

A SERENADE.

Onward, Christian soldiers,
Down to Calumet,
With the boss behind you
Murmur'ng don't you fret.
Get your bayonets ready
Lest we slaves forget.

Never mind no mother;
Heed no childrens' moan;
Think not of your brother
Fighting for his own
Standing by each other
Round each little home.

Onward, Christian soldiers—
Pimp and stiff and bum—
With the boss behind you
Murmur'ng make it hum.
Get the workers bluffed
And the strike is done.

Never mind tomorrow,
Never heed tonight;
Of your brothers' sorrow,
Or your brothers' plight—
Be a big stiff always
And for the big stiffs fight.

JAMES ALLAN McKECHNIE.



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Published and sold by the author, J. M. McCloskey, who lost both eyes at Phoenix, B. C., 1912.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

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

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

BUILDING PRISONS to punish the criminal while maintaining a system that breeds crime, is enough to bring a laugh to the lips of a drivelling idiot.

IT IS NOW REPORTED that Ortie McManigal, official dynamiter and professional perjurer for the Burns detective agency, will endeavor to make his home in England.

POLITICAL REFORMERS have declared that the trusts must be regulated. There is but one way by which the trusts can be regulated, and that is, by all the people owning the trusts.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS has some idea as to the greed of congressmen for "filthy lucre." Mulhall peddled some of the coin among the law-makers.

THE NATIONAL DEBT of the nations of the world has reached the colossal sum of \$44,000,000,000. The greater part of this indebtedness has been incurred by wars and preparations for war. When will we be civilized?

PRESIDENT JOHN FITZPATRICK of the Chicago Federation of Labor estimates that there are 100,000 men and women out of employment in Chicago. The applications for free lodging has increased 300 per cent and Chicago is facing a crisis.

MEMBERS of organized labor, who boast of their unionism 364 days in the year and scab on election day by voting against their class interests, have no reason to complain if their larder is barren of the necessaries of life. A man should always get what he votes for.

THE NEW YORK Real Estate Security Company has failed for \$25,000,000, and the bread line is longer than ever in the history of America's greatest city. The crash of real estate companies and a longer procession of jobless paupers in the bread line, are conclusive proofs of our boundless prosperity.

BIG BUSINESS in Indianapolis forced Mayor Shank to resign. Big Business told Shank that he must use all the armed power of the city of Indianapolis to crush the strike of the teamsters or he would be ostracized and driven into bankruptcy. The power of economic masters forced him to tender his resignation rather than become a bankrupt.

AN INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION is sweeping over Germany, and so grave are present conditions that the problem of unemployment has been brought to the attention of the Reichstag. In forty unions of Greater Berlin, 25,308 are unemployed. It is estimated that Berlin has now an idle army of 80,000, and this army is still increasing. The situation has become serious.

THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORES, through long hours and low wages, have become the recruiting stations where the professional white slavers secure their victims for the red light districts.

Society denounces the white slaver and shuns the scarlet woman, but has no words of condemnation for the exploiter who pays a wage, that forces the impoverished woman to sell her honor for bread. Why?

FOR THE MONTH of September, 1913, 136,247 immigrants came to the United States. The labor market of this country is glutted and several millions of men and women are unemployed, and yet the stream of immigration continues to flow into this country. The unemployed problem is becoming more serious, and yet no steps are being taken by our statesmen to relieve the pressure. A crisis is approaching, and no one can safely predict "what shall be the harvest."

ACCORDING to the estimates that have been made by the various departments at Washington, it will cost "Uncle Sam" \$1,108,000,000 to run the government for the year 1915. A vast amount of this colossal sum goes to maintain our army and navy. The great mass of the people are being driven on the rocks of adversity, but our glorious nation must expend more than a billion dollars annually to maintain its dignity.

The day of reckoning must come.

THE FUNDS that are collected for charitable purposes find their way, to a great extent, into the pockets of the officials of charity organizations.

The professional good people identified with charity organizations see to it that they are well paid for their services, and as a result the victims of poverty receive but a small percentage of the crumbs donated by our so-called humanitarians.

Under the cloak of charity hundreds of professional moochers are making an easy living.

THE CALUMET & HECLA MINING COMPANY has their thugs and gunmen in Chicago. On two occasions recently the pickets of the Western Federation of Miners have been brutally assaulted by the paid sluggers of Lord McNaughton. The pickets of the Federation when informing the recruited strike-breakers that there is a strike on in the copper district of Michigan, are attacked by these murderous thugs, and the civil authorities of Chicago do but little to halt the thugs in their brutality.

When will labor rise to its full stature and make it impossible for a brutal degenerate to become the hired assassin of a mining corporation?

MAYOR SHANK of Indianapolis resigned five weeks before his term expired, rather than use the police force to protect scabs and strikebreakers.

The business men, through the Chamber of Commerce, issued threats against him and declared that they would impeach him, should he refuse to issue orders to policemen to herd scabs and protect strikebreakers. Shank resigned and his successor became a willing tool of the respectable and law-abiding business men, who are "friends of labor" as long as labor mutely submits to industrial oppression.

SOME of you workers who have saved a few dollars out of your measly wages for a "rainy day" should be sure that your coin will be on hand in the capitalist banks when your "rainy day" does come. You should be sure that the bank and its officials are thoroughly trustworthy without a doubt before depositing your money therein. Some banks sometimes fail, and some bank presidents and cashiers are prone to enjoy pleasure trips to foreign shores just at a time when you would like to get on a speaking acquaintance with your money. If you are unable to take care of your hard earned dollars, Uncle Sam's Postal Banks is a mighty safe place.—Toiler's Defense.

ACCORDING to a telegram received at headquarters, the Citizens' Alliance has become very active in the strike zone of Michigan. Last week the office of the secretary of the local union at South Range was raided and the secretary was arrested with thirty-five others. At Calumet the store of the Federation was entered and five watchmen were arrested. A grand jury has been called, the first in the state for years, and it is presumed that this grand jury will, to a great extent, bring indictments that will be approved of by the mine operators and its ally, the Citizens' Alliance. The strikers are standing firm, despite the lawlessness of all the forces that have combined against the Western Federation of Miners. This battle will be won, if only the labor movement of the country will furnish the necessary funds to prevent the strikers being starved into submission.

THE CAPITALIST DAILY JOURNALS are now appealing to the people to have confidence. Whenever such publications start a campaign editorially for confidence, it is absolute proof that there is a "nigger in the woodpile" and trouble ahead.

When the great mass of the people are employed and the weekly or monthly pay days are regular, there are no appeals to the people to have confidence. But when the horizon is dark and the storm clouds indicate disaster, the ingenuity of the salaried editors of prosituted journals are taxed to allay the fears of the people.

Confidence is the magic word that has been used in every age to swindle the people of the earth. No man ever lost a dollar except through placing confidence in another unworthy of confidence.

When capitalist journals commence working the confidence game, it is about time for the people to make all the necessary arrangements for self-protection.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM from Joplin, Missouri, last week speaks for itself:

"December 7, 1913.

"John O'Neill, Editor Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colorado:

"Joplin Typographical Union No. 350, at its meeting today (Sunday) unanimously voted, after address by Organizer Bunny, 25-cent assessment on its members for the benefit of the striking miners of Michigan, and indorsed the proposition of having International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Indiana, Newton Claypool Building, submit question to all unions of printers affiliated to vote a 10-cent-a-week assessment as long as the strike lasts. Fifty unions indorsing the proposition will submit question to 50,000 printers, and they will undoubtedly give substantial aid to striking miners in Michigan. Other unions of I. T. U. should indorse the proposition of submitting the question to locals at once. Yours truly,

"CHARLES W. FEAR, Editor Missouri Trades Unionist."

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, in its weekly news letter had the following:

"Washington, Dec. 6.—The strike of the Copper Miners in the Calumet District of Michigan is causing much concern in the financial world, as well as the stockholders of the companies involved in the strike. The Engineering and Mining Journal says: 'That the statistical position is apparently strong on the face of things and it is true that the Rio Tinto and Michigan strikes and the Mexican troubles have materially restricted the output of crude copper. The output of refined copper has not yet been restricted in just the same proportion on account of the working off of old accumulations of crude copper. Some operations of 1912 are coming home to roost. We do not think that the pessimistic notions respecting the effect of full resumption of the Michigan output in the near future are sound. The strike there has become a stalemate out of which the companies will gradually extricate themselves, but their production is going to be restricted for a long time because of the scarcity of labor.' This statement, coming from a financial source, is evidence that it is mildly stated, so far as labor is concerned, and is prompted by the same feeling that the boy had when he vigorously whistled on passing through a church yard."

THE CALUMET & HECLA MINING COMPANY has established a clearing house for strikebreakers in Chicago. Men are hired in various parts of the country under misrepresentation and shipped to Chicago.

When they reach Chicago, they are shipped to the mining district of Michigan under guard. When these men reach the mines, and discover that they have been hired to break a strike, the majority of them attempt to get away, but the private army of thugs around the mines force them to go into the mines. Many of the men, who have been hired under misrepresentation, while forced at the point of guns to go down into the mines, do but little work, and as a result, they are eventually permitted to take their departure without receiving anything in the shape of compensation from the mining companies. In fact, the most of them, who have been permitted to leave the mines, were told that they were in debt to the companies for transportation and other expenses.

There are as many disgusted strikebreakers quitting the mines as the mine barons are bringing in, and the situation is becoming desperate to the Mine Owners' Association and the murderous mob, known as a Citizens' Alliance.

THERE IS NOTHING that capitalism can try when regulation has failed. It must then die, with a brief death struggle in the throes of state capitalism.

That regulation has already failed is evident to every one but those self-blinded ones who dare not see. A quarter of a century of the interstate commerce commission has climaxed in a colossal valuation scheme, to employ more than 2,000 "experts" for a decade at an expense now estimated at \$10,000,000, and which will probably reach double that sum before the valuation is completed.

This valuation is then to be made the basis of a new scheme of regulation!

And this very valuation is hailed by La Follette, the prince of regulators, as a triumph of regulation. It is heralded as being the real scientific foundation on which an exact system of regulation can be established.

Some mathematical puzzles naturally suggest themselves in contemplating this result. If it takes 36 years and so many millions of dollars to get started on a system of scientific regulation of one industry, how many years, dollars and men will it take to actually regulate several hundred lines of industry?—Milwaukee Leader.

UNDER THE HEADING, "Calumet," the December issue of the National Rip-Saw contained the following:

Where capitalism is stark and naked.

Church lands owned by the mining companies.

School lands and school buildings owned by the mining companies.

Where no land is for sale—all owned and monopolized by the mining companies.

Where you can live as a tennant and at the pleasure of the mining companies.

Where political democracy is a joke—politics being actually, if not openly, controlled by the mining companies.

Where the armory is owned by the mining company.

Where the high school is owned by the mining company.

Where a miner is offered a job, provided he signs away his right to belong to a labor union of his choice.

Where a choice bunch of cultured masters—gilded parasites—who reside in Boston and elsewhere, live off of the earnings of the most productive slave on earth.

Where the class lines are clear and sharp—the miner, producing all and owning nothing, and the shareholder, producing nothing and owning all.

UNDER THE HEADING "Savings Lost in Bank, Seamstress Ends Life," appeared the following in a press dispatch from Orange, New Jersey:

"Orange, N. J., Dec. 9.—Miss Matilda Reglin, an elderly seamstress, whose savings of a lifetime, \$4,000, were swallowed up by the recent closing of the Roseville Trust Company of Newark, was found dead in bed today with the gas turned on and the doors and windows stuffed with cloth.

"The Roseville Trust Company was closed by the state bank examiner with a shortage of \$400,000."

The above dispatch tells a pathetic story. It tells in a few brief words the end of a woman who had probably denied herself many of those comforts that plant roses along the path of life, in order that she might have a competency for that inevitable rainy day. She struggled on for years, adding to the bank account that was to take care of her when her eyes grew dim and her step faltering. She did not dream that the savings of a lifetime would be swallowed up in the crash of a bank. She did not believe that as her hair whitened with the snows of age that she would behold the results of the savings of a lifetime disappear, and that she would be wrecked on the breakers of financial ruin through the frenzied speculation of licensed robbers who are known in respectable society as bankers.

The Roseville Trust Company is guilty of the death of this seamstress, just as guilty as though those responsible for the failure had riddled her body with bullets.

Will they be tried for murder?

Ah, no. No charge of murder will be brought against the well-

fed and well-groomed financiers whose shortage in funds reaches the sum of \$400,000.

There will be others beside this seamstress who will be haunted by the fear of want, and there will probably be others who will go down into the grave of the suicide as a result of their savings being dissipated by gamblers in the banking business who can loot a bank and usually escape with impunity.

THERE ARE few labor officials in Colorado who will now pay a tribute to Governor Ammons, who was once hailed as an honest man and permeated with a spirit that was friendly to the working class. It is an easy matter for a candidate for the governorship of a state to be profuse and extravagant in his promises towards labor during a political campaign; but such a candidate can only be weighed when the struggle is on between exploiter and exploited. When the coal barons of Colorado insisted that the state militia should be sent to the southern coal fields, Governor Ammons lacked the backbone to say "no."

He knew that the situation did not warrant the sending of the armed force of the state into the coal fields and he likewise knew that the coal barons wanted the state militia for no other purpose, save as a strike-breaking agency. He knew that as soon as the state militia reached the southern coal fields the coal barons discharged several hundred gunmen, and he knew that many of these gunmen were immediately clothed with uniforms of the state militia, so that a brand of "law and order" so badly wanted by corporations, could be established by the outlaws that were gathered in the slums of the large eastern cities and brought to Colorado to slug labor into submission. The governor knew that nearly all the demands of the coal miners were based upon the laws of the state which had been flagrantly and grossly violated by the mine operators, and yet the governor, who was once lauded as the "friend of labor" and who was sworn to uphold the law of the state, hands over the militia to be used by corporations that had outraged every law that had for its object the protection of the coal miners. He knows that the state militia has been used as a strike-breaking army, that men in uniform are executing the orders of the coal barons and that armed might in the name of "law and order" is making war upon the United Mine Workers of America.

THAT THE INCREASE of capital is due, as Mr. Mallock might say, to the superior ability of the capitalist owner, is amply proven in a recent report to the effect that a mere woman has succeeded in increasing the value of her property by \$1,500,000 in five years, or at the rate of \$300,000 a year.

The woman in question, while not so parsimonious as Hetty Green, spends but a fraction of her yearly income upon her own needs. Forty thousand dollars per annum satisfies her modest wants.

Her estate in 1908 was estimated to be worth \$2,500,000, and has grown to a value of over \$4,000,000, at which it is rated this year.

The lady enjoys good health, and though aging slightly, her mental faculties show no perceptible impairment since she began accumulating.

Not being fully able to look after her immense interest in every detail, she employs an assistant named Fredman at a salary of \$20,000 per annum. The report of the value of the property and the health of the owner come from that gentleman.

Big Slump in Industry

OMINOUSLY QUIET CONDITIONS generally prevail in the industrial world, although in some lines business holds up well—presumably on orders taken some time ago, R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"Lessened activity in industrial channels reflects the prevailing uncertainty regarding the future. The distribution of merchandise for immediate requirements continues large, but retrenchment rather than expansion characterizes the situation. Labor is not so well employed and more machinery is idle in iron and steel, the leading mills now running considerably below their full capacity. Curtailment of operations results mainly from the restricted buying on the part of the transporting companies, which experience difficulty in obtaining needed funds for equipment and extensions. Contraction of consumption is somewhat manifest in copper, but an accumulation of surplus stock is indicated. In strictly mercantile lines the adverse effect of unseasonable weather is seen in retarded distribution of heavyweight apparel, footwear and fuel. Footwear factories are quite well engaged, while leather is scarce and firm.

"Failures this week numbered 356 in the United States, against 220 last year, and 41 in Canada, compared with 41 a year ago."

The Iron Age says: "Briefly, the situation in the steel trade is that the mills are running at about two-thirds of capacity, while new orders are coming in at the rate of less than one-third of capacity. Producers are not so much concerned about the gap between

This shrewd, sagacious, far-sighted business woman is Mrs. Ida C. Flagler, the divorced wife of a Standard Oil magnate of that name, who changed the statute laws of the state of Florida to enable him to obtain his divorce.

Mrs. Flagler, on receiving her divorce, wisely retired to the privacy of a lunatic asylum, being in a condition of permanent imbecility at the time. Her mental state is unchanged since, but under her able and judicious ownership the value of her material estate has increased as above noted. She is still there, being adjudged permanently incompetent.

Had she been adjudged sane and competent to handle her property, and undertaken to do so, the chances are ten to one she would have lost every dollar of it by this time.

But she very prudently had herself incarcerated in the asylum instead, and thus safely secured the fruits of her industry. Mrs. Flagler may be insane, perhaps, but not one whit more so than our present property system, and certainly no more so than the working class which tolerates it.—New York Call.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in a late issue of the Westralian Worker:

"Statistics recently issued indicate that unemployment is increasing in Australia. During the quarter ending June last over 7 per cent. of the unionists in Australia were unemployed. This, too, was in the organized trades. Moreover, the figures were the highest since 1896. During the week the daily press published the following cable message from Berlin:

"The Socialist Congress, sitting at Jena, has urged the Imperial and State Governments and the municipalities of Germany to establish provident institutions for the unemployed, who are increasing in numbers."

Only a few days ago, or, to be exact on August 23, a London paper, under the heading "Is the Trade Boom Ending?" had the following:

"The alarming increase in the number of unemployed in Germany looks as if the great trade boom of recent years is coming to an end. The growth of the unemployed in the industrial centres of Italy may be due in great measure to the drain caused by the 'unofficial' war in Tripoli, and by the stagnation which is bound to accompany a long drawnout campaign, the end of which nobody can foresee; but that will all help the downward tendency when once it begins to be felt internationally.

"Things also look very unsatisfactory in the United States. According to the New York State Department, the returns of the trade unions show 13.9 per cent. of their members unemployed last March, as compared with 5.2 last September. In the building and transport trades some of this increase may be put down to seasonal fluctuations, but that does not account for all of it.

"What little alteration there has been in the figures of unemployment in this country is in the direction of an increase—though but a slight one—in the number of those out of work. We may be certain that the number of unemployed is always greater than that officially returned. Altogether, therefore, the outlook for the workers, taken in conjunction with the rise in the cost of living, is distinctly disquieting."—Westralian Worker.

new business and output, since that represents largely uncertainty as to prices. But there is uneasiness over the disparity between capacity and present consumption, in view of the scantiness of stocks in recent months as virtually the same as output.

The policy at most plants has been not to throw men into complete idleness, but rather to reduce the number of turns and to operate four or five days in the week. Some smaller companies have had alternate weeks of full operation and shutdown.

Foundries have felt more the contraction in business in the past two weeks. The malleable foundries in many cases are near the end of their orders and machinery foundries are feeling the falling off in the machine tool business.

When Dun's Weekly Review and the Iron Age are forced to make the admission that industrial depression has set in, it is about time for the average citizen to do some serious thinking.

Publications of the character of the Weekly Review and the Iron Age, as a general rule, are very optimistic and endeavor to conceal as much as possible commercial stagnation and congestion. But the facts are so apparent that the Iron Age and Weekly Review can no longer garble the truth or deny the serious situation that prevails throughout the country. The signs of the times indicate that the crisis is approaching, and unless something miraculously happens to avert the cyclone, this nation will be involved in a panic that may beggar the tongue and pen of man for a description.

Blind in Their Indignation

WHEN THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS established its stores in the mining camps of the copper district of Michigan to furnish the necessaries of life to the strikers at less expense, the organization alienated the affections of the majority of

the business men. Just as long as the organization gave its patronage to the business men of the copper camps of Michigan and paid retail prices for food and fuel, just so long did the business men tolerate the organization and manifest some apparent sympathy for the

strikers. But when the Federation dared to enter the commercial domain, and the business men were no longer getting their usual profits from the patronage of the organization, then was it discovered that the Western Federation of Miners was a menace to the peace of the mining camps. As the usual retail profits were saved by the organization operating its own stores, the howl of indignation became stronger, until at last, the business men organized themselves into a mob, calling their organization a Citizens' Alliance, and decreed that the Western Federation of Miners must go.

These business men of Michigan learned no lessons from the history of the Cripple Creek district of Colorado. They forgot that

the business men of Cripple Creek, who identified themselves with a Citizens' Alliance and made war on the striking miners of the Federation to aid a Mine Owners' Association to create a reign of terror, became paupers, and are no longer factors in the business world.

History will repeat itself in the copper camps of Michigan. The business men of the copper camps of Michigan will have the same experience as the business men of the gold camps of Cripple Creek, and the time is not far distant when the merchants of the strike zone of Michigan will regret the day when they arrayed themselves against the miners to uphold the supremacy of corporate despotism.

Must Get Together

THE STRIKE of the coal miners of Colorado has attracted national attention, and people who read are realizing that giant corporations have but little respect for human rights when dividends are at stake. It matters but little to a master class that men, women and children become the victims of suffering and endure agonies that are as cruel and as pitiless as death. The coal miners of Colorado have borne the brunt of industrial oppression for almost a quarter of a century. Any attempt upon their part to launch a movement to better their condition has been met by the most brutal opposition on the part of a master class. No outrage was too infamous to be perpetrated upon the man who raised his voice in supplication to his fellowmen to come together in an organization to resist the tyranny of coal barons, who sneered at law and mocked the most sacred principles of constitutional liberty. The man who was permeated with the spirit of unionism and voiced his protest against the wrongs imposed by armed thugs hired to kill, was either assassinated or driven from the coal fields, bearing the scars inflicted by the paid degenerates of the coal corporations.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Victor Fuel Company and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company have governed their slaves with an iron hand, and mute submission and obedience were demanded by those economic masters who have never known any justice that conflicted with the usual toll demanded from the bone and muscle of labor.

The Southern coal fields of Colorado have been a Siberia, where liberty has been dead and where citizenship has been but an empty word. The man dependent on a job, whose poverty forced him to accept employment in the mines of these absolute czars, forfeited every right to speak for human liberty, and when he dared to raise

his voice against the anarchy of heartless and soulless exploiters, he placed his life in jeopardy.

There was a time when the coal mines in southern Colorado were filled with men who were born on American soil. They suffered wrong and imposition until patience ceased to be a virtue and were forced to leave the prisons of peonage that cursed the Centennial State.

Their places were filled by men of foreign birth who believed that they were coming to a land where freedom was the heritage of man, and where they could build a home that would be blessed with a little of the sunshine of prosperity. Their dream of liberty in a new world has been rudely shattered. The freedom that they expected beneath the dome of a republic was but a delusion, for they have realized that capitalism beneath the starry banner of Young Columbia is as merciless as under the banners of the monarchies of the Old World.

They have discovered that in a land where we boast of our democracy, capital sits upon the throne of power and rules with the mailed hand of brutal might. They have learned that all the functions of government are arrayed against labor and that capital owns and controls the armed power of state and nation to hold in subjection the struggling millions of a continent. They have learned that governors, legislators, and judges upon the bench, are but the official agents of industrial oppressors to legalize the infamies that are committed against labor.

The labor history of Colorado is wet with tears and reddened with blood, and the time is at hand when every worker within the borders of the state must get together and stand as an army, to fight the hellish greed of a master class.

Recognition of the Union

IN NEARLY ALL the late conflicts and struggles between the worker and his master, the great barrier that seems to rise up, is the "recognition of the union." The "captain of industry," if informed that affiliation with men of his class would not be recognized would howl with indignation and demand by what authority such liberty was denied him. He would insist that the freedom to enter an association of employers shall not be abridged, and his attitude under the present industrial system could not be questioned or challenged by men of intelligence. But the right which the employer appropriates to himself and which is upheld by the law, he denies to the man who is a dependent on a job. The employer belongs to an organization of his class, but this same employer who has fortified his interests behind the bulwarks of an employers' association, a mine operators' association or a manufacturers' association, tells his slave that depends upon a job, that he must come to him as an individual, if he has any grievances to be adjusted. He tells his employes who belong to a labor union that he will not recognize the union, and he even goes so far as to tell his employes that unless they waive the right to belong to a labor organization there is no employment for them.

In the state of Michigan the copper barons have declared their

willingness to concede the eight-hour day and the minimum wage of \$3.00, but in granting these concessions which have been forced from them through the power of organized labor, they declare that the Western Federation of Miners shall not be recognized and that every striker who was once a former employe must renounce his allegiance to that organization, ere he shall be permitted to return to the mines. In the state of Colorado the coal barons have signified their willingness to grant concessions to the striking coal miners, but refuse to recognize the United Mine Workers of America.

Recognition of the Union is repulsive to the employer, because he knows that workers intrenched behind the walls of a labor union have some power to redress the wrongs imposed by industrial oppressors.

Without a union employes are helpless and the employer knows it. The employers may, through their obstinate attitude, delay and retard the growth of the labor movement in this country, but the employers, with all their economic power, cannot crush a movement that was born in the womb of industrial tyranny.

The workers may be temporarily defeated in their struggles and battles to reach a higher plane of civilization, but the labor organization that was born of economic slavery will live until the last hated vestige of the profit system is banished from the face of the earth.

Where Is Our Liberty?

THE FOLLOWING is a copy of an application for employment in the copper district of Michigan:

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Date, 191..

Mass Consolidated Mining Company, Mass, Michigan:

Gentlemen—I hereby make application for work as and refer you to for my previous record, and I hereby authorize and request to furnish a record of my service, including the reason for leaving employ, if known. I also hereby release said from all liability for any damage whatsoever on account of furnishing such record.

Signed:

Witness:

Reply:

The above named applicant,, was employed by the undersigned as, from 191.. to 191..

Reason for leaving our service

His ability was

His habits were

His services were satisfactory.

Remarks

Signed:

Dated at, 191..

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

I hereby apply to the Mass Consolidated Mining Company for employment, and state that I am not now a member of or in any way

connected with the Western Federation of Miners or any branch or local thereof. If employed, and in consideration of such employment, I further state and agree that I will not become a member of or otherwise affiliate or be connected with said Federation or any branch or local thereof, while in the employ of said company.

Dated, 191..

Witness:

The above needs no editorial comment. The application for employment denies the right of the miner to be a member of a labor organization. To be granted the privilege of seeking employment or securing employment he must renounce his allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners. He must crush the spirit of unionism in his heart and forget that he is a man entitled to the rights which the law of the land permits him to exercise. For the sake of a job that gives him a bare living, he must deny himself the legal right to place his individual interests behind the realms of a labor organization and

become a slave, standing apart from his fellows to accept whatever wages and conditions that may be granted by organized greed. Standing alone, outside the pale of organized labor, he is absolutely helpless and is at the mercy of those "captains of industry" who are banded together to trample upon human rights through the force of their combined economic power. We boast of our democracy beneath the flag of Young Columbia. We pay tribute to those inalienable rights spoken of in the Declaration of Independence, such as "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but a Declaration of Independence and a boasted constitution is meaningless and but a farce when a combination of exploiters can issue or enforce a dictum that starves citizenship into submission, because they hold in their custody the **right to work**.

The great mass of the people of this country are facing a crisis, and the time is here when the people must rise in their united strength and declare in thunder tones that can be heard from ocean to ocean, that this government shall no longer be a government of the corporations, by the corporations and for the corporations.

A Pressing Problem

FOR SEVERAL MONTHS the presence of a nation-wide unemployed problem has been brought home to the labor organizations throughout the country. While every effort has been made by the press and the employing class to conceal the true condition of affairs, under the belief that good times and bad times are caused by confidence or a lack of confidence, affairs have reached a stage where concealment is no longer possible.

Samuel Untermyer, the chief inquisitor of the money trust, whose activity in the congressional investigation indicated that the committee depended upon him to bring the evidence upon which the trust's indictment was to rest, now confesses that he is greatly concerned lest financial ruin shall follow in the wake of investigation and exposure of the methods by which the great capitalists have exploited the public. We are, he says, drifting into industrial depression, which will end disastrously unless checked by propitiating the exploiters and giving them a free hand.

In every industrial center there is a vast and growing army of unemployed. Capitalism, which is based upon the exploitation of labor, strips the workers when industry is active and leaves them empty handed when markets are glutted or periodic panic disorganizes and interrupts the machinery of production.

Milwaukee has its unemployed problem. Detroit has its unemployed problem. Chicago and Pittsburg and Seattle and San Francisco and New York reveal identical conditions.

The situation with which, as a people, we are confronted, might as well be faced and seriously considered. The ostrich policy of evasion has availed nothing. This fact is conceded by such a recognized organ of banking and industrial interests as the Chicago Tribune, which says:

"We may talk all we please of the soundness of underlying conditions, meaning by this that the production of wealth is enormous, that business is fairly active, that enterprise is not overextended. But the fact remains that confidence is steadily weakening, capital is anxious and reluctant, uncertainty is slowly deepening rather than disappearing, and in some important directions it is not exaggeration to say that a critical point is at hand."

What do captains of finance and industry propose to do about it? They are the managers of the existing system as well as its principal beneficiaries.

One of the absolutely essential things to the perpetuation of the system itself is that under it the machinery of production and distribution shall not completely break down—that even when it shall have partially collapsed, the bulk of the workers shall not suffer for the necessities of life, and the swollen army of unemployed be driven through starvation to desperation.

Every crisis brings home to the workers their dependent condition. They are made to realize that their independence and freedom are empty phrases. They know that their unfortunate situation is not due in any way to the curse of heaven or the design of an all-wise Providence, as they were formerly led to believe. They know that it is the consequence of capitalistic exploitation and the natural result of a system under which production is carried on for profit rather than for use.

All of them, of course, do not know the cause of their situation. But that is not material. Enough of them know the truth to make it exceedingly doubtful if millions of workers can be turned out homeless and hungry to eke out a miserable existence as tramps without imperiling the shaking edifice of capitalistic exploitation.

The time is now here for the "directing genius" and the "executive ability" which have been capitalism's chief justification and the crowning glory of its unearned profits, to make good.

The old way of "making good" has passed. Millions of workers can not safely be set adrift with no provision for their maintenance or the maintenance of their families, while the capitalist "retrenches" and "economizes" at their expense and without surrendering any of the comforts or luxuries to which he is accustomed.

The workers have been using their heads as well as their hands. They are not taking their economics from those who profit from their labor. They are not going to starve submissively or under pressure of want submit to wage reductions that demand a surrender of all that they have gained through organized effort and years of sacrifice. A new factor has entered into the question. The worker has learned to think!—Milwaukee Leader.

Is 1907 to Repeat Itself?

IF THE WEATHER MAN predicted the coming of a destructive storm, no one would advocate lynching him because it came as he predicted. On the contrary, if he neglected to give warning of its coming, popular indignation might be aroused against him. But every one would understand that in no sense could he be accused of being the cause of the storm, or that it came because he desired it to come. Such a charge would be universally laughed to scorn.

It is different, however, with one who predicts the coming of a destructive economic crisis. Thousands of people who would deride the idea of the weather man producing the storm because he wished to, find no difficulty whatever in attributing to the economic prophet the desire to see the thing he predicts realized.

The realm of economics is supposed to be much more intricate, abstruse and mystical than that dealt with by the Weather Bureau, and for that reason most people have an idea that anything forecasted regarding it is inspired by the personal wishes of the prophet. For the same reason a multimillionaire, landing from the gangway of an Atlantic liner, gets credit for any amount of good intentions when, in reply to the invariable question about the business outlook, he replies that it was never better, that there is not a single cloud on the horizon and that an era of prosperity may be confidently looked for with his arrival. Many of them said this, or something to the same purport, a few weeks before that fateful October in 1907, which everybody now recognizes as the prelude to the great industrial depression from which society has hardly yet fully recovered. But who remembers these things now? The millionaires did the best they could to exorcise the devil of industrial depression by their personal assurances that no such thing was possible.

But it didn't in the least tend to stop what was coming, and which afterwards broke with such terrific effect upon the country. They were well intentioned liars or ignoramuses; that is the best that can be said of them.

The same line of talk is being handed out now, and under similar conditions. People are getting anxious and want to be reassured, and while assurances are cheap, they will, of course, be forthcoming.

But despite all this, there are many disquieting signs which, if they mean anything at all, point to industrial depression in the very near future. Some of them may be here enumerated.

We have managed to put our Thanksgiving bluff over without making it a palpable mockery to the most ignorant. We shall be lucky if we can manage to stage the Christmas farce as well and get away with it.

To begin with the apparently small things first, it may be remarked that the headlines, which appropriately enough, begin to form on Thanksgiving Eve, are very much longer than have been noted in recent years, and a casual investigation shows that the increased length is largely due to clerks and mechanics out of employment. Building is rapidly slacking up, and as we noted a few days ago, Wall Street is in liquidation, and hundreds of small firms have shut up the game and turned their office help into the streets. From the big industrial plants within the last two weeks have come many stories of discharges of workers by the hundreds and thousands, and industry everywhere is slackening in the Middle and Eastern states.

On the Pacific Coast the industrial depression is already in full swing, and the unemployed are now to be counted by scores of thousands.

In Germany an unemployed problem of such menacing dimensions already exists that the government has been forced to cast about for measures of relief.

In England, conditions if anything, are worse than ever before. Work is slack, the army of the unemployed is increasing rapidly and hunger is becoming the common condition, even of multitudes of employed workers.

Everywhere the cost of living goes up, and in all countries savage strikes, literally for more bread, are the order of the day.

The workers will face the coming crisis more nakedly and much worse provided than they did in 1907.

One has but to glance at the news columns and editorial departments of the financial papers to see something of what is promised in the near future. As instance the following item from Pittsburg quoted by the New York Commercial:

"Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 30.—Production of steel has fallen further away; new business has almost reached the vanishing point; several thousand additional men have been laid off, and in some cases entire plants have prepared to cease operation, etc."

The same paper prints an item from Fall River to the effect that cotton mill proprietors there are accumulating goods and do not see clearly how they are to be disposed of. "All of the mill men declare they have had absolutely no business in the last six weeks, though as yet none of the mills have curtailed schedules."

From the financial editorial of the New York Sun of the same date (December 1) we take the following extracts:

"Evidences that Washington is beginning to feel uneasy about the state and prospects of business are multiplying. The fact that trade and industry are in a state of some depression, with the tendency of volumes and values still downward, has forced political recognition, etc."

"Secretary McAdoo's proffer of treasury assistance to bankers and business men in order to check commercial decline and industrial contraction and stimulate a resumption of activity. . . ."

"American business is in line with the rest of the world. Even where there are, as in Europe, better banking and currency systems than in the United States, there is economic depression, for the most part much severer than here. . . ."

"There are indications that trade and industrial reaction is due primarily to deep-seated and world-wide common causes. . . ."

But the Sun doesn't tell its readers what those common causes are. Its editorial attracts attention to Washington, where the Wilson

administration is piddling and piffing with tariff and currency bills to "stimulate a resumption of activity," the falling off of which the Sun declares is due to "deep-seated, world-wide common causes."

Any one who cares to search the files of the press during the fall of 1907 can parallel this language exactly. We could just as easily fill this page with similar passages to those we have cited did space allow.

But there can be no mistaking what all this means. It is the prelude of a quickly approaching industrial depression, which nothing the capitalists or their politicians can do can possibly stave off. It is well to note also that the forehanded Secretary McAdoo is said to be preparing to do what was done as a last desperate measure for "saving the country" in 1907; that is, placing the contents of the United States treasury at the disposal of "bankers and business men," which is merely a short way of saying Morgan.

Yes, the conditions are all here, and even the preliminary failures have taken place. Two New York companies, one of \$25,000,000 and one of \$5,000,000, have already gone to the wall, followed by a \$12,000,000 New England corporation. The stage is set and prepared for the entrance of Industrial Depression, preceded perhaps by his herald, Financial Panic. Nineteen-seven is about to repeat itself after a lapse of seven years. That is, if all the signs which foretell such a repetition are to be trusted.

In the meantime, it may be that war will eventuate with Mexico, and provide for this country at least that "stimulus to the resumption of activity" which it will seek in vain from Wilson, McAdoo and currency and tariff juggling.

It is with no personal desire that this prediction may be realized that we put it forth. But here are all the signs, plain for any one to read. If this is not their meaning, none will be more glad of it than we, who know through bitter personal experience what industrial depression means to a wage earner, and to the entire body of wage earners.

The wheel has almost come full turn. Every Socialist knows that industrial crises follow capitalism as a shadow follows the sun, and the shadows are now here and only too plainly distinguishable.

To pretend otherwise is useless. The ostrich policy of burying the head in the sand and thus seeing nothing avails nothing. What we think cannot be cured, must be endured, while we are learning through hard experience that Socialism is the sole remedy.—New York Call.

"Business Is Business"

"**B**USINESS IS BUSINESS,' all my life I have been hearing that statement," said President Gompers in an interview at Seattle, "and I have come to hate the expression.

"I have come to hate it," he said. "It's a drug. It soothes the troubled conscience—and destroys it. Because you are money-mad, you take to it as a drug fiend takes to opium.

"But it does more than destroy your conscience. It seems to tell a simple truth, but oh, it has told so many subtle lies!

"'Business is business!'" you say, and make your men work eleven hours a day instead of ten. 'Business is business!—and you cut the wages of your men 5 per cent.

"The wives and children of your men eat a little less, wear a little poorer clothes. Fewer men are needed to do your work, and recruits are added to the army of the unemployed.

"You are a good man. You obey the law. Your private life is unblemished. Perhaps you go to church. But 'business is business' so long as you keep within the law!

"If you would know the full destroying power of that hateful platitude, turn to the cotton states of the South.

"There you will find employed in the cotton mills white children

—babies even—illiterate, stunted of body, dwarfed of mind, dull, never laughing, stupid and hopeless.

"While the white children are slaving in teh mills, the black children, in the fresh air and the sunshine, are growing strong, straight bodies.

"The negro children do not work in the cotton mills. If they work at all it is in the fields. The negress cannot be driven into the mills.

"While the white children are slaving in the mills, the black children are going to school.

"That is why I say that, when the present generations of children in the cotton states of the South have grown to manhood and womanhood, and if the literacy test is applied to voters, the whites will be disfranchised and the blacks alone will vote. The blacks will be the superior race.

"It's legal to drive children into the mills. It's legal to make them work desperately, unremittingly, for starvation wages; to give them never a chance to play in the fields, to laugh and romp; it's legal to keep them from school to stunt their bodies and dwarf their minds—to make degenerates and imbeciles of them so that they will wither and die young. It's legal—and, to the mind of the conscience-drugged employer, moral, too. 'Business is business!'"—Exchange.

The Appeal Was Ignored

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS had a significant editorial in its columns during the time when the streets of Denver were blocked with snow and traffic was practically at a standstill. The snow was so deep that locomotion was impossible, and thousands of people were unable to reach their homes for a period of forty-eight to seventy-two hours. The News was sorely affected, and its editorial was wet with tears and loaded with sobs as it called upon the people to clear the street car tracks opposite their homes, so that the thousands of people marooned in rooming houses and hotels might more quickly reach their homes and see their loved ones, from whom they had been exiled through great drifts of beautiful snow.

The editorial of the News was certainly heart-rending as it attempted to reach the innermost recesses of tender hearts, and appealed to the generosity of Denver people to clear the Tramway tracks of snow.

The editor who penned such an appeal must have felt the moisture gathering in his eyes as he contemplated the thousands of men and women, barricaded from their homes by piles of snow, and moans of agony must have burst from his pallid lips as the thought

stole into his servile and prostituted brain that the people might refuse to render such heroic service to a utility corporation.

The scribbling sycophant who pandered to the Tramway Company under the guise and pretext that he was pleading for the marooned thousands in rooming houses and hotels is about as shameless a hypocrite as ever grabbed a pen to disgrace journalism.

The News, since its change of ownership, has become the uncompromising champion of every movement that places privilege more securely on its throne of power, and has lost no opportunity to put the dagger into every measure that favored the great mass of the people.

The News, since the strike of the coal miners, has used its editorial columns to poison the public mind against the striking coal miners, and during the blizzard that raged in Colorado and piled up three feet of snow around the tents, where men, women and children were suffering from the frigid blasts of winter, not a word of sympathy was expressed through the editorial page of this journal for the thousands of victims of poverty whom corporate brutality drove from the mines to live in tented colonies.

These thousands of victims had rebelled against enthroned privilege and received no more consideration from the News than outlaws or anarchists. They had refused to render obedience to the coal barons, and the **journal** that appealed to the people of Denver to become snow-shovelers for the benefit of a street railway corpora-

tion, never gave a thought to the marooned men, women and children of the Scuthern coal fields of Colorado.

Let it be said to the credit of the people of Denver that the appeal of the News for the benefit of the Tramway was absolutely ignored.

The Dangerous Limit

W. B. WILSON, the Secretary of Labor, has incurred the enmity of "predatory wealth," and many of the great journals that render servile submission to a master class have covertly intimated that he should be retired to private life.

W. B. Wilson committed no crime save to tell the truth. His statements that were made at Seattle, Washington, relative to the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, were based on statistics gathered by representatives of the government. His speech before the convention of the American Federation of Labor contained no phrases from the English language that could be construed as the outbursts of a fevered brain or the denunciation of a radical run mad. It was a plain, concise and conservative statement of facts, gleaned from an investigation, and because Wilson, as a member of organized labor and as Secretary of Labor, made known the results of a federal investigation, the industrial potentates have attempted to crystallize a sentiment, through a kept press, to drive an honest man from the United States Cabinet.

Their efforts will be unavailing. Bold and brazen as the trusts and corporations may be in their efforts to assassinate, politically, men who speak the truth, arrogant and haughty as they may be in trampling law under foot and ignoring human rights in their scramble for profits, yet, purse-proud plutocracy will hesitate to push a movement that might shake the pillars of capitalism to its very foundations.

The light of a match sometimes starts a conflagration. A spark sometimes burns a city.

The great mass of the people at the present time are in no mood to tolerate the anarchy of combinations of wealth whose greed have made them blind to that undercurrent of thought that is growing stronger and that will ultimately usher in the day of retribution.

The spirit of independence is not yet dead in America. The red blood of manhood still flows through the veins of the bone and brawn of this country, and there is a limit beyond which **greed** cannot go, without arousing the struggling millions to **do** and **dare** in the battle for human rights.

The Battle Must Be Fought

"BIG BUSINESS" has been runing things in Indianapolis. Mayor Shank resigned five weeks before his time, under threats of impeachment and personal injury. "Big Business" was mad because Mayor Shank had refused to permit the police force to be used as strike-breakers in the street car strike.

The successor of Shank, Mayor Wallace, is a man who willingly renders obedience to the mandates of Big Business, and armed the police force with riot guns and instructed them to respond to the call of every employer who stood in need of their service to break the strike of the teamsters.

There have been a few killings in Indianapolis by the hired thugs, and a number of the strikers have been seriously wounded, but "law and order" mobs are not arresting any professional assassin who "shoots to kill."

The Employers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance have declared that unionism shall not be recognized, but that strikers must settle their grievances as **individuals**.

Who is the numbskull now in the ranks of the labor movement who will contend that there is an "identity of interest" between employer and employé?

Who is the mental freak carrying a card in a labor organization who will maintain that employer and employé should be brothers, when noting the conditions that prevail in Indianapolis, the Southern coal fields of Colorado and the copper district of Michigan?

In the language of the revolutionary patriot, "These are times that try men's souls," and the time is here and now, when the worker must put on the armor to fight the battle of all the ages—the battle for the economic liberty of man.

He Sounds a Warning

RUDOLPH SPRECKELS, the sugar king and one of the leading bankers of the country, has made some startling statements that should cause some people to sit up and take notice.

Spreckels has been in New York and Washington, and declares from "inside information" that the giants of finance are liable to plunge this country into the greatest panic of American history. In an interview Spreckels is quoted as follows:

"Some of the more powerful financiers are blind enough to hope for just such a contingency, in the hope that a disastrous panic brought about by ill-advised legislation would result in a general revolt against all reform legislation and leave the special privilege interests free again to dominate our government," says Spreckels.

"The influence of environment," he explains, "has made nearly all rich men blind to the fact that a vast majority of our people are beginning to feel the sting of poverty and that they resent the widespread oppression due to unfair concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

"They do not realize how deep-rooted is the resentment against the present order, and that the people are ready at a moment's notice to rise in revolution against organized greed."

Seated in his sumptuous office in the heart of San Francisco's financial district, surrounded by every token of affluence and ease, the word "revolution" fell with strange impressiveness from this rich man's lips.

Millionaire, president of the First National Bank here, and financier of big projects, Rudolph Spreckels has a thorough knowledge of the financial situation. And as backer of the local graft prosecutions and buckler of the big sugar trust, he has felt the sinister power of organized pelf.

"There are men with large financial power," he continued, "who believe that a violent panic that could be charged to the legislative policy of the present administration would result in victory for the reactionary forces at a future election. They are blind to the reaction of such a panic. That is why I feel it imperative to sound this warning.

"The administration would also do well to avoid making political expediency the basis of currency legislation. The advantage of arbitrary power sought by the administration over money and credit would prove as great a menace to the people and independent effort as is the present method control.

"By the election of its own president, organized capital could

ultimately dominate this country completely, if the present financial bill becomes a law.

"Specifically," asserts Spreckels, "the proposed regional banks would be dominated by the majority vote of the banks in each district. They would name six of the nine directors. And if Big Business ever secured control of the federal reserve board, the control of money and credit would be absolutely under the domination of special privilege.

"Nothing short of revolution then would restore freedom to the people.

"Consider the control now exercised over our industrial and financial undertakings. Two hundred big corporations now have assets of over \$22,000,000,000, with a gross income three times greater than that of the national government.

"A group of five Wall Street banking houses are directly affiliated with and hold directorships in corporations having assets of about \$17,000,000,000.

"That is a real menace to independent capital and the peace of the nation.

"Everyone possessing property, especially, is vitally interested in seeing this tremendous power of the few limited, otherwise—

"The pendulum will shortly swing to the other extreme and all property will be confiscated by an outraged people."

The above statements made by a man who is recognized as one of the mighty potentates in industry and finance, are worthy of serious thought and consideration.

Spreckels cannot be classed as a radical, nor can he be charged with being emotional or impetuous in giving expression to his convictions. He is a close observer and a cold-blooded financier. His statements are based on observation, and as he has his finger on the pulse of trade and finance, he must be given credit for knowing what he is talking about.

When Spreckels speaks of **revolution** or the confiscation of property by an outraged people, the subsidized organs controlled and pledged to the interests of capitalism, cannot say that such statements are but the mouthings of an anarchist, but must admit that they are the expressed convictions of a man who has reached the summit of wealth and affluence.

When men of the financial standing of Spreckels send out a warning, it is about time for the ordinary citizen to put on the armor to protect himself from the storm that is predicted.

The Metal Market

NEW YORK—December 3.

The metal markets have been variable and rather uncertain, but the general tendency seems to be a declining one.

COPPER, TIN, LEAD AND ZINC.

Copper.—During the last week the market has been dull, weak and without any special feature. The little increase in activity that we reported at the end of the previous week proved to be only a flash, which did not amount to much anyway. Since then consumers both in this country and in Europe have continued to hold aloof, and the impression is beginning to prevail that on account of the decrease in consumption the statistical position is becoming worse and that a lower level will have to be reached before buyers will be interested in resuming purchases. Some small quantities of electrolytic copper were sold on November 28 and 29 on the basis of 14½@14¾c., cash. Since December 1 there have been some small transactions—100,000-lb. lots—at 14½c., delivered, usual terms, and few points lower. Metal has been offered quite freely at such prices.

The Lake copper situation remains quite unchanged and quotations are purely nominal. In casting copper also the situation remains unchanged—a relatively large accumulation of stock and free offers to sell at concessions.

At the close we quote electrolytic copper in cakes, wirebars and ingots at 14.25@14.35c. Casting copper is quoted nominally at 13.95@14c as an average for the week.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

		NEW YORK.							
		Copper.		Tin.	Lead.		Zinc.		
		Lake,	Electrolytic,	Cts. per lb.	St. Louis,	New York,	St. Louis,	New York,	
		Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.		Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	
November.....									
Nov.-Dec.		*15	14½	4.20	4.05	5.20	5.05		
28	4.8510	57½	@15¼@14¾	39%	@4.25	@4.10	@5.27½	@5.12½	
29	4.8520	57½	@15¼@14.60	39%	@4.25	@4.10	@5.25	@5.10	
1	4.8500	56½	*14¾@14.30	39½	@4.10	@4.00	@5.10	@4.95	
2	4.8535	57¾	@15 @14.35	38¾	@4.20	@4.05	@5.20	@5.05	
3	4.8545	57½	*14¾@14.25	39	@4.10	@3.95	@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 0.10c. below that of electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good ordinary brands, both desilverized and non-desilverized; the specially refined corrodng 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.

Pig Iron.—The market has been absolutely stagnant, so that prices have been under no particular pressure. We quote former prices as representing the market generally: Bessemer, \$15; basic, \$13; No. 2 foundry, \$13.50; forge, \$13.25; Valley furnace, 90c. higher delivered Pittsburg. W. P. Snyder & Co. announced their November averages, compiled from the actual sales reported in the trade of 1,000 tons or over at \$15.125, Valley, for bessemer and \$13.013, Valley, for basic, showing declines from October of 57.8c. in bessemer and 69.6c. in basic.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	COPPER		SILVER		LEAD		SPELTER	
	ELECTROLYTIC		1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
January . . .	14.094	16.488	56.260	62.938	4.435	4.321	6.442	6.931
February . .	14.084	14.971	59.043	61.642	4.026	4.325	6.499	6.239
March	14.698	14.713	58.375	57.870	4.073	4.327	6.626	6.078
April	15.741	15.291	59.207	59.490	4.200	4.381	6.633	5.641
May	16.031	15.436	60.880	60.361	4.194	4.342	6.679	5.406
June	17.234	14.672	61.290	58.990	4.392	4.325	6.877	5.124
July	17.190	14.190	60.654	58.721	4.720	4.353	7.116	5.278
August	17.498	15.400	61.606	59.293	4.569	4.624	7.028	5.658
September . .	17.508	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	15.182	62.792	58.995	4.615	4.293	7.371	5.229
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 stike 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.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Oliver C. Morgan, or any recent information in regards to him, will confer a great favor by notifying his brother, the undersigned. Last heard from in Salt Lake City, December, 1912.

J. L. MORGAN,
Secretary No. 40, W. F. M., L. Box No. 3, St. Elmo, Colorado.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Wanted to know the whereabouts of Dan McCarthy, age 31 years, who left his home at Butte, Montana, last spring and has not been heard of since. Address Bert Riley, care of Butte Miners' Union No. 1, Butte, Montana, Box 1407.

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.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Total of amount previously acknowledged, \$88,221.18.

Dec. 8.—Tom Gorman, member W. F. M., Deadwood, S. D., \$5; J. A. Sanford, Deadwood, S. D., \$3; Dr. P. H. McCarthy, per Ed. Brennan, Butte, Mont., \$50; D. J. Fitzgerald, per Ed. Brennan, Butte, Mont., \$5.

Dec. 9.—The following donations were collected by Rufus Blaylock, Elvins, Mo.: Charlie Person \$3, Ed. Clemons \$1, R. Bradley \$1, A. R. Young \$2.75, Clarence Person \$1.50, Phil. Brown \$2, W. W. Kenney 75c, Charlie McCrary \$2.60, K. McCrary \$2.40, Dan Coleman \$2.20, Phil. Ratley \$1.90, John McNeil \$1.90, John Smith \$2.60, Peter Probst \$1, Geo. Clemons \$1, Charlie Williams \$1, L. H. Maurer 50c, B. C. Clemons \$1, Charlie Barko \$2.20, Revera M. Mahoney 50c, total \$32.80. Servian Society, "Vojvodin," Barbertore, Ohio, \$10; Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24, Milwaukee, Wis., \$10; Patternmakers' Assn., Milwaukee, Wis., \$10; Electrical Workers' Union No. 528, Milwaukee, Wis., \$3.25; Daniel McTaggart, Hammett, Ida., \$1; Carpenters' Union No. 28, Missoula, Mont., \$25; Grain Handlers' and Warehousemen's Union No. 38-55, Tacoma, Wash., \$5; Local No. 855, U. M. W. of A., Lehigh, Ia., \$5; Drustro Rodolzub, Ogd. Br. 229, U. H. Z., Chicago, Ill., \$7.60; Jugoslor Socialist Org. No. 63, (So. Slavic Soc.), Irwin, Pa., \$27.60; Narodne Hrv. Jajednice, Odsj. 421, N. H. Z., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., \$5; Collection by subscription by Thomas Franich, East St. Louis, Ill., from Foreign Society, \$41.85; Steve Oberto, member W. F. M., South Range, Mich., \$5; Hungarian Branch No. 9, Hung. S. P. Fed., So. Bend, Ind., \$12.20; Hungarian Work, Sick and Benefit Fed., Schenectady, N. Y., \$3.90; Hungarian Work, Sick and Ben Soc., No. 16, Pullman, Ill., \$3; Hungarian Branch No. 4, Hung. S. P. Fed., W. Pullman, Ill., \$29.75; Hungarian Branch No. 25, Hung. S. P. Fed., Irvine, Pa., \$2.25; Stephen Sallai, 409 Cedar St., Syracuse, N. Y., \$1; Hungarian Branch No. 26, Hung. S. P. Fed., Detroit, Mich., \$9.05; Hungarian Branch No. 41, Hung. S. P. Fed., Pittsburg, Pa., \$1.45; Branch No. 3, Hung. S. P. Fed., Chicago, Ill., \$5.95; Odsjek Broj. No. 313, U. H. Z., Lyndora, Pa., \$27.35; American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., donations forwarded from this office, \$4,444.12; Local No. 2341, U. M. W. of A., Excelsior, Ia., \$5; Frank Phillips, Secy. Nelson M. U. No. 96, Nelson, B. C., collection by Jos. D. Cannon, \$12.

Dec. 10.—Local No. 172, U. M. W. of A., Foster, Ia., \$16.91; Local No. 1121, U. M. W. of A., Hacking, Ia., \$200; Local No. 55, U. M. W. of A., Des Moines, Ia., \$15; Local No. 553, U. M. W. of A., Centerville, Ia., \$15; Local No. 916, U. M. W. of A., Hiteman, Ia., \$75; Branch No. 5, G. B. B. A. of U. S. and Canada, St. Louis, Mo., \$20.80; So. Slavic Socialist Org., No. 126, Peoria, Ill., \$6.30; Alton Trades and Labor Assembly, Alton, Ill., \$10; Theatrical Stage Employes, Alton, Ill., 75c; Local No. 2656, U. M. W. of A., Livingston, Ill., \$32; J. W. Forshee, Leadwood, Mo., per Byron Troutman, \$1.65; Sand Coulee M. U. No. 2020, Sand Coulee, Mont., \$100; Trades and Labor Council, Hancock, Mich., \$50.

Dec. 11.—Anton Radanovic, McKee's Rock, Pa., by collection, \$21.41; Blagajna Odespk Broj. 492, Bayne, Wash., \$14; Local No. 326, B. of P. D., and P. of A., Pittsburg, Kans., \$10; Local Union No. 1907, U. M. W. of A., Des Moines, Ia., \$10; Local Union No. 2583, U. M. W. of A., Roslyn, Wash., \$77; Ivom Dorotic, Secy. Drustvo Andjeo Cuvor Odsj. Broj. 342, Farrell, Pa., \$16; Local No. 755, U. M. W. of A., Staunton, Ill., \$30; Local No. 56, U. M. W. of A., Colfax, Ia., \$25; Local No. 775, Dist. 13, U. M. W. of A., Cincinnati, Ohio, \$10; Hrv. Dobr. Drustvo Dr Ante Starcevic No. 269, Chicago, Ill., \$28.25; Socialist Party of State of Michigan, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$26.75; National Finnish Socialist Organization, Chicago, Ill., donations received there and forwarded, \$1,143.54; Walla Walla Typographical Union No. 388, Walla Walla, Wash., \$11.40; H. B. Addams, Gilmore, Ida., \$2.50; Bartenders' Union No. 817, Missoula, Mont., \$10.

Dec. 12.—Walters' Union No. 336, Chicago, Ill., \$20; Blacksmiths' Local No. 122, Chicago, Ill., \$10; Embroiderers' Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., \$3; Hatters' Union No. 9, Chicago, Ill., \$2.50; All So. Slavic organizations of St. Louis, Mo., \$58.25; Odsjek Broj. 42, N. H. Z., Wilmerding, Pa., \$19.50; United Croatian Ben. Soc., "Strossmayer" No. 2, Chicago, \$6.25; Local No. 2446, U. M. W. of A., Clinton, Ind., \$5; Local Union No. 2741, U. M. W. of A., Albia, Ia., \$25; Local No. 264, U. M. W. of A., Collinsville, Ill., \$50; Local No. 1603, U. M. W. of A., Des Moines, Ia., \$25; South Slavic Organization No. 130, Bessemer, Pa., \$39.95; Hrvatsko Radnicko Podporno Samostojno Društvo, Collinswood, Ohio, \$21; Harry Leake, Sandon, B. C., \$1; M. L. Ettor, Sandon, B. C., \$1; Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. M., Globe, Ariz., proceeds from dance and cafeteria on Thanksgiving eve, \$440.25.

Dec. 13.—Croatian Society, "Sr Josep" Local No. 523, of N. C. S., Woodlawn, Pa., \$21; Local No. 382, Dist. No. 11, U. M. W. of A., Clinton, Ind., \$25; Local No. 19, Amer. Bro. Cement Workers, Oakland, Calif., \$25; Missoula Federal Labor Union No. 12924, Missoula, Mont., \$25; Local No. 297, U. M. W. of A., New Baden, Ill., \$20; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Int. Union No. 4, Pittsburg, Kan., \$2; Lodge No. 8, Natl. Croatian Society, Pittsburg, Pa., \$7; W. B. McIsaac, Secy. Ymir M. U. No. 85, W. F. M., by collection, \$108; Local No. 1938, U. M. W. of A., Jasonville, Ind., \$10; Local No. 1044, U. M. W. of A., Shelburn, Ind., \$100; Local No. 1042, Albia, Ia., R. R. No. 1, \$40; Local No. 326, U. M. W. of A., Blyth, Ia., \$10; Local No. 1096, U. M. W. of A., Francisco, Ind., \$1; Velvet Workers' Br. No. 1, Local No. 35, Mystic, Conn., \$10; Local No. 206, U. M. W. of A., Seymour, Ia., \$25; Local No. 2274, U. M. W. of A., Clinton, Ind., \$25; Wharton M. U. No. 268, W. F. M., Wharton, N. J., donation for children's Christmas fund, \$25.

Dec. 15.—South Slavic Socialist Organization No. 104, Woodlawn, Pa., \$7.50; Silver City Miners' Union No. 66, Silver City, Nev., proceeds of dance given for benefit of strikers, \$59.50; Local No. 392, U. M. W. of A., Coalville, Ia., \$10; Local Union No. 1244, U. M. W. of A., Boonville, Ind., \$10; Local Union No. 1743, U. M. W. of A., Jasonville, Ind., \$25; Intl. Assn. of Machinists, San Francisco Lodge No. 68, San Francisco, Calif., \$10; Collection by Tomo S. Deretich, Sutter Creek, Calif., \$14; National Croatian Society, Lodge No. 265, Pittsburg, Pa., \$10.

Total—\$96,362.26.

DONATIONS FROM GLOBE, ARIZONA.

Globe, Ariz., Dec. 8, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Sec'y-Treas. W. F. M., Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother—Find herewith enclosed check of \$440.25 for the Michigan strikers. This amount is the result of a dance and cafeteria dinner given by the Globe Miners' Union and the ladies of the Socialist party of Globe on Thanksgiving night. The dinner netted \$100 and the success of the same was due to the energetic and untiring efforts of these ladies to aid in this humanitarian cause, and also shows the determined and progressive spirit of the women of Arizona, who have been granted the right to vote.

The following-named persons donated to the fund since the dance: Dan McNeil \$2., Darnell Real Estate Co., \$1, A. Wind \$1, Bartenders' Union of Globe \$1, Barney Punkey \$1; the same is included in the amount above.

With best wishes to the courageous brothers in Michigan, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
SIDNEY ODGERS,

Secretary Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. M.

DONATIONS FROM WOODLAWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Woodlawn, Pa., Dec. 8, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Treas. W. F. of M., Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find a check of \$21 for support of Michigan miners on strike in their struggle to gain their right of equality and decent returns of wages.

From Croatian Society "Sr. Josep" Local No. 423, N. C. S., donated \$10, and members donated the following: Tom Zima \$1, J. A. Matijasic \$1, Jos. Zunak \$1, Jos. Turkovic \$1, Geo. Brnjac \$1, Frank Svare \$1, Mijo Kovacic \$1, Ivan Padevic \$1, M. Marenk 50c, S. Kraker 50c, M. Kreclie 50c, S. Zima 50c; total \$21.

With best wishes for their, and all workers', victory.

Yours truly,

J. A. MATIJASIN,
Secretary.

FAREWELL, DEAR ENEMY.

By John M. Work.

So the anti-Socialist magazine, "The Common Cause," has flunked out.

As I gave it a hearty welcome when it arrived, it is meet that I should lay a flower on its grave.

When it first appeared, early in 1912, I syndicated an article to the Socialist Press entitled, "Welcome, Dear Enemy." The article ran as follows:

"A new anti-Socialist magazine, misnamed "The Common Cause," has been launched.

"Great pains were taken to herald it widely before it made its appearance. No doubt its promulgators expected it to create a tremendous sensation. But it did not create even a ripple. The time has gone by when people could be scared or even interested by the time-honored lies hurled at Socialism by its ignorant, prejudiced and malicious foes.

"We Socialists ourselves take but a languid interest in it. It is replete with venomous lies from cover to cover. Its attacks are so full of misstatements and so unconvincing that it scarcely seems worth while for us to notice them. Let us hope that as time goes on it will develop some foe worthy of our steel. That would make things really interesting.

"The very title of the magazine, 'The Common Cause,' is a falsehood. Had it been called 'The Special Privilege,' or 'The Upper Dog,' the title would have been accurate.

"Whatever good it may do will accrue to the Socialist movement.

"In so far as it tells the truth about Socialism, its readers will be favorably impressed with Socialism.

"In so far as it lies about Socialism, it will lose the confidence of its readers as soon as they learn the truth, and they will then all the more readily turn to Socialism.

"In so far as it points out inaccurate statements made by Socialists, we will correct them and be the gainers thereby.

"In so far as it leads people to investigate Socialism, they will discover that Socialism is the truth.

"Therefore, I say, welcome, dear enemy! When people do not favor Socialism, we much prefer that they actively oppose it. All is grist that comes to our mill. If people cannot support our cause, the next best thing is to have them oppose it. By either method they convert others to Socialism.

Farewell, Dear Enemy!

"The truth is invulnerable.

"Socialism is the truth."

So, you see, dear enemy, we didn't want you to be a meteor. We didn't want you to flash across the sky and flicker out. We wanted you to be a fixed star. It was so satisfying to have you as a stationary object for us to measure our progress by.

And now you are dead—dead! And all is so lonely! It was such a pleasure to have you around! Not that we, or anybody else, ever read you. But your presence was such a comfort!

Well, dear enemy, I did all I could to keep you alive. I helped to enliven

your dull pages by indulging in a debate with your editor and giving him what was coming to him—which is nothing to brag about, for he was an easy mark. Farewell!

I drop a tear on your last resting place.

Pardon me, I mean your last roasting place.

Don't forget to provide yourself with an asbestos shroud.

For there's a hot corner in hell reserved for you.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BUREAU OF MINES.

The estimates of appropriations for the United States Bureau of Mines, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, as approved by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, have just been forwarded to Congress.

The estimates are as follows:

For general expenses of the Bureau of Mines, \$70,000.

For investigating mine accidents, \$347,000.

For the equipment of mine rescue cars and stations, \$30,000.

Equipment of testing plant at Pittsburg, Pa., \$10,000.

For testing fuels, \$135,000.

For mineral mining investigations, \$120,000.

For inquiries and investigations of petroleum and natural gas, \$30,000.

For inspection of mines in Alaska, \$7,000.

For books and publications, \$2,000.

For lands, leases, etc., for mine rescue cars, \$1,000.

The total for the Bureau of Mines is \$752,000, an increase over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, of \$90,000.

The item of \$30,000 for the equipment of rescue cars and stations is for the first time placed separately in the estimates and represents an increase.

The \$10,000 asked for the equipment of the testing plant is a new item. The money is needed for the purchase of steam and electric equipment. The estimates set forth that the present power and electric service plant at the experiment station is on the eve of breakdown.

For the mineral mining investigations, an increase of \$20,000 is asked, from \$100,000 to \$120,000.

For the inspection of mines in Alaska, an increase of \$500 over the previous year is asked. The same increase is asked for books and publications. The item for lands, leases, etc., for mine rescue cars is decreased \$1,000.

The item of \$30,000 for inquiries and investigations of petroleum and natural gas is for the first time placed separately in the estimates and represents an increase. It calls for inquiries and investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, with a view to economic development and conserving resources through the prevention of waste. On this subject, the estimate contains the following statement:

"In 1911 the total value of the petroleum produced in this country was \$134,044,752; that of the natural gas usefully produced was \$74,127,534. The magnitude of the petroleum industry, the increasing value of petroleum and natural gas as fuel, and the rapid decline of the yield from many fields emphasize the need of conducting inquiries concerning the mining, treatment and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, with a view to economical and efficient development of these resources, as well as inquiries into the economic conditions that have developed in the oil and gas industries, with a view to the determination of the factors governing production and the means whereby supplies of oil and gas, especially those on public lands or on lands controlled by the government, can be utilized to best advantage in promoting the public welfare.

"As illustrating the need for inquiries and investigations concerning petroleum and natural gas, with a view to economic development, it is pertinent to note the following extract from a recent report received by the Bureau of Mines regarding the Cushing field of Oklahoma: 'The maximum yield of oil from the Cushing field has never reached 30,000 barrels per day. For a long period it has been considerably less than 20,000 barrels per day. The average value of oil at the highest market quotation probably lies below \$20,000 per day. During this time there has been wasting from drilling wells not less than 100,000,000 cubic feet of gas, while the waste from flowing wells is perhaps in excess of 200,000,000 cubic feet, making a total daily waste of 300,000,000, which, at the domestic rate of 25 cents per thousand, would be \$75,000 per day in fuel, or a matter of perhaps \$20,000 a day to the oil producer. It is not only possible to conserve this gas, but it also is possible in many cases to so manage the wells that they can furnish oil without allowing the gas to escape. The main purpose of the oil producer is to get the oil and let the gas escape.' There are other fields in the United States where enormous daily waste of gas occurs.

"Practically all the oil purchased by the different branches of the service of the United States has been tested by the Bureau of Mines. This is particularly true of tests for the Navy Department, these purchases amounting during the past year to about 21,000,000 gallons of oil."

LABOR'S BURDENS.

By Robert Hunter.

The burdens the poor bear are many.

As one of the apostles says of the sayings of Jesus, if they were all written the world itself could not contain that book.

And the greatest burden borne by labor is the burden of wealth, and this is most strange of all.

How can wealth be a burden, you ask?

Men work to produce wealth in order to ease their burdens. They feel that if they work hard enough they can lift their burdens.

And so how splendidly men labor through the days of youth when the hot blood courses in their veins!

And how hopefully men labor through the days of early married life, when all is young and beautiful!

And they labor with might and main to lift their burden so as to leave old age free from want and care.

Think of the millions of fine lads this year taking their places in the ranks of labor.

Think of them with all their vigor, strength and enthusiasm starting forth on the road of life confident that they can brush away all obstacles, lift every burden and finally conquer.

But the greatest burden they must bear, and they know it not, is the burden of the very wealth they produce.

In the old days men produced for themselves, and what they made they largely consumed.

Today a large portion of what men produce is turned into capital for further exploiting men, and the more men labor and toil the bigger capital grows and the more men struggle the heavier becomes the indebtedness of labor to capital.

When by their united labors they have produced \$1,000,000,000 for John D. Rockefeller, their labor is only begun.

It stands over them like a mortgage, and every year up to the end of this system they must produce interest and profit on that \$1,000,000,000.

Rockefeller will not spend his billion, dollar by dollar; he will keep it so long as possible for himself and his children and his great grandchildren.

For that billion is what is called capital, and that billion says to the workers in all the world:

"Come unto me, all you that are weary and heavy laden. You owe me tribute. Pay me. Make haste, you generations of toilers. Pay me tribute—ten per cent, twenty per cent, thirty per cent—year by year."

And the bigger that wealth grows the heavier is the burden it lays on labor. It forces labor to greater and greater tasks and to ever more and more exertion to pay its demands.

When labor has produced the one hundred and sixteen billions of wealth in the United States, for instance, its work has just begun.

It has produced only a part of this wealth to use as food, clothing and shelter, and the rest of this vast sum it has given to its masters to use as a tool upon which to exploit labor.

And upon this wealth labor must pay interest, rent and profit.

Labor can not escape. The demands of capital are as inexorable as a prison sentence.

And so labor tugs and lifts and sweats to pay that interest, rent and profit which ever increases the volume of wealth.

And a billion added to billion, labor lays on itself and its children a heavier and heavier burden of toil.

And the preacher, the lawyer and the professor are silent. And the rulers and politicians are dumb. They watch labor bearing this ever-growing burden—but they are dumb. They seek the secret of all things but this.

And labor labors and can't think. It is too hurried and heavy laden and weary to think.

And so labor tugs away at its boot straps, ever dreaming and ever hoping that one day the burden will lift itself.

TO LIMIT LABOR'S SUFFRAGE.

It is a long time since the old saying, "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty," was coined, but it is as true today as ever, and never was it more pertinent.

A petition is being circulated for the purpose of limiting the suffrage, on certain questions involving expenditures, to the holders of real estate alone.

The purpose is to institute a property qualification—in other words, to re-establish the disfranchisement of a very large number of those who really bear the burdens of the community and country.

Unfortunately, it is true that it is not always the owners of real estate who really pay the taxes.

It's the producers who are most vitally concerned in public affairs.

Every worker is directly and desperately interested in the matter of public expenditures.

He is as truly a taxpayer as the real estate owner.

Indeed, he pays the real estate owner's taxes, and all other expenditures.

Out of his labor comes all the wealth of society.

Every time he spends a dollar in a store he is helping to pay the taxes of the community.

When he pays his rent, he is directly paying a tax, for the landlord always figures his taxes into the rent.

There is no more fatal mistake than the attempt to establish a property qualification for the right of suffrage.

It is about time for organized labor to inaugurate an aggressive campaign to secure the franchise for all adult native workers and the right to exercise it irrespective of the existing residential restrictions.

Let us meet this dangerous and brazen attempt to limit the franchise of labor with a bold and determined movement to extend the right to its full limit.—Los Angeles Citizen.

UNITED STATES AS A COAL OPERATOR.

In mining lignite coal for the Williston, North Dakota, reclamation project, the government has successfully demonstrated its ability to handle mining operations by producing coal at a cost below that of private operators and also paying better wages to miners. Expert coal miners, and practically all the men employed by the government are skilled, and receive from \$4 to \$5 per day, working on a tonnage basis. This is in marked contrast with the average wage of \$2 a day for coal miners. In addition to better wages, the government maintained far superior conditions for its miners. They have shower baths, private lockers, bunk rooms for single men and a restaurant where the miners can obtain meals at 25c each. The miners are well satisfied and jobs at the government mines are much sought after. As against an average cost in private mines of about \$1.50 a ton, the United States is mining its coal at about \$1.30 and the engineer in charge of the project anticipates that ultimately the cost of mining will be reduced to \$1. Delivered at the project station coal mined by private owners would cost the government about \$2.50 a ton.

THE MINER'S INCH.

On the Pacific Coast the unit for measuring water in mining is known as the miner's inch. This varies greatly in different localities and is now generally defined by legislative enactment. The statute inch of Colorado, for example, is defined as "an inch square orifice, which shall be under a five-inch pressure measured from the top of the orifice to the surface of the water, in a box set in the banks of the ditch. This orifice shall in all cases be six inches perpendicular inside measurement, and all slides closing the same shall move horizontally, while from the water in the ditch the box shall have a descent greater than one-eighth of an inch to the foot."

In British Columbia, under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897, Section 143, a miner's inch is declared to be a flow of water equal to 1.68 cubic feet per minute. Therefore, a miner's inch is equal to .028 cubic feet per second, and 1 cubic foot per second is equal to 35.71 miner's inches, approximately. One cubic foot per second would be equal to 38.4 Colorado miners' inches.—A. V. W.

THE ATTITUDE OF AN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., November 29, 1913.
Mr. W. E. Holm, Care of Bisbee Miners' Union, No. 106, W. F. of M.,
Bisbee, Arizona.

My Dear Mr. Holm:

This will acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions signed by you on behalf of the Bisbee Miners' Union, No. 106, W. F. of M., in which you direct attention to the injustices and outrages that have been perpetrated upon the miners in the copper districts of northern Michigan, who are so heroically trying to maintain their rights against the organized mine owners. If I understand the situation correctly, the men are striking for the following demands:

First. A minimum wage of not less than three dollars per day for all underground workers.

Second. An increase of thirty-five cents per day for all surface workers.

Third. The eight-hour day for underground workers, which already obtains in every other copper producing section of North America.

Fourth. The employment of two men on all machines.

Fifth. The recognition of the union, giving the workers the same right to speak through their representatives, that the stockholders have.

In my judgment, these demands are just, reasonable, and should be recognized, and you may be sure that in every proper way I shall assist you in your efforts to aid your brother workers. I am especially glad that you gentlemen in Arizona are extending your sympathy and assistance to your oppressed brethren in Michigan, for until every workman recognizes and realizes that an industrial wrong committed against another worker is, at least an indirect, injury to him, the workers will never be able to accomplish much in the way of securing their demands and legitimate reforms. For

example: When the workers in Pennsylvania realize that an injustice done to the workers in Arizona is an injustice to the Pennsylvania workers; and when the miners in Arizona realize that injustices and outrages done toward the miners in Michigan, are in reality outrages and injustices toward the miners in Arizona as well, then, by reason of your combined influence, you will be able ultimately to demand and obtain a just share of the wealth of the country, which your brawn, muscle and brain produces.

The conduct of this copper company in northern Michigan seems to me to be especially reprehensible and deserving of severe condemnation, for, if I am correctly advised, this corporation not only protests against meeting the committees of the working men, but refuses to accept the good offices of the Department of Labor in its attempt to settle the difficulty. I wonder what the property of this vast corporation would be worth had it not been for the working men? This corporation forgets that when it was first organized in 1870, only \$1,250,000 in cash was actually invested, and since that time the workers have taken out in profits nearly \$200,000,000, for the benefit of this company, \$121,000,000, of which has gone into the pockets of the stockholders as dividends, and \$75,000,000 out of the earnings have been reinvested, thus making nearly \$200,000,000 of actual net profits for the corporation in a period of 42 years, on an original investment of \$1,250,000, and then this corporation, after such munificent return on its investment, after having all the wealth created for it by and through the efforts of the miners, objects to these reasonable demands made by these workmen.

I have written to the Hon. Secretary of Labor as follows:

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have read newspaper accounts of your address in Seattle, Washington, on November 12, 1913, in which you stated many plain truths with reference to the conditions in the Calumet, Hancock and South Range copper mining districts in Michigan, and I desire to express my approval of your speech. You are correct when you say that the Department of Labor, as now organized and directed, will be utilized to co-operate with the trades union movement in its efforts to elevate the standards of human society.

I have observed from time to time reports in the newspapers, to the effect that in the mining districts in upper Michigan, the mining corporations have been so powerful that they have, it is alleged, influenced the action of the governor of the state and the sheriff of the county in trying to break up the strike which has been so heroically conducted by the miners who are contending for just demands. I have also received letters and petitions from Globe, Arizona, Miners' Union, No. 60, W. F. of M., as well as letters and petitions from the Bisbee Miners' Union, No. 106, W. F. of M. These organizations have called my attention to the gross injustices and abuses which these mining companies have perpetrated upon these laboring men; and these petitions further allege that hired thugs and gunmen have beaten, clubbed and in some instances murdered workmen in cold blood. The petitions also allege that nearly 1,200 thugs and gunmen have been secured through the Waddell-Mahon Detective Agency.

I know that you may be depended upon to do everything within your power to bring about a settlement of this strike without any further effusion of blood, and, if possible, on a basis which will recognize the demands of these miners.

Request has been made of me to do what I can in the matter of aiding the working men, and I am anxious to comply with that request, hence, I address this letter to you, in order that I may have the benefit of your information and suggestion as to how I should proceed in the premises.

Congratulating you upon your success in the Cabinet, and upon your honest and faithful services in the cause of labor, I am, sir, with great esteem,

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) HENRY F. ASHURST,

U. S. Senator.

I desire to assure you that so far as lies in my power, I shall assist you in your efforts to aid your brother miners in Michigan. I shall be glad to have you communicate to me any request you may have to make and I wish you would point out to me any special thing you think I ought to do.

I am, sir, with great esteem,

Respectfully yours,

HENRY F. ASHURST,

U. S. Senator.

J. M. O'Neill:

If you deem it to be of any benefit to anyone, publish this communication.
W. E. HOLM.

SALVATION BY DESTRUCTOIN.

The man from Mars found himself in a large hall filled with excited men who were talking and arguing with great vigor. As he could make out nothing more than an indistinguishable babel out of it, he approached a gentleman who was standing in the rear.

"Who are all these people?" asked the Man from Mars.

"These people? Why these people are rice-growers," replied the gentleman.

"They seem to be excited," observed the Martian.

"Excited! I should say so. You'd be excited too if you were in their position."

"I daresay I would," admitted the Man from Mars suavely. "May I ask what the trouble is?"

"It's the rice crop. That's what the trouble is."

"Is it a failure?"

"Failure! Say, what's the matter with you?" demanded the gentleman suspiciously. "No. A failure wouldn't have been nearly so bad. The trouble is that the crop has been too successful. Too much rice. Do you understand that? Too much rice. Guess we'll have to destroy a whole lot of it."

The Man from Mars looked at the speaker blankly. "I don't think I follow you," he remarked at length.

"Gee whiz, don't you know anything about economics?" demanded the other sceptically. "If there's more rice than the market can absorb, then down goes the price and all the work of the rice growers is lost."

"Do you mean to say that it is bad for the people to get their rice at a low price?"

"Bad for the people! No. Who said anything about the people? The only ones concerned in this are the rice growers and the bankers and the transportation companies and the middlemen."

"You will pardon me for not understanding more nimbly," said the Man from Mars, "but the fact is I am a total stranger in these parts, and a stranger to your customs. What you say seems to me very unreasonable. I should think that large crops of whatever kind would be a cause for general rejoicing. I would mean that people could thus feed themselves more easily and be freer to devote themselves to other things."

"Well, it's plain you never studied political economy."

"As I understand your proposal, is to destroy a large amount of rice quite regardless of whether there are hungry people in the world or not?"

"Sure. Do you think we are in business for our health?"

"But why don't the people make laws against such destruction of property?" inquired the Martian.

"Say, you're joshing me, ain't you?" demanded the other. "Run along now and don't bother me with any of your Socialistic nonsense."—Ellis O. Jones in "Life."

THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM.

W. S. Morgan.

The Socialist program is based upon all that is best in human action. It seeks to universalize opportunities and restore mankind to his natural estate.

It is established on principles of justice and is invulnerable to successful attack.

It recognizes that the greatest problem of the age is production and distribution.

All other so-called issues have their origin in this one.

The Socialist philosophy maintains that labor produces and labor distributes, and that those who own and manage the means by which the necessities of life are produced and distributed are exacting a toll equal to more than one-half of all the wealth produced.

This process has been going on until more than three-fourths of the wealth of this country is in the hands of less than five per cent of the people.

This uneven and unjust division of wealth has produced two classes, the owners of the machinery of production and distribution, and those who operate it and produce and distribute the wealth by their labor.

Wages is the name of that part of the wealth which the working men and women receive for their toil, and is the joker which capitalism plays against the toilers.

Profits is the name of that vastly larger part of the wealth produced by labor that the capitalist masters put in their pockets.

This abnormal condition creates a class struggle—a struggle between the exploited workers and the exploiting masters, each continually endeavoring to obtain a bigger part of the wealth produced.

Socialism boldly declares that all the wealth produced by labor belongs to the producer.

The Socialist program is to unite the workers in both the industrial and political fields.

The source of special privilege is in the power of money to corrupt.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is the means through which labor is robbed and the money obtained with which to corrupt the people's representatives and to control political parties.

By abolishing private ownership of these utilities only can we strike at the root of the evil.

Under the present system of capitalism labor provides the funds for its own undoing.

Strikes are only a compromise and are symptoms of the real cause of the working men's enslavement.

Wealth is power.

Concentrated wealth is concentrated power in the hands of those who own it.

Less than two per cent of the people own enough wealth to control the great industries of the country through their control of political power.

It is folly to think that this ruling class will not use the power they possess to still further increase their profits and their fortunes.

The only hope of the republic is to give the power to the people, to seize the governmental powers and substitute collective for private ownership.

To accomplish this the conflict must be a class struggle.

The working men must unite.

Destroy the source of the evils and the evils will of themselves disappear.

Great fortunes will melt away.

Poverty will be abolished.

Child labor will be a thing of the past.

The power to levy a toll upon labor will be destroyed.

Manhood will be restored to his inheritance and woman will share in all his rights and happiness.

Peace will reign on earth and good will to all mankind will bind all nations together in a universal brotherhood.—National Rip-Saw.

JAMES M. LYNCH NEW YORK LABOR COMMISSIONER.

Mr. James M. Lynch, who has been president of the International Typographical Union since November 1, 1900, has relinquished that office, to accept the office of labor commissioner of the state of New York. The retirement of Mr. Lynch from the presidency of the International Typographical Union removes from leadership the most conspicuous figure in the trades union movement of the last decade. Mr. Lynch has been a man who does things, and during his term as president of the Typographical Union made advances that attracted the wonder and gained the admiration of the labor leaders and students of the trades union movement throughout the civilized world. Six years after he became head of the printers he directed the management of the struggle for the shorter work day in the printing industry throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. The union's success in that struggle was the most conspicuous accomplishment in the annals of the labor movement in the last decade. Immediately after the settlement of the eight-hour fight he advocated the adoption by the International Typographical Union of an old age pension system. This feature of the union's beneficial department was successfully inaugurated six years ago and has strengthened the organization immeasurably. He then took up the consideration of increased mortuary benefits, which soon became a leading feature of the International Typographical Union.

He negotiated an arbitration agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the result of which has been that strikes in the newspaper branch of the industry have become historical methods in the settlement of disputes between the publishers and their employes.

Today higher wages, shorter working hours and better conditions generally prevail in the composing rooms of newspapers than in any other branch of industry.

When Mr. Lynch became president of the International Typographical Union its treasury was practically bankrupt. At the end of his administration he leaves \$1,000,000 in the treasury. The funds are so safeguarded by the laws that were adopted for their protection, upon his recommendation, that depletion by dishonesty or mismanagement is almost impossible.

Samuel Gompers in an interview stated a short time ago that James M. Lynch was the Napoleon of the trades union movement.

A professor of political economy in one of the leading universities of the East says that Mr. Lynch is the most practical political economist of his generation. He has shown the theorists how to practice what they have preached.

The State of New York has gained a valuable acquisition by the addition of Mr. Lynch to its official staff. The trades union movement will have a hard task to fill the place which his leadership occupied in its ranks.—Baltimore Leader.

IDAHO GAINS IN MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Output for 1912 Valued by the United States Geological Survey at Over Twenty-One Million Dollars.

The total mineral production of Idaho in 1912 was \$21,816,390, according to E. W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey. The increase over 1911 was \$3,374,845. Lead constitutes about sixty per cent of the total mineral output of the state, the production for 1912 being valued at \$12,788,355, an increase of \$523,311 over that of 1911. About ninety-four per cent of the refined lead came from the Cœur d'Alene district in Shoshone county, the

center of the mining industry of the state. As a lead producer, Idaho ranks second among the states, Missouri being first.

Second in importance in the mineral products of the state is silver, the value of which in 1912 was \$5,101,268, an increase of \$757,316 over the value in 1911. Shoshone County yields ninety-one per cent of the silver output.

The value of the gold produced in 1912 was \$1,381,214, against \$1,372,387 in 1911; that of copper was \$1,236,205, against \$644,117 in 1911; and that of zinc was \$959,479, against \$475,394 in 1911. Idaho also produced in 1912 non-metallic products valued at \$339,716, consisting of clay products, coal (lignite), gem materials, lime, mica, phosphate rock, salt, sand, gravel, sand-lime brick, and stone.

The non-metallic resource of greatest promise is phosphate, large deposits of which occur in the southeastern part of the state, and extend over into northeastern Utah and southwestern Wyoming. As the agricultural industries of the western states are developed this necessary soil food should become one of the important items in the mineral production of Idaho.

RECORD-BREAKING MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Output of the United States for 1912 was Two and a Quarter Billion Dollars, Six Times the Value of the Production of a Generation Ago.

The value of all minerals produced in the United States in 1912, according to figures just compiled by Edward W. Parker, statistician of the United States Geological Survey, reached the record-breaking total of \$2,243,630,326. This is more than six times the value of the production in 1882, thirty years ago. During that period the population has not quite doubled, but the per capita output of the mines has increased from \$7.27 to \$23.47. During these three decades the value of the output of some minerals has made a striking increase. The value of the pig iron product, for instance, has increased from \$106,000,000 to \$420,000,000; copper from \$16,000,000 to \$205,000,000; gold from \$32,000,000 to \$93,000,000; lead from \$12,000,000 to \$37,000,000; zinc from \$146,000,000 to \$695,000,000; petroleum from \$24,000,000 to \$163,000,000; natural gas from \$215,000 to \$84,000,000; cement from \$3,600,000 to \$69,000,000.

Still more striking illustrations of the growth of the mineral industry in the United States are the figures showing that while in 1880 the total mineral production in the United States was valued at \$364,000,000, in 1912 the value of the pig iron alone was \$420,000,000, while the value of the coal production for 1912 was nearly double the total mineral output of thirty years ago. In 1880 the value of the mineral products was approximately \$1,000,000 a day; in 1912 it was over \$6,000,000 a day.

INDIANA'S LARGE MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Sixty Million Dollars Results From Mining Operations in 1912.

Indiana in 1912 produced minerals to the value of \$42,239,193, an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 compared with \$37,430,187, the production of 1911. The 1912 figures, however, do not include the value of the pig iron produced in the state, which was more than \$17,000,000. The principal products of the state are coal, clay, cement and stone, these having a value of ninety per cent of the total output.

In the production of coal, which is the state's principal mineral product, Indiana ranked seventh in 1912, with an output amounting to 15,285,718 short tons, valued at \$17,480,546. The value of the clay products was \$7,935,251 and the value of the Portland cement \$7,237,591.

In 1912 Indiana was the third largest coke-producing state, the output having increased from a little over 900,000 short tons, valued at \$3,600,000 in 1911, to 2,616,339 short tons, valued at \$12,528,685 in 1912.

The value of the natural gas produced decreased from \$1,192,418 in 1911 to \$1,014,295 in 1912, and the output of petroleum also decreased from 1,695,289 barrels, valued at \$1,228,835, to 970,009 barrels, valued at \$885,975. The sand and gravel beds yield produces worth over a million dollars annually, the value of the output being \$1,175,370 in 1912 and \$1,133,829 in 1911.

IOWA PRODUCES \$23,000,000 IN MINERALS.

Iowa broke all previous records and increased her mineral production in 1912 by \$1,787,454 over the 1911 output of \$21,112,896, according to figures compiled by E. W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the Iowa State Geological Survey.

The value of the state's production of coal in 1912 was \$13,152,088, clay products, \$4,522,326, Portland cement \$2,790,396 (an increase of fifty per cent), and sand and gravel \$1,509,245.

The value of the production of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and zinc in 1912 increased by \$174,000,000, or twenty-nine per cent over the production for 1911, according to the United States Geological Survey.

The value of the production of the three mineral fuels, coal, petroleum and natural gas, increased in 1912 by \$108,000,000, or thirteen per cent, over that of 1911, according to the United States Geological Survey.

FIVE GREATEST MINERAL STATES.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and West Virginia are credited with over forty per cent of the total mineral production of the United States. Pennsylvania outranks all other states, producing nearly twenty-five per cent of the total; West Virginia comes second, Illinois third and Ohio fourth.

California, with no standing as a producer of pig iron, iron ore or coal, stands fifth in rank among the states, owing to its heavy production of gold and petroleum.

AN AWFUL RECORD.

Under the caption of "An Awful Record," the Menace, a paper published at Aurora, Mo., that keeps itself as busy as a cranberry merchant pulling splinters out of Roman Catholic eyes, but is as blind as a bat to the fence rails that adorn Roman Protestant eyes, mentions the following atrocities:

"President Abraham Lincoln—Murdered by J. Wilkes Booth, Catholic. Mrs. Surratt and others concerned in the conspiracy were Catholics.

President James A. Garfield—assassinated by a Catholic, Charles Guiteau.

Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, fell by the hand of a Catholic, Prendergast.

President William McKinley—Assassinated by Leon Czolgosz, a Catholic.

John J. McNamara, Catholic and Knight of Columbus, and his brother, James B. McNamara, Catholic, pleaded guilty to the most gigantic dynamiting conspiracy in the history of the nation; Ortie McManigal, their "pal," was also a Catholic.

Attempted assassination of Theodore Roosevelt, candidate of the Progressive Party for president of the United States, by John Schrank, Catholic.

All right. Here is some more recent bloody history for the Menace to put in its pipe and smoke:

Colorado miners butchered in cold blood by order of Governor Peabody, Protestant.

Idaho miners murdered by order of Governor Steunenberg, and President McKinley, Protestants.

Homestead, men and women of the working class massacred by Andrew Carnegie and his servile, gunmen, Protestants.

Pullman and Chicago. Men and women massacred by Grover Cleveland's order, Protestant.

tion was defended by a perverted church, may now take courage over the signs of the times. The open-minded, clear-thinking, justice-loving, kind-hearted clergy are turning from paganized Christianity to socialistic Christianity. The Rt. Rev. F. S. Spalding, D.D., of the Episcopal church; Rev. Dr. Charles Stelzle of the Presbyterian church and scores of other able and honest clergymen, are preaching the new, yet old, religion. The Rev. Mr. Edgar Wheeler recently said:

"In twenty-five years religion has been dragged out of the supernatural into the natural. The old idea was to live to die; the modern idea is to live, and, if we can, to assist our neighbor to live."

The Christian Herald said:

"It cannot be an exaggeration to say that there never was a time in the history of the world when so many people were trying to help so many other people as today."

"It has happened like this:

"The study of sociology has been progressing gradually, some of its most earnest and its brightest scholars working outside the Christian faith. They did not care about the authority of Christ and the inspiration of His message. They were studying man, and earth, not God and Heaven. And they found that the thing that is hampering and spoiling life is selfishness. They found that selfishness is unscientific, unreasonable. They found that co-operation, that interest in one another, is the only reasonable way to live. So we have come to see, just from a natural and earthly standpoint, what a preposterous and ridiculous and disastrous policy selfishness is. Society and civilization means co-operation."

"It is a grievous thing that in so many instances the church, as represented by individuals or organizations, has failed to show this spirit of unselfishness which Jesus demanded of his followers. Indeed, the accusation is often heard that it has at times set itself definitely against the movements which were working for the emancipation and the betterment of mankind. But its members are more eager now than ever to be what Christ meant them to be—the servants and helpers of their neighbors and of the world."

Some of our clerical and editorial friends, in discussing the great problems referred to in the foregoing, prefer to call Socialism by names which they think are a little more polite and respectable, such as "Sociology" and "Co-operation," but they have the same meaning that the word "Socialism" has when used by a Socialist.

To "the man with the hoe and the slanting brow"—he who has, for sixteen centuries been religiously misled and been exploited out of five-sixths of his earnings, he who has fought and suffered, and bled, for his cruel masters, I send happy greeting.

I bid you to look up and take courage. The day of deliverance from paganized Christianity and a savage, unjust system of industrialism is drawing nigh.

Creston, Ia.

DO WE WANT A WAR WITH MEXICO?

By R. A. Dague.

The Tacoma, Wash., News (Republican), says:

"It is figured by the War Department that an effective demonstration in Mexico by the United States would require 560,000 men. Our war leaders believe the Mexican forces might be suppressed in six months, at a cost of \$2,000,000 a day, or \$350,000,000 for the six months."

"It is calculated that at the end of the war proper it would be necessary to keep garrisons in many places to maintain order, and that 300,000 men would be required at an expense of about \$300,000,000 a year."

"It is estimated furthermore that the loss by the various forms of death common to wars would be about 140,000 men in the course of a six months' invasion. The policing of the country for the unstable months following an invasion would cost an additional quota of lives."

"Do we want to invade?"

William Randolph Hearst (Democrat) who owns vast landed plantations in Mexico—and several daily papers in America—would say: "Yes! Let the United States send a big army over the border and wage bloody war on our neighbors!"

The Standard Oil press and henchmen also clamor for war because that company owns large oil properties in Mexico.

General Sherman said "war is hell!" but Hearst and the jingoes seem not only willing but anxious to "raise hell!"—if by so doing they can put more dollars into their pockets.

If we were to invade Mexico thousands of boy-soldiers would be slain; other thousands crippled and ruined physically, and they would have to be pensioned for the next fifty years. An enormous debt would be added to the colossal one now burdening the people, and the damning evils resulting from such war would never be measured.

In former contributions to this publication I have called attention to the fact that there is a nation-wide movement on the part of certain capitalists to promote the military spirit in the United States. College students are being instructed in military drills; the Boy Scout movement is being promoted and a press bureau is maintained that sends to country editors matter to be printed that is intended to foster the war spirit.

How long will the peacefully-disposed American working people and middle classes permit the speculators and mammon-worshippers to pile upon their backs mountains of debt for war purposes? In times of profound peace it costs Uncle Sam about half a billion dollars a year to maintain his army and navy—and now comes the secretary of war and of the navy who ask the present Congress to appropriate for the coming year for war purposes the following colossal sums: For military establishment, \$105,937,544; for naval establishment, \$139,831,953.

It is now costing the people of the United States to pay pensions to the soldiers of the Civil War and the Spanish-American conflict the great sum of \$169,150,000 annually.

If we invade Mexico, this burden will be enormously enlarged, and oceans of poverty, disease, suffering, crime, and moral degeneration will be let loose, and humanity cursed for centuries.

I am certain that there is not a Socialist in America who favors a war with Mexico. Let us hope that there are enough of Democrats and Republicans in this country who abhor war to defeat the schemes of the jingoes, who are trying to bring on the invasion from purely mercenary motives.

Creston, Iowa.

BULLETIN NO. 70 OF THE BUREAU OF MINES.

Bulletin No. 70, a preliminary report on uranium, radium and vanadium, has just been issued by the Bureau of Mines. The authors are Richard B. Moore and Karl L. Kithil of the Denver Laboratory of the Bureau of Mines. The bulletin describes the carnotite deposits and gives the commercial methods of the treatment of ores.

Charles L. Parsons, chief division of mineral technology, says in the preface of the bulletin:

"Early in 1912, from information received by the Bureau of Mines, it became evident that large quantities of valuable material were being wasted in mining the rare-metal ores of the West. In pursuance of its endeavors to increase efficiency in the mining and treatment of mineral resources in the United States, the bureau assigned Dr. R. B. Moore, physical chemist, and K. L. Kithil, mineral technologist, to investigations covering the production of uranium and vanadium ores, the elimination of waste in mining, and the development of methods for working up valuable raw material into finished products. In the chemical side of the investigation Dr. Moore has been assisted by C. F. Whittemore, to whom credit should be given for the analytical work. Mr. Kithil has been engaged with Dr. Moore in a study of the general problem, and has personally given especial attention to the development of mining and concentration methods."

"As a result of this investigation it has been definitely shown that, although the Austrian government has conserved its own resources of uranium and radium by purchasing the Joachimsthal mines and by carefully supervising pitchblende production, the deposits of radium-bearing minerals in the United States are being rapidly depleted by wasteful exploitation, chiefly for the benefit of foreign markets."

"Seemingly the country has been quite unaware of the extent to which uranium ores have been sent abroad. Investigation has developed the fact that during the year 1912 carnotite ores carrying 28.8 tons of uranium oxide were produced, and that practically the entire amount was exported. The major part of this ore carried between 2 and 3 per cent. U3O8, as it appears that no ore carrying less than 2 per cent. can at present prices bear the cost of transportation. This means that 8.8 grams of radium chloride, or an equivalent 11.43 grams of radium bromide, will be obtained from the ore shipped from this country in 1912. Only one American company has been preparing radium salts of a high degree of radioactivity, and its product has only recently been offered for sale. The American ores exported were purchased for their radium content. It is improbable that all of the ores exported are now represented by finished product, but the 1912 production of radium from American ores cannot have been much less than the quantity mentioned, for uranium was being shipped abroad in almost equal quantities in 1911, and is still being sold for future manufacture. It can probably be definitely stated that in 1912 there was obtained from American ores nearly two and one-half times as much radium as from all other sources combined."

"In the mining of uranium ore, for every ton marketed there are at present some five tons of low-grade material thrown on the dump and much more left in the mine awaiting only a feasible concentration process for commercial exploitation. Mr. Kithil has shown that elutriation can be applied to both uranium and vanadium ores, and that a large proportion of the valuable material now going to waste can be readily obtained in marketable condition. If water is not available, air separators may be used, or other devices for dry separation. The uranium deposits of Colorado and Utah are being rapidly depleted for foreign exploitation, and it would seem to be almost a patriotic duty to develop an industry that will retain the radium in America."

"Although no one can predict with certainty the value of radium or its possible application to science or medicine, the subject is certainly well worthy of investigation by our highest scientific authorities, and, under proper technical control, it opens to American industry a profitable field for exploitation."

"Although at \$90 per milligram for radium chloride the total value of the radium shipped in 1912 amounts only to \$792,000, and the mining and separation of the ore can accordingly be considered only as one of our smaller industries, the fact should be noted that of this amount approximately \$710,000 went into foreign hands and opened to foreign medicine and science opportunities in this most promising field that have been denied to our own people except by re-purchasing the manufactured radium compounds at an almost prohibitive price."

"France, Austria, England and Germany have their radium institutes, fostered by their governments or by philanthropic foundations. Up to the present time, although the United States has been furnishing a large part of the material for these foreign investigations, comparatively little has been done in the hospitals and laboratories of this country."

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained by addressing the Director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

WESTERN COMRADE HAS NEW OWNERS.

The Western Comrade, the Socialist monthly magazine started in Los Angeles nearly a year ago, has been taken over by Chester M. Wright and Emanuel Julius. The next number, under the new ownership, will appear on January 10th.

The Western Comrade will be enlarged in size and will undergo some change in tone, carrying to a large extent the personalities of the new owners. One of the policies of the magazine will be the espousal of the feminist cause as a part of the Socialist philosophy. Eleanor Wentworth, whose feminist articles have made a profound impression, will continue with the magazine, as will M. Louise Grant, New York, who conducts a dramatic department.

The magazine also will take a strong stand for coöperative effort, making itself the Pacific coast organ of the feminist coöperative propaganda as a part of the Socialist philosophy and practice. Articles dealing with both of these questions will appear regularly.

Wright and Julius are both well known to the Socialist movement, Julius at present being connected with the staff of the Los Angeles Citizen, while Wright is editor of the California Social-Democrat, official organ of the California Socialist party.

The Western Comrade, in the new hands, will aim to help build a constructive Socialist movement, and it will at all times be found working for thorough organization work. Persons may obtain sample copies of The Western Comrade by sending 10 cents to Emanuel Julius, box 135, Los Angeles, Cal.

Both Wright and Julius have had great experience in Socialist journalism. Both these able writers did efficient service on the Milwaukee Leader and the Chicago Daily World. Years ago, Emanuel Julius was connected with the staff of the New York Call and other eastern publications. Julius has also had many of his stories, articles and reviews appear in magazines.

THE MAN OR THE ENVIRONMENT—WHICH?

By Louis G. Rodrigues.

In this age of industrialism and efficiency, the question of environment, and the part which it plays in the making of man, is a momentous one, and one deserving of considerable attention.

The laws of evolution, and the students of sociology, show us that environment plays quite a part in the making of man. A part greater than most persons are willing to admit.

Many there are who believe that environment counts for little, and that everything depends on the man.

To prove their theories, they cite cases of exceptional men and women who succeeded in spite of their surroundings.

"It is the man who is fit that survives and makes good." This is what some students (?) of evolution, who do not seem to read their Darwin aright, offer us as their theory that the man is all and environment counts for naught.

But this "survival of the fittest" has nothing to do with the quality of one's surroundings. There are some men who seem to live (?) in squalid conditions, which would be detrimental to men of finer fibre. Civilized man cannot live under the same conditions and surroundings as the savage. But who is the better man?

We are apt to forget that fertile seed falling upon barren soil (and this is a part of environment) cannot bring forth good fruit. It is true that from an acorn we get an oak and not an elm. But equally true that there is a difference in oaks. Some oaks are sturdier than others.

Lincoln is one of the exceptional examples of the man who made good in spite of his environment. And this is played upon by those who believe that everything depends on the man. But they overlook one thing, and the biggest thing, that went into the making of Lincoln. And that was the personality of his mother. He himself attributes his success to the influence of his mother over him.

The personal atmosphere is one of the phases of environment which we so sadly overlook. The sooner we realize this truth, the better for us. The writer personally believes in this. He has worked in shops where the surroundings were good, but lacking in the environment of personal atmosphere; and consequently could not do good work, and had to quit.

This theory that environment does not count for much, is in the opinion of the writer, a detrimental one, in so far as it tends to make men who are somewhat indolent satisfied with squalid conditions, and to those who are accustomed to better surroundings it makes it harder for them to do better work.

"A poor workman quarrels with his tools" is a true adage. But a good workman will do better work with better tools.

The writer does not wish to be understood as meaning that he believes the environment is everything, and that the man counts for nothing. He believes that a poor environment tends to retard, if not thwart, the inherent tendencies of the man. Man is inherently good; if this be not true, why schools, libraries, churches and other educational institutions for the uplift of man?

Man must unfold to the highest and best in him, and to expect him to do this in cramped-up surroundings, is like tying a string around a rosebud and expect it to unfold into the beautiful rose nature intended it to be.

And when we realize how much this environment plays in the making of man, we shall strive to make our homes and places of work congenial and sanitary; and help to make this world a better world, and the fittest place for God's crowning work—Man!—Trades Magazine.

UTAH GAINS IN MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Utah holds a unique position among the metal-producing states in the diversity of its mineral output. While the state does not rank first in the production of any particular metal, it stands well among the leaders in the production of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and vanadium minerals. As compared with the other states, it ranks second in silver, third in lead, fourth in copper, sixth in gold and seventh in zinc.

In 1911 the copper content of the ores mined in Utah was 146,960,827 pounds, against 137,307,485 pounds in 1912. While this shows a decrease of nearly 10,000,000 pounds, the value of the 1912 output shows an increase of \$4,285,632 over the value of that produced in 1911.

The production of silver, which ranks next to copper in value, shows an increase both in quantity and value, from 12,473,787 fine ounces, valued at \$6,611,107, in 1911, to 13,835,903 fine ounces, valued at \$8,509,080, in 1912.

The lead content of the ores mined in Utah in 1911 was 68,248 short tons, valued at \$6,142,354, which was increased to 70,156 short tons, valued at \$6,314,001, in 1912. The output of zinc in 1911 was 8,920 short tons, valued at \$1,016,895; in 1912 it was 8,534 short tons, valued at \$1,177,635.

Gold, the fourth in importance among the metals produced in Utah, showed a decrease in the 1912 output compared with 1911. The 1911 production was valued at \$4,696,998, against \$4,265,851 for 1912. The only mineral products besides gold showing a decrease in value for 1912 were iron and salt, the total decrease of the three during the year amounting to \$563,546. However, the marked increase in the value of Utah's other minerals far more than offsets this small decrease, the total 1912 output being \$51,004,942, against \$43,774,331, in 1911, an increase of \$7,230,611.

In the production of coal the increase was 20%, from 2,513,175 short tons, valued at \$4,248,666, in 1911, to 3,016,149 short tons, valued at \$5,046,451, in 1912. The manufacture of Portland cement began in Utah in 1910, with an output of 811,800 barrels, valued at \$1,005,960. It decreased nearly 150,000 barrels in 1911, to 662,849 barrels, valued at \$827,523, but increased in 1912 to 760,668 barrels, valued at \$937,119. The principal stone quarried in Utah is limestone, a large part of which is used for flux in smelters, though some is used for foundation work and also for building.

Other mineral products of the state are asphalt, gems, grindstones, gypsum, iron ore, lime, mineral waters, petroleum, phosphate rock, salt, sand and gravel, scythestones, sulphur, uranium and vanadium ores.

THE SPIRIT OF REVOLT.

Rising Against the Tyranny of the Age It Demands Economic Equality for The Workers.

The glaring inequality in the distribution of the national income is the characteristic of every capitalist society.

What modern industrialism generation after generation destroys is the soul of the people. There is a moral miasma as deadly as the physical. The dwellers in the slums of our great cities with "life on a pound a week" (and that perpetually snatched from their grasp!) find themselves embedded whether they like it or not, in all the ugliness, the dirt and the disorder of the mean streets.

It is not in material things alone that "the destruction of the poor is their poverty." Breathing from infancy up to an atmosphere of morbid alcoholism and sexuality, furtive larceny and unashamed mendacity—though here and there a moral genius may survive, saddened but unscathed—the average man is morally, as well as physically, poisoned. The destitution against which we protest is thus a degradation of character, a spiritual demoralization, a destruction of human personality itself.

The spirit of revolt is strongest alike in England and France, the United States and Germany, in that stratum of wage earners which lives in the long rows of solidly built bow-windowed artisans' homes in the manufacturing districts or the picturesquely-tiled cottages of the "model village."

To this stratum the great growth of national income has brought more of the cheaper luxuries of life; on an average, less exhausting toil, and perhaps somewhat greater social security than were known to any preceding generation.

The 30s. a week artisan revolts against the misery beneath him into which he may at any time be thrust and against the ever present peril of unemployment to which he feels himself exposed.

He objects to a social order which seems to allot to him, to his children, and to his children's children, year in year out for ever, nothing but an existence of physical toil with intervals of almost vacant rest. . . .

Even when he is getting "good money" and steady work he resents the fact that his daily life is dealt with always as a means to another's end, and

that end only the personal extravagance or the heaping up of wealth for his "master."

What he revolts against today in the private ownership of the instruments of production is not so much the inequality of income that it involves as the resultant inequality of power over human lives.

Why should he and his class always obey orders and another much smaller class always give them? What is the warrant for the power of the owners of the factories and mines to dictate the daily life and the weekly expenditure of hundreds of their fellow-men—even to withdraw from them the means of life itself?

This power is not due to popular election. It has no relation to the ascertained merit or capacity of its wielders. It is not even accompanied by any consciousness of responsibility for the moral or material well-being of those over whom it is exercised.

This basis of revolt is at once the weakness of Socialism and its strength, of weakness because these Socialists of exasperation are for the most part not even capable of revolt, but only of the emotion of revolt.

The Socialists of exasperation leave behind them a trail of discouragement and disintegration, productive of the cynical saying that the coming of Socialism will be in spite of the Socialists.

On the other hand, the basis of revolt against misery and oppression is the strength of Socialism, because it appeals to that instinct of human fellowship to which society itself is due, and because it is always being strengthened and renewed by the appalling reality of the evils against which it is struggling.

It is the revolt against the powers in whom the oppression is vested which gives to the Socialist movement its halo of martyrdom, its unrecorded lives of silent heroism, its comradeship in privation and endurance, and the strenuous, unpaid work of millions of members.

It is the growing hatred of the results of competitive industry, both in those who suffer and in those who observe the suffering, which has led to the Socialist demand for a social revolution—a revolution which, though it will be manifested in transformations of property and participations in power, will be, in essence, a revolution in social purpose—a radical change of heart.

Whether for good or for evil, the coming of Socialism is the outstanding feature of our time.

A bare century ago both the word and the thing were unknown. Within a little more than a generation the Socialist creed has spread from country to country, throughout all Europe and from the European nations to their colonies and dependencies.

From the United States of America it creeps over the whole sphere of the Monroe Doctrine, and, during the last decade it has sprung up in Japan. And there is far more Socialism than there are Socialists. Declared adherents may not number more than ten millions, but their creed is admittedly permeating all other political parties and economic sects.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb in "The New Statesman."

GREATEST MINERAL PRODUCER.

Pennsylvania Has Total Output, Including Pig Iron, of Over Six Hundred Million Dollars.

Since the first record of mining statistics was written into the history of the United States, Pennsylvania has stood at the top of the list. Exclusive of the value of pig iron and of coke and of other derived or secondary products not included in the total made in the state, the value of Pennsylvania's mineral production is nearly one-fourth of that of the entire country and is only about \$5,000,000 less than the combined output of Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio and California, the next four states in the value of their mineral production. The value of the mineral production of Pennsylvania reached the enormous total of \$414,426,962 in 1911, and the still greater figure of \$445,790,022 in 1912, according to a statement prepared by Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, in cooperation with the state of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania holds the leadership primarily on account of her supremacy in the production of coal. The combined value of the production of anthracite and bituminous coal in Pennsylvania nearly equals the aggregate value of all the mineral products of West Virginia, Illinois and Ohio, the second, third and fourth states, respectively, in rank.

First in Many Mineral Products.

Pennsylvania leads also in the production of cement, lime, mineral paints, sand, slate and stone, and in the manufacture of coke and pig iron, and is second in the value of clay products and natural gas. The combined value of anthracite and bituminous coal in Pennsylvania in 1912 was \$346,993,123, equivalent to about 50% of the total value of the coal produced in the United States, and nearly 78% of the total value of the mineral products of the state.

Pennsylvania produces little iron ore, its output amounting to only about 500,000 long tons, but it has in the city of Pittsburg and vicinity the largest iron-making district of the world, the iron ores coming chiefly from the Lake Superior region. The production of pig iron in Pennsylvania as a whole amounted to 12,437,685 long tons, valued at \$181,569,299, in 1912, against 9,581,109 long tons, valued at \$136,328,507, in 1911. If the value of the pig iron made in Pennsylvania were added to its total annual mineral production, the total output for the state would be valued at over \$600,000,000, nearly one-third of the total for the United States. Exclusive of the pig iron, the value of Pennsylvania's mineral production is equal to nearly 25% of the total for the country.

The production of natural gas in Pennsylvania increased over 3,280,000,000 cubic feet in 1912 compared with 1911, with an increase in value from \$18,520,796 to \$18,539,672. The consumption of natural gas in Pennsylvania is more than 60,000,000,000 cubic feet in excess of its production. The output of petroleum in Pennsylvania decreased from 8,248,158 barrels in 1911 to 7,837,948 barrels in 1912, but in sympathy with the general advance in prices the value increased from \$10,894,074 to \$12,886,752.

Pennsylvania ranks second among the states in the value of its clay products, and these also constitute the second in the rank of the state's mining industries. The value of the clay products increased from \$20,270,033 in 1911 to \$21,537,221 in 1912.

Greatest Cement Region in the World.

The Lehigh cement district of eastern Pennsylvania, with a few plants in New Jersey, is the most important cement-making region in the world. As a whole, the Lehigh district makes nearly one-third of the cement produced in the United States. The production of cement in Pennsylvania in 1911 was 27,024,725 barrels, valued at \$19,306,349, against 27,625,340 barrels, valued at \$18,945,835, in 1912. Pennsylvania is by far the leading state in the production of cement, with approximately one-third of the total output of the country.

The production of limestone is the principal factor in giving Pennsylvania first place as a producer of stone. The state is also first in the production of slate, sand and gravel and lime. In 1911 the total value of the stone quarried in Pennsylvania, exclusive of slate and of limestone made into lime, was \$8,147,505; in 1912 it was \$9,144,214. In the production of slate Pennsylvania is credited with nearly 60% of the total output of the United States, the value of the output in 1912 being \$3,474,247. Pennsylvania has nearly one-half the total number of lime producers in the United States, and its production is about 25% of the total quantity and 20% of the total value, in 1912 the production being 849,159 short tons, valued at \$2,679,420. Lime burning as an industry is scattered pretty well over the state.

The combined production of sand and gravel in Pennsylvania in 1911 of

5,689,059 short tons, valued at \$3,025,267, increased to 6,509,333 short tons, valued at \$3,371,513, in 1912.

Large Increase in Coke Production.

In the manufacture of coke, as in the production of coal and the manufacture of pig iron, Pennsylvania outranks all the other states, furnishing 60% of the total production. In 1912 the quantity of coke made in Pennsylvania was 2,438,693 short tons, valued at \$56,267,838, against 2,192,935 short tons, valued at \$43,053,367, in 1911.

Other mineral products of Pennsylvania are bromine, calcium chloride, copper, feldspar, gems, graphite, millstones, mineral paints (including natural and zinc-lead pigments), mineral waters, pyrite, quartz, salt, sand-lime brick, sulphuric acid, talc and insignificant quantities of gold and silver.

THE IMMIGRANT.

I am the immigrant.
 Since the dawn of creation my restless feet have beaten new paths across the earth.
 My uneasy bark has tossed on all seas.
 My wanderlust was born of the craving for more liberty, and a better wage for the sweat of my face.
 I looked toward the United States with eyes kindled by the fire of ambition and heart quickened with a new-born hope.
 I approached its gates with great expectation.
 I entered it with fine hope.
 I have shouldered my burden as the American man-of-all-work.
 I contribute 85% of all the labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industries.
 I do seven-tenths of the bituminous coal mining.
 I do 78% of all the work in the woolen mills.
 I contribute nine-tenths of all the labor in the cotton mills. I make nineteen-twentieths of all the clothing.
 I manufacture more than half the shoes.
 I build four-fifths of all the furniture.
 I make half of the collars, cuffs and shirts.
 I turn out four-fifths of all the leather.
 I make half the gloves.
 I refine nearly nineteen-twentieths of the sugar.
 I make half of the tobacco and cigars.
 And yet, I am the great American problem.
 When I pour out my blood on your altar of labor, and lay down my life as a sacrifice to your god of toil, men make no more comment than at the fall of a sparrow.
 But my brawn is woven into the warp and woof of the fabric of your national being.
 My children shall be your children, and your land shall be my land, because my sweat and my blood will cement the foundation of the America of tomorrow.—Frederick J. Haskin, in the Jewish Immigration Bulletin.

PUTTING LABOR UNDER MILITARY LAW.

Henry R. Towne, president of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, in a letter to James A. Emery, the famous counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, which letter was made part of the record of both the Senate and the House Lobby committee says:

"I have long held and expressed the opinion that the only complete and adequate protection of the public against intolerable oppressions by organized labor in the case of public service and public utility corporations will consist in legislation whereby employment in the service of such corporations will be put on a quasi-military footing, that will involve 'enlistment' either in the form which now applies to the army and navy or in the form which now applies to the police and fire departments under municipal government. Such service is voluntary, not compulsory, and no fair argument can be advanced against imposing conditions reasonably needed for the protection of the public welfare on individuals who voluntarily seek to engage in such service.

"A strike by enlisted men would be mutiny, the punishment for which, of course, should be fixed by law. Coincidentally with legislation of this kind, I would hope to see legislation providing ample safeguards is for the protection of all just rights of the enlisted men, including the right of petition for the redress of grievances, with adequate provision for the obtaining of redress whenever justified."

Note what Towne says about the service. "Such service is voluntary, not compulsory.

So is the service in the United States army or navy. Purely voluntary. No man is compelled to join the army or navy. It is purely a voluntary act, but when he is enlisted, goodbye freedom. If he refuses to obey orders, it is mutiny and punishable according to law as provided for.

Under the Towne idea, an enlisted workman would be guilty of mutiny if he refused to obey the orders of the boss or attempted to go on strike, and he would be punished as provided for by law.

Mutiny, according to the military and naval code, is punishable by death. In the army, a firing squad attends to the mutineers; in the navy they are hung to a convenient yardarm.

Mr. Towne had evidently read too much ancient history and the evolution of his brain stopped stock still about the time he reached the cycle of Emperor Nero of Rome, who had the pleasant habit of having dissatisfied workmen fed to the wild beasts of the arena. As present social conditions are not provided with wild beasts to make an "American Holiday," Mr. Towne would perhaps by law have these mutinous workmen court-martialed and shot.—International Musician.

NOT CLASS HATRED.

Class hatred is as foreign to Socialism as that which breeds it—Capitalism itself. Nothing is more void of the spirit of humanity's great movement than that most bitter of demoralizing influences—class hatred.

There is all the difference in the world between class consciousness and class hatred.

Class consciousness is the expression in human society of intelligent community interest, of practical fraternalism, of scientific social relationship.

Class consciousness is not a shallow sentiment. It is a rational appreciation of the most stupendous fact of modern society, that labor is a foundation of organized society; that labor is the heart of humanity, and that "out of the heart are the issues of life"—as labor is free, as labor is enlightened, as labor is elevated, the liberty and enlightenment and elevation of humanity is effected.

Here it is, expressed by Comrade Eugene V. Debs:

"The working class alone does the world's work, has created its capital, produced its wealth, constructed its factories, dug its canals, made its roadbeds, laid its rails and operated its trains, spanned the rivers with bridges and tunneled the mountains, delved for the precious stones that glitter upon the bosom of vulgar idleness and reared the majestic palaces that shelter insolvent parasites.

"The working class alone—and by the working class I mean all useful workers, all who by the labor of their hands or the effort of their brains, or both in alliance as they ought universally to be, increase the knowledge and add to the wealth of society. The working class alone is essential to society and therefore the only class that can survive in the world-wide struggle for freedom."—Citizen.

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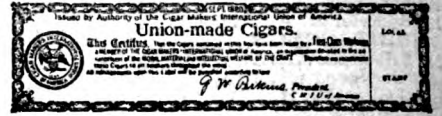
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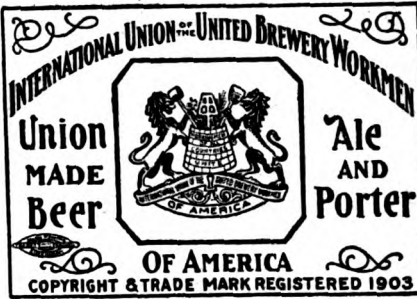
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