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INDEPENDENCE
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Published Weekly by the
**WESTERN FEDERATION
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DENVER, COLORADO, JULY 3, 1913
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, July 3, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 523
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

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.

BERLIN boasts of 300,000 members of organized labor, and the claim is made that Berlin is the best organized city in the world.

FROM THE LATEST REPORTS, Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., is recovering rapidly from the effects of an operation for mastoiditis.

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE has granted an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

NAT GOODWIN, the actor, who has been married to five different ladies at various periods in his life, is opposed to Socialism on the grounds that it would "break up the home."

IN THE TRIALS of John Darcey, Dennis Maher, William Smith and William Palmer, charged with inciting to riot during the strike at Wharton, New Jersey, a jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. The defense was conducted by attorneys engaged by the Western Federation of Miners.

THE TORCH or Harrisburg, Pa., has made the claim that rooms 248 and 249 of the state capitol have been converted into booze joints, where every member of the legislature whose record shows that he has been loyal to the interests of the *Interests* is furnished with free drinks and fragrant Havanas. The statesmen of the Keystone state are certainly dignified gentlemen, when they barter their honor for the swill that satisfies the thirst of the barroom glutton.

WANTED.

Copies of The Miners' Magazine are wanted of the following dates of issue: Dec. 30, 1909; Jan. 6, 1910; Feb. 10, 1910; March 17, 1910; March 24, 1910; March 23, 1911; Apr. 20, 1911; Aug. 17, 1911.

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.

THE EXTRAORDINARY HEAT in the city of Chicago recently resulted in the death of more than two thousand hogs in the stockyards. The packing trust, however, will lose nothing, as the hogs killed through excessive heat will be taken care of so that our consumers will not notice a shrinkage in pork.

THE WORKINGMAN whose hair has grown gray in the struggle to live and who finds himself in a rented hovel in the evening of his life and who has not yet become conscious of his class interests, has certainly been drugged by the verbal opiates administered by the henchmen of capitalism. Such a man is mentally dead.

AN ARMY OFFICER was putting a squad of recruits through the school of the soldier, and after a half-hour lecture turned to Private Murphy and said, "Why should a soldier die for his country?" The Irishman hesitated a moment and then a smile lit up his face as he said, "You are right, sir, why should he?"—Oakland World.

NO MAN can make a thing worth a dollar, sell it to himself for a dollar and a half, and pocket the profit. If he sells it to a trader for a dollar he cannot buy it back again with the same dollar with the trader's profit added. And the same is true of ten men, one hundred men, ten hundred men or ten million men. Do you get it?—Exchange.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY and the I. W. W. have had a quarrel at Butte, Montana. The Socialists have been able to *can* the members of the I. W. W. who have worn the mask of Socialism to hide their treachery. Other places than Butte have had the same experience with the I. W. W. Men who believe in *sabotage* and "hitting the ballot box with an axe," should find no room in the Socialist party.

A MEMBER of the legislature of Illinois has introduced a bill providing that \$7.50 per week shall be the minimum wage for women who work in mills, stores and factories. This law-maker must have reached the conclusion that the female slave with a salary of \$7.50 per week will not be forced by the pangs of want to sell her honor for the necessaries of life.

SINCE the Coming Nation has suspended, explanations are being made that will hardly be accepted as satisfactory. Some party or parties should be held responsible, but vindictive articles written by those who were identified with the defunct publication will not add any prestige to those responsible for such articles. The Coming Nation was a high class Socialist journal and it is a matter of regret that it went down to death at a time when its power and influence were being felt throughout the country.

THE VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS that have taken place in West Virginia and the publicity given to the brutal conditions that prevailed in this corporation-cursed state, will have the effect of adding

more thousands to that political party whose goal is the emancipation of labor. Capital in its greed for profit is creating the conditions which are arousing the laboring people to the necessity of unity at the ballot box and solidarity on the industrial field. The system that uses the weapons of murder to maintain itself must ultimately be buried in a dishonored grave.

JOHN MITCHELL, who was appointed by Governor Sulzer of New York as labor commissioner, has lost his job. The court of appeals has handed down a decision which declares that the governor has no "inherent power" that is superior to law. The legislature of New York rejected the appointment of Mitchell and though the governor persisted in retaining Mitchell in office, regardless of the action of the legislature, yet, through the dictum rendered by the Court of Appeals, Mitchell finds himself separated from the pie counter of the Empire state. Tammany was too strong for Mitchell.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, through Justice Hughes, has handed down a decision which unholds the right of a state to enact legislation establishing the maximum rate that railroads shall be permitted to charge. In the late decision the states of West Virginia, Missouri, Oregon, Arkansas, Kentucky and Minnesota are affected. The railroad corporations contended that a state had no right to pass laws that affected interstate traffic. The Supreme Court of the United States seems to have its finger on the public pulse and seems to know how the hearts of the great masses of the people are beating.

THE LABOR UNIONS of Arizona have circulated a petition providing for the recall of Judge John C. Phillips of the superior court. The recall of Judge Phillips is due to the fact that he took from the hands of a jury a damage suit for \$10,000 and dismissed the case. It is further alleged that Judge Phillips, in various cases that have been brought before him, has sought the advice of attorneys before rendering decisions.

The recall of Judge Phillips will serve notice on our so-called dispensers of justice that the people are awakening to the frailties of men on the bench.

THE GERMAN METAL WORKERS' union, the largest and one of the most centralized organization in the world, including nearly all branches of mechanics and laborers employed in the metal industries, has recently published its annual report, which contains some interesting data. During the year 1912 the union gained 46,402 members, and its entire membership at the close of the year was 516,654, which number included 27,876 women and 17,017 juvenile workers. The income for dues, initiation fees, etc., amounted to \$4,483,000, and there was in the treasury on January 1, 1913, \$2,842,000. Over \$2,000,000 was spent in strike, sick, out-of-work, traveling and other benefits.—Cleveland Citizen.

CIVIL SUITS for damages will now be instituted in West Virginia. Some of the strikers have been killed, others have been wounded, while a number have been imprisoned without warrant of law. Damages ranging from \$10,000 to \$25,000 will be claimed by many miners, their wives and children, who have suffered from the outrages inflicted upon them by the hired thugs of the coal barons and by the military, whose members yielded mute obedience to the orders of the mine owners. The claims will aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars, and when the battle is fought in the courts the people will know as to whether or not justice has fled from our judicial tribunals.

IT IS PRESUMED that the report of the congressional committee whose members have investigated conditions in West Virginia will contain one million of words. It is claimed that Martine, Borah, Kenyon and Swanson will use the flail in excoriation of the mine barons, but that Senator Shields of Tennessee will use all his energies and ability to shield the mine owners. It is claimed that the report will show that peonage existed in West Virginia, that American citizens were lured from their homes and held as prisoners under fear of death should they attempt to escape from the slave pens of the coal barons. It is to be hoped that the report of the committee will not be suppressed in the same manner as the report that emanated from a congressional committee that investigated conditions in the Coeur d'Alenes years ago.

TOM LAWSON in Everybody's Magazine made the following statement:

"Sixty billion dollars of the nation's wealth is represented in stocks and bonds. Over \$40,000,000,000 of the stocks and bonds capital is counterfeit. This \$40,000,000,000 represented, when issued, no accumulated labor—it represented nothing but a trick—and this \$40,000,000,000 fictitious capital is largely owned by 10,000 people who every year receive \$2,000,000,000 interest for it."

If the above statement is based on truth, and there is no reason to doubt it, then the producers of a nation should immediately end the villainous system of robbery that permits the issue of \$40,000,000,000 of stocks and bonds. It is no wonder that labor is peoned in West Virginia, that women are starved into dishonor and that our asylums

and institutions of charity are crowded with victims that see no stars of hope in their sky of life. The American people are a race of slaves.

THE FIVE UNITED STATES SENATORS who acted as a sub-committee to gather facts in connection with the strike in West Virginia returned to Washington and will summon witnesses to Washington in continuance of the investigation. The report of the committee should be a valuable document, and if facts are not suppressed or smothered, the laboring people of a nation should learn some lessons from the reading of such a document. The facts gathered reveal that the paid thugs of a detective agency were brutal outlaws and had no more respect for the rights of strikers than a merciless hyena for a corpse. The facts show that while the courts were open that the military ignored civil authority and became a court to meet out the severest penalties to those who had incurred the hatred of coal corporations. In fact, the testimony submitted to the investigating committee shows that thug brutality and military anarchy wielded the gun and bludgeon in the interest of coal barons, whose greed for dividends blinded them to every sense of justice.

THE MINISTERS have been declaring that "Socialism would destroy the home," but under capitalism 80 per cent of the people have no homes but rented habitations. Under capitalism the great majority of young men hesitate to marry, through the uncertainty of employment and the miserable surplus that is left of wages above the bare cost of living. The young man under capitalism discovers that it requires all his energies to take care of himself, and while he yearns to feel the hand-clasp of a wife and to hear the prattle of children, yet he knows that as a wage-earner there is but little hope for him to realize the joy and happiness of wedded life.

Those of the working class who are married hesitate to bring children into the world whose only inheritance is poverty, and who, through brutal necessity, will be snatched from the playground and sentenced to the mill, store or factory to earn the means of life.

Under capitalism the home has already been destroyed, for six millions of women and two millions of children at the bench of ill-paid toil prove that the profit system has no respect for the home.

THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS have been made in the Industrial Worker, the official organ of the I. W. W., as means to be utilized in achieving economic freedom for the working class:

- "Soap stops water from making steam in boilers.
- "Asafetida keeps patrons from struck theaters.
- "By working slow profits are greatly reduced.
- "Oil containing emery makes machinery strike.
- "Telling trade secrets wins battles for workers.
- "Accidents often are an aid in winning strikes.
- "Guerilla warfare always gets the bosses' goat.
- "Ends that are revolutionary justify the means."

The gentleman who made such brilliant suggestions must certainly be the proprietor of a massive brain. Who but a genius could have thought of soap, asafetida and oil, containing emery, as weapons to wage a battle for industrial emancipation? Let us bow in respectful reverence to the extraordinary mental superiority of the advanced thinker who has discovered the efficiency of oil, soap and asafetida to conquer capitalism and usher in the dawn of that new day when slavery shall be no more.

THE PEOPLE of the state of Illinois at three different elections have passed the constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum, and three times have the members of the legislature of that state refused to render obedience to the mandates of the people. The members of the legislature, who are supposed to be the servants of the people, have become the masters of the people, through the pressure brought to bear upon them by the economic power of giant corporations. The people have declared by their votes for the initiative and referendum, but the dictum of corporations to the members of a legislative body seems to be more potent than the voice of sovereign citizens expressed at the ballot box.

Members of the legislature of Illinois, when they refused to obey the will of the people, must be looked upon as slaves to that corporate influence that is more powerful and far-reaching than that majority who said by their votes that the initiative and referendum shall become a part of the constitution of a state. The action of the legislature of Illinois, cajoled or probably bribed by a class of privilege, is nothing more nor less than anarchy, and such action should arouse the people to the necessity of ending the system that makes a legislative body the chattel or organized greed.

A WHITE SLAVE INVESTIGATION or so breaks out nearly every day now in some new place. It is not in Illinois alone that the subject is being inquired into. Many states have taken it up. It looks as if the federal government would do so next. As a people we are greatly excited over the matter. We want to know what influence low wages have on women's virtue. We are anxious as to the effect bad working conditions will have on the future mothers of the race. We are wondering whether, taken collectively, we are becoming more and more anaemic and degenerate, morally and physically, by reason of the privations so many of us suffer. We are alarmed to discover the extent to which disease, low vitality, loneliness, intemperance and ignorance are spreading with the spread of poverty. We are concerned

at the waste and loss of life in industrial accidents. We blame ourselves when we pass the hovels where the poorest pass what, for want of a better term, we call "lives." Back of it all is a growing feeling that in ignoring these conditions we are taking the attitude of Cain—"Am I my brother's keeper?" Where will this chain of thinking lead us? Are we not moving rapidly toward a final struggle with the question of the very necessity of poverty? Is not the paramount issue to be, How shall poverty be uprooted?—Chicago Press.

ROBERT BLATHFORD, expressing the viewpoint of Socialists, says:

"Socialists regard work as a means and not as an end. Men should work to live; they should not live to work. They demand for the people as much leisure, as full and sweet and noble a life, as the world can give. They want labor to have its own; not merely the price of its sweat, but its due meed of love and honor. In their eyes the lifeboat man is a hero, and the African machine-gun man "opening up new markets" is a brigand and assassin. In their eyes the skilled artisan or farmer is a man of learning and the Greek-crammed pedant is a dunce. In their eyes an apple orchard is more beautiful and precious than a ducal palace. In their eyes the worth of a nation depends on the worthiness of its people's lives, and not upon the balance at the national bank. They want a religion of justice and charity and love. They do not want pious cant on Sundays and chicanery and lust all the rest of the week. They want a God who is fit for business, and a business that is worthy of God. They want the code of private honor and the bonds of domestic love carried into all their public affairs. They want a realization, in fact, of the brotherhood heard so much about in theory. Because they believe that men are what their surroundings make them, they want justice for all—a square deal all along the line."

DURING the two minutes it will take you to read this little item Vincent Astor's income will be \$16. It may take you two or three days, or even a week, to earn that much, and there are working girls by the thousands who don't get that much in three weeks. But happy little Vinc gets his reg'lar. He will never lose his job. Eight dollars a minute for him. That's his life sentence. He can't spend it as fast as he gets it. And it comes to him without any effort. He doesn't earn it. He simply gets it.

Those are the figures taken from the appraisal of the estate of his late father, just made public.

So, while you remember that \$8 a minute is some \$11,342.12 a day, just busy yourself with figuring out what's the matter with things in general. Or, you might try and see if you can find any regular job that will pay you \$8 a minute!—The Citizen, Los Angeles.

The above extract from the Citizen should be mentally digested by the working class. It is certainly a glorious civilization where a sweatless parasite can draw revenue at the rate of \$8 per minute, or more than \$11,000 per day.

The fact that an Astor, who produces nothing, lives in luxury and splendor on wealth produced by labor, is the reason that countless thousands are in rags and dying from the pangs of slow starvation. We boast of our intelligence, and yet we maintain and perpetuate an industrial system that gives a loafer more than \$77,000 per week while an industrious girl or woman in a mill, store or factory must accept the miserable wages that bid for dishonor.

Astor, while enjoying the boundless wealth which thousands of others by their labor have produced, must reach the conclusion that our boasted intelligence is but a burlesque.

"Militia of Christ"—Organized Intolerance

THE MILITIA OF CHRIST is an organization which has its legal domicile in Milwaukee. It is frankly designed to separate organized labor on religious lines and bring existing unions under the domination of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

In Europe there are Catholic unions and they have served the purpose of strike-breakers whenever their priestly directors have been moved to come to the support of their capitalist allies.

The organizers of the Militia of Christ tolerate, it is true "mixed unions," if they shall be permitted to bring them under their control, but inevitably they will be forced, inasmuch as they represent a minority, to organize separate unions when the non-Catholic workers in the unions shall refuse to be led to the block for sacrifice by the clerical leaders of the Militia of Christ.

The Rev. Peter E. Dietz, who is executive secretary of the order, reports that its constitution and charter laws provide:

The Militia of Christ was founded 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

LEE CALVIN, the mine guard who was on the "Death Special," and who gave evidence before the senate commission that astounded the investigators, also told a story the truth of which will be obvious to anyone who has ever passed through a strike where the companies engaged strong-arm men to "maintain law and order."

According to Calvin, the mine guards, the private Cossacks of the coal operators, stirred up the appearance of strife for the sake of their jobs.

There had been peace for a while in the coal camps and the report reached the mine guards that several of them would be let go. So a number of them went to the top of a hill and started firing.

Then, according to Calvin, they reported to headquarters that they had had an encounter with miners.

The result was that those slated for dismissal retained their jobs, and, in addition, several extra guards were put on.

No one familiar with the work of these so-called "private detectives" will doubt the statement. Men who are willing to terrorize a community for a liberal salary would, naturally enough, also create a disturbance, if necessary, to maintain that salary.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

The miners of the metaliferous regions have had the same experience with the licensed thugs of detective agencies as the coal miners of West Virginia. When a strike district is comparatively peaceful, the job of the gunman is in jeopardy and he knows that in order to keep his name on the payroll and draw his salary "there must be something doing." He is moved by what he conceives to be his material interests, and if he deems it necessary to fire a few shots and kill a few strikers to hold his job, he seldom hesitates to pull a trigger.

A NUMBER OF SOCIALIST PUBLICATIONS have commented at considerable length on the death of the Coming Nation, and some journals have endeavored to place the blame at the door of the Appeal to Reason. It is true that the Coming Nation was financed by the Appeal to Reason, but the deficit which was apparent in the Coming Nation is solely responsible for its relegation to the scrap-pile.

A. M. Simons, who was editor of the Coming Nation, has written a lengthy article which has appeared in a great many Socialist organs, in which he endeavors to show that the extinction of the Coming Nation was due to the action taken by Fred Warren of the Appeal to Reason. There is no question but that the Coming Nation was a high class publication from a literary standpoint, but it is likewise true that the expenses of producing such a publication far exceeded the revenues. The deficit became so great that even the life of the Appeal to Reason was threatened, and Warren concluded that it was far better that the Coming Nation should become a corpse than that an increasing deficit should continue to tax the resources of the Appeal, and ultimately wreck the publication at Girard.

A. M. Simons in his editorial of explanation as to the causes that led to the suspension of the Coming Nation *does not explain* but gives expression to his personal bitterness against a man who has already lost thousands of dollars in holding up a publication whose cost far exceeded its revenues.

Mr. Simons was likewise editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, and that journal went to the wall, crushed by a mountain of debt.

The Coming Nation likewise went to the graveyard through debt, and it is idle and but a waste of time for word-jugglers to be fixing blame on someone for the death of a publication that died through lack of patronage.

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.

It is difficult to understand how an order which seeks to subvert the liberties of every citizen who is not a member of the Roman Catholic church can pretend that it is patriotic. Here we find a society which expressly denies that religion is a private matter and takes the stand that it is a matter exclusively of the Roman Catholic church. The doctrine than no one has a right to worship God excepting as he shall be a member of the Roman Catholic church, until very recently was in full flower in Spain. Liberalism, however, has made such headway even in Spain that the Roman church has been obliged to concede that Protestants and Jews may hold public worship, but they must enter their church edifices from rear doors and are forbidden to indicate their religious uses by any outward sign. In Peru, under clerical domination of the state, the constitution provides that no religion except the Roman Catholic shall be tolerated.

It is thus seen that the Militia of Christ has its work cut out for it. There was a time when in all of Europe, save that part in which the Eastern or Greek church was established, no religion whatever was permitted excepting the Roman Catholic religion. But despite the rack and the thumb screw and the stake, which were brought to its support, its power over the state has been destroyed so that today there is no country in Europe, where it has been dominant, not even in Rome itself, in which the right of every man to worship God in his own way is denied.

If there is anything that is essentially American, it is the institu-

tion of religious freedom, which this "patriotic" society frankly announces its purpose to subvert. We can understand how the Rev. Peter Dietz can engage in such an enterprise. He is bound by the very oath of his office to seek to extirpate all other religions, but how John Mitchell, Peter McArdle and other Irish-Catholic labor leaders who have subscribed to the constitution of the order of the Militia of Christ

can look their fellow workers of Protestant and non-Catholic belief in the eye without feeling the shame of Judas, is a mystery which may be revealed when the workers that they are seeking to betray into the hands of their enemies come to realize the full extent of their perfidy. —The Milwaukee Leader.

Those Resolutions Against War

THERE HAS BEEN a great deal of editorial comment in the daily journals relative to the resolutions adopted by the United Mine Workers of Illinois against war and declaring for a general strike to prevent war. A great number of our leading daily journals have condemned such resolutions as "unpatriotic" and "un-American." The miners of Illinois in their resolutions declared that they would not mine coal but would declare a general strike as a means to prohibit the slaughter of human beings, and because they adopted a resolution which has for its object the maintenance of peace between nations, the organs of capital have denounced the resolution as "unpatriotic and un-American." It would seem from the attitude taken by the mouthpieces of a master class that to take any steps which might result in the prevention of collective murder on land or sea, when such conflict or struggle is precipitated by economic despots to promote the interests of a class that is hungry for profits, is in violation of those sacred sentiments that are lauded as *patriotic* and *American*.

It seems that to be *patriotic* and *American* the man who wears the

livery of labor must always hold himself in readiness to answer the bugle call of war, whenever the giant exploiters of nations decree that the golden harvest must be reaped, even though rivers of blood may flow to satiate the ravenous gluttons of greed.

A master class precipitates and proclaims war, and a working class does the fighting. The mercenary pirate whose *god is profit* sits in his counting room while battlefields become red with human blood to uphold the hellish system that gives luxury and splendor to a few and rags and poverty to the multitude.

The working class is awakening from the stupor of centuries and is slowly but surely rising in rebellion against a system that is maintained by bristling bayonets on the land and steel-clad monsters on the seas.

When the working class in every industry and in every nation shall adopt such resolutions as were passed by the United Mine Workers of Illinois, the lips of gatling gun and cannon will no longer be blackened by the missiles of murder on their mission of death.

The Defiance of Quinn Morton

PROBABLY there are few Socialist propaganda speeches ever made that do not contain in one form or another the assertion that the capitalist regards the politician as his servant instead of his master, and that the attitude of the workingman toward his supposed "political representatives" is altogether different to that of the capitalist. The working man looks upon them as masters and bears himself respectfully toward them, while the capitalist, though at times he treats them with outward respect, nevertheless takes no care to conceal his contempt for them when his material interests are affected by any action of theirs. He will boldly and irreverently beard them in their dens and to their faces, even when they have apparently behind them the entire power of the government as authority for what they are doing.

The personal altercations between Senator Martine of New Jersey and several of the West Virginia mine operators, whose methods the senator was authorized to investigate, form a case in point. One of these fellows, by name Quinn Morton, a local mining "baron," who, on the "Bull Moose" armored car, ordered it turned back, so that the evicted miners tenting on the hillside should receive another broadside of grape and canister from the rapid fire gun mounted on the car, told the senator to his face that he was a drunkard, a tyrant and a bully. The senator retorted that Morton was a contemptible blackguard and not entitled to consideration as a decent white man, and the pair almost came to a fist fight and had to be separated by the bystanders. The legal counsel for the operators were nothing behind their employers in snarling and throwing insults at the senator. They yelled at him across the tables, denounced him as a czar, a bully and a browbeater, and altogether comported themselves with the same contempt for the senatorial toga and the powers supposed to be connected therewith as did their clients, the coal operators.

There has been no editorial comment worth mentioning on this matter from the capitalist press. But suppose it had been Gompers or John Mitchell or Debs, or some representative of the working class, to say nothing of a common, obscure West Virginia miner, what a cackle of alarm would have been forthcoming over "this dangerous want of respect for lawfully constituted authority!" There would have been instant demands for punishment for the audacious villains who had thus dared to flout the dignity of the government. Judge Wright abused and denounced Gompers in no uncertain fashion, but Samuel never talked back. The two million organized laborers behind

him gave him no warrant for returning the compliment in the same form, but a miserable little mining despot, exploiting a few hundred wretched miners away at the back of beyond on a West Virginia creek or hillside, feels himself not only entitled to twitch the senatorial beard, but punch the senatorial nose if need be, and stands ready to do it.

The valiant Quinn Morton explained why he was able to do this in another part of his evidence. It was drawn from him that the real owners of the West Virginia coal lands are Standard Oil magnates and other great New York financiers, the local coal "barons" being but their satellites and tenants on lease. They could therefore afford to be impudent, knowing the real power behind them. Like the Roman pimp, Marcus, in the "Lay of Virginia," who seized the plebian's daughter on the street for the lust of his mighty master, the tyrant Appius Claudius, and who held back the indignant crowd with the sinister warning:

"I wait on Appius Claudius; I waited on his sire;

Let him who works the client wrong, beware the patron's ire," so these West Virginia capitalist vermin felt safe behind the mighty names of Rockefeller and Morgan, masters not only of West Virginia, but of the United States, its government, courts, presidents, senators and congresses.

Quinn Morton may have committed a breach of etiquette, but he felt himself justified by the power behind him, and he was justified, too. His strength lay not in himself. The same power that enabled him to imperiously order the armored car run back and the machine gun operator to "give 'em another round," and spread death and destruction among defenceless and terror-stricken women and children huddled under canvas tents, was the power that nerved him to throw into Senator Martine a verbal broadside of insult and scurrility and to back it up if need be by the stroke of a clenched fist. His "impudence" was no mere bluff, for he got away with it, just as easily as the Southern slave owner in Congress in ante-bellum days got away with it, in defense of the eternal, inalienable right of every gentleman to "wallop his own nigger." The time came, however, when that bluff was called and went no longer, but Quinn Morton's bluff will hold good until such time as the working class recognize the nature of the power behind it and unite for its abolition—the abolition of the capitalist system, the modern wage slavery that has displaced that of the "nigger" of the days "befo' the wah."—New York Call.

Education and Organization

IT IS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED that a man's life depends in large degree upon his preparation for life in the formative years of childhood. Great institutions recognize the importance of this period and inculcate ideas that are never forgotten.

The industrial masters are seizing upon this idea and applying it in the world of industry. There was a time when a man passed to the mastery of a craft through a long period of apprenticeship, or workers were advanced from one department of the industry to another. Machinery has displaced many craftsmen, but in so far as skill is still required the manufacturer is seeking to avoid the trouble and expense of training his help by having the state establish trade or vocational schools, which give a much better training than the old regime. Incidentally we recognize that the effect of that training will be to

demonstrate skill as the common school has democratized learning and further break down the barriers that have separated the workers.

It is time for the unions to awaken to the advantages of the school room as a field for their activity. The Manufacturers' Association is seeking the co-operation of the state in making the child an efficient tool in the production of wealth. The unions must see to it that the child is not only trained to produce wealth, but, what is of vastly greater importance in this age, shall bend all his energies to secure an equitable distribution of wealth.

Here lies the greatest weakness in the entire field of union activity—the failure to enlist the child in the cause of organized labor. We have given the matter no collective consideration.

It is easy to understand the reason for this. We have had so much to do in meeting present needs that we had little thought or energy in

preparing for the future—to that extent we have failed to measure up to the opportunities that were presented. But we fail to meet present needs just in proportion as we fail to prepare for future emergencies. We have appealed to the man on the job—that is well—but don't forget the child in school. We have neglected that period in life when the mind is open to every new idea and delights in a cause that is worthy of a life's devotion.

By thus neglecting the child we have failed to enthuse the man and to win the co-operation of the woman—failed to direct the stream of humanity at the fountain head.

We have recognized the necessity of woman's co-operation, but you cannot win her fullest assistance if you neglect the child. We have enlisted them in auxiliaries, but we have given them no work to do, furnished nor suggested no books, outlined no program, and so the advantage gained has been very limited.

Equip a few bright boys and girls with an enthusiasm for unionism, teach them what is doing and has been done for children—and the parents of children—and you will make a union partisan of the warmest-hearted and most intelligent children in that school, and through them you will reach the community.

Unionism can be made to appeal to children with great effectiveness. It is concrete and can be grasped readily. There is enough of conflict and battle in it to appeal to the primitive love of struggle, enough of heroism and devotion to a great cause in it to awaken the noblest aspirations and kindle enthusiasm that will guide throughout life.

I know the disposition on the part of some to sneer at suggestions of this character. It is much easier to sneer than to point out new paths of action. World leaders have spurned education and the men who would promote it—to their own undoing and their country's loss.

When Napoleon was approaching the zenith of his power a poor Swiss school-teacher approached him with plans for a reform in the methods of teaching and the system of education in France. He received scant courtesy from Napoleon, who looked upon all men as soldiers and women as the mothers of soldiers.

The king of Prussia received him and applied his ideas and thereby laid the foundations of Germany's educational system. The results were first visible to the world when the Prussian army entered Paris. It is recognized by the world today in the advance of the German people.

When the real history of mankind is written, the figure of Napoleon, the incarnation of war, will seem very small beside Pestalozzi, the gentle, uncouth peasant teacher who taught the world how to teach and train the child, who influenced education more probably than any other man in history and set in operation forces that must continue as long as the race.

We have not learned to combine instruction with entertainment, as the Finns notably have. To that extent we lack the cement of industrial forces. In other words, the union, in the minds of many, is an

incident rather than inherent part of the forces that make for liberty—an unflinching test of the fitness of any group of workers for industrial freedom.

These are some of the reasons why I believe a woman's or home department should find a place in the Magazine. If it were true to its name, interesting to the women and the kiddies—that would be the first thing the men would read. It would not be sufficient to glance through the Magazine in the hall, it would be taken to the home, and "once a subscriber always a subscriber," would be true of it. Its contents would form the basis of many discussions. If a new book appeared of vital interest to workingmen, it would be mentioned along with a review of its contents. Magazine articles like "The Last Families in West Virginia" in the June Metropolitan, and "The Promised Land" in Everybody's—the latter is one of the best union propaganda stories I have ever read—would be mentioned, and the increased demand for them would encourage publishers in telling the workingmen's side of the story.

We can do much to direct the reading of our membership and inaugurate a new era in education as applied to unionism. Here boys and girls would find questions for debate, unions would set aside a night for educational purposes. Suggestions for reading along the line of the questions would be given; if further information was desired, the editor of the department would endeavor to supply it—that feature would do away with the necessity for organizers in many localities and increase their efficiency everywhere.

Lessons from the history of unionism would find place. Stories of our struggles, with sketches of the lives of men and women who had aided the cause of labor, would be given. It would necessitate the development of pamphlet literature in our cause, as in the Socialist movement.

Arguments for unionism would be presented from the standpoint of the woman and child. This could easily be developed into contests for securing members, with stories from boys and girls as to how they got a man to join the union, along with their arguments for the union and answers to the objections raised.

Every organizer in the field—and board member—would look to this column, and every active member would feel that he could contribute to it, that it wasn't necessary to have "style" and grammar would not count for much—it would only be necessary to have something to say.

Necessity will compel the workers to join the union, but we shall advance to the goal much more rapidly with infinitely less hardship, greater enthusiasm and good-will everywhere, if we outline an educational policy and adopt the means to carry it out. The final results rest with the membership. When each realizes that he has a work to do, and finds that there is the highest pleasure in it, I have no doubt but that he will rise to the occasion.

I am yours for the education that brings emancipation.

GUY E. MILLER.

Militarism and the Bankruptcy of the World

MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS AGO Karl Marx, the founder of scientific Socialism, predicted the collapse of the capitalist system. He said that the accumulation of the surplus stolen from unpaid labor would reach a climax and that in the last of the series of great panics the capitalist system would break down and pass away forever.

His whole life was devoted to preparing the workers for this event so that they would be ready to take charge of the affairs of the world when the capitalists had made a complete failure of them.

The wise political economists and university professors have been laughing at Marx ever since and pointing out the absurdity of anyone thinking that the present system could have a sudden or cataclysmic ending.

And yet, with strange and portentous swiftness, events have been hurrying us forward to the great WORLD CRISES predicted by Marx.

Never before in the history of capitalism has it been so apparent that we were rushing headlong to the sudden breakdown of the whole system of private ownership.

ONE OF THE MAIN FORMS OF THIS GIGANTIC BREAK-DOWN IS A WORLD BANKRUPTCY—A BANKRUPTCY OF CITIES, STATES AND NATIONS—AND ONE OF THE BIG ITEMS OF THIS OVERWHELMING INDEBTEDNESS IS MILITARISM.

Capitalism achieves two sinister results—NOT ONLY DOES IT EXPLOIT ALL EXISTING WEALTH TO THE LIMIT, BUT IT LEVIES A TRIBUTE ON THE FUTURE THAT GROWS AND INCREASES UNTIL THE BREAK COMES.

Why does it do this?

Because capitalism is competition—it is WARFARE on a tremendous scale, not only between rival business interests, but between communities and nations.

BEING WARFARE, IT HAS TO SINK PRACTICALLY ALL EXISTING WEALTH IN EQUIPMENT FOR COMPETING OR FIGHTING.

FAILING TO FIND SUFFICIENT EQUIPMENT FOR FIGHTING IN EXISTING WEALTH, IT MORTGAGES THE FUTURE.

WHEN IT HAS COMPLETELY MORTGAGED THE FUTURE

IT WILL GO INTO ETERNAL BANKRUPTCY AND THE FUTURE WILL REPUDIATE IT.

In spite of its staggering accumulations of wealth, capitalism cannot run a private business, a town, a county, a state or a nation without borrowing.

THE STANDARD OF RESOURCE AND EQUIPMENT SET BY RIVAL AND WARRING ENTERPRISES IS SO HIGH THAT ENOUGH VALUES CANNOT BE EXTRACTED FROM PRESENT ACTIVITIES TO KEEP THEM GOING UP TO THE STANDARD.

The first thought is to bond and mortgage; the second to mortgage and bond.

There is no earthly source from which these borrowed values can come except from the productive energies of the future.

The fact that we have to borrow from the future to keep things in running order in the present is the best evidence in the world that we are on our last legs.

And mighty tottering, shaky legs are these. THE FUTURE HAS ONLY A DEFINITE MORTGAGE VALUE—WE CAN BORROW ONLY SO LONG AS THERE IS A GENERAL CONFIDENCE THAT THE DEBT CAN BE PAID BACK. AFTER THAT, WHEN WE CAN NEITHER GET ENOUGH MONEY FROM THE PRESENT OR FUTURE TO KEEP UP THE REQUIRED STANDARD OF FIGHTING EQUIPMENT, THEN COMES THE WORLD CRASH.

That we are not alarmists and that this view is shared by the most conservative and thoughtful men, let us quote from a recent number of the Philadelphia Record an article entitled "World Borrowings:"

"Nearly every continental nation is borrowing for military purposes. Canada is borrowing enormously, in proportion to its resources, for internal improvements. All our cities and states are borrowing for buildings and canals and roads and every conceivable form of expenditure. The state of New York is now raising \$27,000,000 on short-time notes, because for the moment its bonds are unsalable, though they are among the most desirable of all investments. In fifteen years New York City has added \$913,000,000 to its bonded debt, and its annual budget has very much more than doubled. In seven years the per capita debt of this city, whose debt is relatively moderate, has increased

from \$37.03 to \$55.56; that of Pittsburg from \$56.24 to \$81.33; that of Baltimore from \$40.34 to \$71.64, and that of Cincinnati from \$86.48 to \$140. A number of state and city bond issues during the past few months have failed or have been carried through only by increasing the rate of interest. The demand for money is driving up the price of it, and even at higher rates it is not satisfied, for the demand exceeds the supply.

"There are some elements of danger in the situation, but the conditions are not peculiar to this country. Indeed, they are more favorable here than in Europe, for none of the money sought here is required for purposes of waste and destruction, while most of the continental countries are borrowing or trying to borrow money to spend on armies and fleets, of which the best that one can say is that they are idle."

That the crash is getting mighty near—that we are losing confidence in the solvency of our present civilization—that it is becoming increasingly difficult to borrow, listen again to the Philadelphia Record in the same article:

"In February the German government issued a loan for \$135,000,000, which was very much undersubscribed. But it has just announced another loan of \$56,250,000, with the effect of a great depression in the Berlin stock market, which has reacted upon London, Paris and New York.

"But Germany has not been borrowing more than other countries. France has been projecting a loan of \$200,000,000. Fifteen bond issues of national and colonial governments and corporations have been left in the greater part upon the hands of the underwriters in London, who have been obliged to borrow money to carry them.

"The difficulty of selling bonds has been marked for some time, and has been growing greater. Last winter the two explanations were the Balkan war and the hoarding of gold. The Balkan war ceased some months ago to be a serious factor, and the fact that the great national banks of Europe hold \$120,000,000 more gold than they did a year ago casts some doubt about the hoarding. The financial authorities are coming to the conclusion that the demand for money far exceeds the world's supplies. The world is not saving money fast enough to meet the requirements of governments and corporations. The security markets all over are burdened with undigested bonds, and the London Economist summarizes the situation by saying that the world is 'overloaded and overarmed'."

"Overloaded and overarmed!" What a significant characterization of capitalism! To be "overloaded and overarmed" is the logical outcome of a civilization that rests on business competition and expresses its intense rivalries and strifes in international armaments such as the world has never dreamed of before in all its dark and bloody history.

Nothing can lift the world out of the ruin that will follow the impending crash but the thorough industrial and political organization of the workers under the banner of international Socialism, which alone teaches the doctrine of universal co-operation and peace. And we have no time to lose. It will require all our time and energies fighting the war spirit, striving against strife, teaching solidarity for division and co-operation for competition in order to save the world from anarchy when the great crisis comes.—Inter-Mountain Worker.

He Recognizes the Classes

ARCHBISHOP GLENNON of St. Louis recently delivered an address before the Social Service Commission in the St. Louis University auditorium, and his address showed that this prelate of the church can hear the rumbling of the earthquake that is destined to shake the pillars of our present civilization.

Archbishop Glennon, in the course of his lengthy address, made the following statements:

"Many of use believe we are on the verge of a revolution worse than civil war. Such a struggle would be a war of class against class, a war in which every door post would be marked with blood.

"In our civil war the North war arrayed against the South, and families were divided; father fought against son; but a war of the classes would be far worse. It would be a reign of terror, a repetition of 1793.

"Many deadly, revolutionary and dangerous doctrines are creeping into our life, not only in the labor unions, but in the capitalistic unions as well. Often our politicians are elected to office on principles that their own conscience will not allow them to accept.

"There are people in St. Louis who play the game of life as others play the game of politics. They have the knowledge of conditions, the influential friends, their lodges and other appliances to promote their individual ends.

"Charity? These people don't know it. Honesty? It is a relative term. Success? Ah, enough said. To gain success they will resort to any means."

The above extracts from the address of Archbishop Glennon are of an alarming character, and show that this dignitary of the church is losing confidence in the potency of the teachings of Christianity to stem the tide that is gradually rising, which may culminate in a revolution of blood.

Archbishop Glennon in his address has a growing belief that we

are on the verge of a revolution, and that it will be a *war of class* against class. The archbishop in his address has admitted the contention of Socialists that there is a class struggle, and the archbishop must admit that there is a *cause* for which is bred these *classes* that are yet liable to grapple with each other. These classes are made up of the exploiter and the exploited, and because their interests are diametrically opposed to each other is the *reason* that the archbishop expresses fear of a coming conflict that may wet the pages of future history with human blood.

Many men of the standing of the archbishop have been continually condemning the missionaries of Socialism who have held that the interests of capital and labor are not *identical*, and the fact that the archbishop expresses the belief that we are on the verge of a revolution proves conclusively that even this exalted prelate of the church is forced reluctantly to admit the logic of the conclusions reached by a political party that is using all its energies in every nation of the world to remove the *cause* that may precipitate the carnival of human slaughter. Capitalism has given birth to the *classes*, and only through the abolition of capital can *classes* be removed and this *hatred* wiped out that may result in a bloody revolution.

All over the world a discontent is being crystallized through the education of the masses of the people. The man who labors for another is realizing that he is a slave, and he is joining hands with his brother in slavery to end the hellish system that holds laboring humanity in the fetters of bondage. The battle for economic freedom is the battle of the ages, and this battle must be fought ere the human race can bask in the sunlight of happiness and joy.

The archbishop can be a potent factor, if he will, in bringing about the bloodless revolution that will destroy the profit system and usher in the dawn of that new civilization, where *masters* and *slaves* shall be converted into men.

The Verdict of a Commission Ignored

UNDER THE HEADING, "The Britannia Mine Labor Trouble," the Mining and Engineering Record, published at Victoria, B. C., had the following to say editorially:

"While the Britannia mine appears to be winning out in its fight with the Miners' Union, there are some features of the dispute that cannot be overlooked. The Lemieux act was devised with a view to stopping strikes and lock-outs by providing for investigation, a public report defining the points in dispute, and recommendations for amicable settlement. In the case of the Britannia dispute the investigation provided for by law was held. It showed the vital point at issue was the right of the men to organize. The commission reported that the men were in the right and their demand should be conceded.

"In that case it was the duty of the Britannia company to loyally accept the decision. Had the men been at fault and refused to accept the decision, their action would have been condemned, and rightly so. Capital and labor are necessary to each other, and the more harmonious their co-operation the better are the results to each. The Britannia is a foreign-controlled corporation, and it has no moral right to set the bad example of placing at defiance a law designed to reduce disputes between employer and employed. The laws of most British dominions recognize the right of the workers to organize and protect the funds of such organizations. If these laws are to be set at defiance by representatives of capital who are vitally interested in the maintenance of industrial peace, we cannot wonder at the spread of revolutionary Socialism, which aims at the wiping out of the rights of capital.

"H. H. Stevens, M. P., who took an active part in arranging the commission to settle the former difficulty, and is well posted on the matters in dispute, writes from Ottawa: 'I consider the action of the Britannia mines as one absolutely contrary to the arrangements I made personally with Mr. Edgar Dewdney last summer.' Mr. Dewdney is president of the company, though he has no control of its affairs. Mr. Stevens has also taken steps through the minister of labor to urge on the Britannia Mining & Smelting Company the desirability of being reasonable with their workmen. The company would certainly find this the best policy in the end, and any other course can only mean much trouble and financial loss ahead, where there appears to be no good reason for anything but harmony."

The Mining and Engineering Record, in which the above editorial appeared, is not a labor publication, but draws its support from a class that is usually arrayed against the working class. The men of the Britannia mines won a favorable decision from the commission, but the mine owners refused to render obedience to the verdict of the commission. Had the decision been favorable to the mine operators and against the miners, there is no question but that the government would have taken an active part to see that the decision was respected. But as the decision was against a class that to a great extent controls the functions of government, those who are sworn to uphold and enforce the law remain indifferent, while a corporation absolutely ignores the findings of a commission. The Record declares that such an attitude on the part of the mine owners will bring about revolutionary Socialism and wipe out the rights of capital. The Record in making such a state-

ment sees the "handwriting on the wall," for when laboring men realize that the exploiter can ignore the law without suffering any penalties, they will recognize the fact that the time has arrived when the workers must stand together, industrially and politically, to capture the powers of government and utilize the same to establish the reign of justice.

The Folly of Fools

THE DENIAL of constitutional guarantees to citizens of the United States by state and local authorities where there are disturbances arising from conflicts between capitalists and workingmen over wages and conditions of employment, is of such common occurrence that some of our most prominent sociologists, headed by Frederick C. Howe, have petitioned President Wilson and Congress to have the federal government take such action as may be necessary to insure the humblest citizen of the land in the liberties guaranteed to every citizen of the United States in the bill of rights.

Within a few months, we have seen the state or local authorities in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and West Virginia denying the right of free speech, denying the right of the citizen to travel from one community or state to another, suppressing newspapers and imprisoning their editors by military authority, organizing juries with the announced purpose of convicting accused persons on trumped up charges and on statutes resurrected from colonial times, and in various other ways emphasizing the class character of the administration of the laws.

Even such a devoted supporter of organized wealth as Elihu Root, Senator from New York, in giving support to the resolution to investigate conditions in West Virginia, stated that there is necessity for legislation by Congress that will give effect to the constitutional guarantees and enable the citizen to appeal to the federal authority whenever state or local governments undertake to nullify them.

Wherever these outrages have been perpetrated, the victims have been workingmen or their supporters, and the beneficiaries manufacturers or mine owners. But in a larger sense, capitalism has nothing to gain by the overthrow of constitutional protection to life and property. If the decision of the West Virginia Supreme Court sustaining martial law and justifying the seizure of persons and the confiscation of property by military process should be acquiesced in, capitalism would be forging a weapon which, as with the eagle wounded to death with an arrow tipped with a feather from its own wing, might return to plague and destroy it. For then all that would be needed to dispossess the mine oligarchy in West Virginia and strip it of its economic power, would be a Governor with the courage to declare martial law, and by the decree of a military tribunal forfeit its land holdings to the state!

The working class in the United States is in a vast majority. The income tax statistics show that the great bulk of the nation's wealth is centered in 3 per cent of the population.

The constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, has been the bulwark of vested rights. It is not the workingmen who have the most to lose by the denial of its authority. They are millions. The jails and penitentiaries can hold only a few of them and even if there were room enough, they could not be spared from the industrial army. But when the owning class loses a privilege, its loss is irrevocable. It is like the ruling class of England. An invasion has always resulted in its overthrow.

We do not look with approval upon the overthrow of constitutional guarantees even though capitalism has the most to lose by impairing their force. We desire to see social readjustments come peaceably and through evolutionary processes rather than by appeals to force. But we have no illusions and no fears.

The men who are seeking to establish an industrial feudalism and kick over the ladder by which they have climbed to power, are the ones to worry. The grave that they are digging is not, as they imagine, to hold the liberties of the people. They are digging a pit into which the few will fall. For their own good, they should desist. They have nothing to gain and a world to lose.—Milwaukee Leader.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	COPPER		SILVER.		LEAD		SPELTER	
	ELECTROLYTIC		1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
January . . .	14.094	16.488	56.260	62.938	4.435	4.321	6.442	6.931
February . . .	14.084	14.971	59.043	61.642	4.026	4.325	6.499	6.239
March	14.698	14.713	58.375	57.870	4.073	4.327	6.626	6.078
April	15.741	15.291	59.207	59.490	4.200	4.381	6.633	5.641
May	16.031	15.436	60.880	60.361	4.194	4.342	6.679	5.406
June	17.234	.....	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	.....

Daily Prices of Metals

June	Sterling Exchange	Silver	Copper.		Tin.	Lead.		Zinc.	
			Lake, Cts. per lb.	Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	New York, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.	New York, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.
12	4.8640	59 3/4	@ 15	14 3/4	45 3/4	@ 4.35	@ 4.20	@ 5.10	@ 4.95
13	4.8650	59 3/8	@ 15	14 3/4	45 3/4	@ 4.35	@ 4.20	@ 5.10	@ 4.95
14	4.8660	59 3/8	@ 15	14 3/4	45 3/4	@ 4.35	@ 4.20	@ 5.10	@ 4.95
16	4.8675	59 3/4	@ 15	14 3/4	45 3/4	@ 4.35	@ 4.20	@ 5.10	@ 4.95
17	4.8685	59 3/8	@ 15	14 3/4	44 3/4	@ 4.35	@ 4.20	@ 5.10	@ 4.95
18	4.8680	58 3/4	@ 15	14 3/4	44 3/4	@ 4.35	@ 4.20	@ 5.10	@ 4.95

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead, spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with consumers without distinction as to deliveries; and represent, to the best of our judgment, the bulk of the transactions, reduced to basis of New York, cash, except where St. Louis is specified as the basing point. The quotations for electrolytic copper are for cakes, ingots and wirebars. The price of electrolytic cathodes is usually 0.05 to 0.10c below that of electrolytic. We quote casting copper at 0.15c below the price for electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good ordinary brands, both desilverized and non-desilverized; the specially refined corroding lead commands a premium. The quotations on spelter are for ordinary western brands; special brands command a premium. Silver quotations are in cents per troy ounce of fine silver.

COPPER—Present indications are that the deadlock in the copper market is about to be broken. The large sellers appear inclined to meet current prices, and if such should turn out to be actually the case, it will doubtless help the situation materially and result in a large volume of business, which has been waiting for some definite trend.

The statistical position of the metal remains excellent, and will probably show a further improvement at the end of this month as a result of labor disturbances at the refinery of the Nichols Copper Co. Nevertheless, consumers remain rather indifferent, both on this side and in Europe, particularly with reference to covering their future requirements. As in all other industries, manufacturers have been exceedingly busy on old orders, but complain that new business shows a large shrinkage. The close is undecided at 14 3/4@15c for lake; 14.65@14.75c for electrolytic in cakes, wirebars or ingots, while casting copper is quoted nominally 14.45@14.50c as an average for the week.—Engineering and Mining Journal, June 21, 1913.



NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Wallace, Idaho, June 23, 1913.

Please be on lookout for card belonging to John Wrinn, transferred from Ymir Union to Wallace No. 17, December 21, 1912. Also be on lookout for card belonging to Brother Matt Coin, who was reinstated here July 8, 1911. Both of these cards were lost or stolen in Wallace.

(Seal)

HERBERT JOHNSON,
Secretary Miners' Union No. 17.

A SYMPATHETIC FELLOW.

By Emanuel Julius.

A few Saturdays ago I happened to be in a newspaper office just before the wires carried the terrible news of the Auditorium collapse at Long Beach.

The telegraph editor looked up at my friend and said: "Just got an awful flash. About 35 or 40 people killed at the beach." My friend paled.

"Gee," said he, "that's too bad, too bad."

A minute later, the telegraph editor added:

"My God!" Listen to what's coming in now: Luther McCarty killed in a fight with Pelky at Calgary, Canada."

My friend seemed to pay no attention to this last report.

It appeared to me that the news of the awful catastrophe at Long Beach had affected him to a surprising degree. He shook his head mournfully and muttered incoherently. I concluded that pictures of terrible suffering among helpless women and children were flashing through his brain. He was actually trembling. Poor fellow, thought I, he feels for those victims at the beach.

He seated himself and buried his head in his hands.

"My God!" he groaned. "Who would have thought that stiff could kill Luther McCarty!"

THERE IS ALWAYS A BOSS.

When I began this printing game I kicked an old-style Gordon press, pulled down \$3 every week, but wasn't happy, I confess. You see, the fellow over me would scold me fierce and make me sob, and how I longed for the

happy day that I'd be able to hold his job.

Well, time rolled on as it always does. At last one day my dream came true. I had this job, I had his pay, also another point of view. The foreman now was over me, a grouchy cuss with frowning face, so now I had another boss, and soon I longed to take his place. A foreman later I became and thought that I was surely free, but a superintendent now I found had several things to say.

When the super fitted hence, I was Johnny on the spot; I got the place, but I found there was a manager to say what was what. A manager I was by and by, new troubles here I had to face, for I was bossed and cussed and blamed by the big live wire who owned the place.

When I'd saved a goodly sum I bought some presses, type and ink. At last I was a genuine boss; was I free? Yes I don't think. I was bossed by those I owed, also by those who did owe me—by my competitor up the street—I found that a man is never free. In this mortal vale of tears, from the time you're born until you're dead, you find, no matter where you work, there's always someone just ahead.

The man at the top's no better off, he pays the price for place and power; he doesn't work from eight to five, but punches the time clock every hour. He has a hundred bosses now where formerly he had one; if he makes mistakes they cost him dear, a good excuse will help him none.

The only man who is really free is the worthless tramp in his tattered coat, and even he acknowledged that a wicked bulldog gets his goat.—I. D. Aho.

A BIBLE STORY IN SLANG.

Evangelist "Billy" Sunday, who has been conducting a series of revival meetings in Wilkebarre, Pa., recently gave his version of the encounter between David and Goliath as follows:

Saul and all his sons except David went off to war; they left David at home because he was only a kid. After a while David's ma got worried. She wondered what had become of his brothers, because they hadn't telephoned to her or sent word. So she said to David, "Dave, you go right down there and see whether they are all right."

So David pikes off to where the war is, and the first morning he was there out comes this big Goliath, a big, strapping fellow eleven feet tall, who commenced to shoot off his mouth as to what he was going to do.

"Who's that big stiff putting up that game of talk?" asked David of his brothers.

"Oh, he's the whole works; he's the head cheese of the Philistines. He does that little stunt every day."

"Say," said David, "You guys make me sick. Why don't some of you go out and soak that guy? You let him get away with that stuff." He decided to go out and tell Goliath where to head in.

So Saul said: "You'd better take my armor and sword." David put them on, but he felt like a fellow with a hand-me-down suit about four times too big for him, so he shook them off went down to the brook and picked up a half dozen stones. He put one of them in his sling, threw it and soaked Goliath in the coco between the lamps, and he went down for the count. David drew his sword and chopped off his block, and the rest of the gang skidoood.

Evangelist "Billy" apparently believes the plain people want rag-time salvation.

A STATEMENT FROM JOHN P. WHITE.

Indianapolis, Indiana, June 25, 1913.

Notwithstanding previous denials, statements are still being made and persistently circulated throughout West Virginia and elsewhere that the United Mine Workers of America are endeavoring to unionize the mine workers of West Virginia for the purpose of excluding West Virginia coal from the markets of the country.

Once again I emphatically deny this charge. It is untrue in every particular. There is not one grain of truth whatever in the accusation.

The same charge was made in the years 1900 and 1902 in the anthracite coal region and throughout the East, regarding the organization of the anthracite mine workers. It was widely circulated then that the movement to organize the anthracite mine workers was in the interest of the western bituminous coal operators—West Virginia operators included. Time has completely disproved that absurd charge. Instead, since the organization has grown and increased in the anthracite region, the production of coal has increased at a rapid rate.

If contracts were made between the West Virginia coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America, it would be upon the basis of fair dealing and competitive equality. Such agreements would be made by and between the West Virginia coal operators and miners, exclusive of any outside influence. The location and relation of the state's coal fields to the markets of the country, railroad facilities and freight rates are all important factors which must be considered in determining the terms of an agreement.

The United Mine Workers of America is a business organization conducted on business principles. It is its purpose to build up, not to tear down; to construct, not to destroy; to promote right relations between employers and employes; to encourage thrift and industry and raise the standard of citizenship among the mine workers of our country.

If the coal operators of West Virginia were excluded from the markets of the nation, would not the mine workers employed by them be thrown idle? Would not the United Mine Workers be as much interested in the miners of West Virginia as they would be in the miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other states? And would not the West Virginia miners guard their interests as carefully as the miners of other states? Would it not appear to be inconsistent that the mine workers of West Virginia would be party to any plan of organization that would destroy the industry in which they were engaged and upon which depended their livelihood.

Regardless of what any one may say, the fixed law of competitive equality must always govern in making wage agreements, and this is what would be done in case agreements were entered into between the operators and miners of West Virginia.

JOHN P. WHITE.

EDUCATION FOR THE WORKERS.

The Rand School of Social Science Announces Courses for the Year 1913-14. Students Registering from All Parts of the Country.—Widespread Interest in Special Training Courses.

The greatest need of the working class movement of today is education. All labor is in a state of unrest and in order to cope successfully with the complex problems of the time, the workers must have a clear understanding of the causes of this unrest and a trained ability to assume the ever-increasing duties and responsibilities that come upon them.

This need is being met, so far as its opportunities reach, by the Rand School of Social Science of New York City, the only workingman's college in the United States, which is now completing plans for the work of the school year 1913-14 that promise to be the most extensive in its history.

For seven years the Rand school has been the great educational center for the working class of New York and nearby cities and towns. It has numbered from three to five hundred evening students each year during the term of six months from October to April. Its courses have included subjects of

special interest to members of the working class, among these being Socialism, Economics, History (American and European), Science, American Government, Public Speaking, History of the Labor Movement, Workmen's Compensation, Woman in Industry, Ethics, Literature and English.

Occasional lectures by men and women of national as well as international prominence in the Socialist and labor movement, in the field of science, literature and art, have always drawn large audiences of the progressive workers of New York. Among these are the late Professor Lester F. Ward of Brown University, Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, Dr. Albert Suedekum of Germany, Mrs. Dora Montefiore of London, Charles Edward Russell, Professor Charles Zueblin, Madame Aino Malmberg of Finland and others.

For those who wish to read the school contains a valuable reading room of books and periodicals on all phases of social and industrial questions.

Full-Time Course.

Only a few courses are maintained during the summer and the real work of the school will begin the first week in October when the local lectures begin and students from all parts of the country assemble to begin the full-time course.

This full-time course, so-called because students pursuing it are expected to live in New York and give all their time for six months to study, is planned for the special training of men and women who wish to fit themselves for efficient work in the Socialist and labor movement. It covers the regular evening courses in the school, all or in part, together with additional studies in the History of Civilization. Organization work and various lines of special value to such students. No set standard training or education is prescribed for admission to this course, and some students with very moderate preliminary mental training have entered and profited by it in the last two years. It aims not only to give special knowledge, but to give workingmen and women who have lacked the advantages of high school and college education the ability to gain more knowledge year by year, and to use that knowledge when gained.

Already ten students have registered for next year's work, coming from Maine, New Hampshire, California, Montana, Kansas, Illinois and New York and a class of at least thirty students is expected to take this training course during the season of 1913-14.

Rand School a Center.

The Rand School has for its home a comfortable private house of the old-fashioned type, equipped with steam heat and electric lighting, and located in the heart of New York City, at 140 East Nineteenth street. During campaign time or a big strike, it is a center of activity and it is at all times a general clearing house for out-of-town visitors. Socialist party committees of Greater New York and inquiries of every sort.

A large branch school with some four hundred students has been established this past year in the very center of the Russian Jewish district of the East Side, and an important course in this branch is the preparation for taking out citizenship papers. Extension classes and other branch schools are part of the work planned for the coming year.

Close to the Socialist Party.

Such, briefly, is the Rand School, each year extending its educational influence through correspondence courses, extension work, branch schools in different parts of Greater New York, local evening courses and the full-time work. State and local organizations are looking to it to train their future workers and in some cases are sending their representatives to take the work. The national committee of the Socialist party at its recent meeting in Chicago gave its unanimous endorsement to the work of the Rand School and the school has as well received the personal commendation of many prominent Socialists.

The school is in charge of Mr. Algernon Lee, educational director, and Mrs. Bertha H. Mailly, executive secretary. The 1913-14 courses begin October 6, 1913, and all information regarding courses, tuition fees, text books, cost of living in New York, etc., will be furnished promptly on application to The Rand School, 140 East Nineteenth street, New York.

Special arrangements regarding payment of tuition fees may be made with the secretary, the main desire of the school being to give every opportunity to such as desire the training the Rand School affords, which aims at providing a knowledge of the powers, duties and responsibilities of the working class.

UNDERGROUND WATER IN NEW MEXICO.

Survey of Tularosa Basin by United States Geological Survey and State Experiment Station for Irrigation Development.

During the last two years the United States Geological Survey and the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station have been engaged in making a map and studying the underground waters of the large desert basin in south-central New Mexico known as the Tularosa valley, through which the main line of the El Paso & Southwestern railroad now passes. At the north end of this basin, at present far from adequate water supply, are the ruins of Gran Quivira, where a large community of Pueblo Indians lived until about 1672, when they were probably driven away by Apaches. Farther south are three volcanic cones, from the youngest of which a ribbon of black lava extends forty-three miles down the valley. Still farther south is a plain of drifting gypsum sand, 270 square miles in extent, which resembles a great field of snow banks. Ever since the Mexicans with ox carts made their precarious expeditions into this strange region to obtain supplies of salt, travelers have gazed at the panorama that it affords and wondered how it could be put to greater use.

The recent investigations by the government and the state will for the first time provide an adequate map of this region and give specific data as to the location and quality of desert water supplies and the availability of underground water for irrigation. According to this survey the water table (the upper surface of the strata that are saturated with water) is within twenty-five feet of the surface in an area of 375,000 acres, within fifty feet in about 800,000 acres and within 100 feet in about 1,150,000 acres. The soil of large parts of the shallow-water tracts is unsuitable for agriculture, but some parts contain loam soil that yields well when it is irrigated. In fully 100,000 acres the water table is so near the surface that underground water is escaping into the atmosphere through evaporation.

The two most serious obstacles to irrigation with underground water in this valley are the comparatively small yields of wells and the salty character of the water. Both of these difficulties have been carefully investigated. Although it is easy to drill or bore into the valley fill it requires skill to finish wells in this material in such a manner as to develop the largest possible yields. Many of the failures in the past appear to have been due to improper methods of finishing. The water-bearing material is poorly assorted and consists largely of gravel with a sandy or clayey matrix that yields water but slowly. Every effort must be made to remove this matrix in order to develop around the well a bed of clean, porous gravel that will transmit water freely.

Some of the Waters Suitable for Irrigation.

The analyses show a great range in the amounts of salt and other mineral matter in the water. Some of the waters analyzed can safely be used for irrigation, others are too bad for any ordinary use, but the largest part are of intermediate character, containing undesirable amounts of salt and yet probably being of value for irrigation if they are skillfully used. The best general method will probably be to use the mineralized underground waters in connection with flood waters in the areas in which flood waters can occur.

sionally be obtained. The underground waters can be applied sparingly when necessary and can be conserved by dry farming methods of cultivation; the flood waters can be used whenever they are available and in as large quantities as possible in order to wash the accumulated salt out of the soil.

Because of the limitations in regard to both quantity and quality of the underground supply and because of the cost of pumping, it is doubtful whether heavy irrigation, such as is commonly practiced in the Rio Grande valley and other irrigation districts, will be feasible except very locally in the Tularosa basin; but the sparing use of well water to supplement rainfall and flood waters contains more promise and should be given a thorough trial. That a small amount of well water properly applied in supplemental irrigation in connection with careful methods of farming will add greatly to the yield of certain crops has been shown in results obtained on experimental farms and on the farms of certain thrifty settlers in many parts of the Southwest. The underground supply has the great advantage of being available whenever it is needed. Of course the pumping plant should be kept in repair so that breakdowns will not occur at critical times. In times of drought a plant should be operated day and night at its full capacity.

Experimental Farms Desirable.

The two important needs in Tularosa basin are (1) the careful and intelligent sinking of wells for the purpose of developing more and larger supplies of water for irrigation, and (2) the establishment of an experimental farm for the purpose of evolving a system of agriculture adapted to the conditions existing in this region.

One of the largest and best known of the springs in this region is Mal Pais Spring, which is situated at the edge of the lava bed, less than two miles northwest of its south point, and which issues directly from a crevice in the lava. The water is salty and otherwise highly mineralized and is rated as unfit for human use except in necessity.

The wet land adjacent to the spring also contains much alkali but lies at a sufficient elevation to be drained into Salt Creek, which is five miles west. A more feasible project and one that would involve less expense would be to lead the spring water through a ditch to the uplands adjacent to the creek, where it could be used on soil containing less original alkali than the soil near the spring, where a certain amount of underdrainage would occur naturally, where deeper drainage could be effected by means of shorter and less expensive ditches, and where only the water actually used would have to be disposed of. In view, however, of the large amounts of alkali in the water of Mal Pais Spring and the inferior quality of soil in the region between this spring and Salt Creek, it is doubtful whether any reclamation project dependent on this spring would be wholly successful.

Analysis of Water from Mal Pais Spring.
(Parts per million.)

Total solids	5,500
Calcium (Ca)	739
Magnesium (Mg)	168
Sodium and Potassium (Na+K)	748
Carbonate (CO ₃)	60
Sulphate (SO ₄)	2,367
Chlorine (Cl)	1,130
Calculated:	
Gypsum	2,378
Epsom Salt	835
Common Salt	1,864

The report embodying the results of this investigation, which will be published for free distribution, will contain several maps and a full discussion of the water resources of the region. Inasmuch as it will require considerable time to put the report through the government printing office this advance statement is given to the press at the request of Senator Fall and further notice will be given in the newspapers when the full report is ready for distribution. The investigation has been in charge of O. E. Meinzer of the Geological Survey and R. F. Hare of the State Experiment Station.

if I loan it to you, I am entitled to some returns for its use.

If this is not true there can be no place for the inventor or the great industrial manager in the socialist scheme of things. All the great inventors have been the realization of dreams of wealth, yet the results have been of incalculable value to the human race.—Common Cause.

Pretty, but visionary. Hard facts will intrude themselves, in spite of the efforts of the "Common Cause" to forget them. They tell us as we gaze about that, in present day society, those who own boats never built any, and those who build boats don't own any, and never will, if the "Common Cause" can have its way. It is true that the fisherman must contribute for the use of the boat—but not to the builder thereof, who is away by this time hunting for a job at building another. There is a third party by the sea, the kind capitalist, who stretches forth the hand of friendship to his brother, Labor, and takes possession of his boat, henceforth exacting tribute from his second brother, the fisherman, for its use.

Likewise the inventor. His dream is of wealth, and it comes true, but not for him. Neither for the toilers who give his ideas visible and practicable form. And the "incalculable value" has only accrued to a part of the human race—the part which did not need it. Inventions have not erased a single furrow from the brow of the workers, nor lessened the anxiety in the eyes of his wife. Existence is as uncertain for them today as ever it was, if not more uncertain. But this is not the fault of the inventors who dreamed, and Labor still hopes to make their dreams come true for all of the race, in spite of such efforts as the "Common Cause" puts forth.—B. C. Federationist.

INDUSTRIAL WAR MOST DANGEROUS.

Love of our country does not necessitate that we must regard all other peoples as our natural enemies, and yet that is about the gist of the so-called patriotism of capitalist jingoes. Constantly in the columns of the daily press is race prejudice appealed to, and men's fears are worked upon to the end that our present industrial and social system may be kept alive.

Whilst it is true that every appeal to patriotism as commonly understood, may not be with a conscious desire to serve the interests of capitalism, it nevertheless has that effect, for when the workers of the world realize a solidarity of interest war will be impossible and capitalism cease.

Were we in this country co-operating for the common good, we would fear no invasion of Japanese or any other nationality, neither would we need barriers of any kind in our relations with the rest of mankind, for we would be far more able than now to repel any attack, while we would gladly welcome all who added their efforts to ours in enriching the nation.

As long as the many must sell their power to labor in competition with each other, and beholden to the few for the opportunity to live, just so long will men be ready to fight each other for any reason, real or imaginary, and thus become an easy prey to the wiles of those who profit by the prejudices of their fellows which they keep alive to further their own interests.

The hope of the masses lies in peace and the fruitful occupations which peace alone makes possible, for without an ample production of wealth the material well-being of all is impossible. And as an essential to being at peace with the rest of the world we must first be at peace one with another in our own country. But this would mean a solidarity of interest on the part of all workers, which is impossible in a competitive industrial system, for where men compete in securing the means of livelihood, absolute peace cannot exist. Therefore as a pre-requisite of universal peace between the nations of the world we must first have an end to industrial war in our own country, which can only be attained by substituting co-operation for competition in securing to each the means whereby each lives. This industrial war in which we are now engaged is more deadly, and more to be feared than all the threatened foreign invasions held up to frighten the unthinking by the jingoes who by keeping the workers divided permit the few to rule.—Seattle Herald.

WHAT SOCIALISM IS.

The Next Stage in Social Evolution—How it compares with preceding systems.

Socialism is the name given to a society that will produce its food, clothing, etc., by the socially-owned land and machinery that are necessary to maintain life; it is a future growth or step in human society that the Socialists proclaim is coming.

The different periods in history are named after the manner in which production is carried on, as when the work of the world was done by serfs it was called serfdom, then as the arts developed and craftsmen worked at their occupation by their own fireside, each producing the clothing and food that he consumed, it became known as the domestic system. Here production is done individually by the members of society, and exchanged for local use, but with the introduction of steam it became cheaper to produce in factories, so we got factory production, and the factory system came into being.

With the tremendous increase of production under the factory system, the home market became overstocked, so outside markets had to be opened, so came foreign wars and great navies to open up and keep open the market for this increased production to better conserve the market. A hundred factory owners, instead of ruinously competing, massed their capital together to better control the foreign market, and so capitalism was born, with wealth and power concentrated into fewer hands, and great fortunes were amassed at the expense of the workers, who, now divorced from the land and machinery of production, were forced to take a bare living wage for their labor, while the tremendous economy of production was entirely monopolized by the capitalists, and poverty and unemployment became the lot of the workers who must bear the brunt of the enforced idleness which came when the markets of the world were temporarily glutted with the increased products of labor.

The present time marks a transition period in history. The foreign markets have all been opened and are beginning to produce the necessities of life to satisfy their own needs, without resorting to the product of foreign capital, and when the time does come when China and the other backward nations become capitalized, and produce all that they can consume, then will come a chronic depression of industry with unemployment and poverty for the workers, who will revolt in a series of bloody revolutions against the masters; or else the awakened intelligence of the working class will bring about a peaceful revolution by taking control themselves of the necessary land and machinery on which life depends, and using them socially for the satisfaction of human desires and not for profit. And that will be Socialism.—Norman Duxbury, in San Francisco Labor Clarion.

TRYING IT ON NEW ZEALAND.

If there is any new device in government by general co-operation, or the action of an entire people as a committee of the whole, the most advanced place to try it is in a remote spot under the constellation of the Southern Cross. There must have been something prophetic that led Macaulay to refer to a time in the distant future when "some traveler from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." New Zealand is so far ahead in the adoption of novel features of government that it is unlikely to lose its lead. It has no suffragettes for the thoroughly conclusive reason that adults of



STRENUOUS OPPOSITION.

"I am opposed to Socialism," said Weary Willie, as he climbed into his mansion at 23,034 Railroad avenue. "It would break up the home."

"I am opposed to Socialism," said French Annie, as she went up stairs. "It is against the marriage relation."

"I am opposed to Socialism," said Johnny Yeggman, as he deftly threw his leg over the window sill. "It stands for dividing up."—Exchange.

UNSEXING MEN.

It is known by very few people that the capitalists have forced through laws in nine states for a new barbarous form of punishment for members of the working class. Paupers, those addicted to strong drink (this, of course applies only to poor men or women and not to the sons of millionaires) non-producers, and violators of the law are mentioned in these laws as representing that portion of society unworthy and unfit to produce offspring.

Nothing whatever is said about the rich idlers who never raised a grain of wheat or built a chicken coop, or wove a piece of cloth. It is taken for granted that an idler who lives off the labor of working men and women is fully worthy of reproducing himself. There is no mention of sterilizing the big trust magnates who have stolen mines, corporations, water power or railroads. The law applies strictly to POOR men, and it will ultimately be used against the social rebels who dare to menace the powers of the capitalist class.

In Indiana over 900 men and some women have been operated on by the prison authorities to prevent them from ever having children of their own. It is time Socialists were informing themselves about this latest atrocity perpetrated by the capitalists upon its own victims.—Exchange.

HIS BROTHER'S BOAT.

Suppose labor, standing on the shore and knowing that there are plenty of fish in the sea, fails to reach the fishing ground and secure a food supply for want of a boat. If I permit you to make use of the boat upon which I have expended both time and labor, and you, with the help of my boat, make your labor of value, either to yourself or to others, should there be no division between us in the joint results of our labor? The boat is my own. I can burn it if I will, but

both sexes now have full suffrage. Yet there is no sex line in politics. When opinion in its affairs is divided the difference in no case has been determined by sex, nor can any result in balloting be foretold on that basis. A little island world 1,200 miles east of Australia, yet in area a fourth larger than Great Britain, New Zealand has a population of 1,000,000, nearly all of British descent. It has gone into so many experiments in social reform, legislation relating to labor and capital, land owning and commerce, state control of railroads and other large interests, that it occupies a unique place, though the neighboring Australian commonwealth finds its example contagious.

The government of New Zealand owns its railways and runs them for the advantage of the people in common, reducing passenger and freight rates whenever the profits exceed three per cent. It owns and operates telegraphs and telephones, and conducts postal savings banks, and fire, accident and life insurance. Since 1903 it has worked coal mines. Its land legislation aims to prevent monopoly and make the people land owners. In pursuance of this policy the government has acquired a great deal of land. It enforces a graduated system of taxation on incomes, properties and inheritances. Successful efforts have been made to induce the people in congested districts to live in the country. Workmen travel for a third of a cent a mile and school children in the primary grades are carried free. Arbitration in labor disputes is compulsory if either side asks it and the decision must be accepted. One of the Cabinet finds work for the unemployed. An old age pension law provides \$125 a year for all men and women over sixty-five whose income is less than \$5 a week. The referendum is in force and suffrage for both sexes is unrestricted. But the end is not yet. It is now proposed that there shall be a nationalization of lands, mines, marine, coast and intercolonial service, and that the state shall make clothes, flour, bread, woolen goods and articles of iron and steel.

The Australian commonwealth, with a population of 5,000,000, seems to be traveling the same road. It has gone into the government ownership of railroads, street car lines, telephones, telegraphs, cold storage and the wireless system. It pays old age and invalid pensions and a bonus of \$25 for every new baby. A trans-Australian railway system is to be constructed at a cost of \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 is to be invested in a made-to-order federal capital to be called Canberra. Australia, like New Zealand and Canada, sticks to a protective tariff. The government revenue of Australia is \$100,000,000, derived from customs, excise, lands and the postal service. A new compulsory military law gives 250,000 youths a militia training.

Australia and New Zealand lack little of a distinct nationality except the power to make treaties, reserved by Great Britain. Their isolation is perhaps one of the reasons why they have gone so deeply into many unusual forms of state control, but it must be conceded that they seem to like it. At all events they are asking for more.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE MISSION OF LABOR.

Immediately Striving to Better Working Conditions Her Ultimate Task is to Abolish Class Rule.

Labor has a two-fold mission. While she is working to the limit of endurance, she must take upon her weary shoulders the task of freeing herself from bondage. The strike is Labor's tragic holiday when she rests from her toil and to the tune of injunctions, jail sentences, and slow starvation, she pickets and parades for freedom.

As if this burden were not heavy enough, it is made still heavier. She must fight not only for her own home, but for those of all. Unless Labor is free, all are enslaved. When the garment workers strike for sanitary shops they are saving all of society from the danger of clothes reeking from disease. When railroad employes fold their arms and refuse a working day so long that they are in danger of nodding in sleep past the signals, they are saving all classes. Thus, though the workers' struggle is for themselves, it cannot be a purely selfish one.

This, then, is Labor's two-fold mission, to save herself and to save society. Through the caverns of her suffering and toil, she is leading us all into a promised land of peace. Therefore is her cause the most righteous one of our times. Every hand should lift her up, every heart feel for her.

Above all, Labor herself must see her high calling. Labor alone eats honest bread, who gives out only a dollar of work but ten, twenty, for every dollar's pay. The dirtier and more repulsive the task, the less, as a rule, is the pay, and therefore the greater the debt society owes. Thus viewed, the grime of the scavenger becomes a badge of honor, and he may hold up his head with a greater pride than the well-groomed millionaire whose leisure is spun from the toiling hours of women and children and who is free to meander over sunny golf links because miners are digging in darkness.

But Labor's eyes are blindfolded. She does not see that the wealth which she creates from her own heartbeats is hers by right that luxury and vice, poverty and sorrow, come when she allows it to be harvester by the exploiter. But her eyes will open. The day came when the world found that even the good King was no longer wise enough to manage the affairs of the whole people. Labor is finding that even a kind employer is unable to administer alone the affairs of his employes. The kings of today are railroad kings, oil kings, steel kings, and the rebellion of their subjects, the workers, demanding at the peril of their lives some small favor, is the handwriting on the wall. The day is coming when Labor will see that kings in industry belong to past ages, when she will awake to a consciousness of the justice of her cause and she will be free.

Then to her will belong all life's honor and treasure, all the dignity and praise. Her bowed back will stand erect. Her tears will be dried, her lips will laugh. She will forget the cycles of drudgery, the horror of the mines, the speeding of the relentless machines, the drowning in boiling vats, the twenty-story falls, the despair of the bread line, the sighs of her tried children, the anguish of her daughters caught in the traps of white slavery. Her work will be joyous, serene, creative. She will set free artist hands now bleeding in the canneries, from the dark mines she will lead out her poets, her children will dance and gather flowers, her old men will rest.

To this glorious age surely on its way every woman in a union today is doing her noble share.—Carto Lloyd, Author of "Henry Demarest Lloyd, a Biography."

WHAT'S RIGHT IN THE WORLD?

A Very Pertinent Question Indeed—One That Should Set the Workers Thinking.

The "Radical Democrat," C. K. Chesterton, some time ago, wrote a book entitled, "What's Wrong with the World?" We should be pleased to hear from him, or anyone else, what is right. Can any earnest thinker, any unbiassed judge, pretend that anything that really matters is a satisfactory condition? What or our social system, with our governments, rulers, and representatives? Have we no higher ideals—is our senses of justice so stunted, that we are content to allow a few charlatans to rule while we grovel before them in the dust?

Are we deaf to the voice of Nature? Do we want to wander in the meadows, ramble through wooded dell and daisy-pie field, climb the rugged mountains or stroll through sunlit valleys?

Why, then, do we spend our lives toiling monotonously for a master? Are we incapable of appreciating the products of bygone ages—in music, art, literature—not to mention creating the like?

Do we wish our children to be strong physically, to have every chance

for development given them, that they may become good and true men and women, useful members of society?

Why are they underfed, dwarfed, and crippled in every way, denied the opportunity of making their own, the knowledge of the ages?

Do we want beautiful clothing for ourselves and for our children?

Why, then are so many clad in shoddy and rags?

Do we need fair homes to live in—real nests for rest—with all that they contain pleasing to the senses?

Why do the majority live in mean hovels, unfit for human habitation?

Do we want healthy cities, carefully planned and beautifully laid out, the pride of those who dwell in them?

Why have we smoky, poverty-stricken towns, with their dull, uninteresting alleys and buildings and filthy slums—the hotbeds of disease?

Why are the rich becoming richer and the poor poorer?

Why, with the enormous increase in the powers of wealth production, are there more poor today than ever before in history?

Why the great sum total of misery and degradation in the world Capitalism has given us?

Because this is the Age of Golden Calf Worship, the era of a scramble for wealth. This is the century when "practical men" control industry and produce only for profit.

The dispossessed are the tools of the biggest swindlers the world has ever seen. Politicians talk of the "problem of unemployment." It is no problem. They tell you, you cannot change human nature. The changing process is not required. We simply need to change the system of wealth production. That is all. Human nature will right itself when the motive for serving one's self is identical with service to society. Today, in order to serve ourselves, we must oppose our brother's interests. Under Socialism our interests and those of our brothers are identical.

What, then, prevents our righting the world where everything is now so wrong?

The cunning statesman and politician who confuses the workers and lives only for the power of emolument; the priest knows that when men and women free themselves, his hour of dominion is over; the Capitalist press, paid liars of their masters, who misrepresent almost every question of the day; ignorance and apathy, too, have much to answer for in keeping us slaves.

Man is said to be "Lord of the Earth." When shall he enter into his own? Only by the establishment of the Socialist republic can man lose his shackles.

Being alive, then, to what is wrong with the world, let us help actively in the creation of a new one, for great is the power of man when acting collectively. Easy will the path be that takes us to a life at once human, happy and healthy, when the people will it. In the meantime, let us spread divine discontent with the ugly, wicked, gloomy world created by the capitalist and his satellites.—Philip Frankford, in Glasgow Socialist.

TITLES AND SUCH.

Out of the great agony he felt, the resentment born within him and the sense of outraged innocence, George Washington Perkins cried to his inquisitors in the Harvester suit, "Last year the head of the Massey-Harris Company, of Toronto, a Mr. Jones, was knighted by the King of England for doing the same thing I have done in this country—building up an immense foreign field of sale for harvesting machinery."

Quite right as to statements, perfectly right as to appreciation. The King of England knows what to do, for he is always "well advised."

Mr. Morgan, it is known, had bestowed upon him various ribbons and professor would work years. He could pull a Ph.D., or an L.L.D., or an A.M., crosses, and he got from universities sundry degrees for which an ordinary or some self-adjusting, automatic, special degree without any trouble. Merely going on with his ordinary avocations, or vocations—two blessed words—he accumulated quite a string of letters after his name.

Unfortunately for our business aristocracy, we have not here in this country the power of knighting, or elevating to the peerage, or doing things of that sort. So we have no Sir George Washington Perkins, or Right Honorable Frank A. Munsey, or Baron Rockefeller, or Count Carnegie, or anything similar that is nice and honorary.

"Knighthood is a recognition of infamous service or servile infamy," is an expression that cropped up during the bitterness of the restoration period. It is a historic delusion that the great, the good or the pure knelt before the kink, was slammed on the shoulder with the sticker and ordered to "Arise, Sir Adam Knave." But actually, the history of the peerage is one long, endless account of treachery, deception, sycophancy, swindling, unspeakable dirtiness, double dealing, lying, cheating, sweating, debasement and unspeakable crime. It is a badge of infamy.

Yet this is all the more reason why some sort of a title should not have been conferred on Perkins. If we were king, we'd pin something or other on everybody who promoted the panic of 1907, and there would be special decorations for Wesley Oler, of the Ice Trust, for Charles Morse, and, though not artistically inclined, we think we could get up something neat and effective for Andrew Carnegie, John Crimmins, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry Frick and a few others. You bet we'd knight them—only they would have to enter a certain specified order of their own. We'd put a royal tag on the editor of the New York Times, and there would be a large placard for S. S. McClure, of that magazine, for basically we believe he has brains.

There is a difference between having brains or brain (singular) and having understanding. It is sometimes illuminatingly shown in the case of the man who pulls off a financial stunt that nets him oodles of coin and gives a crop of misery to those who had mere, ordinary working intelligence.

If there is an analogy between man and the wild animal world, there is no doubt that George W. Perkins is figured in the wolverine. He is small, alert, fearless, pugnacious, merciless, destructive. He can have a title if he wishes it. Any farmer in this country who has suffered from the exactions of the Harvester Trust will give it to him.

It is unfortunate that all these speculations must come to nothing. Those who have followed history closely will remember that titles come not in the hot and bloody days of achievement, but of senility and repentance. It is a curious human trait that man is sorry for what he has done only when he can do it no longer. At about that time he is ripe for knighthood, or a university degree, or a special merit degree, or a loving cup, or the untrained approbation of his fellow citizens; he is so fallen away he can no longer perform.

That Perkins yearns to retire from the field with his carefully gathered cash, honorable scars and well earned rest, is probably due to the fact that he sees enemies in his way that he cannot overcome. He wishes to duck with a certificate of distinguished service. Therefore he refers to what England does. Alas, we cannot do the same. For some time we are going to go on investigating. Then, and more than alas! we are going to begin thinking. The "we" who will do the thinking are those who were supposed not to possess the right to any opinions—we, the working class.

Then we will not pin a distinguished service order upon the breast of the person. We are more liable to put some neat and ornamental stripes on him.

Things are changing sadly in this world of ours.—New York Call.

A RE-TOLD STORY OF AN AGITATOR.

Presented in a Manner Not Quite the Usual.

This, my dear man in the street, is the story of something that happened a very long time ago. So long ago is it since it happened that men have almost forgotten it, while those who remember it at all remember it as something entirely different from what it was. Yet it is written in a Book, a Book that has the biggest circulation in the world, that has been translated into nearly every language that is known wherever men gather themselves together.

The language of the Book is very simple, so that even the children can understand it, and indeed many of them do, but so foolish are the older people that, instead of trying to understand it for themselves, they have turned it over to a select few whom they pay much money to explain it—as it was never meant to be explained.

This is the story. A man and a woman of the working class decided to get married—and they did so. To them was born a Child, who received such a bringing up as that period of the world's history and their humble station in life required. It was not quite the same bringing up as He would have had today, because there was no free education, and no one to take much notice of children born of the working class, but His father and mother, being decent, steady people, did the best for Him that they could. Being poor, He had few luxuries, and He had to work at His father's trade—which was that of a carpenter—fairly hard to make a living.

Brought up, then, among workmen—and the lot of the workers in those days being in many respects harder than it is today—it is not surprising that His sympathies were with His own class. While in that respect He had much in common with the other workers of His time, in one thing He was different—He was bold, enough or foolish enough to say in public what He thought of the ruling classes of the day. He was, in fact, an agitator of a most pronounced type.

He appeared to be obsessed with the idea that there was enough in the world for all, and that the hunger and want of the poor were not caused by there being any insufficiency, but by a certain few having far more than their share.

As in those days the whole machinery of government was in the hands of these few people He was denouncing, and as their punishments for those who quarrelled with them were much more drastic than ours today, it is obvious He exposed Himself to far greater danger than our modern Labor leaders.

He appeared, however, quite heedless of that fact, and went on with His propaganda until such time as the authorities thought it fit to stop Him.

These persons in authority were, as I have already stated, drawn from a select few, although, curiously enough, that few, comprised nearly all the officers of the established church of His day. It was, in fact, largely on the advice of the Bishops and Archbishops—or their ancient equivalents—that the authorities decided to act at all.

In order to stop any possibility of riots, they took the usual step of calling out soldiers—there were not, I believe, any police then existing—and knowing His favorite resort they had no difficulty in taking Him into custody. Once secured they decided the only sound policy would be to kill Him, though it would, of course, be necessary to hold a trial first. Here certain difficulties presented themselves, but they were soon overcome by a little judicious bribery, and witnesses were procured who were willing to swear that the Prisoner was guilty of blasphemy and sedition. The common people, who had, when He first began his propaganda, been inclined to listen to Him favorably, were easily turned by the astute rulers the other way round—especially when they heard He had attacked their religion. (Their religion, by the way, didn't make any difference to them, because they hadn't the faintest idea of what it consisted—they, too, had turned its mysteries over to the select few—only their rulers had told them it was theirs, so they naturally thought it was). The common people, then, having been manipulated into agreement, no other objection was raised to the Agitator's execution, and He was duly done to death, after the manner of those days, by crucifixion.

That, then, is the story. A Man of the common people agitated against the superior classes, was crushed by those superior classes, and finally murdered. There is nothing unusual about it—it has happened several times in the world's history—will probably happen again. All I want you to notice is that this man WAS AN AGITATOR—ALSO AN INFIDEL, ACCORDING TO THE RELIGIOUS PEOPLE OF HIS DAY.

Today there is great heart-aching among the rich and powerful of the land. The cause is certain wicked agitators—men who go up and down the country denouncing the rich, and saying they are sucking the life-blood of the poor, calling on the poor to rise, if it be possible, and save themselves. These agitators are men drawn mainly from the working classes, men who have known what manual labor is, who have lived among the poor and shared their poverty. The gospel that they proclaim is much the same as the gospel of the Agitator who was crucified a long time ago—a gospel of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, taking care of the children. Crucifixion as a means of punishment has been abandoned in favor of death from starvation, death from lead poisoning, death from accidents in the various industrial processes, death from preventable consumption, and from these some of the agitators have died. These deaths, though, have not, as in the case of crucifixion, been kept for the agitators only, but have been distributed generously among those on whose behalf they agitated.

To prove further how history repeats itself, it is only necessary to add that today the officials of the orthodox church are mainly on the side of the rulers, and among the loudest in their denunciation of the agitators have been those who correspond to the ancient Pharisees and Scribes.

Truly an old story, O man in the street—one you have heard often before—though I wonder if it ever struck you in quite the same way.—Norman Tiptaft in "John Bull." (Abridged.)

THE FATHER OF JUDICIAL DESPOTISM.

By Allan L. Benson.—From a Series of Articles Contributed to Pearson's and Subsequently Published Under Title, "The Usurped Power of the Courts."

The ripple that men call death blots out most of us, and the world rolls on as if we had never lived. But we who are to be blotted out have an abiding interest in those whose deeds insure them a brief survival beyond the grave. In other words, we worship power. We are interested in the man who has it. Our interest is not much dependent upon what he does with it. He may do good or ill. So far as our interest is concerned, we require only that the power shall be great and that it shall be used courageously.

Therefore, we are interested in the life of John Marshall. Marshall had a giant's power and used it like a giant. As the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court he created the greatest court that the world ever saw. Not the best court—the greatest court. The court with the most power. A court that never existed anywhere until Marshall's time, and has never existed anywhere else since his time. A court, not chosen by the people, that destroys or rewrites laws enacted by the people. A court that derives its own great powers from lines that the court itself read into the constitution—lines that the men who made the constitution refused to put into it.

Indeed, the United States Supreme Court is the greatest court in the world in the sense that it exercises powers that are not even claimed by the highest tribunal of any other land. England would not tolerate such a court.

France would not tolerate such a court. Germany would not tolerate such a court. Even Spain would not tolerate such a court! When laws are made in these nations, no court may set them aside. No court may change a letter of them. Measured by its power, can there be any doubt that our greatest court is superlatively great?

John Marshall made the United States Supreme Court great by interposing the bulk of his mountainous audacity between the people and the means by which they might express their will. On behalf of the court, Marshall usurped greater powers than are held by any king in Europe. And, although Marshall has been dead seventy-six years, his brain and his will go marching on. Moreover, Marshall dead is greater than ever was Marshall living. In his lifetime, the United States Supreme Court exercised despotic powers over only a few millions of people—all on the fringe of one continent: Now the court exercises despotic powers over 100,000,000 of human beings, some of whom are in the far corners of the seas.

Yet John Marshall, in his earlier manhood, scorned, or pretended to scorn the great principles for which he afterward fought. In those days, he did not believe the Supreme Court had the inherent right to destroy acts of Congress. He said the constitution gave the court no such power. But when he spoke thus, John Marshall was not a judge. He was a veteran, fresh from the Revolutionary War, and a lawyer. He had not yet felt the tug and the pull of the Latin legal maxim that "it is the office of a good judge to enlarge his jurisdiction"; to lust for power, to grab it and to hold it. But that day came to Marshall, and when it came, he was in a position to make the most of it. He was the chief justice of a court that, as Jefferson said, was "advancing its noiseless steps like a thief over the field of jurisdiction."

However, let us consider Marshall's record as it was made. His first recorded utterance upon the constitutional power of the courts were before the Virginia convention that met at Richmond in 1788 to ratify or reject the proposed national constitution.

Patrick Henry had spoken long and earnestly against the court clause. He had gone even so far as to declare that "Old as I am, it is probable I may yet have the appellation of rebel."

Marshall replied to him. He spoke earnestly. What was to be the jurisdiction of the proposed court?

"In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls," said the constitution, "the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction."

"In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

"The honorable gentleman," said Marshall, "says that no law of Congress can make any exception to the federal appellate jurisdiction of facts as well as law. He has frequently spoken of technical terms and the meaning of them. What is the meaning of the term 'exception'? Does it not mean an alteration and diminution? Congress is empowered to make exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction, as to law and to fact, of the Supreme Court. These exceptions certainly go as far as the Legislature may think proper for the interest and liberty of the people."

Thus Marshall ripped the robes from the judicial despot that he believed Patrick Henry had conjured up. There would be no despot. The constitution, if adopted, would give the Supreme Court unqualified power with regard only to "ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls." In all other matters, Congress need consult nothing but its own pleasure in altering or diminishing the power of the court.

There was quite a way for Marshall to go, but it was not as far as he went. In arguing a case before the Supreme Court a few years later, in which others sought to have the Virginia Sequestration act declared unconstitutional, he made the flat statement that in the absence of explicit constitutional authority, the court had no right to set aside laws enacted by Congress. Here are his very words:

"The legislative authority of any country can only be restrained by its own municipal constitution; this is a principle that springs from the very nature of society, and the judicial authority can have no right to question the validity of a law unless such jurisdiction is expressly given by the constitution."

And the constitution of the United States had given the Supreme Court no such authority, either "expressly or by implication. The court had claimed no such power. The court, during the first fourteen years of its existence, had exercised no such power. James Madison, who has been called the "Father of the Constitution," years afterward declared in Congress that a decision concerning the constitutionality of a law might come with "as much propriety from the Legislature as from any other department of the government." And at another time, he asked:

"I beg to know upon what principle it can be contended that any one department draws from the constitution greater powers than another in making out the limits of the powers of the several departments?" (Elliot's Debates, Vol. 4, pages 354 and 382).

What Madison thought upon this subject, however, was not destined to be of much importance. His view did not prevail. Since the close of the revolution, there had been a great judicial itching for power to declare laws unconstitutional. Haters of democracy hoped the court would grab this power. Some of the state courts had already done so, but the national Supreme Court had hesitated. It hesitated, for a time, even after Marshall became chief justice.

Marshall became chief justice in 1801. President John Adams, a fine old aristocrat who had a lusty contempt for the people, appointed him. Marshall's appointment was one of Adams' last acts. A great popular reaction against the Federalist party had resulted in the election to the presidency of Thomas Jefferson. The people had also given Jefferson's party control of Congress.

At the very beginning of Jefferson's administration, an incident arose that, small in intrinsic importance though it was, robbed Jefferson's party of complete control of the government and afforded the opportunity for the Supreme Court to usurp the authority that it still exercises.

During the last days of Adams' administration, he had nominated and the Senate had confirmed the nomination of William Marbury to be Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia. Marbury's commission had been signed and sealed, but not delivered when Jefferson came into office and made James Madison secretary of state.

Madison refused to deliver Marbury's commission, on the ground that the appointment was still incomplete, and the new administration did not choose to complete it.

Marbury instituted mandamus proceedings against Madison to compel him to deliver the commission. Jefferson's administration resisted the proceedings upon the ground that they were unconstitutional, though authorized under the federal judiciary act.

The case came before the United States Supreme Court and was decided in 1803. Perhaps there is no finer example of the judicial "whipsawing" of an administration than is afforded by this decision. The court found that Jefferson and Madison were wrong, and that Marbury was entitled to his commission. But the court also found that it was unable to grant the relief prayed for, because of the unconstitutionality of that part of the judiciary act under which Marbury had brought suit. Which would have been pleasing to Jefferson and Madison if the court had not proceeded to arrogate to itself the exclusive right to pass upon the unconstitutionality of laws.

This was the first act of Congress ever invalidated by a court. Chief Justice Marshall wrote the decision and read it. In order to write the decision and to read it, Marshall had to repudiate his reply to Patrick Henry before

the Virginia constitutional convention, as well as his argument before the United States Supreme Court in the case of Ware versus Hylton. In order that the readers may follow Marshall's somersaulting, I quote the following extract from the decision:

"To what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if those limits may at any time be passed by those intended to be restrained? The constitution is either a superior paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts, and, like other acts, is alterable when the Legislature shall please to alter it. If the former part of the alternative be true, then a legislative act contrary to the constitution is not law; if the later part be true, then written constitutions are absurd attempts on the part of the people to limit a power in its own nature illimitable.

"It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases must of necessity expound and interpret the rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each. This is the very essence of judicial duty.

"If, then, the courts are to regard the constitution, and the constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the Legislature, the constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they both apply."

If Congress had promptly challenged the court, these words would have amounted to nothing. Sixty-five years later, Congress did challenge the court on this very point, and the court took the back track with surpassing speed and energy. But at the time that Marshall uttered his challenge Congress sputtered but did not fight. The court, through Marshall, having made a monumental bluff, was permitted to "get away with it."

Some realization of the magnificence of Marshall's audacity can be obtained, of course, by contrasting the reasoning in his earlier utterance with the reasoning in the Marbury decision. But if one stop there, he will miss some of the audacity. Think of such reasoning as this:

"To what purposes are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if those limits may at any time be passed by those intended to be restrained? . . . It is emphatically the province and duty of the Judicial Department of say what the law is."

Let us pick those sentences to pieces:

Paraphrasing the words of Marshall, let us ask:

"To what purpose are constitutions written if a handful of judges appointed for life and not responsible to the people, are to have the exclusive power to determine what the constitution means?"

Also, who is it that written constitutions are "intended to restrain?"

Are they intended to restrain the people?

If they are, written constitutions should be abolished, because it should not be within the power of a few to restrain all the others.

But written constitutions were not, in the beginning, intended to restrain the people. They were intended to restrain the king and to protect the people from him. Written constitutions were the invention of the French, who adopted this method of hamstringing the sovereign. As a matter of logic, a written constitution in a republic is an absurdity. The people's will should be the highest law. When the people's will changes, the law should be changed. Is it not absurd that we should have to fiddle and fuss for years to obtain the legal right to enact an income tax law, for instance? This country should be for the living, rather than for the dead, and, even if an income tax law were prohibited by a constitution made by men who have now been dead a century, is it not absurd that we should heed the prohibition? England has no written constitution, and its government is much more responsive than ours to popular will.—Milwaukee Leader.

THE CHANGING STATE.

The earliest traditions represent rulers as gods or demigods. By their subjects, primitive kings were regarded as superhuman in origin, and superhuman in power. They possessed divine titles; received obeisances like those made before the altars of deities, and were in some cases actually worshipped. If there needs proof that the divine and half divine characters originally ascribed to monarchs were ascribed literally, we have it in the fact that there are still existing savage races, among whom it is held that the chiefs and their kindred are of celestial origin, or, as elsewhere, that only the chiefs have souls. And of course along with beliefs of this kind there existed a belief in the unlimited power of the ruler over his subjects—an absolute possession of them, extending even to the taking of their lives at will; as even still in Fiji, where a victim stands unbound to be killed at the word of his chief; himself declaring, "whatever the king says must be done."

In times and among races somewhat less barbarous we find these beliefs a little modified. The monarch, instead of being literally thought god or demigod, is conceived to be a man having divine authority, with perhaps more or less of divine nature. He retains, however, as in the east to the present day, titles expressing his heavenly descent or relationships; and is still saluted in forms and words as humble as those addressed to the Deity. While the lives and properties of his people if not practically so completely at his mercy, are still in theory supposed to be his.

Later in the progress of civilization, as during the middle ages in Europe, the current opinions respecting the relationship of rulers and ruled are further changed. For the theory of divine origin, there is substituted that of divine right. No longer god or demigod, or even god-descended, the king is now regarded as simply God's vicegerent. The obeisances made to him are not so extreme in their humility, and his sacred titles lose much of their meaning. Moreover, his authority ceases to be unlimited. Subjects deny his right to dispose at will of their lives and properties, and yield allegiance only in the shape of obedience to his commands.

With advancing political ideas has come still greater restriction of imperial power. Belief in the supernatural character of the ruler, long ago repudiated by ourselves, for example, has left behind it nothing more than the popular tendency to ascribe unusual goodness, wisdom and beauty to the monarch. Loyalty, which originally meant implicit submission to the king's will, now means a merely nominal profession of subordination, and the fulfillment of certain forms of respect. Our political practice and our political theory, alike utterly reject those regal prerogatives which once passed unquestioned. By deposing some, and putting others in their places, we have not only denied the divine rights of certain men to rule, but we have denied that they have any rights beyond those originating in the assent of the nation. Though our forms of speech and our state documents still assert the subjection of the citizen to the ruler, our actual beliefs and our daily proceedings implicitly assert the contrary. We obey no laws save those of our own making. We have entirely divested the monarch of legislative power, and should immediately rebel against his or her exercise of such power, even in matters of the smallest concern. In brief, the aboriginal doctrine is all but extinct among us.

Nor has the rejection of primitive political beliefs resulted only in transferring the authority of an autocrat to a representative body. The views entertained respecting governments in general, of whatever form, are now widely different from those once entertained. Whether popular or despotic, governments were in ancient times supposed to have unlimited authority over their subjects. Individuals existed for the benefit of the state; not the state for the benefit of individuals. In our days, however, not only has the national will been in many cases substituted for the will of the king, but the exercise of this national will has been restricted to a much smaller sphere. In England, for instance, though there has been established no definite theory setting bounds to governmental authority, yet, in practice,

sundry bounds have been set to it which are tacitly recognized by all. There is no organic law formally declaring that the legislature may not freely dispose of the citizens' lives as early kings did when they sacrificed heta-combs of victims; but were it possible for our legislature to attempt such a thing, its own destruction would be the consequence, rather than the destruction of the citizens. How entirely we have established the personal liberties of the subject against the invasions of state power would be quickly demonstrated were it proposed by act of parliament forcibly to take possession of the nation, or of any class, and turn its services to public ends, as the services of the people were turned by primitive rulers. And should any statesman suggest a redistribution of property, such as was sometimes made in ancient democratic communities, he would be met by a thousand-tongued denial of imperial power over individual possessions. Not only in our day have these fundamental claims of the citizen been thus made good against the state, but sundry minor claims likewise. Ages ago laws regulating dress and mode of living fell into disuse, and any attempt to revive them would prove the current opinion to be that such matters lie beyond the sphere of legal control. For some centuries we have been asserting in practice, and have established in theory, the right of every man to choose his own religious beliefs, instead of receiving such beliefs on state authority. Within the last few generations we have inaugurated complete liberty of speech, in spite of all legislative attempts to suppress or limit it. And still more recently we have claimed and finally obtained under a few exceptional restrictions, freedom of trade with whomsoever we please. Thus our political beliefs are widely different from ancient ones, not only as to the proper depository of power to be exercised over a nation, but also as to the extent of that power.

Not even here has the change ended. Besides the average opinions which we have just described as current among ourselves, there exists a less widely diffused opinion (philosophic anarchy), going still further in the same direction. There are to be found men who contend that the sphere of government should be narrowed even more than it is in England. The modern doctrine that the state exists for the benefit of citizens, which has now in great measure supplanted the ancient doctrine that the citizens exist for the benefit of the state, they would push to its logical results. They hold that the freedom of the individual, limited only by the like freedom of other individuals, is sacred; and that the legislature can not equitably put further restrictions upon it, either by forbidding any actions which the law of equal freedom permits, or taking away any property save that required to pay the cost of enforcing this law itself. They assert that the sole function of the state is the protection of persons against each other, and against a foreign foe. They urge that as, throughout civilization, the manifest tendency has been continually to extend the liberties of the subject, and restrict the functions of the state, there is reason to believe that the ultimate political condition must be one in which personal freedom is the greatest possible and governmental power the least possible; that, namely, in which the freedom of each has no limit but the like freedom of all; while the sole governmental duty is the maintenance of this limit.—Herbert Spencer's "First Principles."

WOULD THAT!

'Twas at the play: the villain hissed, and smoked his hateful cigarette; the lovers wept and hugged and kissed and said things would be all right yet. But all things seemed to go all wrong, the villain had things all his way; it often made the writer long to take a hand within the fray.

I said: "He is a hateful pup; if in my hands I had his throat, I'd tear him in small pieces up—yes, I would surely get his goat; I'd like to take one solid clout at him—to slam him in the slats; I'd like to turn him inside out, I would, I would, goldarn my cats!"

Oh! I could hardly keep my seat, at times to leave it I would start, intent to turn him to dead meat—to see the color of his heart.

But, after all, there was no need for "truly yours" to take a hand—another hero made him bleed and laid him dead upon the strand; so vice was vanquished, virtue won, and things were changed to joy from woe, it ended up with justice done, as on the stage it's ever so.

Oh! would the life of every day was as it's pictured on the stage, then you and I with truth could say: "At last draws near the Golden Age!"—By Wilfrid Gribble, in Western Clarion.

NOTICE OF ADJUSTMENT DAY.

Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the estate of Hugh O'Neill, late of the City and County of Denver, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said City and County of Denver, at the Court House in Denver, in said County, on Monday, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1913, at the hour of 9:30 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are

notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Denver, Colorado, this 23rd day of June, A. D. 1913.
JOHN M. O'NEILL,
Executor of the Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.
Caesar A. Roberts, Attorney, 635
Symes Bldg., Denver, Colo.
First publication June 26, 1913.
Last publication July 17, 1913.

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FIRST AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE

Much has been said about the heroism of the American millionaire and much stress laid upon the manner in which they have acquired their vast holdings. All this rubbish is held up to the youth with much pomp and ceremony as a worthy example to emulate. Let us examine the records of several of these illustrious gentlemen before we advise our children to adopt their plans, for example: Stephen Girard, the first American millionaire, will afford us a fair type of their class.

At the age of twenty-two Girard became the captain of a trading vessel and began smuggling operations extending from New Orleans to Canada, and while laying off the Delaware Capes during a dense fog he learned of the declaration of war by the American colonies. He thereupon hurried to Philadelphia, where he sold the vessel, cargo and all other belongings in his charge and with the proceeds opened up the first wholesale liquor house in the colonies on Water street in 1775. Girard, so we are told, made money fast.

During the time the British were occupying Philadelphia, Girard furnished them with rum and information. He was charged by the Americans with extreme corruption, double-dealing and duplicity, as he had taken the oath of allegiance to the colonies, while secretly giving information to the British. While other merchants were being bankrupted, Girard's business was in a flourishing condition. The next we hear of Girard was his connection with the San Domingo affair of 1791 when the natives rebelled against the French and started an insurrection. Meanwhile Girard had secured a couple of vessels and sent them to the island port to await developments. The first sign of danger the rich planters took their valuable belongings aboard Girard's ships, and scurried back to get the remainder. But, never returned, and as their was no one left to claim the goods. Girard sold them in Philadelphia and placed the proceeds to his own private bank account, netting him something like \$60,000.

With this stolen plunder he was able to build several splendid ships which enabled him to engage in the Chinese and East India trades. With the proceeds he was enabled to start a bank and from this source he became a millionaire.

Remember that Girard stole a vessel and cargo and with the proceeds opened up the first wholesale liquor house in the colonies, with the proceeds of the liquor house he was able to buy two vessels which he sent to San Domingo on a questionable mission, which returned laden with stolen plunder which was sold and the proceeds applied to the building of other vessels that were used in the Chinese and East India trade, which netted enormous profits, enabling him to start a bank and become a millionaire.

From time to time we will give a short sketch of the American robber-barons, not as history paints them, but just as they are and there is not one than can show any cleaner record than that accorded Girard. All the charges that are made in the above article are taken from the "Great American Fortunes" by Myers, a reputed authority and shows up the shams and hypocrisy of the rich high-binders, cut-throats and thieves that have been in control of this government from the very first.

What do our Christian friends say about the foundation of the first American fortune? It should cause them to shudder when they contemplate the origin in stolen plunder and booze. But that is how fortunes are made. If honest toil produced millionaires there would be no poverty in the world today. It is only the honest people that are in poverty. Their honesty has been the pray of rogues and rascals who have worked under the cover of patriotism and the church. The working people have ever been the victims, Socialism will abolish this condition and banish it forever from the face of the earth by giving the same opportunity to all alike and no favoritism would be shown.—Truth.

THE FIGHT IS OURS.

The Illinois commission investigating vice, its possible causes and what may be done to mitigate these, has at last struck what, in our humble opinion, is the very heart of the question, the main cause, namely—the low wages of the great majority of the men toilers; the hazardous hold they have on even that slim wage, that causes so many possible homebuilders to pause before they dare give "hostages to fortune," and which often results in disaster to those less prudent.

Under present conditions it is not to be wondered at if hundreds of thousands of our young men, earning wages scarcely sufficient to maintain themselves cannot see their way clear to establish a home take unto themselves one of the women who are now, from that very cause, competing with them in almost every industry, and by that competition forcing the possible wage still lower, and further jeopardizing the hazardous hold on the job.

In that vivid picture of conditions on the East Side, the working people's side, of London, England, conditions that could just as easily be discovered in any of the large cities of this country, Jack London, in his "People of the Abyss," describes a man's lodging house, and those who room there.

"Where then," he asks, "are the women whom these men should shelter, whom these are intended to love and care for?" And he answers his own question, "The ginny laugh of the street walkers of Leman street," (a tough street of London) "is my ready answer."

Not only in the instances of those who refuse to marry is the inadequate wage dangerous to society as a whole.

The underfed children of underpaid toilers, ill nurtured, living their young days in squallid, unhealthy hovels or tenements, will also, if they reach maturity, be a menace to society.

For from these are recruited the criminal, the inefficient, in a word, the degenerate.

It is possible that these conditions, that must inevitably lead to degeneracy if they persist, can be alleviated? Woe betide this or any country where they obtain too long!

War or pestilence are far preferable; indeed, such conditions bring with them at least the pestilence.

In our opinion there is only one force that can successfully hope to combat with this main cause of the evil that is threatening the very existence of this and other industrial nations.

And that is the awakening of the workers themselves to the necessity of intelligent organized resistance against the short-sighted, selfish forces that are crushing out the precious life force of the civilized (so-called) nations.

What may be given us by well meaning philanthropists may in turn be taken from us. The only rights and benefits we can really claim are those we wring from the world and refuse to be denied.

The uplift of the workers is the only hope for the regeneration of the nations. But that is the mission of the working class itself.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

FROM THE BUREAU OF MINES.

The United States Bureau of Mines has just published Bulletin 48, "The Selection of Explosives Used in Engineering and Mining Operations," by Clarence Hall and Spencer P. Howell. It deals with the characteristic features of the principal explosives used in engineering and mining operations, and especially with the tests that show the suitability of different classes of explosives for various kinds of work. The bulletin is published as one of a series dealing

with tests of explosives and methods of reducing the risks involved in the use of explosives in mining work.

In large engineering projects and in mining operations requiring the use of explosives the selection of a suitable explosive from the many varieties offered for sale is of fundamental importance. The various considerations involved in the selection of the proper class of explosive for the blasting to be done are given. Many explosives suitable for quarry work have been proven unsuitable for use in deep mines or in close workings. In metal mining and in driving tunnels, the character of the gases evolved by the explosive on detonation is an important consideration. An explosive for use in gaseous or dusty coal mines must be formulated and compounded so that its flame temperature and the height and duration of its flame are reduced enough to permit its being used with comparative safety. In wet workings or in submarine blasting explosives impervious to moisture are requisite. In extremely cold climates explosives that do not require thawing are desirable, provided they are equally good in other respects. An essential requirement of all explosives, especially of those for use in tropical countries, is that they shall remain stable without change in chemical or physical characteristics.

Because of the varying conditions in the different projects on which explosives are used, the fact is emphasized that some characteristics of explosives are of much importance in certain classes of work and of little or no importance in others. As practically every class and every grade of commercial explosive is used in open-air work to meet varying conditions, the authors indicate the method of manufacture, give typical composition of, and state the use to which each of the following explosives is best adapted: Black blasting powder, granulated nitroglycerin powder, "straight" nitroglycerin dynamite, low-freezing dynamite, ammonia dynamite and gelatin dynamite.

Black blasting powder is stated to be best suited for work in which a gradual pushing or heaving effect is desired, such as excavating cuts, quarrying soft rock or stone, and especially in quarries where large blocks of building stone are sought, and in order to obtain the maximum efficiency the charge must be well confined by suitable stemming. Granulated nitroglycerin powder is more effective and gives better results than black blasting powder in soft and seamy rock or in material that does not sufficiently confine the gases evolved. "Straight" nitroglycerin dynamites, as a class, develop greater disruptive force than any of the other commercial classes of explosives tested, and for this reason they should be used for producing shattering effects or for blasting very tough or hard materials whenever the conditions permit. If the "straight" nitroglycerin dynamites are found to be too violent for certain classes of work, the low-freezing dynamites or the ammonia dynamites, which have lower rates of detonation, and hence less disruptive effect, are recommended. The low-freezing dynamites have the advantage of not freezing until exposed to a temperature of 35 degrees F. or less, but, like all nitroglycerin explosives, after they become frozen they must be thawed before use, in order to insure the most effective results. As the ammonium nitrate used in ammonia dynamite is deliquescent, this class of explosive absorbs moisture more readily than other dynamites, therefore it is emphasized that care should be observed when storing this class of explosives in wet or damp places. The gelatin dynamites have been used to a large extent in wet blasting, such as in the removal of obstacles to navigation and in deep workings, and, as a general rule, they are best suited for these purposes.

The products of combustion of explosives used in closed work is said to be of vast importance because in such work large quantities of explosives are generally used, and they may produce dangerous quantities of poisonous gases on explosion. The gelatin dynamite on detonation produce the smallest percentage of poisonous gases, but it is pointed out that this class of explosive is far from being satisfactory in this respect. The bureau had a special gelatin dynamite made which, on detonation, produced no poisonous gases, and it is believed that this illustration of the possibility of producing a gelatin dynamite that will not evolve poisonous gases on detonation will result in its being commercially manufactured.

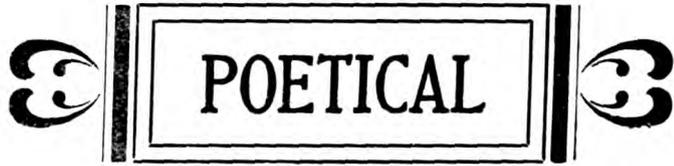
This special gelatin dynamite was tested at the Pittsburgh testing station of the bureau, in a limestone mine at West Winfield, Pennsylvania, and in a zinc mine at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, the detailed results of which are reported in Bulletin 48.

The bulletin points out dangers arising from the burning of high explosives by showing the great increase in the percentage of poisonous gases evolved.

The authors describe the method of blasting followed at Lock No. 1, Monongahela river, as an example of submarine operations, giving the difficulties encountered, showing the causes of misfires, and the methods used for overcoming these difficulties. The tests incident thereto showed that variation in the cross-sectional area of the bridge of an electric detonator was an important factor in its failure to explode when in series with other electric detonators.

The bulletin closes with a table showing the relative potential energy, disruptive effect which bears a close relation to the percussive or shattering force of explosives and propulsive effect which corresponds to the pushing or heaving force of nine explosives of different classes and grades.

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



AN UNUSUAL SENTIMENT.

I've noticed when a fellow dies, no matter what he's been—
A saintly chap or one whose life was deeply steeped in sin—
His friends forget the bitter words they spoke but yesterday
And find for him a multitude of pretty things to say.
I fancy when I go to rest someone will bring to light
Some kindly word or goodly deed, long buried out of sight.
But if it's all the same to you, just give to me instead
The bouquets while I'm living and the knocking when I'm dead.

Don't save your kisses to imprint upon my marble brow,
While countless maledictions are hurled upon me now.
Say just one kindly word to me while I mourn here alone,
And don't save all your eulogies to carve upon a stone.
What do I care if, when I'm dead, the Times, the Sun, Gazette
Give me a write-up, with a cut in mourning border set?
It will not flatter me a bit, no matter what is said,
So kindly throw the bouquets now—and knock me when I'm dead.

It may be fine when one is dead to have the folks talk so;
To have the flowers come in loads from the relatives you know.
It may be nice to have these things from those you leave behind,
But just so far as I'm concerned, I really do not mind.
I'm quite alive and well today, and while I linger here
Lend me a helping hand at times; give me a word of cheer.
Just change the game a little bit; just kindly swap the decks,
For I'll be no judge of flowers when I've cashed in all my checks.

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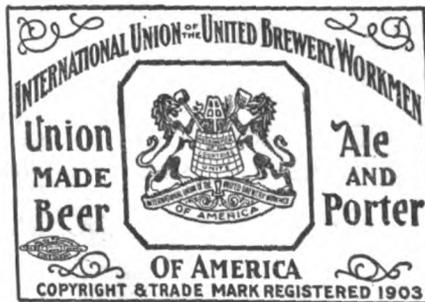
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