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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the
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OF MINERS**



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, June 19, 1913.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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Any parties having copies of The Magazine of the above dates will do the Western Federation of Miners a favor by forwarding same to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

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

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

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'.

Stay away from Britannia mines, Howe Sound, B. C. The strike is still on.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW was passed by the Legislature of Iowa. The world moves.

PRESIDENT MOYER of the Western Federation of Miners left last week for Carlsbad to attend the International Mining Congress. He expects to be gone two months.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS of the American Federation of Labor has been operated upon for mastoiditis. His friends entertain the strongest hopes for his complete recovery.

VICE PRESIDENT MAHONEY returned to headquarters last week and will probably remain at headquarters while President Moyer is in attendance at the International Mining Congress.

LETTER from the secretary of Skidoo Miners' Union No. 211, W. F. M., of Skidoo, California, contains the information that the mill and cyanide works were destroyed by fire recently, and it is the opinion of the secretary that matters will be at a standstill for some time to come at Skidoo.

LET ME SAY to young men, this age is weary of the polite and weak camp-followers, weary of servility, weary of cringed necks and knees bent to corruption. This age is calling for soldiers, calling for strong characters, calling for men of high purpose, calling for men who have convictions of their own and who have the courage to act on them.—John P. Altgeld.

WHEN THE SENATE COMMITTEE shall conclude its investigation of conditions in West Virginia, the royal family should withdraw its objections to the Duke d'Abruzzi's passion.

In all of Italy there is not such a figure as Gassoway Davis, while Sicily may be searched in vain for as murderous a crew as the "Christian gentlemen that God in His infinite wisdom has placed in possession of the coal fields" of West Virginia.

They are the real thing—no effete descendants are they of thieving cut-throats. They are, as the first Bonaparte said of himself, their own ancestors—and their own thieves.—Milwaukee Leader.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY, sitting at Charleston, West Virginia, has brought a sweeping indictment against John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and other national and district officials of the organization. The indictments are brought under the Sherman anti-trust law and the officials of the United Mine Workers are charged with entering into a combination in restraint of trade. These indictments are looked upon as a retaliation against the miners who have been able to bring about a congressional investigation of the lawlessness that has prevailed in the strike zone.

The mine operators used every influence to prevent the passage of the Kern resolution in the United States Senate, and when they failed to crush the Kern resolution it seems that a federal grand jury has been used to bring in indictments to be used as a club against the miners.

THE NATIONAL CROATIAN SOCIETY, which held its last convention at Kansas City, Kansas, adopted the following:

"Members disabled while intoxicated, fighting or acting as strikebreakers shall be barred from receiving any damages whatever."

The National Croatian Society pays its members an insurance of \$800 at death, and if any member is disabled or injured, he receives a certain sum of money, graduated according to the seriousness of the injury. The member likewise receives sick benefits, but the man who becomes injured or ill through drunkenness or who becomes disabled through following the dishonorable occupation of a strikebreaker, forfeits all rights to benefits.

This resolution was introduced by Anton Lessich of the Western Federation of Miners, and members of the National Croatian Society must govern themselves accordingly.

WILLIAM E. TRAUTMANN, ex-secretary of the I. W. W., has again gone to bat and lined out a five-column "open letter" at Big Bill Haywood, charging that the latter was informed of the corruption and autocratic methods of the present secretary-treasurer, Vincent St. John, and his gang of "free speech" fighters. Trautman declares that when he presented evidence to Haywood showing how St. John was manipulating affairs, Haywood exclaimed that it was "bad business" and intimating that he would stop the abuses. But nothing has been done, nor is it likely that an I. W. W. convention can rescue the organization from the crowd now in control, for, Trautmann points out, "at the last convention of the I. W. W. two delegates, one of them a paid officer, admitted as delegate contrary to constitutional provi-

sions, had about two-thirds of the voting power of the whole convention, and the other twenty-eight or twenty-nine delegates controlled the balance of one-third; all contrary to the constitutional enactments of 1907." Delegates opposed to ring rule were unseated, and the two individuals in question had the power to dictate who would go on the ballot for election as officers. That is fine democracy, indeed, and Trautmann says that the I. W. W. is about done for.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE POLL TAX is direct action of the capitalist class on the ballot box; disfranchises Southern workers by hundreds of thousands. As Gripenuts Post says: "There's a reason." Just look it up, please.—The Rebel.

There is certainly a *reason* for the poll tax. The class that rules knows that the working class, as a general rule, is limited in financial resources, and the class of economic power knows that *poll tax* is a barrier to the impoverished workingman casting his ballot. The frenzied maniac who exclaims, "Hit the ballot box with an axe!" lacks a sufficient amount of brains to realize the potency of the ballot.

Regardless of the fact that the class of privilege is doing everything within its power to make it more difficult for labor to exercise the right of suffrage, yet a so-called proletarian element is continually shouting that the ballot is but a "paper wad" and is worthless in the battle for industrial liberty.

"There's a reason."

C. H. TANNER, Organizer for the Western Federation of Miners and who has had charge of the strike at El Paso, Texas, has sent us a paper issued by the C. T. Ludwig Detective Training Correspondence School of Kansas City, Missouri, containing the portraits of nearly a score of detectives who have graduated in the institution that equips sleuths who hunger for blood-money. The paper contains not only the portraits of the gumshoe graduates but likewise letters paying glowing tributes to C. T. Ludwig, whose school prepares moral perverts for their dirty work. One of these graduates secured a job at El Paso—but his cleverness, secured under the supervision of Ludwig, did not enable him to escape detection. He was uncovered in his dirty work and El Paso knows him no more.

Schools that have been established for the training of detectives shows that there is a demand for that class of vermin. They crawl into the labor organizations and are present at every conflict between employer and employé, to furnish or manufacture testimony against the class that is waging a battle against industrial slavery.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS, as a result of a decision recently made by United States Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill, as umpire on deadlocked questions submitted to him by the anthracite conciliation board, will receive nearly \$500,000 back pay. The miners have won a victory in three or four cases submitted to the umpire. The principal decision in which the men are awarded the back pay sustains the position of the mine workers that they were entitled to the seven per cent. bonus under the sliding scale of March, 1912, the last month the old sliding scale was in operation. Under the new agreement entered into between the coal companies and the miners the sliding scale was abolished on April 1st last year.—Exchange.

The miners have won a decision which will give them back pay to the amount of \$500,000.

Let us suppose that the miners of the anthracite regions had no organization how much *back pay* would they have received as individuals?

The laboring man who stands outside of the labor movement and expects to receive any consideration from his boss, has unfurnished apartments in his mental garret, and if he has any friends they should place him in an institution where imbeciles are cared for.

THOMAS GAFFNEY, a member of the Legislature from Nome, Alaska, was given a farewell banquet before his departure from Juneau. Mr. Gaffney was recognized as one of the ablest men in the Territorial Legislature of Alaska and his attitude on labor measures proved him an unflinching champion of the rights of the working class.

Gaffney was formerly a member of Butte Miners' Union and was a charter member of the Miners' Union at Nome, Alaska.

The Alaska Daily Empire paid the following editorial tribute to Hon. Thomas Gaffney on his departure for his home:

"The departure of Representative Thomas Gaffney for his home at Nome takes away from the capital the last of the non-resident members of the first Alaska Legislature that made the early spring months of 1913 notable ones in the affairs of our great territory, and removes from our city a sturdy, courageous character that we have all learned to admire and like. Mr. Gaffney is a man of strong convictions, an active, conscience and a capable mind that has been trained by an experienced life among the working classes of the West. While he was recognized in the Legislature as the special friend of the workingman, his viewpoint was, generally speaking, broad, and his genial disposition and gentlemanly conduct gained friends for him among those of all classes. He returns to his Nome constituency with the knowledge that he has fought a good fight and kept the faith. The Empire predicts that the people of Alaska will hear more from Mr. Gaffney as the years pass on."

WILLIAM WOOD of the woolen trust, who was charged with being the principal actor in the conspiracy of planting dynamite in the Lawrence strike, has been acquitted. Wood is a multi-millionaire, and it is seldom that men with corpulent bank accounts are called upon to wear the garb of a convict, even though the crime committed is a felony.

It was established beyond any reasonable doubt that the hirelings who planted this dynamite were paid from the coffers of the Woolen trust, with the cognizance of Wood.

But the attorneys of Wood placed the blame on Pittman, the pal of Wood, and as Pittman committed suicide when his infamy was uncovered, it was perfectly safe to lay the crime at the door of a man whose lips were sealed in death.

During the trial, and after, charges were made that jurors were approached with bribes, and we are told through the press that a grand jury will immediately investigate such charges.

Wood is acquitted and the investigation of a grand jury will be but a farce. The power of money has prevailed in the trial of Wood, and the results of that trial will impress more strongly on the minds of the great mass of the people that it is almost impossible to fasten crime on the malefactor whose wealth gives him social standing with a class of privilege.

FIERCE DENUNCIATIONS are being hurled about in labor circles in New York.

While the American Association for Labor Legislation, scores of trade unions, Socialist branches and sympathetic organizations were adopting resolutions condemning the Foley Workmen's compensation bill which was prepared by insurance companies and the Civic Federation and forced through the Legislature (but vetoed last week by Governor Sulzer) the Board of Business Agents rode to Albany in a special car stocked with cigars, refreshments, etc., to lobby for the Foley bill.

Now the unions are demanding to know who paid the bills, and knives are being sharpened to lift the scalps of some of the business agents who plugged for the bill without the knowledge or consent of their organizations. The Foley bill was a mess of pottage and designed to block the enactment of a real workmen's compensation law such as exists in Ohio, Oregon and other states.—Cleveland Citizen.

The membership of organized labor in New York should secure the name of every *business agent* who was *lined up* by the corporations to place a fake compensation bill on the statutes of New York, and the name of every Judas should be published in the labor and Socialist press of America, so that the rank and file may know the traitors who sell themselves for a "mess of pottage."

The so-called "labor leader" who commits treason to his class should be advertised, so that he may be shunned by every honorable man in the labor movement and receive the contempt and the scorn that are due to moral degenerates.

A LEADING NEW YORK BANKER made a speech in Detroit the other day in which—with that peculiar capitalistic philosophy that advises in one breath to save money and in the next to spend it in order to make business good—he declared that eighty per cent. of the men of the nation, after they reach the age of sixty-five, are dependent upon their children for sustenance.

Many of the rest, excepting the few retired rich men, are public paupers compelled to pass their declining days in poorhouses and various fraternal and charitable institutions.

This is a terrible indictment of our so-called civilization, where, after men spend a long lifetime in producing wealth for the "richest country in the world," they are condemned to die as dependents and paupers!

What about the "incentive" that has been preached to the struggling, sweating, working class these many years by the smug bankers and other "successful" business men, who never produce a dollar's worth of wealth?

What about the happy homes in old age that are preached about by smooth tongued sermonizers who support the capitalistic system and abhor Socialism for fear that it may "divide up" the wealth so that a few won't have all?

It is a safe guess that the New York banker and his class will even oppose an old age pension law under which industry as a whole would be compelled to deal out a moiety of justice to the veterans of the industrial system that enriches them.

There would be no poor people in America today, as that term is understood, if justice were enforced in our political and economic institutions.

There would be no involuntary pauperism if the masses of the poor did not possess an accursed ignorant and superstitious reverence or fear for the privileged class.

Poverty and suffering will be abolished when the poor become brave and honest enough with themselves to abolish it.—Cleveland Citizen.

College Students to Be Trained for War

BY R. A. DAGUE.

THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT was recently sent out by the Associated Press:

"Washington, D. C.—College men, under the latest scheme devised by the War Department, will be organized into a reserve corps of officers available for the command of volunteer troops in case of war. Secretary Garrison and Major General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, would establish two camps of instruction, one at Gettysburg, and the other at the Presidio at Monterey, Calif., where the students would be sent to be placed under direct instruction of regular army officers who will be detailed to the two posts.

"Under the plans, students volunteering for instruction and drawn from the Eastern and Southern Universities would be transported to Gettysburg, while those from other sections of the country would go to the Pacific coast. The plan has been carefully worked out and able-bodied students over seventeen years of age will be given opportunity to learn the duties of an officer in command of men."

Only a few weeks ago the announcement was made that "an Army League of the United States" had been organized, the object of which is to secure legislation authorizing the creating of an immense federal army, and now we are informed that college boys are to be given military training.

It is very evident that David Starr Jordan was correct in the statement he recently made that "a very great effort is being made the world over to fill the air with war talk."

I warn innocent college students and all boys against the efforts to inoculate them with the virus of war—of murder! Bright uniforms, glistening bayonets, waving flags, the glorious strains of music from the military bands, the gold lace and prancing steeds are inspiring—but these things are not war—no, no!

My pen is too feeble to tell you of the awful realities of war. I can only say that the soldier is expected to obey his officers. But now look: Over there, beyond the ravine, are thousands of other boys, not one of whom you have ever seen, or who has ever done you any harm. They are nearly all working boys.

Now you are ordered by an officer to rush at them like demons and to run your bayonets through their hearts to slash open their skulls with your sabres, and with the butt ends of your guns beat out their brains! The battle is on! Oh, God! What a spectacle! It is a sight to make angels weep. Now the cannons roar, the bullets hiss, the shells scream, riderless horses, mutilated and bleeding, gallop madly over the field; the yells and curses and groans of men rend the air. Here in one place, where a shell has exploded, are hundreds of boys. Many are headless; some have had their limbs torn off. Many are seen with internal organs protruding from mutilated bodies; blood and brains are bespattered on trees and rocks and ground. Everywhere are crawling, wriggling youths, crying, moaning, dying; with limbs shattered or shot away. Some have had their eyes shot out, while the faces of others were torn away. All are blood-bespattered and some have suddenly gone insane. Over there is a poor boy, one leg gone, part of his face shot away, totally blind. See; he is clutching the earth with his bloody stiffening fingers and he is crying, "Mother! mother! moth—" There, he is dead.

Now, why is all this fiendishness?

Who is responsible for this greatest of all curses that makes a literal hell in this world?

Is there any good reason why these kind-hearted farmer boys and college students should suddenly become such inhuman murderers—such veritable fiends?

No; there is no reason. They are deluded by kings and czars and greedy plutocrats who lust for more territory or larger markets or bigger profits, or who want to steal something from a neighboring nation.

They are the stock-watering brand of Christian statesmen. They are the coal barons, the enslavers of children and other exploiters of working people who want boys trained as soldiers so that, when ordered, they will shoot to death other workers who strike for an increase of wages or to better their conditions.

There are also the professional warriors who love war for war's sake—men who enjoy the hell of carnage and death and whose highest ambition is to become Colonels and Generals. What do such men care for the simple-minded youths butchered on the bloody battlefield? What do they care for the tears of anguish of the mothers of those boys? Nothing. What care they for the awful waste of war? Every time a modern dreadnaught discharges a broadside it costs the people \$20,000.

A poet truly says—

*"Whether your shell hits the target or not,
Your cost is six hundred dollars a shot;
You thing of noise and flame and power,
We feed you a hundred barrels of flour
Each time you roar. Your flame is fed
With twenty thousand loaves of bread.
Silence! A million hungry men
Seek bread to fill their mouths again."*

A magazine writer says that the official reports show that the cost of militarism in the United States for the fifteen months ending June 30, 1909, was greater than the total value of all the books, libraries, lands, grounds, buildings, furniture, scientific apparatus, machinery and all the endowments, all the investments and all productive funds of all kinds belonging to all our universities and higher institutions of learning. About seventy per cent. of the nation's aggregate income is being spent for past wars and the preparations for war.

Now, let me say to the man who proposes to go to my boy in college, to poison his mind by inoculating him with the war virus, that I look upon him as my implacable enemy. Rather would I that he lets loose upon me a mad dog or a venomous viper or makes a murderous assault upon my person. I would prefer that he stabs me in the heart or crushes my skull till the brains ooze out and I am dead, than to have him by deceptive sophistry, persuade my boy that it is a gallant, a glorious thing to be a professional soldier, and, at the command of some officer, go forth to assault, shoot, stab and kill other human beings and fill the earth with the lamentations of mothers, the cries of orphans and the hospitals and homes with cripples—fellow-mortals, too, against whom he has no grievance.

There is no necessity for the leading nations of the earth to expend seventy-two per cent. of the national income for war materials. The time has come for disarmament. The world has had the teachings of Jesus 2,000 years. This filling the air with war talk by the jingoes should be shut off. The politicians and heartless grafters who are trying to keep alive the war spirit should be sent into oblivion. The military men who are forming an "Army League of the United States" with a view to building up a great federal army, the college presidents and professors who are encouraging militarism among the students, the Y. M. C. A. officers and deluded if not hypocritical pastors of churches who are promoting the Baden-Powell Boy Scout movement—these must be met by peace-loving people and defeated in their adroitly-concocted schemes to plant the seeds of war and murder in the tender minds of the boys of America.

There are many problems of great interest before the statesmen and philanthropists of the world today pressing for solution. The most important of them all is: Shall we have peace or shall war with all its unspeakable, hellish, atrociousness, continue to curse the world?

Reader, what do you say? Are you for universal peace and a universal brotherhood, or do you want war, and carnage, and bloodshed, and to make this otherwise happy world a veritable hell?

R. A. DAGUE,

Creston, Iowa.

Getting a Reputation

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has won his libel suit without the jury leaving the box. Legally he was pronounced one of the soberest men America ever produced. But it will not do him much good.

People may admit that he is of a gentle, shrinking nature; that he squeaks softly—nay, is as mild as a sucking dove; that he is as self-effacing as a policeman and as generous as a wolverine, but they will be firmly convinced that never was there a man, since old Silenus put Bacchus into business—much as a brewer now backs a saloon—and thus started mankind on the broad and twisting road—who could punish as much red liquor as he. It does not matter what was proved. It does not matter what was shown. Theodore has had added to the list of accomplishments in which he is supreme that of drinking too much.

He has mathematically demonstrated that he drinks surprisingly little, and has consumed in the course of his whole life as much as a member of the Old Guard puts away on the evening of the famous annual ball. So the evil reputation he has had thrust upon him in this respect really has a basis of actual accomplishment no greater than the reputation he has in some other matters. It is manifest that he has

done for the distilling interests, in consuming potables, about as much as he has done for the working class in advocating legislation—and that is almost nothing. Yet in both ways he has a reputation of having done tremendous things. But such is fame.

His attempt to blot out this reputation has resulted in spreading the blot all over the page. Almost every paper has ridiculed and jeered at him. It was too good a chance to lose, and they have plastered the story all over. Probably there has never been an instance of a man who was more zestfully held up to popular scorn than he has been. If the whole incident had been taken at its worth Roosevelt's trip west to sue the editor who insinuated he is a souse would have received scant mention. But the papers gave him all the space he needed for denials and the more he has denied the more the general mind decides that not only is he the greatest of toppers but the best at covering up. Some will excuse him on the ground that, like Alexander, he is a great soldier, only he has not had a chance to do much fighting, and so can live up to the Alexander level only in the other things. Others will excuse him on the ground that he is a literary man, and the list of devotees, from Anacreon to O. Henry, is a long one, with Fritz Reuter

and Bobbie Burns well in the front ranks. Then he was assistant secretary of the navy and he is a great faunal naturalist. That eminent navigator, Father Noah, was, if the Bible says true, something of a faunal naturalist, and we further know what happened to Noah when he looked upon the wine.

There is something of the Greek in him, not of the swaggering German roysterer—for Roosevelt hates beer. There is as much myth surrounding him as there is any of the earlier heroes.

*"Would a stronger life pulse o'er us
If a panther chariot bore us—
If we saw, enthroned before us,
Ride the leopard-footed god,
With a fir-cone tip the rod,
Whirl the Thyrsus round, and nod
To a drunken Maenad chorus?"*

Not in the least. The strenuous life is as good as the stronger life, and the strenuous life is his invention. He has been a hero and a wanderer, and from his searchings far and wide he probably brought back greater good than Jason it was not the golden fleece, but the pelts of jungle beasts and the sale of the publishing rights of the story of his wanderings.

But the trial in Marquette shows the manner in which reputations are made. It is the old method, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan proved it in the year of grace 1777 in the following beautiful scene from "The School for Scandal":

Mrs. Candour—Why, to be sure, a tale of scandal is as fatal to the credit of a prudent lady of her stamp as a fever generally to those of the strongest constitutions. But there is a sort of puny, sickly reputation that is always ailing, yet will outlive the robuster characters of a hundred prudes.

Sir Benjamin Backbite—True, Madam, there are valetudinarians in reputation as well as constitution, who, being con-

scious of their weak part, avoid the least breath of air, and supply their want of stamina by care and circumspection.

Mrs. Candour—Well, but this may be all a mistake. You know, Sir Benjamin, very trifling circumstances often give rise to the most injurious tales.

Crab—That they do, I'll be sworn, ma'am. Did you ever hear how Miss Piper came to lose her lover and her character last summer at Tunbridge? Sir Benjamin, you remember it.

Lady Sneerwell—How was it, pray?

Crab—Why, one evening at Mrs. Ponto's assembly, the conversation happened to turn on the breeding of Nova Scotia sheep in this country. Says a young lady in company: "I have known instances of it, for Miss Letitia Piper, a first cousin of mine, had a Nova Scotia sheep that produced her twins." "What?" cries the Lady Dowager Dundizzy (who, as you know, is as deaf as a post) "has Miss Piper twins?" This mistake, as you may imagine, threw the whole company into a fit of laughter. However, 'twas the next morning everywhere reported, and in a few days believed by the whole town that Miss Letitia Piper had been brought to bed of a fine boy and girl, and in less than a week there were some people who could name the father and the farmhouse where the babies were put to nurse!

Sheridan understood scandal, and he was a statesman as well as a dramatist. But he was of that school of statesmen in which Fox figured so copiously, and sometimes the gutter knew him. And Roosevelt is a statesman, so even if he does not drink, he can be excused for having the reputation for drinking on the ground that he is of the Sheridan school.

Twelve little cocktails, all in a row, broke the reputation of Buttermilk Charlie Fairbanks, and most people believe today we are well rid of a dangerous man.

So it is in Roosevelt's case at the end of the libel suit.—N. Y. Call.

The Power of the Labor Movement

THE GOVERNMENT of West Virginia is not now so autocratic as a few months ago. The publicity given to the brutal conditions that prevailed in the coal fields awakened the toiling millions of this country to the fact that legal rights were dead in a mining district that was dominated by the coal barons.

The capitalist press smothered the real conditions as they existed and painted the strikers as anarchists and outlaws who thirsted for human blood.

The capitalist press, as usual, pictured an insurrection on the part of the strikers and justified the use of armed force to put down a rebellion.

But this falsehood heralded through the columns of the organs of privilege was soon dismissed as a fabrication to defend the lawlessness of hired thugs and the calling out of the state militia.

The labor and Socialist movement of the country was strong enough to send their representatives into the strike zone and uncover the false accusations and unsupported charges of mortgaged public officials who seemed to be owned and controlled by the corporate interests of West Virginia.

The labor and Socialist press of America pictured the brutal tragedies that were being enacted under the forms of "law and order" and so strong were the demands for an investigation that Congress could no

longer ignore those demands that were backed by the united power of organized labor and the Socialist party.

The government of West Virginia that was prostituted to serve the interests of mine owners, pulled down its black flag of war upon strikers, and listened to the protests that were heard in the halls of national legislation against anarchy in broad-cloth, trampling under foot the most sacred rights of citizenship to make more formidable the reign of industrial despots.

The men and women of the working class who are standing outside the poles of the labor movement, should learn some lessons from the investigation that was forced upon congress through the United action of men and women, who are struggling for economic liberty. Without a labor movement in America, Congress would not have known of the outrages committed against the slaves of the coal mines, their wives and children. The man and woman who belongs to the working class should join hands with the movement that is slowly but surely forcing the national government to take notice of the wrongs perpetrated by the official chattels of a master class, for the sooner the laboring millions of this continent stand together as a solid body to resist the wrongs of soulless plutocracy, the sooner will economic slavery go down to its death and the sooner will there be ushered in a civilization, where man, woman and child shall be free.

Report of Debs, Germer and Berger on West Virginia

(National Office Press Service.)

June 6, 1913.

"Charleston, W. Va., May 26th, 1913.

"To the National Committee of the Socialist Party:

Comrades:

Pursuant to your instructions the undersigned committee, appointed by your body, proceeded to West Virginia to investigate the situation growing out of the strike in the mining regions of that state. Germer and Debs arrived at Charleston, the capital of the state, the local headquarters of the United Mine Workers, and in close proximity to the strike zone, on the evening of May 17th, and Berger on the evening of the 20th. The committee lost no time in getting in touch with the local comrades, including those in prison, and the striking miners. Every available source of reliable information was sought out and diligently examined. Scores of persons were interviewed and the stories of scores of strikers were heard.

"From the hour of our arrival we were 'spotted' by the henchmen of the mine owners. We could not leave our hotel without being shadowed. Friendly persons identified the detectives and warned us against them. At the same time rumors of all kinds were in circulation, the most persistent one being that we would soon be arrested and sent to prison.

"However, nothing came of this, and we continued our investigation for several days, deciding finally to seek an interview with Governor Hatfield. The second day after this request was made through

the governor's private secretary word came that the governor was willing to meet Debs but not the rest of the committee. Debs at once refused to meet the governor unless he was willing to receive the entire committee. Berger and Germer, however, expressed themselves in favor of Debs calling on the governor as a possible means of opening the way for general hearing, it being understood that any action to be binding must first have the approval of the committee.

"Accompanied by Thomas Haggerty, leading official in charge of the United Mine Workers in West Virginia, Debs proceeded to the office of Governor Hatfield on the morning of the 22nd, and a detailed interview followed, the governor passing in review over his official acts relating to the trouble in the coal fields, beginning with his inauguration March 4th, 1913, and Debs pointing out wherein he believed him to be wrong, especially in having suppressed the Socialist papers and imprisoned their editors and employes.

"It should be noted that in the very beginning of the interview Debs frankly stated to the governor that he was there under protest; that inasmuch as the governor had declined to meet the entire committee Debs had declined to meet him and that it was only upon the express wish of his colleagues that he had consented to the interview.

"The governor disclaimed responsibility for certain acts with which he had been unjustly charged. He had not only not declared martial law but asserted that he was as much opposed to it as any one could possibly be. He had inherited martial law from Governor Glasscock, his predecessor, and the reason he permitted it to remain effective was because he was requested to do so by the union miners themselves to prevent them and their organizers from being assaulted and

beaten up by the Baldwin-Feltz thugs in the employ of the mine owners. This statement of the governor was subsequently verified by all the officials and organizers of the United Mine Workers.

"To show that he was endeavoring to give the miners a square deal the governor pointed out that he had a mine superintendent and two mine guards in jail at that very hour and that he had refused to release them on bail offered by the operators. He also pointed out that when two organizers were beaten up a few days previously by the thugs of the mine owners he promptly offered a reward of \$100 for their arrest and he emphatically declared that if apprehended they would be given the full limit of the law.

"The day previous to this interview the governor had unconditionally released all our comrades from prison, including John W. Brown, Fred Merrick, C. H. Boswell, W. H. Thompson, George S. Parsons and a number of others. Mother Jones had been set free some time previously. Shortly afterward Dan Shane, who had been sentenced to the penitentiary by the military commission, was given his liberty by the governor, so that not one of our comrades remained in custody.

"In this connection the governor referred to the fact that not in a single instance had he affirmed a conviction of the military commission and that while his affirmation would have sent a number of our comrades to the penitentiary he had, on the contrary, granted them their unconditional release. He further claimed that he had abundant evidence with which to convict some of the leading strikers in the civil courts, but that he had not felt disposed to press the cases against them.

"Interrogated upon the several points at issue in the coal strike Governor Hatfield pointed to the volume of statutes on his desk and said: 'There is my guide that is the law and I shall endeavor to impartially execute it.' The governor unhesitatingly declared that workmen had the right to organize and that he would protect them in that right to the extent of his power, that Socialists had the same right that Republicans and Democrats have that they were entitled to the right of free speech and free assemblage and to the full protection of the law.

"As to the Socialist papers that had been suppressed the governor seemed to realize the gravity of his injustice when he said these papers could resume publication any time they wished to do so.

"This is brief was the substance of the first interview, in the course of which Debs asked the governor to meet the entire committee which he readily agreed to do.

"On the same afternoon the entire committee met the governor in his office by appointment. The ground was again covered in detail and the same statements by the governor were repeated to the committee. The governor informed us that we were at liberty to go anywhere we pleased in the pursuit of our mission, and assured us that he was not opposed to the impending senatorial investigation.

"We have no desire to exculpate Governor Hatfield for any act he is justly responsible for but it is undoubtedly true that he has been accused of wrongs which were committed under the administration of Governor Glascock, his predecessor, to whose official spinelessness and subserviency to the mine owners are mainly due the outrages which so long disgraced West Virginia in the eyes of the nation.

It was under the administration of Glascock and not Hatfield that martial law was declared; that the military commission was created; that Mother Jones, John Brown, C. H. Boswell and numerous others were court martialed and convicted; and it was also under the Glascock administration that an armored train, in the name of law and order, shot up the cabins and tents of the miners, dealing out death and destruction under cover of darkness, an outrage so infamous that it will remain forever as a foul and indelible blot upon the state in which it was perpetrated.

"Governor Hatfield's administration is not free from censure, but the terrible conditions which prevailed when he came into office should be taken into account when his acts are considered. Beset upon every side with hostile elements and in the center of fiercely contending factions, it would have been a miracle if he had escaped without bitter condemnation. The one act of his administration which stands out as utterly without warrant and subject to the severest censure is the suppression of the two Socialist papers, the Star and the Argus, both outside the martial law zone, and the imprisonment of their editors and attaches. For this arbitrary and despotic act there is no warrant in justice or under the law, and it becomes especially odious and reprehensible when it is considered that the office of the Star was demolished, its forms, ready to go to press, battered up, and its property destroyed and scattered in all directions, and, as if this had not been sufficiently outrageous, the home of the editor, Thompson, after he had been seized and removed, entered, searched and burglarized, to which an ill and terrified wife was compelled to bear witness, after the hour of midnight and under the protest of the sheriff and local authorities. This dastardly crime cannot be too severely condemned and complete financial reimbursement would be the very least reparation that could possibly be made.

"In this connection it is but just to say that the governor and his friends disavow knowledge of these outrages beyond the suppression of the papers and the arrest of the editors, declaring that the other wanton acts above referred to were wholly unauthorized.

"It should also be said that the governor and his friends positively disavow the threat alleged to have been made by Governor Hatfield, and for which he has been so bitterly denounced, that he would deport from the state all miners who refused to accept the terms of settlement with the operators and resume work in the coal fields. It is emphatically denied that any such threat was ever made.

"Beginning with the 24th inst. we visited the Cabin Creek, Paint Creek and New River districts, in the order mentioned, attended in the first two by Mr. Moore, the governor's assistant private secretary,

whose services he tendered and which the committee accepted. The governor on behalf of the state also tendered the use of a special train to the committee which was respectfully declined.

"At the Cabin Creek and Paint Creek districts, accompanied over the entire route by numerous miners familiar with the situation, the committee made a house to house and tent to tent canvass, hearing the stories of men, women and children and witnessing scenes of horror and desolation which beggar description.

"The reports of the outrages perpetrated upon the defenseless miners and their families during the Glascock administration have not in the least been exaggerated. Houses and tents were shot up indiscriminately from an armored train in the darkness of night; men were assaulted and women insulted by the dastardly mine thugs and even little children were not spared.

"As all these atrocious crimes against the striking miners and their families will be brought out fully in the senatorial investigation now under way and placed before the country for its edification as to the despotic misrule of the criminal mine barons, we refrain from the attempt to chronicle them in this report. Indeed we could scarcely begin to do justice to the subject without making this report far too voluminous for the limited space in our press and for general circulation.

"A distinct victory has been achieved in forcing this investigation upon the mine barons of West Virginia in spite of their combined efforts to defeat it. Henceforward there will be a decided change in the situation. The investigation will bring the facts to light and every effort should be made on the part of the miners and their friends to have the whole of these facts in all their greswome details brought out and placed upon record.

By act of the Legislature recently adjourned the mine guard system, which was one of the prime causes of the trouble and a source of unceasing brutality and terror to the miners, was practically abolished, and for the first time in the history of industrial West Virginia the miners and other workers can now organize unions and hold labor meetings free from the interference of the private thugs and sluggers of the mine owners, whom Governor Hatfield is pledged to do all in his official power to entirely suppress.

"The great trouble with West Virginia, as Governor Hatfield explained, is that hundreds of thousands of acres of coal lands are owned by great corporations, aliens for the most part, such as Guggenheim for instance, who care nothing about the miners, and nothing about West Virginia, beyond their own heartless exploitation. Vast areas, including entire mountains and valleys, are their own private preserves, patrolled by their own private guards, and it is in these privately-owned sections where the power of the corporations is absolute and where in fact the feudalism of the middle-ages still prevails, where the most cruel conditions have existed and the most outrageous crimes have been committed.

"It is with both pride and pleasure that we bear testimony to the uniformly brave spirit and high character of the comrades who have been on the firing line in the West Virginia struggle. They have fought one of the bravest and bloodiest fights in the industrial history of this country. Against overwhelming odds and with spies and sluggers dogging their footsteps they held their own to the very end.

"At the close of our labors we rejoiced to see the better understanding that existed between the United Mine Workers and the Socialist party which we sought in every way to encourage and promote, and, barring a very few who are bent upon arraying them against each other to their mutual undoing, we left the comrades in the best of spirits and with the assurance upon every hand, freely given, especially among the striking miners, that our visit had resulted in immeasurable good and that they would now take hold with renewed vigor and enthusiasm and push the work of organization, economic and political, in all the coal fields and throughout the state.

The New River district, which has heretofore been impregnable fortified against unionism, is now open, and Comrade Rogers, who was the intrepid leader there during the most critical period, came down to inform us before leaving that the movement was now spreading rapidly and that in the near future that entire region would be solidly organized.

Of course a few were disappointed because our mission was not a failure and because everything we demanded was conceded. These few, backed by the papers of the mine owners, did everything possible to discredit us, but without avail. Deliberate falsehood was resorted to when all else failed and the report was sent out that we had endorsed Governor Hatfield that we had exonerated his administration; that we had approved his attitude and his acts; that we had been led into a trap by him, etc., etc., etc., the wish in each instance being father to the thought.

"The truth is that we did our duty and acted openly and honestly with everyone, Governor Hatfield not excepted. We freely admit having given the governor the credit he is justly entitled to for what he has done to protect the miners and punish their assailants, and while holding him responsible for every act of his administration, we insist that he shall not be held accountable for the crimes committed under the administration of his servile predecessor.

"Insidious influences have been and still are at work to create open rupture between the Miners' Union and the Socialist party and to prevent such a calamity, especially at such a critical hour, we bent our united energies, and to this fact is due the false and misleading charges that have been put in circulation by the papers controlled by the mine owners and their allies in the labor movement. Great would have been the rejoicing among the coal barons and their henchmen if instead of seeking to heal the breach and creating harmony we had encouraged

dissension and factional disruption instead of co-operation and goodwill had followed.

"There are still difficulties to be met but for the first time the way is now open for organization and we repeat the hope so earnestly expressed before leaving the scene of investigation, that the mine workers and the Socialists now cease all bickering as between themselves and enter upon a state-wide campaign of education and organization to the end that in the near future the workers of West Virginia might take front rank among the most thoroughly organized states in the union.

"In closing it should be said that we did not incur the unnecessary expense of going to Washington, seeing that every point we con-

tended for had been conceded and every duty for which we had been commissioned fulfilled.

"The committee was a unit in all its actions and all its conclusions and now respectfully submits this report with the recommendation that measures be taken to have the party represented by competent counsel at the forthcoming investigation. Fraternaly,

"VICTOR L. BERGER,

"ADOLPH GERMER,

"EUGENE V. DEBS,

"Committee."

The Price of Copper

THE CONTINUED unsettlement of the financial market has affected sentiment to such an extent that small holders of copper have been forcing their metal on the market regardless of price, and it is reasonable to assume that if there had been more disposition to buy on part of either speculators or consumers, concessions in prices would have been even greater than those which were made up to now. However, the trade at large is thoroughly scared off both here and in Europe and buying is entirely confined to a hand-to-mouth basis. While current consumption leaves nothing to be desired, there is a well defined apprehension that the decline in the prices of securities is foreshadowing a general trade reaction. The close is weak at 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ @15 $\frac{5}{8}$ c. for Lake copper, and 15@15.10c. for electrolytic copper in cakes, wire-bars and ingots. Casting copper is quoted at 14.90@15c. as an average for the week.

The standard market has been under pressure throughout the week, and quotations are still considerably below the parity of refined sorts. The market closes practically at the lowest, the quotations being cabled at £66 15s. for spot, and £66 12s. 6d. for three months.

Base price of copper sheets is now 21@22c. per lb. Full extras are charged and higher prices for small quantities. Copper wire is 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb., carload lots at mill.

Copper exports from New York for the week were 4,732 long tons. Our special correspondent gives the exports from Baltimore at 1,797 tons for the week.

Visible stocks of copper in Europe on May 31, are reported as follows: Great Britain, 20,520; France, 3380; Rotterdam, 4,800; Ham-

burg, 3,820; Bremen, 1,960; total 34,480 long tons, or 77,235,200 lb. This is a decrease of 3,180 tons from the May 15 report. In addition to the stocks given 1,700 tons are reported afloat from Chile and 4,000 from Australia, making a total of 40,180 tons.—Engineering and Mining Journal, June 7th.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

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

No Longer Immune from Censure

JUDGE R. WANNAMAKER of the Supreme Court of Ohio delivered an address recently before the Literary Society of Sandusky, and his address gave spasms to that element in society that is continually demanding that our courts shall be respected.

Judge Wannamaker, in speaking of our courts, wore no padded gloves, but struck from the shoulder with bare knuckles.

The following are some of the statements that he made relative to the short-comings of the judiciary:

"It is high time that we shall have a dissolution that will dissolve and a penalty that will punish, both suited to the situation and the public welfare.

"Too much delay. A case should be conducted through all the courts within one year.

"Too much expense. The costs eat up the larger part of the judgment.

"Too long trials.

"Too many cases tried that ought to be settled. A judge's primary duty is not to try cases, but to administer justice.

"Too long vacations. No active business man or workingman takes half the vacation of the judges, and not one of the judges, when he was in the active practice of the law, thought of taking, at his own expense, one-half of the vacation he now takes.

"Too many trials and appeals, to the disadvantage of the poor and the advantage of the rich.

"Too much medieval-day law and too little modern-day justice.

"Too much judge-made law and judge-made constitutions, defying and defeating the public will.

"Too little eagerness and efficiency in dealing with crimes and crookedness in high places.

"There is just one way to get rid of the muck-rakers, and that is to get rid of the muck-makers; for, so long as the muck is made, the first principles of sanitation require that the muck shall be properly raked and put in its proper place in the garbage field.

"The fullest publicity as to courts will do for them what a like publicity has done for corporations. Both need purging, and a fair and impartial publicity will be a useful tool."

Judge Wannamaker in his address shows that he entertains none of that hoary reverence for the courts that is demanded by a class of privilege that has made the judiciary a fortress behind which "predatory wealth" has sought protection.

The average lawyer, when resolved into a judge, usually becomes a czar, and as a general rule, places property rights above human rights.

The majority of judges mingle with the exploiting class and see things through the same glasses as that upper strata of society, whose sustenance is wrested from the sweat and slavery of ill paid toil.

The decisions of courts for the past several years have awakened the observing and thinking men and women of labor to a realization of the fact, that judges in point of honor, are as frail as the average citizen, and that these men, clothed in the ermine of the judiciary, sometimes stray away from the straight and narrow path to render a service in recognition of the debt of gratitude which they feel that they owe to the influences that made it possible for them to reach the goal of their ambition.

The courts are no longer immune from censure and criticism, and the time has passed when a judge on the bench can command respect, unless his acts and conduct will bear the closest scrutiny of honest investigation.

The Wreck of a State

THE UNITED STATES shall guarantee to every State in this union a Republican form of government," says Article IV. of the National Constitution. Yet in Kanawha county, W. Va., where a strike of coal miners has been in progress for more than a year, there is a military zone established by order of the Governor where constitutions and laws have been suspended, where a satrap's will is supreme and where American citizens are as completely stripped of civil rights as the most God-forsaken of Siberian exiles.

Under this despotism, men women and children have been arrested without warrant, denied trial by jury, condemned to imprison-

ment by military commission and in some cases sent to the penitentiary. The civil courts and civil officers have been ignored. The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended. Free speech has been denied. Arbitrary arrests have been made outside of the zone and summary punishments inflicted upon those thus tyrannically abducted.

Two Governors, Glascock and Hatfield, are chargeable with Executive responsibility for these conditions, but more profoundly involved in the wrong and shame is the State Supreme Court. In two judgments (Nance and Mays, and Paulson, Batley, Boswell and Mary Jones) which in tone and temper recall the Bloody Assizes, this tribunal has falsified facts and falsified law openly, defiantly, arbi-

trarily. The names of the judges who subscribed to these decrees, which will be better known some time than they are today, are L. Judson Williams, George Poffenbarger, Charles W. Lynch and Henry Miller. To his everlasting honor, Judge Ira E. Robinson vigorously dissented in both cases. All are Republicans.

The falsehood upon which the West Virginia judicial usurpation rests is that war exists in Kanawha county that Kanawha county is "enemy country;" that it resembles conquered territory; that it is belligerent territory; that the Governor alone is empowered to determine the necessity for martial law, and not by implication and assumption, if not by divine right, in spite of constitutional mandates to the contrary, he is justified in asserting sovereign and practically unlimited authority.

To support this falsehood the court laboriously argues away the Bill of Rights, waives aside trial by jury, sneers at the great writ of habeas corpus, and by various frivolous citations, such as to proceedings for contempt and police-court practice, undertakes to show that constitutional guarantees, after all are not to be regarded too seriously.

In a state of war it is held by the court that the powers of the Governor must be at least as great as those of the private citizen, who, if threatened, shoots, and shoots to kill. In a state of war, slaughter is justifiable if the peril is imminent or the objects sought to be attained are important. In a state of war there is what may be called an unwritten law. In a state of war the Supreme Court of West Virginia in effect commends us to lynch law.

The truth is, however, that there has been no war in Kanawha county. There has been no foreign invasion. There has been no organized resistance to the sovereignty and dignity of West Virginia. Such disorder as has appeared has been personal and industrial. The war has been fighting between man and man. The carnage at worst has been murder, and in most cases it has been assault and battery or disorderly conduct. The territory placed under this terrorism is not conquered, is not belligerent, is not menaced by a foreign foe and is not "enemy country." It is a part of what once was free America. It is inhabited by those who once were free Americans, most of them peaceable.

Every authority but one quoted in defense of this tyranny by the West Virginia court refers to actual war, to districts occupied by hostile armies, to regions battle-stricken in which the courts were no longer open, to territories invaded or conquered by armed hosts. The one exception is that of the State of Colorado against the Western Federation of Miners, and the record even here has been distorted in its presentation. What Colorado did in that emergency was to sustain the civil authorities by force of arms. What West Virginia has done is to suppress and supplant the civil authorities by force of arms.

In the labored opinions by which this court assumes to set aside human rights and restore absolutism there is an amazing array of quotations from the tyranny and bigotry of the ages. We have citations from many Tories, from the days of Elizabeth down. We have a criticism of the United States Supreme Court for its "fallacies." We have long extracts from the deliverances of Judge-Advocate-General sitting in drumhead courts in time of actual war. We have attempts to stretch even the vicious authorities that are approvingly set forth. We have not a word to show one of the most impressive facts in the history of English-speaking peoples, which is that there is not now and never has been legally such a thing as martial law in regions where the courts were open and the civil powers active.

The Constitution of West Virginia says that it applies "in war and in peace," and that "any departure therefrom under the plea of necessity tends to anarchy and despotism;" that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended; that trial by a jury is inviolable; that the military must be subordinate to the civil power; that the courts of the State must be open to all, and that "justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay." Falsifying the facts as to the situation in Kanawha county, the Supreme Court of West Virginia by its decrees has violated every one of the fundamentals of liberty and civilization. In comparison with such an offense the disorders and assaults of the striking miners, deplorable as they may be, sink into mere brawls and batteries.

Extensive powers have been conferred upon the committee of the United States Senate appointed to inquire whether West Virginia has a Republican form of government, but it should concentrate its energies upon the strange aggregation of reactionaries constituting the majority of that State's highest court. Where have they received their instruction? What absolutism is it that they serve? What wretched province in Russia or Persia or Asiatic Turkey have they in mind as a pattern? To what unconscionable rescripts of Alexander, Caesar or Bonaparte do they adhere?

The issue raised by this tribunal does not bear alone upon the people of Kanawha county or the people of West Virginia. It concerns every inhabitant of the United States. If a Republican form of government may be wrecked in one State it may be wrecked in forty-eight States. We do not hold our liberties subject to the caprice of a Governor or a court. The rights that we possess are not limited by considerations of "safety" which involve despotism or by pleas of "necessity" which are cloaks only for the dragonade. In moving to assert the sovereignty of the National Constitution against the menace of misguided men in a single commonwealth, the Senate is nobly defending the life of the Republic itself.—New York World.

The above editorial in the New York World is couched in vigorous language and shows that even a great capitalist daily journal with its hundreds of thousands of readers is reluctant to support the lawless administration of official authority in West Virginia.

The World, however, in its editorial, intimates that in Colorado, that force of arms was used to uphold civil authority. The World is in error, for the military power of Colorado was hired out to a Mine

Owners' Association in order that civil authority might be dethroned. Civil authority was ignored in Colorado in the same manner as in West Virginia, for even the officers of the State Militia exclaimed: "To hell with the constitution."

The writ of habeas corpus was suspended in Colorado and human rights were trampled under foot to subserve the interests of mine operators, who sneered at law and laughed at constitutional rights.

Capitalism in Colorado was as brutal as in West Virginia, and no man in the mining districts at that time was safe from assault, who even expressed sympathy for the striking miners.

Men were bull-penned and deported and miners demanding the protection of the law, were met with the blow of the armed thug and the bayonets of our boys in blue, whom a Governor turned over to the mine operators to establish a reign of terror. Colorado, Idaho and West Virginia are a trinity of states where capital ungloved its hand and ruled with the iron fist.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the names and addresses of the relatives of Timothy Crowley, who died near Mancos, Colorado, May 27th, 1913. Two years ago he was a member of La Plata Union No. 179, W. F. M. Anyone who can give the desired information will please write to John Nelson, Mancos, Colo.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, June 2, 1913.
Strike donations received by Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M., during month of May, 1913: May 24, Nick Tahia, \$4; May 24, Stanko Dijanovich, \$4; May 27, Michael Ryan, \$5. Total, \$13. JAMES DOGUE, Secretary-Treasurer No. 145, W. F. M. (Seal)

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Sutter Creek, Calif., June 4, 1913.
Editor Miners' Magazine:—Kindly insert the following in the Miners' Magazine: Secretaries of local unions of the W. F. M. are requested to look for a card issued by Amador County Union No. 135 to John Holm, April 16, 1913, Brother Holm having lost same at Sacramento, California. JAMES GIAMBRUNO, Secretary Amador County M. U. No. 135. (Seal)

YOU'RE DOIN' WELL, CONSIDERIN' THE SHAPE YOU'RE IN.

By Henry M. Tichenor, the Rip-Saw Poet.

You must not change your ordained lot—a sinner from your birth—the Lord's anointed took the pot before you struck the earth. Be thankful for the dollar a day on which you drink and dine—you're really making ten, they say—the boss rakes in the nine. Or else be thankful that they let you rent a little patch, and that your wife and babies get a third of what you scratch. Of course, you look all-fired forlorn—it's natural you must—that is the way that you were born, a worm, made out of dust. Your crawlin' in a vale of tears—that's what the parsons tell—you'll crawl here for a few short years, and then crawl on to hell. Beelzebub has got your soul, the plunderbund your skin—you're doin' well, upon the whole, considerin' the shape you're in.

MY DOG'S GONE.

By Berton Braley.

"What d'ye mean, you lost your dog?" That's what they ask in a flip-pant way—but it means that my heart is like a log, and I mope and worry the whole long day; it means that my eyes are sort of dim and my life, somehow, has jumped a cog. He was only a mutt—but I'm fond of him, that's what I mean, "I lost my dog."

He was always hanging about the place, ready to follow me where I went, with a look of love in his funny face, and his brown ears cocked in a way intent, it was second nature to have him near, to have him close at my heels to jog, and without him the world seems lone—and queer, that's what I mean I lost my dog.

So if you have seen my homely pet I wish you would tell me where he may be, for I pine and murmur and chafe and fret for my silent comrade to come to me; a dog just cuddles down in your heart, and you wander about in a dreary fog when he's lost or gone—and the tear drops start, that's what I mean I lost my dog!

THE MILITIA OF CHRIST.

By Carl D. Thompson.

In response to inquiries sent to the information department of the Socialist party we have applied to the national headquarters of the organization known as the Militia of Christ and secured the following information. The Rev. Peter E. Dietz, executive secretary of the organization, sends us a copy of the constitution and charter laws of the organization, from which we take the following:

"The Militia of Christ was formed by a band of ardent Catholic trade union leaders. A temporary organization was effected in the course of the American Federation of Labor convention at Toronto in 1909. The organization was perfected and made permanent at St. Louis on November 21, 1910. The purpose is personal service in the cause of Christ on earth in the face of non-Catholic endeavors toward the subversion of the Christian structure of society.

"The Militia of Christ is a religious, patriotic and unionist fraternity; it advocates a live policy of social reclamation and expansion on the basis of religion, democracy and unionism; it champions, co-ordinates and unifies the legitimate interests of all classes of society as against the teachings of class hatred and the attempts to degrade religion to the insignificant proportions of a mere private matter. It regards the Christian family as the basis of the Christian state, and the Catholic church as the mistress and arbiter of civilization."

Membership: Executive membership is limited to practical Catholics.

Associate and honorary membership is open to Catholics as well as non-Catholics.

National Headquarters: The legal domicile of the Militia of Christ is 503 Murray avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Executive secretary, Father Peter E. Dietz.

Officers for 1912: President, J. McArdle, Pittsburg, Pa., president Amalgamated Association of Ironworkers; vice president, John S. Whalen, Rochester, New York. Among the directors are John Mitchell, New York; James O'Connell, Washington, D. C.; Dennis A. Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa.; John R. Alpine, Chicago; David A. Carey, Toronto; Rody Kenehan, Denver, Colo.

Official lecturer and organizer, Peter W. Collins. Subjects of lectures as officially announced: "Social Problems and Social Reform"; "Why Socialism is Opposed to Religion"; "Why Socialism is Opposed to the Labor Movement"; "Why Socialism is Opposed to Marriage and the Family"; "The Ideals and Philosophy of Labor"; "The Workers in Industry and Their Protection."

FRAGMENTS—THE COMMONPLACE.

By W. E. G.

After all the greatest thing in the world is just to be a man among men. As atom jostles atom and cell clings to cell, so everything in this universe finds its birth, growth and development through the small and commonplace.

'Tis a far fling from the mite of dust that troubles your eye to the suns of Orion that course their paths of immeasurable distances, yet there is an intimate relation.

Without the speck of dust, there could be no worlds to complete and balance suns.

To take measure of the coming man, go to the commonplace of his home and work, the people he lives with, his neighbors, the children, the conductor with whom he rides to his daily tasks, his baker, his grocer and those he serves and who serve him in the mutual service for bread; they know him for what he really is.

The greatest thing in the world is to be a man among men.

The heroic and sublime lie hidden in all men, and stress of circumstances may bring them forth into expression.

But to meet without malice or thought of gain and with pleasant, helpful mien our fellows in the daily commonplace requires courage.

Without the exaltation of the commonplace there can be no real democracy.

In the mesh of this commonplace of life we will find men and women, real heroes who measure of the coming brotherhood, and the progress of its coming will be measured by the conduct of this daily commonplace.

To be a man among men is to be a master, a master of the little things of the commonplace.

Be careful lest ye be weighed in the commonplace and found wanting!

REPORT OF GUY E. MILLER.

Calumet, Mich., June 10, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Last Sunday was a red letter day in the history of Calumet Miners' Union. More than 3,000 men were in the line of march starting at the Palestra in Laurium, traversing the principal streets of Laurium and Calumet, ending at the City hall in Red Jacket. It is not stretching the truth to say that the population of the place was either in the parade or witnessing it. No such throng has ever before invaded the city—to lift the banner of hope for the toiler and to sound a note of warning for the spoiler.

Two banners in the line of march caused much comment, upon one were the words: "The Calumet and Hecla has paid \$121,050,000, the Quincy Mining Company \$20,000,000, in dividends. Why should we starve?" The other was decorated with a picture of a machine. Above it were the words, "The one man machine." Beneath it, "our agitator." It was not a misnomer, for there is but little question that the attempt to introduce the one man machine did more to arouse the miners of this district to their helplessness standing alone and the necessity of organization than any other single factor.

Nearly if not quite 2,000 paid twenty-five cents admission to the theater where addresses on unionism were delivered in English, Italian, Finnish, Croatian and Hungarian. The enthusiasm manifested by the audience showed that the demonstration of numbers had sunk home, patient workers saw the results of their efforts and those who want to be on the big side saw that it was time for them to switch.

The success is the more remarkable when the obstacles in the way are considered. When it was decided to hold the demonstration the committee sought to secure Tamarack park, the management were glad to grant it, a day or too later they sorrowfully announced that they would be compelled to refuse the park. The committee then turned to the Laurium driving park. There, too, the management was glad to show their friendliness to the men who put the copper country on the map, but their joy was short-lived. The czar of the northern peninsula sent forth his edict. To disobey it would have meant ruin. The driving park was closed to us. Arrangements were made with the Mineral Range railroad to furnish a special train—we were given one day's notice that they could not secure cars. The street car company promised that they would supply plenty of cars, but they stopped for two hours when men would have been on their way. Hundreds walked from the locations four or five miles away to take their place in the line of march; some arrived too late, and some faces that looked on the marchers showed that they would have been glad to prove their manhood—if they had known so many others would. It is not yourself alone that is freed when you stand erect. It is your weaker brother as well. In addition to these difficulties the foremen made their usual efforts to get Sunday workers, but without success. The street car company opened the park a week ahead of schedule and charged no fare. Ordinarily the fare is 10 cents. Baseball games were free; also two picnics.

The moral of this story is that no one can hold you down if you are determined to get up. All are encouraged and are determined to continue until the copper country is organized, a living wage and decent conditions obtained.

Fraternally yours,

GUY E. MILLER.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.

A so-called industrial organization of workers, known as the I. W. W., led by discarded trade unionists, is now busily engaged attacking legitimate trade unions throughout the country in a dastardly attempt to disrupt the trade-union movement.

The Chicago I. W. W. and the Detroit I. W. W. both claim the right to operate under this title and mislead the wage workers of the country. Both bands are tarred with the same stick and should be exposed in order that they be shown up in their true light.

Wherever this body has had an opportunity to operate they left a very bad stench after them, for their system would hardly bear a close examination. At Lawrence, Paterson and Akron they had a golden opportunity to display their true value, with the result that their leaders fell in bad repute, and the innocent strikers forced to break their ranks.

It is of the Akron rubber workers' strike which I desire to comment upon, being on the ground and in a position to observe the disgraceful methods used by the gang who run the I. W. W.

About 15,000 men and women put up a great fight, only to be outwitted

and sold out by such leaders as Bill Haywood & Co.

The local leader, H. E. Pollack, turned traitor at the critical moment, and accepted a position with one of the struck concerns, leaving the strikers in a deplorable condition. It was proven that he was in the employ of a detective agency before he came on to Akron.

Since the settlement of the strike he is following the work of spying on his former associates and keeping in close touch with the I. W. W. headquarters in Akron. Pollack was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury and brought to Cleveland from Canton April 23, 1913, charged with fraudulent use of the mails in operating a detective agency.

According to Assistant United States Attorney Cary Alburn, Pollack formed the Sproud Detective Agency in Akron, Ohio. It is charged that he and others advertised for agents in Ohio and adjacent states.

After persons had signified their intention of affiliating themselves with the detective agency, it is alleged Pollack wrote telling them to pay \$5 to join—a great record for the head of the Akron I. W. W.

The I. W. W. group sent out circular letters to trade unions all over the country asking for financial aid to assist the workers in their strike and from this source they collected a large amount of money, for the unions were misled, thinking that they were contributing to a legitimate organization.

The treasurer selected by the I. W. W. was an unknown to the local members but known to the group of leaders, and the outcome was that he suddenly left town and the funds went with him.

Many others who were on the local executive committee were known to be reporting to a half dozen other detective agencies.

These are true facts and it can readily be seen that the innocent strikers who had no conception of what their so-called leaders were doing, were in reality being handled indirectly by their employers.

The strikers were very enthusiastic for a few weeks, marching daily and shouting "One Big Union!" "I. W. W. Forever!" etc. Now the cry is "Never Again," for the "One Big Union" was so big that they did not know the men who were supposed to be leading the fight in their interests.

This I. W. W. crowd had a free rein with no interference from the other trade organizations of the city of Akron. This was done purposely to give them every opportunity to demonstrate whether or not they could make good their threats to put the rubber companies out of business if they did not materially increase the wage rate of the men and women who were forced to strike.

The American Federation of Labor rounded up only such men and women who absolutely refused to join this radical bunch of leeches known as the I. W. W.

There is now a legitimate organization of rubber workers formed in Akron, connected with the American Federation of Labor.

In conclusion I hope that the trade unions of the country will refrain from giving any moral or financial aid to this band of traitors who, upon the least pretense, flood the country with appeals for aid. With best wishes

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM A. CUNLIFFE.

Pattern Makers' Journal.

A PAPER FOR SOCIALISTS.

The Appeal is primarily an agitation paper. Its mission is to carry the message of Socialism to the American people. But how to educate and inform the avowed Socialists, the members of the Socialist party and the Appeal army, has always been a problem.

The Appeal having the facilities as well as considerable experience, has decided to issue a monthly paper devoted to the Socialist party and the Appeal Army. This paper will only cost 25 cents a year and no subscriptions for a less period will be accepted. No reduction for clubs or combinations will be allowed. This new paper will be edited by the rank and file. The paper will contain no editorial expressions. All kinds of views and ideas on party matters and propaganda work by the readers will be printed. There will be only one rule: The shortest communications will have the right of way.

This paper will also publish the latest news in the Socialist and labor movement, here and abroad. It will, in a word, be the organ of the avowed Socialists to serve their interests as they themselves determine.

It will be called the National Socialist. The paper of that name which was published in Washington has suspended publication. However, all the subscribers of that paper will have their subscriptions filled by the new paper.

The first issue of the new National Socialist will be dated July, but will reach all subscribers not later than June 28th. Send your subscription at once to the National Socialist, Girard, Kan.

FRAGMENTS—A CITY'S STREET.

I hear the shuffle of a thousand feet that hurry along the nightless way of city's street.

I hear the common cry for that which satisfies.

I hear the mighty roar of the chaos of trade, where profit steals from profit where rent is drunk on rent.

I see in the upturned faces of the crowd, the blotched and leathery, the seamed and lined.

I see revenge and hate, in a losing struggle with self and men, eyes that peer and leer and gleam, from cavernous depths, as of some monster seeking prey.

I see those who have given many wounds and those who have received their destiny; there building with thoughts or with his hands; there working through a fine ideal; yonder wearing a crown of thorns; many losing themselves for a time in search of pelf and place; others finding themselves in service; many weary of the struggle with self.

I see all heights, all depths, all joy, all pain and love and hate and heaven and hell.

I see in this commonplace crowd the universal man emerging; in him all creeds, all races, blending.

I see every man traveling towards the same goal of harmony; struggling through the commonplace of life, unconsciously working toward brotherhood.

THE WORK OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

That even conservative Yale is awakening to the tremendous import of the Socialist movement is evidenced by the closing meeting at that university in May, at which Dean Brown of the Yale Divinity school debated against George Willis Cooke, a well known publicist and Socialist, on "Resolved, That Socialism provides for moral values in life."

"A mass of humanity was closed in the large hall," ran the report, "sitting on the floor in the three halls, occupying all the space on the windows standing far out in the hall at the center door and beyond in the campus anxiously trying to catch a word through the open side doors. There were twice as many as the hall could hold and hundreds were turned away. Professors and students, doctors and lawyers were occupying the floor, for every inch of space was valuable. The debates were listened to throughout with rapt attention and afforded an intellectual treat to those present."

Socialism is now one of the most discussed subjects on the campus. The meeting followed one at which Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist congressman, spoke before a record-breaking crowd. "We remember the time, not

very long ago," appears in an editorial in the New Haven Union, "when the doctrine of Socialism was looked upon in New Haven, and even at Yale, as something akin to anarchy, as the propaganda of a lot of crazy fanatics who had a desire to take all the money in the world and divide it up equally, or something like that. Fortunately this day of unenlightenment with regard to exactly what Socialism is is passed, not only in this community, but pretty generally the country over."

"We believe," continues the editorial, "that the Yale Society for the Study of Socialism (Chapter of the I. S. S.) is one of the biggest thought-stimulating influences which has made itself felt in Yale for years. May it live long and prosper."

Alexander L. Trachtenberg, a graduate student, and formerly a student at the universities in Russia, has been largely responsible for the success of the Yale chapter.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society is continuing to increase its number of chapters and has just issued charters to groups of students at Denison University and the University of Cincinnati in Ohio. The second issue of the Intercollegiate Socialist has just appeared (10c a copy, 25c a year), and contains a number of valuable articles from the pens of Victor L. Berger, Algeron Lee, Florence Kelley, William English Walling, Carl D. Thompson, H. D. Sedgwick, Frederick F. Rockwell and others. The symposium on methods of socializing industry is one most worth while.

Harry W. Laidler, organizing secretary, has recently completed a tour among the New York colleges, including Cornell, Hobart, Syracuse, Rochester, Colgate, Hamilton and Union, and has noted a splendid interest in the Socialist movement in these institutions.

The name of Prof. Chas. P. Steinmetz, one of the most eminent engineers and inventors of the country, has recently appeared on the society's letter-head as an endorser of the society.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, whose headquarters is at 105 West Fortieth street, New York city, will be glad to receive the names of any who may be interested in its work.

SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIALIST REPLIES TO MATERIALISTIC CAPITALIST.

By R. A. Dague.

Mr. Editor: Will you allow me space in your paper in which to answer the enquiry of a friend? He writes me a letter from which make the following extracts:

"Friend Dague: I am glad that in your physical affliction and advancing years that you are so happy and have such a lively belief that you shall live after death. I was raised in that belief myself but now I have come to believe that death ends all. I have no faith in the Church nor in Spiritualism and Nature offers no evidence that there is any conscious life after death. Yes, I believe we are worms of the dust, and that, like worms, when we die, we are dead, and that is the end of us. I would like to believe as you do but cannot."

My Reply.

I am truly sorry for you, Friend R———. If you are right and "if everything is to wind up in a coffin, what's the use of beginning anything in the cradle?" But you are wrong in saying that Nature furnishes no evidence that there is life after death. Now, let me shock you a bit by saying that Nature offers not a scrap of proof that there is any real death (annihilation). You cannot extinguish a single atom or electron. Nature proves that what we call death is a change only—is birth to another zone or sphere. There can be no birth without death (so-called). Without the two, birth and death, there would be universal stagnation. We can kill nothing. If we smash the body the life or spirit goes on working in a higher realm of vibration and the body disintegrates into its component parts, but each live atom gets busy again and goes to forming new associations. We can wreck the body, which is composed of matter, but we can destroy neither spirit nor matter. We can only compel the inhabitant of the body to move out and our jostling only causes the atoms of matter to seek other associations. All the universe is alive from grain of sand to the blazing sun. All nature is throbbing with ceaseless energy. You may think a thing is dead, but nothing stays dead. You may knock things down, but they will get up again. Nature resents all idea of death, or stagnation. Even the solidest granite and steel are vibrating with life. Nature resurrects every apparent failure into success. If she destroys one plant or sun she makes others to take their place. The day always follows the night. If things ripen and die in the autumn, they appear again in the springtime. If we sleep with death for a night, we are more alive than ever the next morning. If we wound a tree with an axe, the tree sends an extra amount of sap to the injured gum and heals the wound.

If you cast a bowl of wet sand on a smooth surface it quickly adjusts itself into a shape of flowers and assumes symmetrical and beautiful forms. The frost on the window-glass gives proof of the existence of a natural law of art. The foulest ponds of stagnant water produce most beautiful flowers. The caterpillar has an offensive looking body with many feet, but out of him comes a butterfly with most gorgeous colorings. The eggs of birds are a shapeless protoplasm, but three weeks of warmth will transform that slimy substance into a glorious creature of beauty and song. The ant-lion has numerous legs, strong jaws, sharp teeth and eats smaller insects. Under the microscope he looks like a ferocious monster. After a time he wraps himself in a blanket which he weaves of silk and sand, and curls up and sleeps. Later he opens the door of his house and walks out. He now has four beautiful gauzy wings and is a mild-mannered insect and thereafter is a strict vegetarian and nice fellow. Whereas when an ant-lion he lived in a cave he now functions in the glorious air and sunshine.

My friend, let me theorize a little:

To me it seems that here we are living in caterpillar and lion-ant bodies. We are not yet fully hatched. May it not be that when we break out of this old worn body that we will live in a finer zone, now invisible, yet real? Electricity, air and all powerful things are invisible. Our real selves are not visible now; only our bodies can be seen.

I cannot think that Nature is pushing and pulling everything upward except man. No, no. Man has a glorious destiny. Nature, properly understood, tells us that God is infinite intelligence—is life—all life. The poet well says:

"All are parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is and God the soul."

The rosebud has all the possibilities of the fully-developed rose. It will in due time unfold. Men are "God-buds" on the tree of infinite intelligence. They are gods in embryo. Sometime they will unfold. What a glorious destiny! How inspiring the thought! We could not exist without God; He, or it, could not be infinite without us. We are a part of God. We can no more die than can be. Now we are prattling infants in Nature's school. We are in the kindergarten department playing with blocks and baby things. Later we shall be promoted. Oh, my brother, you who think you are only a worm of the dust and shall never be anything greater—you who are struggling with poverty and sorrow—look up! Take courage! You were not created for extinction. You are here in a "worm body" for an infinitely wise purpose. There is nestling within that shell in which you live, an angel in embryo, possessing godlike powers and beauties not yet unfolded. You are a bud. Some time in the future you will fly through space with the velocity of light, step from star to star, associate with the wise sages of other worlds and of past ages and bask forever in the glory of celestial spheres. There is no death. All—all is life.

No, my brother, this world is not a vale of tears except as man has made

it so. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn." Shall it always be so? No. Ignorant man invented defective systems of religion and economics, but they, like all other things, are subject to the law of evolution—of unfoldment. All error and injustice must be rung out and truth and justice be ushered in. The doctrine that "might makes right" and "to the victor belongs the spoils" is the law of the jungle, but will not govern in higher levels of humanity on which the law of equity, reciprocity and the golden rule prevails. Capitalism, slavery, the exploiting of the worker, must go.

Socialism, the ripened fruit, the fully unfolded flower of all human government and the perfected system of industrialism, must and will come.

And now, in conclusion, friend R———, let me repeat that the infinite universe is pulsating with life and there are no dead.

As the poet sings—

There is no death—the stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore.

There is no death—the dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

There is no death—an angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread
He bears our best loved ones away
And then we call them "dead."

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again
With joy we welcome them—the same
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us the unseen
Their dear, immortal spirits tread.
For all this boundless Universe
Is Life—there are no dead.

R. A. DAGUE.

Creston, Iowa.

ORIGIN OF THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

John G. Wanhope, State Organizer of Washington.

There is no blacker page in English history than that which deals with the rise and development of machine production. The frightful degradation of child life in England during that period has left its impress on the present generation. Physically deformed and stunted in growth, many of the British working people bear mute witness to the unbridled greed of the pioneer plunderers of early British capitalism.

When the markets of the world were at her feet England was the workshop in capitalistic production; the primary reason for manufacturing was for profit, but the sphere of exploitation is narrowing and new markets for the disposal of the surplus must be found.

The Boers of South Africa, a peaceful, agricultural people, had the misfortune to locate over immense treasures of gold and diamonds, and the British capitalists made war on them to possess themselves of this wealth. The Boers, having great faith in God and a Mauser rifle, fertilized the South African veldt with the blood of Britain's best troops. Three times the British government was compelled to lower the physical standard to get enough soldiers to offer up their lives on the altar of the country whose ruling class had fed on their misery.

While the bombs were bursting over Mafeking, in the mint of the murderous mind of a trained man-killer called Colonel Baden-Powell, an idea was forming. The greasy, fetid atmosphere of an English factory town was not the best place to grow men whose bodies must be as near perfect as possible, to offer up as a sacrifice to the capitalists' God of profit. Why not take the boys while they are young and tender and train them in the manly art of murder; while their minds are pliable and plastic, easily moulded and formed, and the tide of young life beats high? It was a noble and inspiring idea, and was seized upon by every crowned head and cracked brain in Europe. The King of England gave it his sacred sanction, the Kaiser declared it a divine inspiration and Bloody Nick of Russia, the tenderest soul who ever murdered a patriot fighting for liberty, immediately ordered every boy in his vast domain to become a Scout.

On this side Teddy was de-lighted, and the smug-faced hypocrites of Christian churchianity anointed it with the holy oil of John D. Rockefeller.

In the dim consciousness of millions of workers in America is the growing feeling that the militia are simply the hired tools and assassins of the masters. This truth has the tendency of cooling the divine fervor of patriotism which formerly prompted the young men to sweat red white and blue blood and die gloriously for the flag.

Enlistments fall off and every capitalist agency is used to have the parents of boys twelve years of age and over to join the Boy Scout movement. The Church, true to its historic rôle, always on the side of the tyrant and oppressor, is lending its aid. Preachers and other pliant tools of capitalism are busy debauching the minds of these youths under the guise of physical exercise, by taking them into the forest and field and teaching them woodcraft. But out of evil springs good sometimes; scouting and prowling around in the woods develops their sense of smell to a wonderful degree. After a few months' training it is asserted they can smell a jackrabbit a mile away, a possum ten miles away and a skunk a hundred miles, and the preacher of war is the skunk they smell in the distance.

So, this is the latest effort of murderous plutocrats to bring out and develop the wild beast in man nature, teach him to redden his hands in the blood of his own relatives and class for the masters' profit, and then have them washed clean in the blood of the Lamb.

It is the stern duty of every member of the working class to head off this foul conspiracy against the youth of this nation. The Socialist propagandists are reaching hundreds of thousands of people daily. Let us without fear or favor take our stand on the side of these children and prevent the wholesale debauching of their minds in the interest of the plutocratic parasites who have made of the world a shambles. Organize to put an end to wage-slavery and capitalism and establish industrial democracy so that the creators of wealth shall retain possession thereof and classes and class rule disappear and the brute struggle between man and man for bread is over.

A POLITICAL BOSS.

A young lady reporter on a country paper was sent out to interview leading citizens as to their politics.

"May I see the gentleman of the house?" she asked of a large woman who opened the door at one residence.

"No, you can't!" answered the woman, decisively.

"But I want to know what party he belongs to," pleaded the girl.

"Well, take a good look at me," she said, sternly. "I'm the party he belongs to."—Exchange.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER.

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

A law has come into operation in the state of Texas which provides for an eight-hour day for all state and municipally employed workers, as well as those engaged either directly or indirectly on work being carried out by the state or municipality. The "Locomotive Drivers' and Stokers' Journal" is strongly advocating a closer co-operation between the different railway workers' organizations, in order that the playing off one group of workers against another by the various companies may be rendered impossible in the future.—The membership of the affiliated trades unions now exceeds 2,000,000. The exact number at the end of March was 2,007,650, according to the American Federation of Labor news letter.—In Memphis, Tennessee, half of the working population are negroes. They have not the right to enter any of the numerous public parks. The Building Workers Trades Council decided to urge the town authorities to provide a public park for the exclusive use of the negroes.—Seventy-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-one persons were engaged in the automobile trade in the year 1912.—The labor council of the city of Portland, Oregon, has decided to call a conference of delegates from the neighboring cities and states to discuss the prevention of the flooding of the western territory with emigrants upon the occasion of the opening of the Panama canal. A joint campaign on the part of the American and European organizations is urged for, in which the latter shall explain to all those who are desirous of going out to this country what awaits them there.—According to the official figures, 118,000 boys and girls under 16 years of age are employed in factories. Of this number 11,111 are engaged in knitting factories, 11,035 in the canning industry, 10,000 in the wool industry, 8,134 in the silk factories, and over 78,000 in other industries. According to all accounts these figures are too low. The mayor of Boston intends to raise the minimum wage of all workers employed by the town to \$15 per week, as he maintains it is impossible for them to live decently on a lesser sum.—A number of employers got an injunction against the Woodworkers' Union in New York, preventing them from calling strikes against the use of building material produced by non-union men or non-union labor.—The manufacturers in Manila have requested the government to have children taught cigarmaking in the national schools.

The bitter struggle between the butchers and the employers in New Zealand has resulted in the formation of a new yellow organization. After it had been once refused them, they have gained admittance to the wages board, so that the wages and conditions are laid down by a board consisting of employers and yellow workers.

The Danish Trade Union Congress.

The Congress of the Danish Trade Unions took place on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of April. Four hundred delegates were present, as well as representatives of the trade unions of Norway, Sweden and Germany. According to the report which was read by the chairman, Madsen, the three past years were characterized by great results scored by the Danish trade unions. The employers have, it is true, followed their old lockout tactics, which has had the effect of causing a certain amount of discord where a few members were concerned. As a result of this a cross current of syndicalism has sprung into existence. This question was not overlooked by the congress. The report of a committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the necessity of reorganizing the national center was heard next. The congress decided with a great majority not to change the basis, and to maintain the old and centralized strike funds. Only a few isolated votes were recorded in favor of the abolition of the compulsory subscription towards the support of strikers. The syndicalistic proposals were rejected by practically the whole congress. The congress concurred in a motion adopted by the social democratic party, according to which the syndicalists are debarred from associating themselves with the party. The congress furthermore decided to, as hitherto, stand for a collective bargaining, and to improve benefit features in the union. The congress gave the following matters their further consideration: Insurance against unemployment, penalties, education of workers, the co-operative movement, and certain other matters of business. The congress decided to grant a permanent allowance to the widow of the secretary of the National Center, who died during the congress.

The Norwegian Court of Arbitration Laws.

The proposals drafted by the Norwegian government concerning compulsory courts of arbitration, and about which we have already spoken, have now been published in full. According to these laws a conciliation board shall be appointed to settle differences between employers and men, apart from the court of arbitration, in the case of conflicts which threaten public safety. No strike may take place on account of differences until the contented questions have been dealt with by a public conciliation board. The country shall be divided into five districts, each of which shall have its own conciliation officer. The officials will endeavor to bring about a conciliation when occasion demands, but if it be so desired, the conciliation board may consist of two officials and two private individuals. The conciliation board shall be appointed by the government from a list of members proposed by the employers' national center, and the trade union national center. The tenure of office shall be three years. The proposal also deals with differences of a legal nature concerning the interpretation to be placed upon the tariff agreements, or awards given by the conciliation boards. The trade union organizations and the employers' organizations are forbidden to answer any differences encountered in the execution of these awards or tariff agreements, by a cessation of work. All differences shall be laid before a new labor court in Christiania, whose decision shall be final, unless the parties concerned agree to submit their case to a private arbitration body. The labor court, the chairman of which must be a member of the higher courts, shall consist of five members by the government, who may not, however, belong to the executive of either a trade union organization or employers' organization, or be in the service of such an organization. The employers' central and the trade union center have the right to propose names from which the members of the aforesaid boards shall be selected. A great movement has now begun to protest against the action of the government, which will so fetter the future movements of the workers. Meetings, full to overflowing, have been held in all parts, to the end that a petition has been signed by 60,000 persons, and presented to parliament. Answers have, up to the present been received from Denmark, Finland, Germany and Sweden, in reply to a query sent to all the national centers. None of these countries are in favor of proposals for a compulsory court of arbitration.

Trade Unions and the Churches in the United States.

For many years past clergymen have attended the American labor congresses as representatives of the various church bodies. Every year finds the Rev. Charles Stelzle, who is very well known in trade union circles, directing his energies with burning zeal towards the co-operation of the trade unions and the church. Those churches which come under his control have gone so far as to draw up special labor programs containing the most important demands of the organizations. These demands often constitute the subject of his Sunday sermon, especially on "Labor Sunday," the custom of which is growing very rapidly, owing to the executive of the federated unions of labor having given their consent to same. On these days all churches in the land are expected to deal with questions which concern labor exclusively. In many cases the pulpit is occupied by some well known labor leader or other. Some time ago Stelzle, the writer of numerous articles for the labor

press, advocated the admittance of delegates of church bodies to the central bodies of the trade unions, in order to bring about the co-operation of the two. This plan was immediately agreed to by the different ecclesiastical bodies and the federation of the trade unions recommended its adoption. A seat has been allotted to one member of the local ecclesiastical body on the various central bodies of the trade unions in almost 100 towns up to now. These representatives have full rights of speech, but are not, however, allowed to vote. Socialistic delegates, among others, are opposing this plan, and a number of disputes have already arisen out of this question among the various councils.

The Austrian State Employees.

There is no country in the world more overrun with officials than Austria. The population has increased by 66 per cent during the past eighty-five years, but the number of officials has increased by 660 per cent, not including the railway servants. There is now one official to every fifty population, making altogether a gigantic army of nearly 500,000 state employees. According to the figures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the year 1912, there were 66,700 state officials, teachers and judges, whose total income amounted to 263,974,000 kronen (25 kronen equal £1). The number of watchmen coming under the control of the military amounted to 43,246, with a salary of 49,652,000 kronen. The subordinate officials and servants numbered 28,668, and their total wages amounted to 49,830,000 kronen. There were 59,159 persons working by special agreement for the state, and whose salary amounted to 66,660,000 kronen, also 64,000 permanent workers with a total wage of 52,000,000 kronen. The railway servants number 175,591, and their total wage or salary is 277,993,000 kronen. According to these figures the grand total of Austrian state employees for the year 1911 was 427,564, whose total income amounted to 763,049,000 kronen (£30,521,960). During the last year several of the different grades have established very strong and influential organizations, which have, by means of sound trade union methods, effected an improvement in their conditions; much to the chagrin of the government. After many attempts the government has at last succeeded in squeezing through a bill in the form of a service regulation, whereby the right of combination among the state employees is as good as revoked, and passive resistance and the general strike methods are rendered impossible. The state employees are forbidden from combining in any such manner as is calculated to disturb or curtail the public service in general. It remains to be seen whether the tremendous discontent which prevails among the state employees will not prove the government's attack to be futile.

International Statistics.

According to the report of the British section of the International Association for Legislation (labor legislation), an international conference will take place next September for the purpose of bringing about a uniform system of statistics of factory inspectors. At present the provisions made in the various countries for the protection of the workers are so widely different that such satisfactory comparisons as are necessary to the general interest are impossible.

The Postoffice as a Fruit Merchant.

An interesting experiment is now being made by the New South Wales government for the purpose of inaugurating a cheaper and better fruit service, in the interests of the health of the populace as well as in the interests of the fruit growers. Those requiring fruit can buy a coupon at any postoffice to the value of the fruit desired, inclusive of carriage. The fruit growers' addresses and prices are posted up in the postoffice. The railway charges are reckoned at 6d for every fifty pounds, irrespective of distance. The sea freight is reckoned at one-seventh of a penny per pound, with an extra charge of one-twenty-eighth of a penny per pound for trans-shipment. The middlemen have naturally raised a great outcry against this new arrangement, which has, however, met with the marked approval of the remainder of the populace during the few weeks of its existence.

The Position of the Waiters in Moscow.

The only waiters' organization in Russia is in Moscow, and takes the form of a mutual benefit society. The Moscow waiters formerly had a trade union organization, but same was closed by the authorities. As it is no longer possible to establish an organization of the nature of a trade union, the waiters were compelled to content themselves with a mutual benefit society. The permission to form this society was only obtained as a result of untiring efforts. The society now numbers 2,000 members, who are generally drawn from the tea-shops and the second and third-class restaurants. The aim of this society is to have the waiters brought under the shop laws, it being hoped that an improvement in their condition might thereupon ensue. A law is to be shortly introduced into the Russian parliament for the regulation of the working time of the shop assistants, and the waiters' union has appointed a delegation to wait upon the members of the upper house, urging them to pass the bill. The union is making praiseworthy efforts to improve the moral and physical standard of those engaged as waiters, etc. The conditions in this calling are most lamentable, as the workers have to put up with being addressed in the most familiar manner. The primitiveness of the form of speech used in addressing the waiters, i.e., "thee" and "thou," etc., is acutely felt by those workers in the large towns. Still it must be suffered in the smartest restaurants as well as in the most simple eating houses. In the best establishments the waiters must be clean shaven, and in some places must even shave their heads. Tips form the only source of income. A guarantee deposit of £2-15-0—£10-10 is demanded upon a waiter being engaged, and no receipt is given for same. This deposit is, in most cases, not given back when the waiter leaves, but the landlord or proprietor makes the man a present of 25s. to 35s. The waiter is answerable for broken china, etc., and unpaid bills. Bribery also exists. Head waiters and managers must also be bribed by the waiters or the latter find themselves told off to guests known to be "unprofitable," or to merely assist the head waiter serve, whilst he pockets the tip. Sweating is practiced here in all its forms, it being desired that the waiters shall order their clothes of a particular tailor. Money is collected in order to make the landlord or proprietor a present on Christmas day and all such holidays. Upon stock being taken of the china, etc., the waiters are sometimes called upon to pay 20s., 40s., or 60s. for damage, losses, etc. The waiters have numerous duties to perform, including cleaning, washing the staircases, and such work. They must board themselves at their own expense. No opportunities for rest exist. Child labor is very much in evidence. The higher the class of work to which the restaurant belongs, the lower the moral standard of the working conditions.

The Necessity of International Co-operation

The journal of the American granite cutters, the "get-up" of which is well worth studying, gives a startling proof of the absolute necessity of international combination and co-operation of the workers' organizations. An order was shortly placed with a firm in Toronto, which refuses, by the way, to have anything to do with trade unions, for the erection of a mausoleum. There were twenty-eight Corinthian pillars, with their respective bases to be cut. As no competent cutters could be found among the non-union men, the firm sent the granite to Scotland to be worked up there in a union shop. The granite was returned to Toronto in the shape of Corinthian pillars, where the remaining part of the work was done by non-union labor. In spite of the heavy freight charges, the Scotch firm was able to do the work cheaper than the American firms, employing union men. There should be some means of preventing this kind of thing. The close co-operation which exists between the trade unions of the European countries renders such an occurrence almost impossible. It must, however, be said that the English and American

trade unions up to within a few years ago did not put much faith in such co-operation or attach much importance to same, fearing at times that it would lead to an increase in the number of emigrants from other countries. Since the American labor federation became affiliated with the International Secretariat matters have certainly improved and it is to be hoped that the various trade unions in England and America will affiliate with their respective international secretariats. It would then be possible to put a very strong check upon the employers' repeated attempts to play off one country against another.

May Celebrations in South Africa.

The South African trade unions held a number of demonstrations on Good Friday in favor of the recognition of the first Monday in May as a legal labor holiday. Resolutions were passed in favor of the taxing of land property, the eight-hour day, women's suffrage, extension of state and municipal ownership, prohibition of the import of colored labor, and the encouragement of the employment of white workers.

Pension laws for mothers are already in force in nine of the American states, while fourteen other states are considering a similar law, under which mothers who have children depending upon them will be granted a monthly pension. The legislature for the state of Missouri, for instance, is discussing a bill which provides pensions for mothers whose husbands are either already dead, unable to work or inmates of a state institution, asylum, prison, etc., if such mothers have to support children out of their earnings. Divorced women shall also receive pensions if the children are legally given into their keeping. The bill proposes that mothers with children dependent upon them be granted \$10 per month for the first child and \$5 per month for every additional child. Similar laws are in force in Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Oklahoma, Michigan and Utah.

Labor Problems in Oregon.

The state of Oregon, which lies in the northwest of the United States, has recently been the scene of a referendum, taken in connection with a considerable number of questions, a certain portion of which might be of special interest elsewhere. One law, which was carried by 66,508 votes to 48,078, stipulated that all workers paid either directly or indirectly out of public funds, should have an eight-hour day. A law forbidding picketing, boycotting and the coercion of blacklegs, was defeated by 66,560 votes to 49,826. The law according to which meetings in the public streets, parks and such places should be made subject to the written permission of the mayor in all towns with a population of over 5,000, was likewise defeated by 62,532 votes to 48,978.

Municipalities.

The town of Charlottenburg stands out above all German towns as being the richest in public institutions of all descriptions, of which a very important one is the board of health. The monies spent by this department amounted to 4s. 1p. per head of population in the year 1900, 7s. 3p. in the year 1905, and 8s. 6p. in the year 1910. The total expenditure in 1900 was £40,000, in 1910 it was £130,000, which amount also included the sums necessary for the care of the sick, babies in arms, consumptives, the health of the school children, disinfection, street cleaning, draining, baths and public lavatories.

Labor Struggles in Russia.

On April 17th, the memorial day of the frightful massacres which took place in the gold-washings on the River Lena in East Siberia, workers in St. Petersburg and part of those in Moscow came out on strike. Numerous one-day strikes also took place in the provinces. It will be remembered that a crowd of many thousands of peaceful citizens were fired upon in the previous year, on this day, when 250 workers were killed and 150 injured; thus the strike, which was proceeding quite peacefully, did not gain its object, because of the slaughter which took place. The workers were, one after another, sent back to Russia by the gold mining companies, and other workers put on in their places. The dismissed men have taken action for damages, but same have not yet been settled. The company is still negotiating with the workers. The social democratic party in the douma introduced a bill for the granting of state pensions to those families which were rendered fatherless by the massacre, as well as those workers who were rendered invalid through the same.

Disconcerting Results of the Independent Christian Organization.

On February 20th the "free," "Christian" and Hirsch-Dunckersche textile workers' unions decided unanimously upon a strike of the dyers at Krefeld, because the employers would not agree to a reduction in the working time and would only allow the smallest possible increase in wages in the new tariff agreement (it was a four-years' one). The working time is still sixty hours per week. The employers answered the workers with a lockout on March 15th, and 12,000 persons were involved in same. This number increased afterwards; 2,652 dyers took part in the strike, of which number 2,300 belong to the free textile workers' union. Contrary to the general wish, the "Christian" organizations negotiated with the employers and the strike ended on April 3rd. The free textile workers' union decided, by 1,755 votes to 7, in favor of a continuation of the strike. After the Christian organization had effected a part settlement the lockout terminated.

The Textile Workers' Journal in its last number stated that the assertion of the "Christian" organization that "they had obtained far-reaching concessions" is false. The struggle among the textile workers proves, as did the miners' conflict at the beginning of the preceding year in the Saar district, that the Christian organization had not the intention of acting in the interests of the workers, but had other objects in view. The miners in Upper Silesia came out on strike on April 15th. War was proclaimed by the Polish affiliated unions, after petitions for better conditions had been made in vain. The Miners' Union (free union) decided that its members should leave work with the others, although they had not been invited to take part in the preparations; 4,000 miners were involved in the strike. The Catholic organizations, which exercise a certain amount of influence in these parts, did everything in their power to supply the employers with strike-breakers. The strike has since been declared off by the Polish union, for want of funds.

An Australian Strike.

The gas workers in Sydney, New South Wales, have been struggling for an increase of wages from 8s. to 9s. per day for more than one year. This has been absolutely necessary on account of the continually rising rents and cost of food. The chairman of the wages board rejected all the propositions of the workers, so that they were absolutely defenseless. The labor government at length offered them a revision of the wages board regulations, but the workers refused to accept same. Upon the strike beginning, on February 28th, the government publicly called upon the people to render personal assistance at the gas works in order to keep same going. After the lapse of one week an agreement was entered into which provided for an increase in wages for the workers. Victimization is now prohibited. The prime minister of the labor government has sealed his own fate in his party through his attitude towards the gas workers. This man has only been partially trusted by his party for some time past.

(IS). A law has come into operation in the state of New York, giving the towns self administration on a much broader scale. According to this law the town may decide upon all matters which are not of a purely national character, whereas they have hitherto been obliged to obtain the consent of the governors. The police, dock department, health department, etc., will now be under the control of the municipal administration, which will also be empowered to issue bonds for public buildings, etc., and to generally manage its own property. The town of Boston is the first in the United States to inaugurate a system for the relief of the aged workers employed by the town. According to this system a worker who is sixty years of age and who has been in the

service of the city twenty-five years, shall, at his request and with the approval of the retirement board, be retired from service and shall receive an annual pension equal to one-half of his average wages during his last year of service. All men to retire at the age of seventy.

Trade Union Agitation in the Russian Mercantile Marine.

(IS). The French system of "registered seamen," under which system no men are taken on unless they have a special certificate, does not exist in Russia, says the "Tribune Russe" in an interesting article under the above title. The employment offices are entirely in the hands of the master ship-pers or private agents. The seamen have repeatedly tried to fight this system, but without success. In the years 1905 and 1906, when the burden of autocracy was somewhat lighter than is usually the case, the men created their first trade union, on the Black Sea. The organization conducted a strike lasting six weeks, with great results. After that time men were taken on and dismissed only at the instigation, or with the approval of, the union. The seamen's papers were issued at the union offices, and the union generally attained such influence that it was invited to send delegates to a royal commission which was appointed to consider a bill concerning "marine boards." In connection with their organized fellow workers on the Baltic, the Caspian and the White Seas, the representatives of the men of the Black Sea submitted a proposal according to which the organization and control of the "marine boards" should be based upon the principles of the trade union. A period of persecution on the part of the government set in, however, towards the end of the year. The leaders of the organization were incarcerated in prison and the organization itself put down in the most brutal manner. Soon, however, secret organizations sprung up in the place of the old organization, the first being among the seamen of the Caspian Sea in 1910. Of the 8,000 seamen only 200 belonged to these organizations, contributing altogether about 300 francs per month. Following the defeat of the seamen of the Black Sea in August, 1911, a secret organization was established. The greater part of the work of this organization was done abroad, and in January, 1912, their first paper was published, which was eagerly read on all ships. The agitation spread to the other seas so that over 100 crews soon belonged to this secret and illegal union. The seamen did not join the organization one by one, but whole crews at a time. The subscriptions which were paid into the funds of the trade journal amounted to two per cent. of the wages. In the year 1912, ninety-eight crews contributed altogether 10,000 francs. Of this sum thirty-six per cent. was required to defray management expenses, twenty per cent. for the labor paper and the remainder for removals, support, etc. The deputies to the Duma were allowed 260 francs for their expenses. There are, abroad, in Antwerp, for instance, so-called neutral organizations of Russian, Lithuanian and Esthonian Seamen. These unions have decided that the before-mentioned paper shall be their official trade journal. This journal is now 24 pages thick and is published under the subtitle "The official organ of the Russian Watermen and Seamen."

Sweden. (IS). According to the report concerning the trade union movement of 1912, the organizations are slowly recovering from the effects of the strike of 1909. An increase in membership is reported in most organizations which, in the case of those organizations affiliated to the national center amounts to, in the aggregate, 5,550. In the present year the determined efforts on the part of many organizations is producing satisfactory results.

Brief Labor Notes From All Countries.

Great Britain. (IS). The Miners' Congress in South Wales has instructed its executive to communicate with all great organizations with a view to bringing about a more united action and mutual support where important matters are concerned. The 1,262 affiliated co-operative societies have been circularized respecting the minimum wages clause and it transpires that the minimum wage is being paid by 272 societies, i. e. 24/- for male workers and 17/- for female workers. Sixty-nine societies pay the minimum wage of 24/- to their men only but recognize no minimum for the women workers. Two hundred and eighty-one societies refuse to recognize this minimum, whilst from 640 societies no reply has been received. The International Transport Workers Congress which was to have taken place in London in June next, has been postponed till August 26-30. The strike in the factories belonging to the Co-operative Wholesale Society has ended in a victory for the workers. The last one of the dismissed workgirls, whose reinstatement the management had opposed, was taken on again, with the result that work was resumed by the strikers. The Scotch Trade Union Congress, which lately took place in Dumfries, was attended by 150 delegates representing 300,000 members of Scottish trade unions. The congress dealt with all matters of moment, including questions of social legislation and also the special wants of the Scottish workers. About 50,000 miners in South Wales refused to resume work after the first of May, in order to compel the non-union miners to join the union. Very good results were obtained. In nearly all cases the non-union men joined the union and the strike thereupon ended. Upon the invitation of the London Trades Council the executive of the Berlin Trades Union spent several days in London and stopped at Brussels on their way back. The object of the journey was to bring about a closer relationship and a better understanding between the workers of these larger cities. It is reported that the London Trade Council will return the visit.

Norway. (IS). The national center of the Norwegian trade unions and the employers' union have decided to appoint a joint committee for the purpose of drafting a bill outlining the course of arbitration proceedings for industrial disputes. Such a measure has already been carried through in Denmark. A petition has been sent to the Norwegian Parliament asking that the discussion over the government bill on the same subject be postponed till the work of the committee of the employers and workers is ready.

Sweden. (IS). The social democratic propositions for an investigation in respect to the legal minimum wage has been rejected by the Swedish Parliament. The same fate also overtook the proposition for an eight-hour working day.

Turkey. (IS). The secretary of the trade unions in Constantinople reports that the recently-inaugurated labor movement has suffered tremendously through the war and its consequences. The work of the few organizations which still exist is very much handicapped in consequence of the exceptional state of affairs. Quite a number of factories for women's ready-made clothing have been closed because all means of communication between Constantinople and Rumelia (the country where the products of these mills are disposed of) have been cut off. Five hundred workers are thrown out of work in consequence of this. Three hundred and fifty workers in cigarette paper factories were locked out because they would not agree to a reduction in wages. Many private employes have suffered likewise. Two hundred and thirty brewery workers have been locked out for the last three months. Bookbinders, carpenters and men of other trades are almost all without work. The prices of all necessities of life have risen rapidly and the rent has almost doubled itself. Bread has reached an exorbitant price and meat has become almost a luxury. Under such circumstances it is certainly not easy to push on with the labor movement, but the organization which has had to endure the war and all its accompanying terrors will soon emerge into new life and be in a position to report new progress.

Germany. (IS). The Copper-smiths' Union now numbers 5,256 members in 100 branches, against 4,445 in the year 1910. This union is the only one to decline to amalgamate with the Metal Workers' Union. The Hotel Workers' Union raised its number of members from 13,918 to 16,542, including female workers, last year. Included in the latter number were 7,762 hotel and restaurant waiters, 2,112 café waiters, 267 cooks and 3,101 hotel and restaurant porters, etc. The union conducted 268 wages movements last year in which

LIFE IN DEATH.

The world has put its impudent institutions in your way. Its states dead in the law. Its churches dead in the creed. And they have thrown clouds across your path. They don't want you to be too happy about life. For if you are too happy about life you are likely to be miserable enough about death. So they keep reminding you that while life's all very well, death cuts it off. For if you felt easy about dying, hearing them say that in the midst of life we are in death, would have no terrors for you. You would be saying something else to yourself. You'd be saying that in the midst of death we are in life. For you'd see your data for that everywhere you turned. You'd see how determined everything is to live. How nothing stays dead. How things gone wrong right themselves. How things thrown down get on their feet again. You don't need an argument for that. You only need eyes. The one thing you can't do is to kill anything. The universe resents being dead. It resurrects even the failures into successes. You begin to understand that the trump card of space and time is not death but life. That no matter what death plays life covers it. That no matter what death stakes life goes it better. What is there in seas and stars and love to make you think of death? It's all action. It's all exultant energy. It's all triumphing creation. Death is nothing; only more life added to life. Death is only a place we pass through, not a finale where we stop. We may put up with death over night. But we're ready for more life in the morning. When we see things living in order that they may die we wonder how any man or any object could be a paying investment. But when we see things dying in order that they may live we know that we profit share and share alike all of us and all things together in immortal returns. So I say: In the midst of death we are in life.

In the midst of life we are in death. Nothing can be kept hold of. Everything slips away. Fathers and mothers lose children. Children lose fathers and mothers. Earthquakes destroy cities. Suns go out. Seas run dry. People suffer. The world is full of disease. The best laid plans lead to the worst laid results. There are no real victories. The momentary triumphs are swallowed in the general defeat. The process may be dazzling. But the end is an eclipse. The word of the world is death. The word of the earth. The word of the apples and wheat. The word of music. Of the arts. Of love. Of all that we live for. The word of the world is death. When you take your baby on your knee repeat that word to it. Let it know the word of words first, last, always. Let it lisp despair from the start. Don't fool the baby. Open its eyes as soon as you can. Make it understand that nothing is worth while. This is a world of fight all with all. Not a world of brothers but a world of brutes. Things may come to a little on the way. But nothing comes to much in the long run. We lose all the joy of sunrises in the sorrows of sunsets. You are not a man but a worm. You are not to be proud. You are to apologize for being alive. Some fool may show up and ask you how you know you are alive if you are so sure you are to die. But you'll treat the fool according to his folly. You'll make him feel cheap in a dear world. You'll send him to wars. You'll rob him of what he works for. You'll reduce the flame of his desire to the ashes of depletion. Then maybe he'll believe you. Then maybe he'll admit that the progress of the race is an illusion. That being good or bad makes no difference. That beauty and ugliness come to the same inglorious end. Don't you see it is all about you? If everything's to wind up in a coffin, what's the use of beginning anything in the cradle? Life's a flash in the pan. There's a minute's daylight. All the rest is black. In the midst of life we are in death. In the midst of laughter we are in tears. Make hay while the sun shines. It breaks through the clouds so rarely and is so brief. Let no minute escape you. Don't you see that the hours are not yours? Reach out round you for the few comforts that may ease your way. East, west, north, south; it's all one however you sail. Do you know the place you are bound for? Oblivion. In the midst of life we are in death. Just about when you think you are born you die. And no one dares to say to you that just about when you think you die you are born. No one but me. But I don't count. My word is crazy. For my word is yes. The only sane word is no. No meets you at every turn. In the institution. In the market. In what is called the substance of life. They do talk of heaven and a future now and then. But they spoil what they say of the beyond by what they say of the here. If it's true that in the midst of life we're in death, then it's not true that in the midst of death we're in life. And if we're not in life in the midst of death, then we're nowhere. Then we were never born at all. Then we are fooled if we think we are alive. Then we are nowhere. Then we are nobody. Then the earth is a mirage. Then all there is is nothing. In the midst of life we are in death.—Horace Traubel in the May Conservator.

In Memoriam.

To the Officers and Members of Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 83 Western Federation of Miners—Brothers:

We your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother, P. F. Small beg to submit the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, death has again entered our ranks and removed from our midst one of our most respected and active members, Patrick F. Small and
Whereas, in the death of Brother Small this union has lost an able counsellor and fellow worker, the community an upright sterling citizen, his family an indefatigable provider, a kind husband and loving father; therefore
Be it Resolved, That we tender our most profound sympathy to his family in their irreparable loss; and further,
Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the family of the deceased brother and a copy sent to The Miners' Magazine for publication.

ABE WINWOOD,
CHAS. WHITELEY,
WILLIAM BRINEY,
Committee.

Adapted June 4th, 1913.

IN MEMORIAM.

Tonopah, Nev., June 10, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M.:
Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother John Gould, and
Whereas, in the death of Brother John Gould Tonopah Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member, his relatives and friends a beloved brother and the community a loyal and respected citizen, therefore be it
Resolved, That we, the members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W.

F. M., extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and bereavement, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and as a mark of respect to our departed brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

ED. CALLAN,
W. H. CARTER,
Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

To the Officers and Members of Butte Stationary Engineers' Union, No. 83, Western Federation of Miners:

Brothers:—We, your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother W. A. Ormsby, beg to submit the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

The uncertainty of life has been most forcibly called to our attention when, in the early bloom of manhood, without a moment's warning, upon the 25th day of May, 1913, our brother, William A. Ormsby, was suddenly called to the Great Beyond while engaged in the faithful performance of his duties as a useful member of society in the mining industry; and,

Whereas, In the death of this brother the union and society has lost one of its most promising members, his relatives an obedient and dutiful son and kind brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to his relatives our most sincere sympathy in this great loss; and further,

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the relatives and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

ABE WINWOOD,
CHAS. WHITELEY,
WILLIAM BRINEY,
Committee.

Adopted June 4th, 1913.

IN MEMORIAM.

Wallace, Idaho, June 7, 1913.

To Officers and Members of Wallace Miners' Union:

Your committee on condolence wish to submit the following:

Whereas, Again the Grim Reaper has entered our ranks and taken from our midst our dearly beloved brother, Patrick Kennedy, and,

Whereas, The Wallace Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member, one who was always the foremost to help a brother in need; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the friends and relatives of our late deceased brother, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter of our union for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his relatives, and one be sent to our official organ, The Miners' Magazine, for publication.

HERBERT JOHNSON,
WM. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. THOMAS,
Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

To the Officers and Members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M.:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother John Dallen, and

Whereas, In the death of Brother John Dallen, Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121 has lost a true and faithful member, his family a beloved son and brother and the community a staunch, loyal and respected member, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Tonopah Miners' Union, extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and as a mark of respect to our departed brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

THOS. CHERRY,
CON SULLIVAN,
Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Silverton, B. C., June 7th, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Silverton Miners' Union No. 95, W. F. M.:

Whereas, Death has once more visited our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed brother, John W. Kearns; and,

Whereas, By the tragic and untimely death of Bro. Kearns Silverton Miners' Union No. 95 has lost a true and faithful member and the community a useful and valued citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the relatives of our deceased brother in their sad bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our local; also a copy forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

D. D. MURPHY,
KENNY McINNIS,
F. F. LIEBSHER,
Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Tonopah, Nev., June 10, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M.:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Ernest Fritsch, and

Whereas in the death of Brother Ernest Fritsch, Tonopah Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member, his relatives and friends a beloved brother and the community a loyal and respected citizen, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M., extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and bereavement, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and as a mark of respect to our departed brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

CON SULLIVAN,
D. M. BEAN,
D. N. NOLAN,
Committee.

(Seal)

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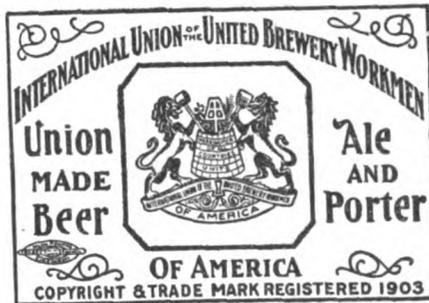
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