines were made more stringent in fifteen states, while twenty-six states demanded greater safety for railroad employes.

Factory Inspection.

Impressed by the successful operation of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission established in 1911, Ohio, Massachusetts, California, New York and Pennsylvania this year reorganized their labor departments more or less upon that plan, the central idea of which is that the Legislature broadly lays down the standards and the commission supplies the details through administrative orders. In over a dozen additional states the factory inspection departments were reorganized and enlarged.

Child Labor.

Legislation directly affecting child labor was enacted in thirty-one states. Shorter hours, a higher minimum age and prohibition of night work are the main tendencies. Five states required the compulsory attendance at continuation schools of all minors employed by virtue of employment certificates.

Workmen's Compensation.

Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia joined the fifteen states which previously provided compensation for injured workmen, making twenty-two states, or nearly half of those in the union which have adopted this type of legislation within three years. By a liberal interpretation of their compensation laws Massachusetts and Michigan are at present paying limited benefits to the victims of industrial diseases also. A bill to supersede the present inadequate compensation law for federal employes disabled by accident or disease was introduced in Congress by Senator Kern, but has not yet been acted on.

Hours.

Ohio and Texas are this year added to the twenty-four states and the federal government which have limited hours on public work to eight a day. Declaring that longer work tends to prevent the worker from acquiring the intelligence necessary to make him a useful citizen, Oregon limited factory hours to ten a day, and several other states restricted hours in peculiarly hazardous callings. Laws demanding one day's rest in seven for industrial workers were adopted in Massachusetts and New York.

Immigration.

Legislation on immigration has been striking, particularly on the Pacific coast, where the approaching opening of the Panama Canal has again brought this question to the fore. While California, Oregon and Washington united in asking Congress to exclude all Asiatic laborers, California established a commission whose powers embrace the whole field of educational, legal and industrial protection of incoming aliens.

Unemployment.

Three states provided for free employment offices, while five states took action toward remedying the abuses frequently connected with private employment agencies.

Illinois appointed a commission to study the subject.

Woman's Work.

The experimental Massachusetts minimum wage law of 1912, applying to women and children, was followed this year by similar action in eight more states. In Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska and Washington the minimum wage commissions may fix also standards of working conditions, while in California, Oregon and Wisconsin they have additional authority over hours. Utah established minimum wage rates in the law itself. Arizona and Colorado established an eight-hour day for women, Montana and Idaho a nine-hour day, and Delaware and Texas a ten-hour day, while night work was prohibited or limited in several states, including New York, Nebraska and Pennsylvania.

SOCIALISTS FORCED TO ATTEND CHURCH.

By R. A. Dague.

In both Europe and America the Christian church (so-called) is being abandoned by working people by tens of thousands. The following press dispatch was recently printed in the "Chicago Record-Herald":

"Berlin, Nov. 16.—The exodus of Germans from the ranks of the state church has stirred the kaiser to such an extent that an order was issued yesterday forbidding twelve socialist mass meetings announced for next Wednesday, the national penitence day. It is said this order was the result of efforts of the kaiserin. When she heard of the mass meetings she interpreted them as the beginning of another attempt to induce desertions from the church. She then expressed the wish that something be done to prohibit such agitation."

In Russia, books favoring socialism are being burned by order of the Emperor, and the people are clubbed and whipped until they consent to go to church and pay to support the priests.

In America the working people have discovered that the church has been against them in all their struggles to better their material conditions and they have abandoned the church and large multitudes of them are looking upon Socialism as more truly representing primitive Christianity than the present rich, mammonized church. The "Progressive Thinker," of Chicago recently said:

"So many Christians have become socialists that plans of a national character have been adopted providing for the organization of a new denomination to be known as the Christian Socialist church."

It would seem that every demonation is complaining bitterly that church attendance is rapidly diminishing. Working people especially are staying away from religious meetings. They have weighed the church in the balance of justice and found it wanting. In the large cities the rich women continue to go to their aristocratic churches to exhibit their finery, but working people and the poor are not often found there.

The statement was recently published that in the state of Kansas there are at the present time one thousand abandoned church houses.

Everet T. Tomlinson in "The World's Work" magazine of August, 1913, says that sixty per cent of American churches are "either stationary or dying." He says that the total ecclesiastical wealth of the United States is two thousand millions (\$2,000,000,000), all of which pays no taxes. There is a total of 192,795 church edifices with a seating capacity of 58,536,830 persons. The average membership is 157. Two-thirds are women, leaving fifty-two males to each church, one-half of whom are children; therefore there are but from twenty to thirty men in the average church. He adds that "the church is a vast machine used by capitalists for the exploiting of women and children."

The following quotation is from the Grand Rapids News of August 8th, 1913. It says:

"Dr. Charles Stelzle, head of the Presbyterian Bureau of Social Service, in his lecture before a large audience at the Bay View assembly, criticised present-day methods of the orthodox churches, declaring that the church has not kept abreast of the times. Incidentally, touching upon the question of capital and labor, he declares that if the labor unions were crushed and demoralized, the struggle will continue, only it will be between Socialism and the capitalist interests, and that Socialism will surely win."

"He said:

"The Protestant church stands in membership just where it was ten years ago—twenty-four members to every 1,000 population. In New York City it has lost ground.

"The church is not solving those problems. Socialism is pressing at enormous bounds, and the labor question looks as though it would eventually unsettle the country."

"The Christian church needs to turn over a new leaf, and do something of practical value to bring about justice, peace, and decency. If it does not respond to the need, it is doomed. The orthodoxy of ten years ago is worse than useless today."

"A great conflict is on all over the world. And the church appears to be on the wrong side. And if it does not 'turn a new leaf' and get on God's side it is surely 'doomed'."

I believe that the Rev. Mr. Stelzle sizes up the situation correctly, but I also believe that both our Catholic and Protestant friends have neglected their duty too long, and that the present mammonized churches are already doomed.

The poor know the life history of Jesus and how he sympathized with the homeless, the friendless—even the despised harlots. They know that the church fathers, for three hundred years, opposed interest, rents and profits, and were communists, and that the bloody pagan Emperor, Constantine, made the church a state institution and changed both its doctrines and practices; and that now the church upholds about everything that Jesus Christ condemned. They see that the church has grown rich, and proud, and supremely selfish, and they have lost faith in it, and will not longer attend services unless compelled to do so by the Emperors, or Czars in Europe and their plutocratic bosses in America. Working people, especially Socialists, are readers and thinkers (thanks to our public school system) and they know that throughout the world there is today, a fine contest going on between plutocracy and democracy—between the privileged few and the toiling many—between greedy capital and stupid, exploited labor, and that the churches, with rare exceptions, stand behind of, and uphold and defend monarchy, imperialism, war, slavery, plutocracy, and the infamous iniquities that are the legitimate fruits of our selfish, Unchristian system of individualism which contends for the right of a few schemers to privately own all the public utilities of a nation, and by means of this iniquity amass colossal fortunes, while the exploited workers are driven to the very verge of destitution.

Before Constantine's time the Christian church was a friend of the oppressed—the poor, the homeless. It is not such now. In every country on earth it is aligned up on the side of kings and czars, and war-lords, and the rich exploiters of working people.

Personally I believe in God and the immortality of man and I try to live a religious life. After a careful study of history and considerable meditation, I now solemnly declare that I believe that Socialism comes nearer being genuine Christianity as Christ taught and practiced, than does the mammonized church of today, either Roman Catholic or Protestant. Those churches oppose about everything taught and practiced by Jesus and the Apostles, while Socialism is advocating nearly everything they stood for. Speaking for myself alone, I say unhesitatingly, that I prefer Socialism as a religious system or creed to the paganized and mammonized theology of the present day.

I do not hesitate to advise working people to stay away from these mammonized churches where the preachers misrepresent Socialism, and is propagating a paganized brand of Christianity whose founder was not Jesus Christ but the Emperor Constantine.

International Socialism makes no claim of being a religion, but thousands of people believe as did that noble Christian woman, the late Francis E. Willard who said:

"Socialism is practical Christianity. It is God's way out of the wilderness."

Surely the times are ripe for a restatement of religious teachings, and the establishment of a new church, or the revival of a church that will teach and practice Christianity as it was before it became paganized.

Creston, Iowa.

BIG BUSINESS IS DRIVING LITTLE BUSINESS OUT OF ALL BUSINESS.

By N. D. Cochran.

Do YOU know that the average business man can't tell what's going on by reading the average daily newspaper?

On every hand there are signs that he who runs may read, provided he knows where to look for the signs. But the average business man is so ignorant of everything but his own business, and so engrossed in making money, that he gets his nose down in a rut and is afraid to take it out long enough to look around and see what's going on.

If he depends upon the daily newspapers that are governed by their advertisers he has a mighty poor conception of the industrial war and of what's going on in the labor movement.

All you find in the newspapers is a glimpse at fleeting phases of the industrial struggle, with little or no analysis of their meaning, taken in connection with other phases.

In his ignorance the average retail merchant thinks his interests lie with those of his banker, or the wholesalers with whom he does business. He either fools himself, or is fooled into believing that he is a part of the capitalist class.

If he knew what is going on he would know that his interests lie with the workers.

Take Julius Rosenwald, for example. If Rosenwald made an annual profit of twice what he makes now he wouldn't buy any more shoes, clothing, food or supplies than he buys now. And he wouldn't buy any less if his income were cut in half.

But if there was an average increase of the wages of his thousands of employes practically every dollar of that increase would go to buy things those employes are unable to buy now.

The same is true of J. Ogden Armour, or any other beef baron. They won't buy any more if their incomes are doubled, or any less if their incomes are halved.

But if the wages of employes at the stockyards were increased, practically every dollar of increase would flow into the channels of trade and help business in Chicago that much.

I can illustrate the blindness and ignorance of merchants. Up in the Michigan copper country, where about 15,000 miners are on strike, the business men of Calumet, Houghton and Hancock got together as a Citizens Alliance and took sides with the Boston owners of the Calumet & Helcla mine.

They were either coerced or persuaded that their interests were the interests of the mine owners. So they openly sided against the striking miners and joined hands with the mine owners to crush the Western Federation of Miners.

That organization was spending about \$40,000 a week providing for the families of the strikers, and all of that money came from outside of the copper country.

When the local merchants, who had been living off the miners, took sides with the mine managers, the Western Federation of Labor started stores of their own. They began buying meat by the carload in Chicago, shipping it to the copper country and disposing of it through their own stores.

The trade of the mine managers isn't any bigger than it was before, and the storekeepers didn't help themselves by taking sides against the miners who had previously spent their wages in the local stores.

Down in Springfield, Illinois, the business men almost unanimously took sides against the locked-out workers in the building trades. Then the

Springfield Federation of Labor decided to get solidly back of their brother workers.

It was decided that they would draw their money out of the hostile banks and building and loan societies and open up co-operative stores, if need be. I don't know how far they will go with this, but there is the possibility that the workers, by seeing that in union there is all kinds of strength, will learn something in the way of co-operation that will put some retail merchants permanently out of business.

Over in England where they have co-operative stores, patronized by the working class, a big soap manufacturer refused to sell his particular brand of soap to the co-operative stores.

That brand of soap was as well known over there as Ivory soap is here. The co-operative stores notified their customers they wouldn't be able to supply that particular brand of soap for a few months, but would be able to give them just as good a soap very soon. And they got busy and went to making soap that answered the purpose. Now they are cutting into the business of that manufacturer.

These are but straws that show which way the wind is blowing. They are signs of the times. They indicate the growing solidarity of labor the world over and the coming emancipation of labor from all kinds of slavery.

The retail merchant who helps Big Business to crush organized labor is helping Big Business to crush Little Business. Little Business is interested in good wages for the many instead of in enormous profits for the few.

Workingmen customers are the best customers. There are more of them. There isn't a department store in Chicago that could live off the employing class. Yet that class is slowest about paying its bills and demands more special privileges and concessions and attention than the much more numerous better-paying class.

Anyhow, it would be a good idea for Little Business to look around and see what's going on.

Big Business cares no more for Little Business than it cares for labor; and if Little Business knew its business it would line up with labor before it is made a part of the working class by being driven out of business.

Labor is learning the strength of union. When all the workers on the Southern Pacific Railway quit work recently the road was tied up and couldn't do business. It had to come to terms and agree to arbitrate its differences with the employes.

It is becoming more difficult daily to play one set of workingmen against another. It will become more and more difficult to find men who will scab on their brother workers. It is becoming more and more difficult to play one union against another union in the same industry.

And it is going to become more and more difficult to govern workingmen with private armies of hired gunmen, or with kept newspapers that lie for the benefit of Big Business.

The middlemen who absorb so many profits before the product of the producer reaches the consumer will be cut out; and that will put a lot of ignorant business men out of business.

Co-operation is on the way.—Day Book.

OHIO HAS LARGE MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Output For 1912 Was \$111,000,000, Besides \$93,000,000 worth of Pig Iron Made From Lake Superior Ores.

The value of Ohio's mineral production in 1912 was \$111,229,656, an increase of \$14,139,372 over 1911. Ohio is the premier State of the Union in the manufacture of clay products and of grindstones and pulpstones, according to a summary of mineral production compiled by Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. It is second in the production of pig iron, bromine, and lime but is of no importance as a producer of iron ore. It is third in the value of its output of natural gas, salt, sand and gravel, and gypsum, and fourth in the production of coal, oilstones and scythestones, and stone. The production of pig iron, which amounted to 7,127,176 long tons, valued at \$93,140,369, in 1912, is not included in the total mineral production. If the value of the pig iron made in Ohio were included, the State would rank second as a mineral producer, with an output of over \$200,000,000, being exceeded only by Pennsylvania. Pig iron excluded, Ohio falls to fourth rank, the larger production of coal in Illinois and West Virginia giving those States precedence over Ohio.

Of the mineral products of Ohio, coal and clay are rivals for first place in the value of production. The production of coal in 1912 amounted to 34,528,727 short tons, valued at \$37,083,363, and the value of the clay products was \$34,811,508. The production of coal in 1912 was the greatest in the history of the State.

The production of petroleum, which ranks third among the State's mineral products, was valued at \$12,080,000. Drilling in the central part of the State, between the older producing districts, was active in 1912, and good results were obtained.

Natural gas follows only a little behind petroleum in the value of its output in Ohio, the production in 1912 being valued at \$11,891,299. Fifth in importance among Ohio's mining industries is the quarrying of stone, the total value of which was \$6,197,388. The other mineral products of the State whose total value exceeded \$1,000,000 in 1912 are sand and gravel, lime, salt, and cement. To these coke might be added, made mostly in by-product ovens from coal drawn from West Virginia's mines. The production of sand and gravel in Ohio was 5,874,412 short tons, valued at \$2,304,968. The production of lime was 464,479 short tons, valued at \$1,929,584, and the production of salt, in which Ohio ranks third among the States, was 5,269,179 barrels, valued at \$1,364,136. The other commercial mineral products of Ohio are mineral water, pyrite as a by-product of coal mining, sand-lime brick, and sulphuric acid from zinc smelting.

MINNESOTA GREAT IRON STATE.

Has Total Mineral Production in 1912 of \$66,000,000, a Gain of Over \$13,000,000.

Because of its great wealth and extensive development of iron ores, Minnesota ranks ninth among all the States in the value of its mineral production. In its output of iron ore Minnesota far outranks all other States, and during the last three years it has contributed both in quantity and value considerably more than half of the iron ore produced and marketed in the United States, according to Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. In 1912 the total marketed production of iron ore in the United States was 57,017,614 long tons, valued at \$107,050,153, of which Minnesota contributed 34,249,813 long tons, valued at \$61,805,017. By far the largest part of the iron ore produced in the States is derived from the Mesabi iron range, now the most important iron-producing district of the world. The Mesabi is the youngest of the great iron ranges, the Cuyuna range, which has been developed in the last two or three years, not having attained notable prominence at the close of 1912, in which year its production amounted to 369,739 long tons. The Mesabi range was opened in 1892, and yielded a production in that year of less than 30,000 tons. In 1894 it yielded nearly 2,000,000 tons; in 1902 it produced over 13,000,000 tons, or nearly half of the total output of the Lake Superior iron ore. The Mesabi range reached its highest producing point in 1912, with an output of 32,604,656 long tons.

Exclusive of the iron ore the value of the mineral products of Minnesota in 1912 was \$4,867,712. Of these less important products the principal items are from the quarries and clay pits, which yield products of almost equal value. In 1911 the clay products, exclusive of pottery, were valued at \$1,

611,040, and the stone output at \$1,845,746.

The total value of the mineral products in Minnesota in 1912 was \$66,672,729, against \$53,395,881 in 1911, an increase of \$13,276,848.

ARIZONA GREATEST COPPER PRODUCER.

Has Output of Million Pounds a Day—Large Share of State's Gold and Silver Production Also Derived From Copper Ores—Mineral Production in 1912 Increases Over 50 Per Cent.

Arizona ranks first among the States in the production of copper, and copper mining is by far the mainstay of the mining industry of the State, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey. The recoverable copper content of the ores produced in Arizona in 1912 was 365,038,649 pounds, a million pounds a day. The value of this product was \$60,231,377. In 1911 the recoverable copper content of the ores produced in Arizona was 306,141,538 pounds, valued at \$38,267,692. The increase in 1912 was 58,897,111 pounds, or 19.2 per cent, in quantity, and \$21,963,685, or 57.4 per cent, in value. The total value of the mineral products of the State in 1911 was \$44,503,873; in 1912 it was \$67,497,838, an increase of over 50 per cent. The large increase in the production of copper was due principally to the development of steam-shovel operations on the low-grade schists and porphyry (concentrating) ores of the Ray district, in Pinal county, and the Miami district, in Gila county.

Second among the mineral products of Arizona is gold, in which the State ranks seventh. The only other important mineral product is silver, in which Arizona ranks sixth in production. The three metals, copper, gold, and silver, constitute nearly 98 per cent of the total production of the State. The gold production in 1912 was 181,997 fine ounces, valued at \$3,762,210, and the silver production was 3,490,387 ounces, valued at \$2,146,588. Nearly one-third of the gold output is obtained in the reduction of copper ores, and most of the silver also comes from copper ores. Arizona produces also considerable quantities of lead and zinc, the former amounting in 1912 to 3,403 short tons, valued at \$306,290, and the latter to 4,379 short tons, valued at \$604,319. The total value of the metallic contents of the ores produced in Arizona in 1912 was \$67,060,350, or more than 99 per cent of the total mineral production of the State.

DEMOCRACY AND INDUSTRY.

The biggest question in the industrial world is the question of who shall make the terms of industry. Shall they be dictated by the employer, or by the worker, or shall they be determined by mutual agreement of all concerned?

The widespread industrial unrest of our times is the evidence of the stirring of an idea. It is the same idea which has made such changes in the political world. It is the idea of democracy. This is the attempt to realize the value that the teaching of Jesus puts upon the man lowest down. It has meant freedom in political life and the people who have found democracy to be good government are now bent on extending it to industry. If the labor unions were destroyed and all the Socialists put in jail, the movement for industrial democracy would still continue.

This country is beginning to realize that the control of industry by a few strong men imperils political freedom. In order to maintain what has been won in democratic government, the control of the people must be extended to industry. If the conditions under which a man must earn his living are entirely beyond his control, his constitutional rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness are an idle guarantee.

The first step towards industrial democracy is the organization of groups of workers for collective bargaining, to consent to the conditions under which they will work. These trade organizations have protected the health and morals of the workers. They have been an influence for peace in the industrial world. The mistakes of labor organizations or even the crimes of some labor leaders do not offset the benefit to society which comes from even a partial expression of democracy in industry.

A further extension of the democratic principle in the industrial world is the co-operative management and ownership of industry. This puts men at work together for the common good instead of each group working for its advantage. Carried to its proper end this means the control of industry by the people and for the people. It is the logical result of our principle of government. In no other way can we get industrial peace. It must be based on justice and what justice is can only be determined by the consent of the people. Industry, like government, can only endure by the consent of those engaged in it.

Despotism in the industrial world has proved its inefficiency. It has sacrificed the health and morals of the workers to profit. Where it has cared for their physical needs, it has left them without freedom and initiative. It has created hatred and strife. It promises nothing but conflict.

Real Christianity stands for democracy in industry. It is against the rule of the strong by force. It is against the struggle between the owning group and the working group. It refuses to believe that industry can be conducted only on the basis of greed and strife. The democratic relationship is the working out of the Christian law of brotherhood. Worked out in industry it means a change in the relationship of men, as it has changed them before. Men are no longer owners and slaves, kings and subjects. Some day they will not be masters and servants, but just brother men working together to meet the common needs of life.—Schenectady Citizen.

CAN WOMAN HYPNOTIZE MAN?

(By the Late W. C. Brann.)

I have received a letter from Tyler, Texas, propounding the following fateful conundrum: "Can Woman Hypnotize Man?" My correspondent adds that "by answering, the Iconoclast will confer a favor on the people of Tyler, decide a bet and settle a vexatious question."

The affirmative scoops the stakes—wins dead easy, and world without end. The man who put his doubloons on the negative either never saw a woman until after she was dead, or didn't know what ailed him when under her hypnotic influence. Perhaps he imagined that he had a chronic case of yellow jaundice, was threatened with paresis or had just been struck by lightning. Perhaps he's under the mystic spell of some "wily Vivien" even now, and laying foolish wagers in his mesmeric sleep. "Can woman hypnotize man? Well, I should snigger. She can hypnotize anything that wears pants, from the prince at his gilded poker game, to the peasant scattering worm poison in the lowly cotton patch and revolving in his mind the tenets of Populism; and I'm not so sure but the clothing-store dummies and their brother dudes are simply the physical wrecks and mental ruins of her hypnotic medicine. She hypnotizes because she can't help it. She's built that way. The Tyler savants are 'way behind the times. They are plunging into the shoreless realm of psychology in search of information that was trite in antediluvian times. They are trying to determine whether man is a free moral agent in matters matrimonial, when the sire of Solomon made answer, and Lillian Russell's multitudinous husbands settled the "vexatious question" forever and aye. But perhaps Tyler has been too busy raising politicians to keep pace with the psychological procession. Eve hypnotized Adam and made him cast away the empire of the earth for a scrubby apple, and ever since, her fair daughters have been making men imitate their remote forefather's folly.

Woman does not "operate" as do the professional he-hypnotists. Instead of giving you a bright button or brand-new dime to look at, she puts her dim-

ples in evidence—maelstroms of love in a sea of beauty. She dazzles you for a moment with the dreamy splendor of her eyes, then studies the toe of a boot that would raise a Kansas corn crop for Trilby or supply Cinderella with bunnions. She looks down to blush and she looks up to sigh—catches you "acom-in' and agoin'"—and you're gone! You realize that the linchpin is slipping out of your logic, but you let 'er slip. You suspect that your judgment has taken unto itself wings, and you couldn't tell whether you're a red-licker Democrat or a hard-cider Prohibitionist; but you don't care. You simply bid farewell to every fear and give the "operator" your undivided attention. She plays with a skilled hand on all your senses, until the last one of them "passes in music out of sight" and leaves you a mental bankrupt. She makes you drunken with the music of her voice and maddens you with the low, sweet melody of her skirts. She permits you, quite accidentally, of course, to catch a glimpse of an ankle turned for an angel, and, as she bends forward to chastise you with her fan, your vagrant gaze rests for a fleeting moment on alabaster hemispheres rising in a billowy sea of lace, like Aphrodite cradled in old ocean's foam. You are now far advanced in the hypnotic trance, and very fond of it as far as you have got. Her every posture is a living picture, her slightest movement a sensuous symphony, her breath upon your cheek a perfumed air to waft you to the dreamy but dangerous land of the lotus eaters. You drift nearer, and ever nearer, like a moth revolving in narrowing circles around an incandescent light, until you find yourself alone with her in some cozy nook, the world forgetting, if not by your creditors forgot. Being naturally industrious, you seek employment, and she gives you her hand to hold. Of course she could hold it herself, but the occupation pleases you, and she doesn't mind. Besides, you make more rapid progress in the realm of irresponsibility by taking care of it for her occasionally. You conceive that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and freeze to that little fragment of pulsing snow like a farmer to his Waterbury in a camp-meeting crowd. She rewards your devotion to duty by a gentle pressure, and a magnetic thrill starts at your finger tips and goes through your system like an apple-jack toddy, until it makes your toes tingle, then starts on its return trip, gathering volume as it travels, until it becomes a tidal wave that envelops all your world. You are now uncertain whether you have hit the lottery for the capital prize or been nominated for justice of the peace. You have lost your identity, and should you chance to meet yourself in the middle of the road, would need an introduction. The larger the supply of brains you sat into the game with, the less you have left. You begin to talk incoherently, and lay the premise for a breach of promise case. You sip the hand-made nectar from the rosy slot in her face, harrow the Persian peach bloom on her cheek with your scrubbing-brush mustache, reduce the circumference of her health-corset with your manly arm, and your hypnotism is complete. Right then and there the last faint adumbration of responsibility ends and complete mental aberration begins. You sigh like a furnace and write sonnets to your mistress' eyebrow—you cut fantastic capers before high heaven for the divertisement of those who don't yet know how it is themselves. The "operator" may break the spell by marrying you, in which case you will return by easy stages to the normal and again become a sane and useful member of society; but if she lets you down with the "sister" racket, your nervous system is pretty apt to sour. When a woman loses her hypnotic power, she either straddles a bike, becomes a religious crank or seeks surcease for her sorrow among the female suffragists.

TO A NON-SOCIALIST FRIEND.

Our Industrial Order Is No Longer in Harmony With Our Political Order— Does It Not Strike You There's Something Wrong.

Why should the cause of Socialism be so earnestly pleaded? The wisest and best people all over the world have testified in its favor. They have done more. They have declared that the progress of civilization requires a new social order after the Socialist plan; that the present order is outgrown and is rapidly disintegrating.

You see evidence of social and moral decay on every hand.

You admit that we are on the brink of social destruction. Our political order is no longer in harmony with our industrial order. Because of this, crime, disease, death and decay are everywhere. We can not retreat industrially, but we can advance politically. Why do we not do it?

Yes, you admit that we are doomed if we do not. Yet you stand aloof from the working-class organization as if it were some mean or insignificant thing.

What is it that restrains you? What is it that holds your mouth closed against what you know to be right and so frequently open it in favor of what you know to be wrong? Are you not free?

Why are you so reluctant about approaching the door of a Socialist gathering? What is that feeling you experience when your non-Socialist superiors see you in company with your Socialist friends?

You do not know, but your Socialist friends know. They may not always have the words at their command to explain it, but they know.

Those feelings of restraint, those pretended convictions, and that fear, are the chains by which you are bound.

No, you are not free. You are a slave. You want to be free, but you never can be so long as those chains are about you.

The way to break those chains is to think! Think! The more you think the greater your capacity to think, the sooner will your chains be broken; but there is no way except to think.—Ira C. Tilton, in *Machinists' Journal*.

ANTIQUATED WEDLOCK.

In the old-time marriage ceremony, which is not altogether out of use today, the wife promised to "love, honor and obey" her husband. It was by such a promise on her part that she and her lord became one.

It is such a oneness that must result from any wedlock between labor and capital by those who oppose the labor union for the alleged reason that it is too aggressive.

As long as labor will play the adoring and obedient wife part, it is a sweet thing. But any show of self-assertiveness, and it is an obstreperous hag.

When a disagreement arises between the employer and employed, the latter is always in the wrong. No matter what the facts, any show of firmness, of a disposition to stand for its rights, for its dignity and self-respect, on the part of labor, calls for immediate condemnation.

When a strike occurs, labor is always at fault. No need to investigate. The workers should submit. Theirs not to reason—only to do and die for their lords and masters in industrial wedlock.

Sic on the police!

If the workers don't like the feel of police clubs and shy a few rocks by way of protest, call out the troops!

Of course there should be no violence—except that instigated and employed by the lordly husbands of industry.

Seriously, isn't it an absurdity, on a par with that of the obsolete marriage fallacy?

What about the merits of the grievance of the workers?

Is property more than human rights?

Why not use the powers of government rather in behalf of human rights?

Is it any wonder state troopers refuse to do strike duty?

Is it any wonder the labor unions discourage their members joining the state militia?

Is it any wonder the people are losing respect for all military institutions?

Is it any wonder that so many of the workers have lost hope in the state and in the more pacific processes?

Womanhood has ceased to accept the old-time idea of wedlock.

Manhood cannot accept the foolish, antiquated idea of industrial wedlock.—Citizen, Los Angeles.

WHO ARE THE WORKING CLASS?

Not Those Who Work Others, But Those Who Must Sell Their Labor Power to Live.

Who are the working class? Many members of the working class, who dress after the fashion of their masters and ape their manners, would repel with lively indignation and scorn the suggestion that they belong to "the backbone of the country"—the working class. They think that between these "hewers of wood and drawers of water" and the "upper ten" there exists a class whose fortunes and interests are neither.

The idea is fallacious. Manners may make the man, or nine tailors working in harmony and with might and main, may accomplish the feat, but neither manners nor the tailors give a man his class status. Nor can the nature of the person's daily occupation draw the line of class distinction, though the fact of any occupation at all being followed goes far in the direction of placing the subject in the ranks of the despised and rejected.

Many imagine that the working class are those who perform what they are pleased to refer to as manual labor, as distinct from those they are even more pleased to call mental workers. But if this is so, where is the line to be drawn?

Who, think you, have to exercise the greater mental activity—the book-ing clerk, serving out tickets, or the signal man, passing the passenger safely on to his destination?—the office dignitary who works out the amount of the joiner's wages, or the joiner involved in the intricacies or staircasing and hand-railing?

As a matter of fact a little consideration will show us that it is impossible to draw the line anywhere, for the simple reason that there is no such thing as a hard and fast line of distinction between manual labor and mental. The brain is the center of all activities. Every muscle in the body, therefore, derives its power of movement from the brain. It follows, then, that every muscular activity must be mental as well.

On the other hand, there is no possible means at present known by which any mental activity can find outlet to the world save through the exercise of manual or muscular effort in some form or other. A thought cannot be written without the muscular effort of wielding the pen, cannot even be spoken without the muscular exertion of moving the lips. So all mental labor that does not perish fruitless in the head wherein it is generated, must be manual as well as mental.

What is it, then, that divides the community into classes? What is that there in common between all those who constitute each class, yet is not common to the different classes? The answer to this question, when we find it, may throw some light on the first.

If we take a survey of those about us, our fellow members of society, we find them a motley crew. Some are old, some are young; some fair to view, some we shouldn't care to be mistaken for; some are big and strong, some small and weak; some are good, like ourselves, some are awful perishers. But none of these things can form the basis of a class division.

Shall we say that all the strong, or the good, form a class by themselves? Then class cannot go by families. There are long and short, strong and weak, plain and comely, in every family; and though (of course) all crime is with the working class, not all the working class are criminals.

In the same way occupation does not supply the test, for the same families frequently supply the workers for both the office, the workshop and the factory, the salaried black coat and the waged cloth-cap.

What, then can it be, that divides and unites the people into classes?

There are two things and two things only we can discover that remain fairly constant in certain circles, seldom dividing individual families, although separating families into two great groups and keeping them apart. These are, the possession or non-possession of wealth, and the necessity or otherwise of working for money or selling one's energy.

A moment's thought will reveal the fact that these things are intimately connected. People possessing considerable wealth are not compelled to sell their strength and energy in order to live, while those who do not share in the ownership of wealth have no means of living except by means of the sale of their labor power.

So there we have it. The working class are the propertyless, those, with their dependents, who must sell the strength of their mind and body for sustenance. What matter whether it is expended in mine or office? What matter whether it is paid for with salary or wages? All these trivalities vanish in the essentials that it provides. The propertyless have to work, to obey, to suffer unemployment, insecurity and poverty. The propertied live idle and luxurious lives—and dominate.

The working class, then, are those who have to sell their energy to live.—A. E. J., in *Queensland Worker*.

EDUCATION IS BEST.

We have often heard the saying that "the man is past recall." That is a serious mistake. There never was or will be a man that has not some little spark left alive in him that can be made into a flame if it is gone at in the right way.

And so we will find it in the case of a strike-breaker. That person if he is approached in the right way can be shown that he is in the wrong and can be won over to the side of justice and equality.

Let us all do our part before he becomes one and ask him to be a man. Show him that it is to his advantage to belong to a union. Educate him to the fact that if he becomes a strike-breaker he becomes the willing tool of the idle rich; that by taking our place he not only makes conditions worse for us, but himself as well. His fortunes rise and fall with ours, and only by the combined effort of all who toil can we reach the goal of peace and contentment for everybody.

We should not wait until our children are grown up before we commence to teach them unionism. It should be taught to them when they are children the same as any other study.

Why not get some good books in our schools on that subject? Instead of teaching the coming generation how to get out and grab the dollar without producing it, we might better be teaching him how to advance the welfare of himself as well as the whole human race. Teach them to develop, to watch, to arrange, to study and understand something of the general conditions that life brings with it.

The struggle is on! It will only change its course by increase of intensity! The fight will continue and never stop until it is entirely won; and the best way to win it is by education.—Labor Leader.

POETICAL

WHAT IS THE USE?

By Ellis B. Harris.
 What is the use of striving,
 If it's only to exist?
 What hope is there of thriving
 From a master's clutching fist?
 What comfort in a hovel?
 Or what pleasure in a sob,
 As, hat in hand, you grovel
 To the owner of a job?
 What bliss does wedlock offer
 To the woman you adore:
 At home an empty coffer,
 Barren walls and naked floor?
 The end of love's sweet visions
 In the sunlight of youth's morn;
 Life fit but for derisions,
 In a future so folorn?
 What is the use of reaching
 For life's ideals—Freedom, Truth—
 When hypocrites are teaching
 Just the opposite to youth?
 Mouthpieces and the binders,
 E'er at Mammon's beck and call,
 With religion used for blinders
 And a halo over all.
 O man! recall your dreaming
 And the girl you used to know,
 E're Time, the rose cheeks seaming,
 There had drawn his lines of woe;
 The struggle for existence
 And the misery involved;
 Then, by a brave resistance,
 Let your children be absolved.
 Absolved from slum and shadow
 And the blighted hopes of youth;
 For them the sunlit meadows
 In a world of love and truth.
 No endless hours of toiling,
 While exploiters wealth accrue,
 Youth's happiness despoiling
 For the pleasure of a few.
 Some day you shall awaken
 And, O workers! in your might,
 The earth shall then be shaken
 Neath your march toward the light.
 Then shall the world be teeming
 With abundance; and the plan
 Prove more than fruitless dreaming—
 IN A BROTHERHOOD OF MAN!

LITTLE CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

By Ellis B. Harris.
 Little children of the poor,
 My heart goes out to you;
 Little lives that must endure
 Where miseries accrue;
 In the factories and mills,
 There robbed of play and health,
 Suffering a world of ills,
 For parasites of wealth.
 Little children of the poor,
 You tender, precious flowers,
 Blooms for gardens sweet and pure,
 Yet robbed of playtime hours,
 Is it strange that blood runs wild
 And hands are clenched in wrath—
 When we contemplate a child
 Upon the thorn-strewn path?
 Little children of the poor,
 Brave hearts shall place the blame,
 For the lives that you endure,
 And point the Nation's shame—
 Boasting here of Freedom's reign
 With scorn for royal commands,
 Forging then a master's chain
 To shackle baby hands!
 Little children of the poor,
 Pearls for trampling swine,
 Cast and mired, that they secure
 The wealth from mill and mine;
 There are those that hear the call
 From Him of Galilee,
 Heeding, until Mammon fall,
 And you, His jewels, are free.
 Little children of the poor,
 A future day shall break
 When no one can e'er secure
 Your lives for profit's sake;
 When the people's rule shall fill
 The world with melody
 And childhood's joys and laughter thrill
 The world with ecstasy!

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LIST OF UNIONS

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Table listing local unions for various states including Alaska, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Canada, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

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STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

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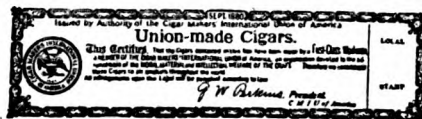
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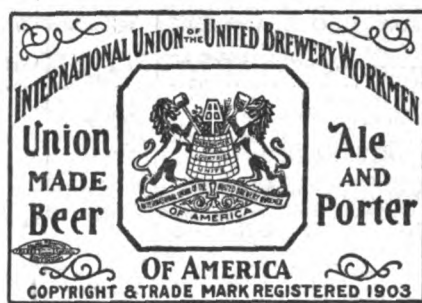
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