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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, JULY 17, 1913
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, July 17, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 525
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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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.

ALL MINERS are requested to stay away from Ely, Nevada, as that district is filled with idle men.

SWEDEN has passed on old age pension and disability law. The Socialists are given credit for the passage of this measure.

ROWGANDA MINERS' UNION No. 154 has sent a donation of \$200 to the strike fund of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. of M.

A STRIKE has been declared on the Queen mine at Ymir, British Columbia. All workingmen are urged to remain away until strike is settled.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Western Federation of Miners is now in session at headquarters. The board will audit the financial affairs of the organization and map out a program for organizing work in a number of mining districts.

THE MINERS in the Transvaal, South Africa, have been on strike. No sooner was the strike declared than the police force became the ally of the mining corporations to awe and intimidate the strikers. When it was discovered that the police authorities were unable to convert strikers into peons for a master class, then the infantry and cavalry were called out to quench its thirst in the blood of men who refuse to starve while working.

Capitalism uses the same weapons all over the world to hold slaves in subjection. When will slaves become men?

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 23, 1911; Apr. 20, 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 PROFESSIONAL SPOUTERS and strike managers, who have fastened themselves on the I. W. W., are now looked upon as blood-suckers. They thrive and flourish during a strike when dupes respond to their heart-rending and pathetic circulars.

Buzzards always gloat over carrion.

G. S. ROUTH, financial secretary of Bisbee Miners' Union, is enthusiastic over the outlook at Bisbee. The secretary states that a year ago Bisbee had but three local unions and now Bisbee boasts of ten local unions and a trades assembly. Furthermore, Bisbee has pushed forward to such an extent in the labor movement that the Arizona State Federation of Labor will hold its annual convention in Bisbee next October.

This is a good showing and demonstrates that active union men can accomplish results.

CHARLES A. SCHWAB recently expressed himself as follows: "At the pace labor matters are traveling in the United States I will consider myself lucky if my property is intact and my life spared fifteen years from now."

Every malefactor who is conscious of the fact that he is a criminal, is haunted by the fear that sometime in the future he must pay the penalty of his crimes. No intelligent man will thirst for the blood of Schwab or for the blood of any of the rest of the soulless exploiters, whose greed has spread misery and wretchedness throughout the land. Schwab as well as the other industrial tyrants will be given the opportunity to work and earn their living, but under the new civilization, which must come, Schwab will not be permitted to pile up millions of dollars while millions of human beings are suffering for the necessities of life.

MILLIONAIRE WILLIAM WOOD'S trial has placed certain instructive facts before the people. For example: Dynamite was planted at Lawrence, in the interest of the mill owners. It was planted in exactly the same spirit that it has been used on the other side of labor wars, for the purpose of injuring the enemy. Human nature is human nature, whether in blue jeans or broadcloth. If the charge that a clique of mill owners' satellites had planted dynamite to discredit strikers for a living wage had come from labor leaders only, many persons would not have believed it. Nobody can doubt it now.

If such tactics were adopted at Lawrence, what reason have we to doubt that similar tactics have been used in other industrial struggles; that many riots and shootings and other acts of violence, ascribed to strikers have been deliberately fomented by the other side with a view of discrediting labor and supplying pretexts for summoning soldiers? The Wood trial is, therefore, of great importance as a revelation of strike-fighting methods, quite apart from any question of personal guilt. Two wrongs do not make a right. But we know now, from court records in a conspicuous case that blame is not one-sided; and that the McNamara school of lawbreakers have at least the excuse of great provocation, intensified by the fact that ordinarily the processes of justice have been less open to the poor and humble than the rich and strong. Humanly, if not legally, have we not the right to expect of men who are well-to-do and comfortable, who have had the benefits of education, refining influences and high social position, a finer standard

of conduct than from men made desperate by want and by a consciousness of weakness except as they combined to exert force? As between say, a McNamara and a Pittman, of whom ought we to expect the higher standards? Want and greed are hard drivers. But greed makes want. And great is the real criminal.—Pittsburg Press.

THE COMMERCIAL ELEMENT of Birmingham, Alabama, has been contemplating the erection of a monument to peerless Teddy the "trust buster" for the splendid service that he rendered while President of the United States in permitting the steel oligarchy to gobble up the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company without even showing his teeth. The people of Birmingham should squander no money on monuments to Teddy for the part that he played in the absorption of the T. C. & I. Company, for the steel trust, in spite of Teddy and regardless of all that he might do to save the life of a competitive rival, the concentration will go on until competition in industry is practically wiped out. The Steel trust swallowed the T. C. & I. Company, and if any monuments are to be built, Morgan, the dead king of finance, should be the one whose memory should be perpetuated by a monument. Teddy was but a tool in the hands of the mighty princes of finance, whose mandate to Teddy was but to obey. The funds contributed by the powerful magnates of industry mortgaged Teddy to Privilege, and the citizens of Birmingham, who have profited by the Steel trust, should give to Morgan, the dead Caesar, the honor and glory of a monument.

THE BATTLE on the Rand is quite as important as the Boer war. What is being fought for here is the division of the spoils, and, according to recent reports, they are indecently large.

South Africa, as some old-fashioned people remember, has a negro population. As these same people will likewise recollect, Great Britain was the leader in abolishing the slave trade. It is true that England, or Great Britain, did this, but only when it found some other carrying trade more profitable.

But now there comes the strike on the Rand. Most of the ore is low grade, requiring "low grade" workers. Through the introduction of improved methods of production, venereal diseases, patent medicines, high-power machinery and consumption, the native supply of labor was rather killed off. So it was necessary to drain England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales of their braw and brawny men. These have not held out.

There evidently exists on the Rand about the same condition of affairs that exists in our own country. So it has been necessary to call in the troops to shoot into contentment white and black, fear of the governing class and respect for the flag. Low grade ore calls for low grade workers. Low grade workers should be content with low grade pay. But there is no such thing as low grade investors. There may be speculators. But speculators do not control the Rand.

Out of that district there has been drawn in the last twenty years millions on millions of dollars which went to show how much superior England is to the rest of the world. It was not speculating; it was financiering, and as such it went along all right—until those who were producing the wealth rebelled. Then came the troops, the same troops about which England has gone wild so many times. Here they are, in one of their choicest avocations, shooting down strikers.—New York Call.

"GIVE AWAY \$1,000,000 a year, and I don't know how much it costs me to live."

"My father left me a bank roll and I've got more now than he left me."

"I'm going to burn it myself while I live."

"We came here at ninety miles an hour, and I'm going to spend my money at the same rate."

"This is a life of speed—the faster the better."

"I have a penchant for getting where I start for, and I like to go fast."

"Come with me and I'll show you I'm the busiest kid living."

The above are the statements of Charles Gates, the son of "Bet-a-Million" Gates. The son has become such a recognized sport that he is now known as "Throw-Away-a-Million" Gates. Though he is but little more than a boy, yet this youth squanders a million a year.

He never worked nor earned a dollar, and yet, he has the means

to charter special trains and travel at the rate of 90 miles an hour.

This sweatless kid, whose fingers were never soiled by the "dignity of labor," was left a wad by his father and in the language of the street, "has money to burn."

He can secure the most sumptuous apartments in which to live, can travel in a palation train, sail in yachts, ride in automobiles and visit the most fashionable and historic spots of the earth, for he is the "millionaire kid," whose brow was never dampened with the sweat of honest toil.

Great, big, brawny men with ballots in their hands have provided the means that enables this youthful parasite to satiate his most extravagant tastes, and he is not to be blamed or denounced, as long as sovereign citizens with callous hands vote for the continuance of an industrial system that breeds mendicants and parasites.

Gates is only one among the many, who sips the sparkling nectar of luxury, while countless millions of human beings live upon crusts and bones, the miserable heritage bequeathed to labor by soulless capitalism.

When silk-stocking aristocrats of the Gates type, can spend a million per annum without rendering an equivalent to humanity, it is but a burlesque for us to boast of our intelligence. Only numbskulls, fools, idiots and lunatics would uphold a system that gives millions to workless loafers, and poverty to a class whose labor is rewarded by the paltry wages of a miserable existence. Let us make application for admission to the Imbeciles' Home.

A THIRD BROADSIDE, and the most damaging yet fired, has been hurled into the I. W. W. by William E. Trautmann, one of the founders and for some years the general secretary of that organization. Trautmann, in a three-column article in the New York Call, makes the astounding claim that the United States Steel Corporation used its powerful influence to keep Ettor and Giovanitti, the Lawrence strike leaders, in prison, although bail in any sum was offered for their release pending their trial. Furthermore, it is charged that the Steel trust, being unable to control the Wool trust, attempted to ruin the latter combine by securing the conviction of the Lawrence prisoners, thus precipitating another general strike, and then enticing the textile workers to the Pittsburg district to work in the steel mills, which were running shorthanded. In other words, the Steel trust aimed to kill two birds with one stone. And to accomplish this mammoth conspiracy Trautmann declares, the Steel trust was not only aided by influential Massachusetts politicians, but also by Vincent St. John, the present general secretary, and Harry Goff, a general organizer of the I. W. W. Trautmann caps the climax by making the sensational charge that Goff joined a detective agency operated under the direction of the United States Steel Corporation—entering into a contract with J. A. Hozier, representing the Commercial Employment Agency. St. Nicholas building, Pittsburg, for the purpose of putting through the scheme and furnishing the trust mills with not less than 15,000 men, whose fares were to be paid from Lawrence to Pittsburg and for whom \$1 a head was to be turned into the I. W. W. general treasury. Trautmann presents considerable data to connect the links in his chain of evidence and claims there are numerous documents on file to substantiate his charges. He says the Wool trust heads were in a panic for fear that an exodus of laborers would begin from Lawrence; that during the strike, Max Mitchell, an emissary of the Wool trust, declared that the employers were ready to settle, but were double-crossed by "powerful interests" backed by Massachusetts politicians; that not only did Mitchell promise and hold ready \$100,000 to bail Ettor and Giovanitti, but he went on the witness stand at their trial and testified in their defense. It is recalled that at the beginning of the Lawrence trial the daily newspapers throughout the country printed telegraphic stories to the effect that the steel mills at Pittsburg needed 50,000 additional workers, that Haywood, when appraised of the situation, suggested that the Pittsburg district be invaded by himself and seven other I. W. W. representatives to do organizing work, and that steel stocks dropped 10 points on the rumors that such a campaign was to be inaugurated. But nothing came of it owing to the St. John-Goff wirepulling and their alleged collusion with the Steel trust detective agency to stir up a second Lawrence strike, for which they stood to win \$15,000. Trautmann's charges are becoming constantly more serious, and unless something is done by those toward whom he points the finger of accusation to controvert his statements the working people of the country will be forced to accept them at their face value.—Cleveland Citizen.

Breeding of the System

MUCH AS HE WOULD like to have it appear, David Lamar, the New York stock broker and ultra-sensational witness before the Senate investigating committee, is not an enigma. He is transparently shrewd, cunning and unscrupulous. He is a pronounced and repellant product of the system that has corrupted, controlled and conscripted industrial investment and enterprise for many years. His demeanor before the committee showed that respect for law is no part of his nature, and, as for the ordinary decencies, he is an utter stranger to them. As a moral assassin of the defenseless dead he stands conspicuous and alone.

Lamar is a living moral of what the active purposes of big business have meant in recent years. With a shameless smile of serenity he told the committee of his fraudulent impersonation of congressmen in order

to impress the importance upon great financiers of employing his lawyer friend in a professional and political capacity. Not once did he betray by word or act that he realized the enormity of the crime in which he had engaged. He spoke of it as if it were an everyday occurrence, and, for him, probably it was. He might have spoken in the same way of the purchase of a dime's worth of fruit at a street stand. His very audacity impeaches the credibility of his extravagant accusations.

But what are we to think of a man who charges a forgery of \$82,000,000 to the leaders of a great railroad enterprise, and, in the same breath with the admission, that he himself verbally forged the names of influential members of Congress to complete a scheme of fraud? And what are we to think of a system that breeds such men and tolerates their presence and activities in the great marts of trade and

commercial monopoly? Surely there must be something very rotten in the higher places of finance and in the capitals of industrial manipulation. When a Lamar can find recognition as a factor in the world where only millions count, and those millions are used betimes to debauch members of lawmaking bodies and throttle legitimate competition, it is certainly high time for action other than that which a Senate investigating committee can command.

Through the Mulhalls and the Lamars the country is getting some insight into the dangers and evils of which it has had only well-grounded suspicion. Not that we would attempt to class Mulhall with Lamar, for that would be most unfair to the former and could not be done with regard for truth, but both in their individual fashions furnish conclusive proof that the system they serve and of which they are part is the worst menace to American civilization and progress that has reared its presence in many years.

But Lamar stands pre-eminent as an exponent of a repulsive scoundrelism which American honor demands should be incontinently eradicated from the body politic of the country.—Rocky Mountain News.

The above editorial in the Rocky Mountain News is couched in strong language, but the editorial is like hundreds of others that are written when scandal and corruption of a national character are uncovered.

While the corruption and debauchery of public officials and the shameless dishonor of magnates of finance furnish a theme for public discussion, the daily press joins in the chorus of denunciation, but just as soon as the stench of corruption has passed away, apparently, the great molders of public opinion forget the monstrous outrages that have been perpetrated upon the people.

The News declares that "Lamar stands pre-eminent as an exponent of a repulsive scoundrelism, which American honor demands should be incontinently eradicated from the body politics of the country." That sounds good, but the very heading of the News editorial admits that Lamar and Mulhall are the breeding of the system, and if that is true and there is no logical arguments to dispute it, then why does not the News, as well as other "molders of public opinion," demand that the *system* which breeds corruption shall be removed? The condemnation of the News as well as the condemnation of the other daily journals will not *eradicate scoundrelism*, as long as the system remains to *breed scoundrelism*. Hurling verbal dynamite against the *effects* of the *system* does not touch the *cause*, and while the *cause* of corruption remains unmolested, the Lamars and Mulhalls will continue to debauch public life, laugh at law and sneer at our boasted document, known as the Constitution.

The Ways of Business

BUSINESS IS BUILT on theft, and so it must be perpetuated by crookedness.

These many years the National Association of Manufacturers, John Kirby, Jr., president, has been the outward fighting enemy of the working class. Its operations have been shown over and over again in the Socialist press, and its attempts to kill all labor unions, and especially the American Federation of Labor, have been exposed. These are things that were known pretty widely.

Yet, it remained for the New York World to get the goods on them. It has been publishing a mass of documents, including letters and transcripts of reports, which show Col. Martin M. Mulhall as the "chief operator" and director of the lobbyists. Mulhall produces things quite as good as a dictograph record, if not better, in proving his case. He was for years the chosen, trusted worker of the N. A. M., and he has a complete line on all the work that was done.

Some years ago Colonel Mulhall was a singer in the choir of St. Patrick's church, Cleveland, Ohio. But he gave up chanting the praises of God to sing those of the National Association of Manufacturers. In doing this it became necessary for him to advocate legislation that was hostile to the working class. He added to his collection of ready men, according to this own statement, a notable list, including McDermott, the labor representative from the Stockyards district of Chicago.

During the last ten years of turmoil and discussion at Washington, working insidiously beneath the surface, was this organization of which Mulhall was one of the leading spirits. When it could neither buy nor intimidate, it gained its ends through defeating the obnoxious individual. It had organized even the pages into a spy system, so con-

temptible and so degraded, that the boys listened around and reported back the private conversations of members of both houses.

It was a further illustration of the extent to which government by detectives has been used here in this country.

Mulhall, backed by an organization that could command millions of dollars income from firms that controlled billions of dollars of business, and, with a band of skilled lobbyists to help him, appeared at Washington whenever anything important was being discussed. At other times he operated where a strike was on or where an election was impending. This body, the National Association of Manufacturers, thus showed their thorough understanding of politics and industry. With them it was as important to influence a strike as it was to influence the framing of a law. Where they could not buy a statesman to help them out, they sought to buy a labor leader, and, if a labor leader was not obtainable, they sought to get a clergyman or some other person who could help them direct "public opinion." Thus, in Danbury, Conn., when the great strike of the hatters was being waged, they influenced the clergy. There were no denominational lines observed. With perfect impartiality, they "influenced" Catholics and Protestants. For political or religious opinions, they never cared anything at any time, but always they were willing to use these opinions for the safeguarding of profits.

The articles in the Sunday and Monday World are a really staggering mass of evidence of the crookedness, corruption, bribery, double-dealing, sneaking insinuation and labor influencing that have grown up in the National Legislature. They show how closely the capitalists of this country follow the course of events, and how much real money they are willing to pay to shape laws to their own advantage.—New York Call.

Capitalists Turning to Socialism

By R. A. Dague.

THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD of July 4, 1913, said:

"John D. Rockefeller was named as a prospective convert to Socialistic principles by Dean Albion W. Small, head of the department of sociology at the University of Chicago, in a lecture on 'The Strength and Weakness of Socialism' yesterday at Kent theater. Dean Small asserted that Mr. Rockefeller and other great capitalists were likely to recognize sooner than much poorer men the fallacy of modern capitalism."

"The educator declared that the possessors of millions must soon see the injustice in the present property and inheritance laws. He affirmed that these laws were leading the country toward social bankruptcy."

"'Mr. Rockefeller may be a Socialist before the rest of you if he lives long enough,' said Dean Small. 'If I were a betting man I should be more ready to underwrite the probability that our great capitalists will see the fallacy of capitalism before the people who have \$100 in the bank. We have got to realize as a fundamental proposition that nobody is entitled by the equities of industry to an income unless that income corresponds to services performed in the industrial process. I am not a Socialist.'"

Mr. Rockefeller is not the only capitalist who knows that a nationwide collapse is rapidly approaching. They well know that we are now in the rapids, and whirlpools, and that just a little further on is the Niagara of destruction, and many of the brainy men are preparing for the crash. It is the stupid statesmen who are proposing to cure all the national troubles by smashing the trusts and raising the tariff.

Now let us briefly diagnose the case of Uncle Sam. We find he has a total of all kinds of money of about one billion and seven hundred

millions (\$1,700,000,000). This amount has been deposited in banks and loaned out again, then re-deposited and re-loaned about eight times, until now the borrowers owe the banks for borrowed money to the amount of fourteen billions, or about eight times more than all the money in America. Besides this enormous debit which individuals owe the banks, they, as citizens, are indebted in a vastly larger sum in the form of outstanding bonds issued by cities, school districts, counties, districts and states, estimated at from ninety to a hundred billions. In addition to this is a mountain of railroad and other corporation stocks and bonds, all bearing interest. Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, says: "Over \$40,000,000,000 of these 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."

Hon. A. O. Stanley, member of Congress from Kentucky, says: "The shippers of America on a conservative estimate in one year pay the sum of \$360,000,000 in interest and dividends upon securities arbitrarily issued by common carriers and representing nothing but 'water.'"

Reputable statisticians estimate that the interest on what the American people owe, exceeds annually, the value of all the staple crop raised, and the output of all the mines. The country is so overwhelmingly in debt that those who have investigated, stand amazed at the sight of the figures. Europe is in worse condition than America. The debts of all those countries are so enormous that it is almost impossible for them to borrow on their bonds even though they offer to pay high rates of interest. The authorities dare not put any more taxes on the people for they are already dangerously overburdened. The only method left is to mortgage the future. Stated in other language, it means that the people of Europe and America fall far short of producing enough wealth to pay current expenses and are running

on borrowed money; but pay day will come sometime and the people can never pay the debt nor ten per cent of it. Like the bursting of a balloon will be the collapse of the world's financial system.

The "Inter-Mountain Worker" says:

"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."

I stated that American banks are reaping an annual interest crop on \$14,000,000,000, loaned to individual borrowers. They are, while at the same time the banks are indebted to depositors an equal amount. In case of a panic when depositors begin withdrawing their deposits, can some smart old party financier inform us how the banks can pay depositors \$14,000,000,000 when there is but \$1,700,000,000 of money of all kinds in America? The financial spool is easily wound up in

times of piping confidence by deposits and loans repeated eight times, but when public confidence is gone, the spool cannot be suddenly unwound and a crash is inevitable.

The world's financial and industrial system is as weak as a rope of sand. No tinkering can save it. Before long it will be shattered into a thousand fragments. Neither Congress nor president can save it. No human power can long perpetuate it. It is fatally defective because founded on competition, individual selfishness—the getting of values without returning any equivalent therefor. The system has about outlived its usefulness. It is rotten ripe. It must go, and it will go, because the law of evolution and justice has so decreed. As well try to stop the working of the law of gravitation as to prevent the utter destruction of a financial and industrial system that is dead and rotten to its very core. The great mountains of debts of individuals, cities, counties, districts, states, nations and the hundred and one corporations, will never be paid for the good reason that their magnitude is so colossal that their liquidation is beyond the power of the human family.

I am not surprised that Mr. Rockefeller and other longheaded capitalists are turning to Socialism, and seeking safety in Socialistic cellars until the hurricane is over. But Socialism cannot now prevent a world wide financial crash. It does, however, present the only reasonable, honest and practical proposition for getting up the fragments and reconstructing our financial and industrial system on an enduring basis.

Creston, Iowa.

He Challenges Society

Denounces Cruelty.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in the press dispatches and will cause considerable quiet discussion all over the country:

"Terre Haute, Ind., July 5.—A challenge to Christians and hypocrites to come into the open in their true colors, to live up to the standards they have professed or admit that their charity is only a cloak," was issued to Terre Haute by Eugene Debs, the Socialist leader, today.

"Debs took from the city jail Helen Cox, daughter of a Methodist preacher, once prominent in Indiana, who had been arrested for immorality. Debs, after publicly announcing that he would open his home to the girl and that she must be received by friends of his family as one of his children, issued what he called his "challenge to the Christianity of Terre Haute."

Girl Recently Eloped.

"Recently the girl eloped with the son of a prominent family and was married.

"Later the young man divorced her and took her child away from her. The other night she was arrested on the street and had been in jail for three days when Debs was permitted, as an emergency probation officer, to take her home with him.

"This girl has been persecuted," declared Debs in a public statement. "Will Terre Haute help her, or will its organized force be used to drive her to desperation?"

"Let Terre Haute ask, 'What would Christ do?'"

"Our family has opened our home to her.

"The police have told me that she must keep off the streets or go to the redlight district. Do the police mean to get recruits for the redlight district? If that is the police policy toward women, then to be consistent the police should compel immoral men who stand on the streets to stay in the redlight district. The men who hunt girls are more dangerous to society than women.

"It is time for this pitiless cruelty to stop. Why not war on the immoral people in high life instead of persecuting this penniless girl."

"Mrs. Debs, in accordance with her invariable custom, refused to talk for publication. It is known, however, that the girl was taken into the Debs home with Mrs. Debs' full accord."

It is customary for society to lock its doors against the scarlet woman. The woman who has been robbed of her chastity and whose fall from virtue becomes known, has lost her social standing, and though poverty and hunger snatched the crown of womanhood from her brow, yet, she must bear the penalty inflicted by those "holier than thou," whose sympathies freeze in the presence of the "Mary Magdalene." Society denounces the prostitute, but society reaps its profits from the white slave traffic.

Bankers, brokers, merchants, real estate speculators, lawyers and even ministers of the gospel are beneficiaries of revenues that flow from immorality, and yet, these men who hurl their most vitriolic condemnation against the woman who has degenerated into a harlot, receive the tainted dividends without a sting of conscience, or feeling, that the money received is polluted with a woman's shame. Debs has ever shown that he is a fearless man, and dares to count the frowns and censure of society when he feels that his energies are consecrated in behalf of some poor, miserable creature, whose life has been a tragedy. The example set by Debs will be followed by others, and a time will come when society will no longer gather its skirts, when passing the unfortunate woman who sold her honor for bread. There will come a time when society will be forced to destroy the hellish system that blackens womanhood and puts the victim behind the walls of a brothel.

There will come a time when human flesh will be more precious than profits and when virtue will be revered as the most priceless pearl of the gentler sex.

Its Finish in Sight

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS is doomed.

The Mulhall expose has marked its finish as a power to shape future legislation. It is too much to expect the organization will disband, or even acknowledge its activities have been improper in any way, but the fact remains that henceforth public officials will be careful not to be too intimately connected with the Parry-Kirby crowd, which now enjoys the sensation of being investigated on the charge of corruption, strikebreaking and influencing legislation while all the time shouting "patriotism." It is safe to predict that governors and congressmen will, in the future, have duties elsewhere about the time our "open shop" friends hold their annual banquets and gabfests.

The value of the expose is that the "open shoppers" have been caught attempting to foist present high tariff rates and other iniquities on the people by backing for re-election "stand-pat" congressmen and senators. If the expose merely involved the blocking of labor legislation, the breaking of strikes and the corruption of labor officials, the matter would soon be forgotten. But in this case other factors are involved. The present administration at Washington is fighting for its political life, which calls for the removal of "open shoppers" as an influence—not because of their labor views—but because of views on the tariff, currency and other questions.

Another big factor is the fight officials and ex-officials will put up to clear their skirts as the price for remaining at the public crib.

These forces cannot compromise, because their material interests—their jobs—are at stake. As a result, the Manufacturers' association

is placed on the grill, and the indications are that it will stay there for some time.

To show the network surrounding this question, the position of the Chicago Tribune is an illustration. This paper is devoting pages to the expose, and especially to Edward Hines' connection with Mulhall and the National Association of Manufacturers. Hines is a Chicago business man and a friend of William Lorimer, who was ousted from the United States senate a short time ago after it was shown he had secured his seat by improper methods. The Tribune led the fight against Lorimer and Hines, and finally secured their political scalps. Since then Lorimer and Hines have been planning to be revenged, and the Tribune is devoting its energy to make public Hines' connection with the "open shoppers" corruption campaign in the hopes that he will be driven out of political life in Illinois. The Chicago paper, together with the New York World, paid Mulhall \$5,000 a piece for the exclusive use of the story, which is now being run in the two papers.

This incident shows some of the forces now at work. The same situation is true in most every city in the country.

All of which is grist to Labor's mill in weakening the influence of its most persistent foe—The National Association of Manufacturers.

—Toledo Union Leader.

Let not the Toledo Union Leader hug the delusion to its breast that the finish of the National Manufacturers' Association is *in sight*. This association is maintained and backed by the most powerful giants of commerce and finance, and any association that has behind it billions of wealth, is not being rushed very rapidly towards dissolution.

The National Manufacturers' Association, though uncovered in its

infamous work by one of its most trusted lieutenants, yet, the association is far from being an invalid and if the labor movement entertains the opinion that the present exposure of the association will result in its death, then labor has another *think* coming.

It is true that the present crop of moral perverses who became the agents and took of the manufacturers to execute the conspiracies against labor, may be impotent to render any more service to their paymasters, but a new crop of tools will spring up to replace the ones whose exposure has made them of no further benefit to a horde of exploiters, whose

spokesmen have squandered all the epithets of the English language to poison the public mind against every aggressive and progressive man in the labor movement who refused to bend his knee to privilege and accept the price of treason.

The Manufacturers' Association was bred from the diseases in our economic life, and until this *cause* that gave it birth is *removed*, the foul conspiracies will be hatched and executed to retard and delay the ultimate aim of the labor forces of the country.

Conditions Which Make Socialists

EDITOR JOHN O'NEILL, of the Miners' Magazine, comments on the fact that the Indiana Legislature passed a measure appropriating \$25,000 for the care of hogs, but defeated an appropriation bill of \$5,000 to be used for the better care and protection of women and children, expressing the opinion that the members of the Legislature evidently believed the raising of hogs was more important than the raising and protection of children. Editor O'Neill, though editing an official journal, which generally results in a man becoming very conservative, raps conditions and things generally. While the editor of The Missouri Trades Unionist does not always agree with Editor O'Neill, we certainly enjoy reading much of his comments, and his reference as above to the act of the Indiana Legislature caused the editor to write the caption leading this article.—Chas. W. Fear.

Charles W. Fear of the Missouri Trades Unionist, in all probability, will yet discard his cloak of conservatism and instead of handling industrial conditions with kid gloves will use bare knuckles.

When Editor Fear shall have been made a guest of the state and furnished a pallet of straw behind the walls of a bull-pen and feasted upon decomposed bovine and beans, under the vigilance of "boys in blue" he may entertain the opinion that the editor of the Miners' Magazine is justified in calling a spade a spade and using vigorous language in denunciation of an industrial system that brutalizes humanity.

Men who have learned lessons in the school of experience or whose memories flash back to the tragedies of the industrial conflicts between masters and slaves are not in the habit of using that velvety language that soothes the auricular organs of capitalism or veneers the depravity of a civilization that worships *dollars* instead of *men*.

Samuel Gompers

PERHAPS there are few men in the country who have been more under the fire of fierce and organized attack than Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. His motives have been impeached, his purposes maligned, his ambitions distorted. In the industrial upheavals in which the federation has been a factor he has been accused openly and insidiously with countenancing crime and sometimes with inspiring it. In the McNamara cases it will be remembered that in one way or another his name was dragged in with the plain intention of connecting it even remotely with the Los Angeles explosions. But the machinery of the criminal law, aided by an elastic and determined effort of private detective agencies, was unable to bring home to him either complicity in or sympathy with physical violence as a weapon to bring about victory for organized labor.

In the revelations of the workings of the National Manufacturers' Association, the most relentless enemy that Gompers and organized labor has had to fight in recent years, it is clearly shown that not only was Gompers against a policy of physical force in labor disputes, but was above the temptations of bribery to betray his organization. A money bribe of \$40,000 and a good salaried position for life might make a less honest and weaker man to pause. Not so with Gompers. His integrity was paramount to the rewards of treachery. The present and future of the millions of workers who have given him their confidence was more to him than the life of ease that the moneys of the enemies of his cause would buy. It was a great temptation to be sure, but in its refusal Gompers showed that there is a wonderful store of simple, rugged honesty cached away in the system of a true leader of organized labor.

Gompers was a poor man, as all his associates know. He has had in the way here related many opportunities to make himself wealthy. But the prosperity of the men in the factories, shops and mines has been far more to him than the comforts he could enjoy through their sale to those who would destroy them through the disruption of their organized bodies. Even his enemies must be forced to have a high regard for

the man who sturdily and manfully resisted their blandishments. He preferred to remain poor and continue in the work of protection and defense for the toiling millions, to whose uplift he has dedicated a fine intelligence, as well as an indomitable energy and impeccable honesty.

Every member of the American Federation of Labor, as well as every man who respects integrity, will take his hat off to Sam Gompers, the battle-scarred veteran of many battles for union labor, the man who can't be bought.—Rocky Mountain News.

The above editorial in the Rocky Mountain News, is certainly a glowing tribute to the honor and integrity of the president of the American Federation of Labor. There is probably not a man or woman of intelligence in the labor movement of this country who has harbored the suspicion that Samuel Gompers was susceptible to bribery. There are many who have severely criticized his policies, but scarcely a man or woman in the ranks of organized labor who places value on a man's character, has ever dared to come out in the open and question the integrity of the man who has stood at the helm of the labor movement of this continent for the life of a generation.

Samuel Gompers has been censured and denounced for his affiliation with the National Civic Federation, but the men who have condemned him for breaking bread annually at a patricians' feast have not laid at his door the crime of dishonesty.

The fact that he has been at the head of the labor movement of America for more than thirty years proves that he has been trusted even though his attitude on policies has been brought into question.

An element that has masked its hypocrisy and treachery under the slogan of "One Big Union" has emptied its vials of venom and malice against Gompers and made numerous charges against his honor and loyalty to the working class, but their indictments have been but the unsupported accusations that were born in the fevered brain of fanaticism. The fact that it has been revealed that Gompers spurned a bribe of \$40,000 and a lucrative position to betray his class, will inspire a greater confidence in the man who has been maligned and traduced by the salaried slanderers of a National Manufacturers' Association.

Should Acquaint Themselves with the Facts

A NUMBER OF MEN belonging to organized labor frequently declare that the Socialists are endeavoring to destroy the trade unions or are using all their energies to capture the labor organizations. Some of them go so far as to declare that the Socialists are bent on destroying the labor organizations. Such statements are not based on facts, and the men who make such charges have no proof to support their assertions.

The Socialists as well as the Socialist party are fighting the battles of labor and the most energetic and brilliant men of the labor movement are the ones who feel that Socialism means the salvation of the working class. They are the men who have looked beneath the surface of conditions and know that until wage slavery is overthrown, there can be no real freedom for laboring humanity.

The majority of these men who have nothing but censure, criticism and the severest condemnation for the Socialist party, should remember that since the Socialist party has become a recognized power in the country the party has taken an active part in every strike and its press has been used to expose the brutal conditions under which human beings

are forced to confiscate their health and strength to pile up dividends for a master class.

These critics who condemn the Socialist party should remember that the Socialist party in every strike of magnitude, has sent out thousands and tens of thousands of circulars appealing for aid, and that vast sums of money have been collected and disbursed by the Socialist party, to aid the workers in their battles against starvation wages and unbearable conditions.

It might be well to ask these critics who bring their unfounded accusations against the Socialist party, to state how much money has been raised by the Democrats, Republicans, Bull Moose, Prohibition or non-partisan parties to aid labor in conflicts against organized greed?

Has there been a single strike in the history of this country that has had the support of the Democratic or Republican parties? If not, why not?

Simply because all the political parties save the Socialist party are absolutely owned and controlled by the very combinations of wealth

that are continually waging a relentless war against the labor movement.

Did the Democratic or Republican parties send a committee to investigate conditions in West Virginia, or did either of the old political parties raise a dollar to feed the strikers or their wives and children who

were subjected to every outrage that suggested itself to the hired degenerates of economic despots?

Members of organized labor who are in the habit of charging the Socialists with conspiring to destroy organized labor, should become acquainted with the facts and govern themselves accordingly.

The Oration of Governor Hunt Delivered July 4th at Bisbee, Arizona

Fellow Citizens:

The revolution leading to independence that we celebrate today had a great basic purpose or meaning which is better understood now than ever before in the history of the country. It would seem that for more than a hundred years men have been looking upon the surface only of our great national destiny as it was conceived by the fathers. During the past few years we have noted an entirely new tendency or trend of public thought upon the subject. Each anniversary of independence has brought thousands of patriotic addresses that fired the souls of the people, but as a rule all of them could be rolled into one spread-eagle effort, telling of our prowess as a nation and extolling the character of our citizenship. Praise for those who fought our battles always is in order, and no celebration of the day would be complete without recalling the many deeds of heroism and sacrifice from Lexington to Yorktown. We can follow in our mind's eye each step in the struggle from the ride of Paul Revere to the surrender of Cornwallis. We can picture the whole drama as history has recorded it. We can imagine the tragedies of each fight and thrill ourselves with a view of the powder smoke, the flash of the sabre and thrust of the bayonet. Not only are we thrilled today over the deeds of the fathers, but we accord them the reverence due the world's bravest champions of human liberty.

But after all of this, what? Are we going to forget all about it tomorrow? Is the purpose of this nation so light or superficial that it can be taken up and dismissed within twenty-four hours each year? Whatever may have been the tendency of the past, no matter to what extent men may have regarded the celebration of the day as a mere duty, a routine or a chance to enjoy a holiday, a radical change is taking place. The nation is aroused to a new significance of its being, and the Fourth of July is given greater application to the present and future as bearing upon what the nation is and should be. There is little profit in criticising the standards of the past with reference to our national life. They are only useful as a comparison with what is proposed, revealing rocks and shoals to be avoided as the ship of state goes forward to the placid sea of industrial, economic and social ideals.

It is impossible today with our advanced progress toward the new national ideal, to conceive of our fathers going through years of suffering and risking their lives merely to elevate privilege upon a pedestal to rule and exploit the masses. They were themselves fighting against privilege and the thousand abuses that followed in the wake of greed backed by power. How can we respect them if we concede, even by submitting to such a thing, that they aimed to substitute one kind or royalty for another? One system of oppression for another? We must concede this or we must maintain that the purpose of the Revolutionary War was to establish a human government in all that term means. The voice of the people demanding reforms from one end of the country to the other maintains just that and nothing else. The people themselves have set about to vindicate the fathers of the Republic, after special privilege has sounded a false note for a hundred years. Government by the few and for the few has not only failed utterly as an instrument or ordinary justice, but has caused genuine alarm among millions of people over the great danger to the Republic itself. Not only intelligent laboring men but thousands in comfortable circumstances who are neither slaves to the almighty dollar nor afraid of majority rule, are now insisting upon reforms that will harmonize with that war and the Declaration of Independence. If our modern industrial system, with its grinding oppression of the masses and its child slavery, was the idea of our fathers, they fought in vain. In that case they fought for something they could have had without a struggle, simply by submitting to the royal prerogative. And I will add that had they bowed to the royal tyranny they would not have been one bit worse off than millions of people have been under the heel of an industrial tyranny that knows no moderation in its demand for gain. Did the fathers shoot the former full of holes just to make away for the latter?

It is an old saying that history repeats itself. The men who fought the battles for independence were laboring men, mostly. In fact, nine-tenths of the ragged soldiers sneered at by Lord Howe and other minions of England's King were compelled to earn their bread by manual labor. It was that powerful instinct of democracy arrayed against the theory of divine right and privilege which led to the war and the results of the war. Without the humble workingman Washington and Jefferson must have failed. And now, after 137 years, the man who toils has been obliged to throw down the gauntlet to another species of divine right and privilege and challenge to a fight at the ballot box. This challenge means precisely what it did in the early struggle. It means that labor, which produces all wealth and makes possible every comfort of life, shall have a greater share of what it creates, and that privilege shall no longer be permitted to seize as much of the profits as its greed dictates. Upon no other basis could the colonies have achieved independence; upon no other basis can this country maintain real independence. This is the meaning of the progressive movement today. It is opposed by nobody but Tories, who are fitting descendants of the Tories of 1776. It is opposed by ignorance and greed, just as it was before. The Tories of the early days would make the masses contribute to the luxuries of a few. The Tories of today would maintain the same purpose through the force of law and government administration dictated by themselves as a special right and privilege. Progressive democracy means that this country, its institutions, its resources and its rewards for industry belong to the people whose labor makes them possible. Progressive politics is the faithful application of Thomas Jefferson's equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Jefferson was the original progressive in this utterance, even though his name has been taken in vain by modern Tories who cling to the privilege, and thereby mock the theory of equal rights. Progressive politics aims to make industry bring comforts for the homes of the working multitude, as it does now in an unequal degree for the homes of privilege. Progressive politics can flourish at its best only with education and intelligence for the masses, just as the opposite is maintained through ignorance and prejudice. Upon that truth progressive democracy plants its standard and places its best hope in our schools and colleges. The cry of progress in human life, as related to industry and society, is for more light, that the great purpose of the republic shall have a clear path. Progressive politics challenges the theory that privilege and monopoly make whatever prosperity we enjoy, and insists that fair and equal prosperity for all is the only sure safeguard of a free government. Did our fathers propose anything else? Is there any record to justify the thought that they would establish an aristocracy of privilege, changed only in its original force from the divine right of kings to the monopoly of industrial resources by a few favorites?

Progressive democracy proposes to remain faithful to the true motives back of the Revolutionary War. Our fathers fought for common humanity. The progressive fight today is in behalf of the same thing. The millions are aroused and the conflict cannot stop short of complete victory. In this fight the common people, who can and do provide every advantage for human existence in this republic, appeal from industry and society drunk with greed to civilization sober. We have in this fight passed our Lexington; we are at our Bunker Hill, and before we triumph and establish a government for man we may have to pass through the shadows of a Valley Forge. But I say, and so do all progressives, let it come if it must. There will be no surrender. There will be no retreat, even of an inch.

In conclusion I wish to thank the people of Cochise county for the honor shown me, and voice my pleasure over the evidence that the Tory influence is being exerted in vain in this community. Progressives throughout this nation will be justified in looking to you for support in harmony with the great struggle that we are celebrating today. Americans can do no less; patriots know no other course. And where shall we look for better Americans and better patriots than those of Arizona?

Bred From Our Industrial System

THE DAILY PRESS for the past few weeks has contained some interesting stories relative to the manner in which the "servants of the people" are bribed and debauched. There has been revealed the manner and methods by which "Big Business" does its work.

The stories that have appeared in the daily journals show that capitalism stops at nothing in its conspiracies against the interests of the people and in favor of privilege.

Not only does "Big Business" debauch and corrupt public officials, but the agents of capital invade the sanctuary of the church to find allies to aid in the perpetuation of the reign of robbery that has built mansions for the few and hovels for the multitude. The facts

revealed by Mulhall, the paid agent of exploiters, who has been a lobbyist at the national capitol for the past ten years, show that members of Congress are but a part of the colossal combination that drafts and enacts legislation to hold the great mass of the people in the chains of slavery, forged by the pirates of finance and commerce who know no justice that conflicts with profits. Gold is god and profit is the religion of the industrial tyrants, whose piles of wealth have been reaped from the misery, degradation, sweat, blood and tears of the working class. When laboring men in desperation resort to weapons of violence to redress the wrongs of unbearable conditions, press and pulpit hurl their denunciation against the malefactors, but anarchy in rags any poverty,

is harmless compared to that *anarchy* robed in broadcloth that laughs at justice and makes a mockery of the very fundamental principles of government.

While the press of the country may use vigorous language in condemnation of the corruption that has been uncovered at the nation's capitol, yet, it is doubtful if one daily journal will excoriate the hellish system that breeds millionaires and tramps and poisons the very fountain head of national legislation. The moral disease that pollutes a nation comes from the economic wrongs of our dehumanized industrial system and the united power of the wronged and oppressed must be utilized to remove the *cause* that makes criminals in almost every walk of life.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Wanted to know the whereabouts of James Tullock. Any information will be appreciated by his brother, Wm. Tullock, 4895 Perry Street, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—INFORMATION.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Joe Bowers, formerly of Virginia City, Nevada, who will learn of something greatly to his advantage if he will communicate with R. C. Reed. Any person knowing his present address will confer a great favor by forwarding the same to R. C. Reed, Virginia City, Nevada.

LOST HIS CARD.

Leadville, Colo., July 6, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please insert the following notice in the Miners' Magazine:

Bro. Harry O'Hagan of Bisbee Union No. 106 has lost his card. Dues and assessments paid to August 1, 1913. All secretaries will please take notice.

Fraternally yours,

ABE WALDRON, Secretary No. 33.

SO THEY MAY KNOW.

Quite often we hear the question asked: "What are the organizers and field men of the Federation doing?" That is a proper and legitimate question. And as far as I am concerned as one of the organizers, I will again try and give what I consider a fair answer. We are doing the best we can under the conditions in which we have to labor. Some of us at times meet with better success than others. The success or non-success of our efforts to a large extent depends on the disposition or the state of mind in which we find the men employed in the district in which we are to operate. Again, industrial condition has a good deal to do in exerting the men of labor to join the unions.

There are innumerable things that we have to contend with and which are as many stumbling blocks to our efforts in building up a powerful organization.

The opposition of the employer in some quarters is of a mammoth character. We naturally expect that opposition and we are prepared to overcome it. In some localities, the organizers are not permitted to get near the works, which fact makes progress almost impossible. In other places if a man is known to belong to a union he gets fired. This fact tends to keep the average worker away from the union and therefore it throws the whole brunt of the battle on the shoulders of a few—the few that are union men in principle as well as in fact. But what is more injurious to our cause is the continuous internal knocking and the cowardice of the "has been" union men. These men when they get into a place like McGill, Nev., where the company is bent on putting the union out of business are mighty careful to keep clear of the union hall or the secretary of the local or anyone else that is connected with the union, for fear that by coming in contact with us they might lose their jobs.

Thousands of these card men migrate from one minging camp to another, and never dream of depositing their cards with the local union in whose jurisdiction they are working, unless there is an organizer or a walking delegate camping on their trail for several months. Such men as these are the ones that make organization almost impossible. There are at least 100,000 of these men working in our jurisdiction that do not belong to the organization, just because they don't have to. Think of such an army scattered throughout these western states; think of the power and influence they would yield were they within the fold of the organization! And, on the contrary, think of the moral influence that they do wield against the interest of the organization by the fact that they have been members of the organization and are not now. These men are a tenfold bigger obstacle to the progress of the organization than any ones that the employers can array against us. Besides, ninety-five per cent. of the members in good standing, paying their dues and kicking against assessments, do absolutely nothing to advance the interest of the organization in their respective locality. If we are to have a strong organization it is absolutely essential that the members take an active part in building it up.

As one of the organizers I am doing my best to build up the local unions wherever I am operating. But we are working against great odds. Here in Shasta county, like in many other places, we can not go near the mines to solicit members, and men very seldom come into the union on their own initiative. We have to sneak around, like thieves and outlaws, to see the men. And, oftentimes, instead of getting the hearty co-operation of the members, we get nothing but abuse and condemnation.

The rank and file must do its share to build up the organization, and, once it is built up, you must maintain it by your own activity and not let it go to pieces, as has been the case with many locals that have gone out of existence, or practically so, through your own negligence.

I hold that there is no excuse on your part for the wanting of organizers in localities where there has been a union in existence for some time. The members of that union should consider themselves as so many organizers and thoroughly organize their own locality.

Organizers should be sent only in those states where there is no organization at all. By your doing your duty along those lines, the organization would increase in numbers by leaps and bounds, and at the same time be relieved of a heavy burden.

Let us trust that while you want to know what the organizers are doing you will do your share in building up an organization whose power for good will be felt throughout this land, and then we can proudly say, it is the results of our efforts. Yours, for the cause,

Kennett, Calif., July 6, 1913.

TOM CORRA.

THE SITUATION AT EL PASO, TEXAS.

El Paso, Texas, July 11, 1913.

Editor Miners Magazine:

The conditions now prevailing in El Paso being vastly different to what they were the last report I made in the Magazine I believe the members of the local unions would appreciate knowing what the conditions are at this writing. Up to within about three weeks ago we had the smelter people in a bad way, this was not particularly because of the stability of the Mexican as a striker, although it must be said of those that originally went out that they stayed with the fight as good as any other body of men

The Metal Market

New York, July 2.—The holiday week and the midsummer season have combined to make the metal markets quiet. Prices have not been strong, though fluctuations have been small.

By a misprint in part of the edition of the Journal last week the upper range of the price of Lake copper, June 19-25, was printed 15.75 instead of 14.75, as it should have been. The mistake was discovered and corrected on the press, so that it appears only in about 1,150 copies; in the rest the figures are correct.

COPPER, TIN, LEAD AND ZINC.

Copper.—The market has been rather featureless throughout the week. Leading sellers have not changed their limits, but an appreciable amount of copper is being offered by the smaller producers and dealers at the last prices, at which small transactions are taking place from day to day, principally for shipment to Europe. The close is undecided at 14.50@14.75c for Lake, and 14.40@14.45c for electrolytic copper in cakes, wirebars and ingots, while casting copper is quoted nominally at 14.15@14.20c as an average for the week.

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.
26	4.8665	58 1/2	14.50 @14.75	14.40 @14.45	43 1/2	4.30 @4.35	4.17 1/2 @4.20	5.15 @5.20	5.00 @5.05
27	4.8665	58 1/2	14.50 @14.75	14.40 @14.45	42 3/4	4.30 @4.35	4.17 1/2 @4.20	5.15 @5.25	5.00 @5.10
28	4.8665	58 3/4	14.50 @14.75	14.40 @14.45	42 3/4	4.30 @4.35	4.17 1/2 @4.20	5.15 @5.25	5.00 @5.10
30	4.8665	58 3/4	14.50 @14.75	14.40 @14.45	42 3/4	4.30 @4.35	4.17 1/2 @4.20	5.15 @5.25	5.00 @5.10
1	4.8675	58 1/2	14.50 @14.75	14.40 @14.45	41 1/2	4.30 @4.35	4.17 1/2 @4.20	5.20 @5.30	5.05 @5.15
2	4.8660	58 1/2	14.50 @14.75	14.40 @14.45	41 1/4	4.30 @4.35	4.17 1/2 @4.20	5.20 @5.30	5.05 @5.15

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 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 to ounce silver.—Engineering and Mining Journal, July 3, 1913.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	COPPER		SILVER.		LEAD		SPELTER	
	ELECTROLYTIC	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	
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	.....

would have been likely to have done under similar circumstances. The larger factors in our favor, however, was not the class conscious spirit of the Mexicans which was almost entirely lacking. As a race such as I have found them here, they know little of unionism, the brighter among them get the Industrial Union papers of the I. W. W. printed in Spanish. Their education and enlightenment being practically limited to that one source, as very little of the literature of the American Federation of Labor has been seen here. Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. sent me some of their literature which was distributed.

Our strong point here was the fact that the smelter people in their greed for dividends had kept the wages of their men under that paid by other people so that we could take away any men they might get and offer them better wages than the smelter was paying. As an instance of what we had to offer I might mention the work at Elephant Butte dam in New Mexico. They wanted one hundred men there—they paid one dollar and a half a day for eight hours' work. The smelter paid one dollar and forty cents a day for twelve hours' work. We got fifty-six to go to the dam and we got large numbers of the men they shipped in to quit and go out to work on the railroads for one-fifty a day and nine hours' work, as the railroads took them and fed them until they got ready to ship them along with their families, and as they were not gouged for rent, doctor, etc., as they were by the smelter, they were better off; but at that it was not at all easy to get some of them to go. They wanted to be put on relief for a few days which was not necessary as the railway agents were willing to take care of them from the start and to send them away as soon as possible. The smelter people, determined to grant nothing to the union, refused to make any increase in the wages of the men, knowing that we would get the credit for any concessions that might be wrested from them. At one time during the strike they had two furnaces running, but owing to the success we were having in getting the men out they had but one furnace running three weeks ago, and it began to look as though we were going to be able to shut them down altogether. When the rebels began their march on Juarez, destroying the railroad and causing them to cease running, thus throwing some two thousand five hundred men out of work, large numbers of whom flocked into Juarez. About this time the rebel commander took a little town on his way to Juarez and executed all prisoners of war, both sides having declared their intention to show no quarter and the men knowing that they would be forced to fight with one side or the other if they stayed in Mexico and executed in the event of the defeat of the side they might happen to be fighting on, they began to flock to the American side of the line and as they were crossing every place and everywhere, it was impossible to stop them. Many of these men don't want to go away. They are figuring on again returning to Mexico with the close of the present revolution, and as they have to work to live and the smelter was the only place in need of men, they went there. Being a poor class of labor, the Smelter company cut their wages from a dollar and a quarter to one dollar for a ten-hour day. They stay for the most part inside of the stockade and sleep outside on the slag dump. As they now have any quantity of that class of labor it became apparent that it would be futile to continue the struggle under present condition so that at the present time we are trying to get our men in there rather than out of there with the object in view of building up the union so that they can give them a scrap worth while in the not too distant future.

Some time back two officers were killed at the smelter. The union was in no way involved, as the men who were killed had been friendly and fair in their dealings with us, but the smelter people following out their usual line of activities sought to and did use the incident to poison the minds of many against the Mexican strikers. About this time a party came to me telling me to be careful, that the company was going to get us. This party said it is to be a gun play, but I don't know just what it is. Monday evening, July the 7th, as I was leaving the hall at the close of our meeting, one of the Texas rangers took me by the arm saying, "I wish to speak to you a minute." We stepped back a few steps and then he began a fearful tirade of abuse and vilification, calling me a coward, a sneak and a world of unmentionable names. Although unarmed my first impulse was to fight, when there flashed through my mind the warning I had received. I looked back at the hall and it was only too plain what their intention was. Jones and the Mexican strikers were gathered around the front of the door in a little group plainly visible in the light that came through the door out of the little hall, while further back in the shadows the gun men had formed a sort of half circle so they could all concentrate their fire on the little group in front of the hall. It is my belief that the ranger thought that he could start something with me when he could have drawn either one of his guns and shot me. This would have excited the strikers and gave the men with the cannons the chance they were looking for, to have killed those poor wretches like so many sheep. Having sized the situation up in that way I said nothing but walked away from the ranger and with Jones and one or two of the other boys took the next car home. Any other course would, in my opinion, have precipitated a conflict in which six armed men would have slaughtered in cold blood from twenty to thirty men who were absolutely defenseless.

CHAS. H. TANNER.

DONATIONS TO THE STRIKE FUND AT EL PASO, TEXAS.

El Paso, Tex., July 3, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The following is a list of the unions contributing to the strike of the El Paso Smeltermen, together with the amount contributed, during the month of June:

Leadwood Miners' Union, W. F. of M., Local No. 236	\$ 5.00
Brotherhood Electrical Workers, Local No. 17	5.00
Brotherhood Electrical Workers, Local No. 247	5.00
Kimberley Miners' Union, W. F. of M., Local No. 100	25.00
Hughesville Miners' Union, W. F. of M., Local No. 52	5.00
Hughesville Miners' Union, W. F. of M., Local No. 52	9.50
International Brewery Workers—	
Local No. 311	5.00
Local No. 79	1.00
Local No. 130	5.00
Local No. 111	5.00
Local No. 186	3.00
Local No. 181	2.00
Local No. 72	10.00
Local No. 25	5.00
Local No. 89	5.00
Local No. 163	5.05
Local No. 124	2.00
Local No. 268	5.00
Local No. 46	5.00
United Mine Workers of America—	
Local No. 11	2.00
Local No. 1356	10.00
Local No. 634	10.00
Local No. 491	5.00
Local No. 2359	15.00
Local No. 916	5.00
Local No. 905	15.00
Local No. 503	10.00
Local No. 528	2.50

Stippville, Kansas (No. not known)	2.50
Local No. 1884	10.00
Local No. 2333	10.00
Local No. 122	10.00
Local No. 931	10.00
Local No. 43	5.00
Local No. 730	25.00
Local No. 2708	10.00
Local No. 569	5.00
Local No. 902	2.50
Viva, Kentucky (No. not known)	
Local No. 2741	5.00
Local No. 694	10.00
Local No. 553	15.00
Local No. 2460	10.00
Local No. 1094	25.00
Local No. 782	5.00
Local No. 908	20.00
Local No. 2616	5.00
Local No. 1169	10.00
Local No. 1009	10.00
Local No. 135	2.00
Local No. 268	10.00
Local No. 812	3.00
Local No. 1042	5.00
Local No. 707	2.50
Local No. 2318	5.00
Local No. 1140	15.00
Local No. 728	10.00
Local No. 2752	5.00
Local No. 1202	25.00
Local No. 474	5.00
Gohrman, Colorado (No. not known)	
Local No. 434	19.00
Local No. 2361	5.00
Local No. 2714	25.00
Local No. 55	2.50
Local No. 1401	5.00
Local No. 2335	10.00
Local No. 392	50.00
Local No. 2293	5.00
Local No. 2700	5.00
Local No. 2331	25.00
Local No. 488	5.00
Local No. 807	5.00
Local No. 2174	5.00
Typographical Union—	
Local No. 49	10.00
Local No. 290	1.00
Local No. 344	2.00
Local No. 160	2.00
Local No. 3	2.00
Local No. 111	5.00
Local No. 14	2.00
Local No. 14	1.00
Central Labor Union, Miami, Florida	5.00
Baltimore Federation of Labor	5.00
Int. Ass'n of Bridge and Struc. Ironworkers—	
Local No. 25	25.00
Local No. 118	5.00
Int. Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers—	
Local No. 69	1.00
Local No. 393	3.00
Local No. 103	10.00
Local No. 433	2.00
Local No. 142	4.00
Local No. 456	25.00
Local No. 6	2.00
Local No. 166	5.00
Int. Ass'n of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters & Helpers—	
Local No. 246	10.00
Local No. 125	2.00
Local No. 234	2.00
Local No. 24	2.50
Local No. 180	2.00
Total	\$ 787.55
Previously acknowledged	553.75
Total receipts from Local Unions	\$1341.30

El Paso, Tex., June 1, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The following is a list of individuals donating to the cause of the strike of the El Paso Mill and Smeltermen, up to June 1:

Bisbee, Arizona—	
G. S. Routh	\$ 1.00
J. A. Rodgers	1.00
J. H. Hoover	1.00
Dick Highfield	.50
E. W. Boggs	1.00
James L. Brooks	1.00
Tom Symth	1.50
Wm. Howle	1.00
W. E. Holm	1.00
J. P. Murphy	1.00
Chas. Jikovich	3.00
M. F. Fischer	.50
George Powell	1.00
Total	\$14.50

A BUMMERY TRICK THAT FAILED.

St. John and Lieutenants Sought to Deliver Lawrence Strikers to Steel Corporation in Latter's Fight with American Woolen Company.

BY WILLIAM E. TRAUTMANN.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 22, 1913.

To the Boston Globe, New York Call, Daily and Weekly People—and all others:

Will you please publish the following account of transactions, which were disclosed to me over a month ago, but which I kept secret on account of the trials of Mr. William Wood and associates in Boston on the charges of conspiracy of having planted dynamite during the strike of the textile workers in Lawrence last year. Had these facts been published then the charge would have been made, likely, that this exposure was inspired by the agents of the American

Woolen Company. This had to be avoided, therefore the delay in letting the facts, investigated by a few men, and by them to be corroborated when necessary, known to all concerned. If you cannot publish this write-up, please return manuscript to W. E. Trautmann, 2221 School street, Chicago, Illinois.

A Farce of a Crime—What?

In the week when the trial of Ettor and Giovanitti began in Salem the textile workers in Lawrence went out on strike, and, subsequently, when the American Woolen Company discriminated against thousands, the threat was made that Lawrence would be depopulated. Every newspaper in the eastern part of the country had statements of leaders to the effect that 50,000 workers were needed in the Pittsburg, Pa., district, and that most of the Lawrence textile workers would get immediate employment in the iron and steel mills. Among other papers the New York Call ridiculed the whole move, but even the signer of this could see nothing wrong in it as long as the threat produced the results—that is, the re-employment of all the men and women in Lawrence, which, according to the statements of the press and the spokesmen in that strike, was accomplished. It was, in my opinion, an honest attempt to throw the fear into the capitalists that they would be short of help and unable to run the mills. And I believe, still, today, that none of the Lawrence workers was consciously a party to the schemes which herein are narrated.

A few Socialists of the Pittsburg district, though, got inside information within the last two months which led me to co-operate with them to get the complete facts. And they are the witnesses to the interviews and disclosures made. But a brief resumé of what transpired in Lawrence before the settlement of the big strike is necessary to understand the full significance of the frauds that were to be played upon the working people as well as on a credulous public.

A few weeks before the settlement of the Lawrence strike Mr. Max Mitchell, as emissary for the American Woolen Company, stated before the strikers' committee, and later, before a special committee of seven, of which the writer of this was secretary and Riley of Lawrence chairman, that the American Woolen Company was ready to adjust the differences, but that they were being double-crossed by more powerful interests backed up by the Whitman, Dunbar, in brief the Morgan-Loeb financial and industrial powers. These interests were bent upon destroying the influence of the American Woolen Company, and especially of William Wood as an independent factor outside of the sphere of control by J. P. Morgan and the gigantic powers at his command.

The Morgan interests, therefore, wanted a continuation of the strike and of the troubles with the American Woolen Company. Hence they, and the powerful steel and iron corporations, are a part of that powerful combine of industrial possessions, were preventing the release of Ettor and Giovanitti after the strike was over. In several write-ups last year I showed conclusively this fact to be true. In the last meeting with the conference committee of the striking textile workers of the American Woolen Company promised, and held ready bail to the amount of \$100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars) as J. Riley, chairman of the conference committee can testify to, and the members of the Board of Conciliation, elected by special act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, arrived a day after the conclusion of all negotiations leading to a final settlement, for the purpose of using all their political influence with the prosecution and officials of Essex county to have the two men released on bail. (Caruso had not been indicted at that time.) With these members of the Legislature was also Mr. Max Mitchell in efforts to make good, with bonds ready to be given. But they found their endeavors baffled by a larger power than that of the American Woolen Company, the power of the uncrowned king of the United States—Pierpont Morgan—and his interests.

This is known to Haywood; to a few others, and also to every member of the conference committee that made the final settlement with the American Woolen Company. Whatever may be true, or untrue, about the pernicious influence that the American Woolen Company wields, yet the fact cannot be disputed that Mr. Max Mitchell, the emissary who brought about the peace negotiations (and I have copies of all communications that were exchanged on that matter) appeared in the trial of Ettor and Giovanitti, for the prosecution, but for the defense, to register his complaints to the integrity of the two men under indictment, as the records of the trial will prove.

But the Morgan-Loeb interests were playing a desperate game, desperate because they had crushed the McNamara's when they no longer would do their bidding, and they were bent upon playing this same hazardous game with whomsoever they could get to do their bidding in the Industrial Workers of the World.

As they, these interests, were known to be the most formidable factors in preventing the release of the indicted men, Haywood, in conference with three others, suggested that the main fortress of the Morgan interests, the steel and iron district of Pittsburg, be invaded, and for reference to these statements I may refer to pronouncements published in the Worcester Telegram, in all Boston papers, and in the New York World, to mention only a few of the principal newspapers whose watchers were on the alert and trying to serve the public with accurate information.

All available forces were to be thrown into the Pittsburg district. Haywood himself announced that he would with seven others get into the fight district; all depended upon a concerted move to counterbalance the power of the octopus which was trying to use the unrest as a result of the Ettor-Giovanitti trial to crush out of existence a competitor, or a factor that would do no homage to the uncrowned kings. Wall Street records will show that stocks of the United States Steel corporation dropped ten points when the announcement was made.

There was a scarcity of labor as never known before in the Pittsburg district. The causes there were written up by many magazine writers, the writer of this contributing one article on the subject to the International Socialist Review. This fact, in the opinion of students of political economy, was expected to make the steel corporation increase the wages, or the workers would make concerted moves to force better conditions by revolts and strikes. The latter, indeed, started concerted moves of aggression in the National Tube Company, in the Woods Run plant of the Pressed Steel Company in Homestead, and in many other plants sporadic strikes broke out. But in spite of the scarcity of labor, the steel interests did not move. Everybody, then, was surprised that the Morgan-Loeb interests did not try to avert a calamity, as they did in the panic year of 1907.

And now comes the reason, rather late.

Harry Goff, organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World [The Anarchist Chicago I. W. W. is meant], and under the instruction of the omnipotent general secretary-treasurer of that organization, Vincent St. John, had joined a detective agency operating under the direction of the United States Steel corporation—and how many more St. John had put on such jobs will perhaps never be known unless some one of the gang squeals as in the McNamara cases—and as a trusted agent from the general office of the Industrial Workers of the World he entered into a contract, again with the knowledge and connivance of the head book-keeper of the organization, which he is supposed to be, although he is an organization unto himself, and everything, and by virtue of that contract entered into with J. A. Hozier, representing the Commercial Employment Agency, (licensed and bonded) at 313 Grant street, St. Nicholas building, opposite of the Frick building in Pittsburg, said party of the second part were to furnish for the steel mills of the Pittsburg district all available working forces, and not less than 15,000 men, and in the event of the conviction of Ettor and Giovanitti in Salem the mill operatives of Lawrence were to be brought to the Pittsburg district upon payment of all fare, the guarantee of immediate employment,

and the payment of an additional fee by the mill-owners, who would give employment of two dollars for every employé so secured, and of these two dollars extra, there was to be retained as commission fee by said Commercial Employment Company, one dollar for every person getting employment and for every worker thus placed to work in the district one dollar was to be turned over to the general treasury of the Industrial Workers of the World with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois.

Preparing for the proposed exodus of workers from Lawrence, Harry Goff, as representative from the general headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, dictated advertisements for the Pittsburgh "Press" which are open for inspection, and paid for them, offering a full supply of labor to all steel mills on terms agreed upon.

Returning then from the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World and equipped with still more powers, said Goff, in the employ of a detective agency of the steel trust with the approval of the inner circle of the Industrial Workers of the World, with others known only to St. John who selects these agents provocateurs, delivered the message; to drive the Dutchman out of Pittsburg within one hour, as he should not know anything about these plans. St. John will not dare to produce the letters to Goff in which these statements are made, but the originals are in the hands of the "Steel Interests of America," and all telegrams from Lawrence addressed to Harry Goff regarding the proposed exodus are in the archives to be used for another McNamara scandal; that is, unless the toilers and public get busy and demand a complete exposure and presentation of all the facts before again frantic appeals are sent out when a scoundrel apprehended is caught and tries to post as a martyr of the cause. Enough of it. The Morgan-Loeb interests wanted the destruction the whole situation. The Morgan-Loeb interests wanted the destruction of the American Woolen Company's supremacy. The depopulation of Lawrence was one of the strongest moves thought of to obtain that end, as soon as the idea was suggested in statements by those in charge of the second strike. The Steel Corporation was in dire need of help. But they would not improve the working conditions of the employés in the hope that the stringency in the labor market would be overcome as of before. The conviction of Ettor and Giovanitti was an assured fact, according to calculations of the makers of things. With that conviction, the move to depopulate Lawrence and other towns where the American Woolen Company had mills was to be the stimulus to bring them all into the Pittsburg steel mill district. The stringency would have been relieved if the plans of the Steel Trust had carried through and the American Woolen Company had been crushed.

Therefore, the Morgan-Loeb interests were so anxious to have a conviction of the two men and the American Woolen Company was trembling with fear that the threat of starting an exodus would become reality in the event of the conviction of the indicted. This desperate struggle between conflicting interests added to the inspiring agitation carried on since May 11, 1912, throughout the country, brought about the liberation of Ettor and Giovanitti, contrary to the wishes of the Morgan-Loeb and particularly of the Pittsburg steel interests. The plans to depopulate Lawrence had to be abandoned.

Meanwhile strike after strike in the mills was crushed, the writer of this was twice beaten up and twice jailed in these skirmishes without knowing that the general office of the Industrial Workers of the World had sanctioned a dastardly deal engineered by their representative, Harry Goff.

But only three weeks after the acquittal of Ettor and Giovanitti ex-Judge Herbert Gary, chairman board of directors of the Steel corporation, announced that on January 1, 1913, the wages of the unskilled would be readjusted, which was done, to be sure.

The liberation of Ettor and Giovanitti spoiled the plans to get a dollar per head from every exile from Lawrence into the coffers of the St. John-Heslewood outfit.

Serious is the question now: How many Harry Goffs has St. John serving for the interests of the Steel corporations? WM. E. TRAUTMANN, 437 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

ARIZONA MINES MANY MILLIONS.

Complete Figures of United States Geological Survey Show Increase in 1912 of \$23,000,000.

Final advance figures compiled by V. C. Heikes, of the United States Geological Survey, shows a notable increase in production of precious and semi-precious metals, especially copper, in Arizona in 1912. The total value of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc increased from \$44,157,223 in 1911 to \$67,050,784 in 1912.

The production of gold was \$3,762,310, an increase of \$331,807, and the output of silver increased from 3,276,571 fine ounces, valued at \$1,736,583, to 3,490,387 ounces, valued at \$2,146,588. The greater part of the gold production was derived from siliceous ores treated at gold mills, and a large part of the remainder came from copper ores. Mohave county alone supplied \$1,899,131 of the gold production, against \$1,547,663 in 1911. Of the silver output 2,378,593 fine ounces came from copper ores treated at smelters. Cochise county alone produced 1,962,644 ounces in 1912, against 1,946,319 ounces in 1911.

Copper Output Breaks Record.

The copper production increased from 306,141,538 pounds, valued at 338,267,692, in 1911, to 365,038,649 pounds, valued at \$60,231,377, in 1912, and maintained Arizona as the leading copper state of the country. Cochise county, including the great Warren or Bisbee district, produced 147,654,661 pounds in 1912, against 132,290,007 pounds in 1911. Greenlee county, embracing the Copper Mountain and Greenlee districts of the Clifton-Morenci region, produced 76,848,299 pounds in 1912, against 70,926,330 pounds in 1911. Yavapai county, including the Verde district, produced 34,043,005 pounds, and Gila county, including the Globe district, yielded 63,969,423 pounds in 1912. In Pinal and Gila counties the low-grade so-called "porphyry" ores (which include deposits in schists) produced 76,848,299 pounds in 1912, against 30,666,515 pounds in 1911.

The output of lead, produced mainly in Cochise and Mohave counties, decreased from 10,274,552 pounds, valued at \$462,355, in 1911, to 6,806,443 pounds, valued at \$306,290, in 1912, but the output of zinc (figured as spelter), mainly from Mohave county, increased from 4,562,984 pounds, valued at \$260,090, in 1911, to 8,758,243 pounds, valued at \$604,319, in 1912.

There were 444 mines producing gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc in Arizona in 1912, against 397 in 1911; and the total quantity of crude ore sold and treated in 1912 was 6,840,082 short tons, an increase of 2,272,943 tons over the output of 1911.

AN ANALYSIS BY THE BUREAU OF MINES.

The Analysis of Black Powder and Dynamite is the title of Bulletin No. 51, recently issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. This bulletin outlines the methods of analysis that are used by the Bureau of Mines in the examination of certain classes of explosives. The present form of most of these methods has been worked out in the bureau's explosives laboratory. The methods employed by Professor C. E. Munroe were taken as a basis, and were elaborated to meet the demands incident to the treatment of complicated mixtures and to the development of the explosives art. A subsequent bulletin will discuss the methods of analysis of "permissible" explosives, many

of the latter being of decidedly complicated character and requiring special treatment. This bulletin presents the methods of analysis of "ordinary" dynamite, and the ammonia, gelatin, low-freezing and granular dynamites, and the common grades of black gunpowder and black blasting powder. The bulletin is published by the bureau for the information of all persons interested in explosives and their safe and efficient use in mining work.

As the term "ordinary" dynamite, though much used, has no conventional meaning, and may be used to cover a wide variety of compositions of matter, it may be noted that the standard dynamite used at the Pittsburg testing station is a good example of the "ordinary" dynamite known in this country. This testing station dynamite has the following composition:

Composition of Pittsburg Testing Station Dynamite.	
	Per cent.
Nitroglycerin	40
Sodium nitrate	44
Wood pulp	15
Calcium carbonate	1

As most permissible explosives contain only the constituents found generally in the various types of ordinary dynamite, the chemist will usually find it possible to analyze such explosives either wholly or partly by following the general methods of analysis here given for the type of explosive that seems most closely related to the one under examination. The methods of extraction with ether, with water, etc., outlined in the bulletin are general methods which are applied with equal success to all classes of explosives, and therefore by the use of these general methods, following a thorough quantitative examination, little difficulty should be met except with those classes of permissible explosives that contain large amounts of salts holding water of crystallization, such as alum and magnesium sulphate, or those containing an unusual number of uncommon constituents. Even with such explosives, however, if the information desired is principally in regard to the percentages of explosive ingredients (nitroglycerin, ammonium, nitrate, etc), the methods outlined in this bulletin may be satisfactorily followed.



THE PERIL OF GIRLS.

Girls are seduced because of too fond love; that is true. But not every girl seduced enters upon a life of shame. Very rarely does a betrayed girl whose parents have means, go upon the town. She does not have to. Her parents take care of her. They hide her shame. Its fruit is lost, and the girl generally marries and stays respectable.

It is the poor girl, who, after seduction, has to look for work. Her shame is known. Such knowledge prevents her from securing employment. Her parents cannot help her. Her one recourse is to go upon the town. It appals good people to know how many women of the town are supporting their children; how many of them are giving of the wages of sin for the support of parents or the education of brothers or sisters. If this does not reveal an economic reason for prostitution, what does it reveal? There is economic reason in the fact that the girl whose family has means and some social position is much less liable to meet a misstep than her poorer sister. She is better safeguarded in every way imaginable. The woman on the town, of well-to-do antecedents, with an education, with refined connection, is extremely rare. One in ten thousand is the proportion. That girls of good family and good circumstances do "fall" we all know, as they are but human, but they don't fall so far as the poor girls do, simply because they can conceal their misfortune. They are, thus, not shut off from honorable marriage. The poor girl, with her published shame, cannot marry and cannot find work. It is she who is forced to sell herself. And this is why and how poverty produces prostitution despite the denials of young Mr. Rockefeller's "vice" or "white slave" sleuths.—St. Louis Mirror.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

There is an incident recorded in the life of William H. Seward that should be well conned by those, who, in the midst of a boasted civilization of advancement and enlightenment, still clamor for capital punishment.

In 1848, William Freeman, a pauperized and idiotic negro, was on trial at Auburn, N. Y., for murder.

Freeman had slain the entire Van Nest family, and the foaming wrath of the community could be checked only by an army of armed constables.

Seward, who saw that the prisoner was idiotic and irresponsible, and ought to be put in an asylum, rather than put to death, dared the public wrath.

Addressing the court and jury, Mr. Seward uttered these splendid words: "I speak now in the hearing of a people who have pre-judged the prisoner and condemned me for pleading in his behalf. He is a convict, a pauper, a negro, without intellect, sense, or emotion.

"My child with an affectionate smile disarms my care-worn face of its frown whenever I cross my threshold. The beggar in the street obliges me to give because he says, 'God bless you!' as I pass. My dog caresses me with fondness if I will but smile on him. My horse recognizes me when I fill his manger. What gratitude, what sympathy what affection can I expect here?"

"There the prisoner sits. Look at him. Look at the assemblage around you. Listen to their ill-suppressed censures and their excited fears, and tell me where among my neighbors or my fellow-men, where, even in his heart, I can expect to find a sentiment, a thought, not to say of reward or of acknowledgment, or even of recognition?"

"Gentlemen, you may think of this evidence what you please, bring in what verdict you can, but I asseverate before Heaven and you, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the prisoner at the bar does not at this moment know why it is that my shadow falls on you instead of his own."

The gallows got its victim, but the post-mortem of the poor creature showed to all surgeons and to all the world, that the court, the jury and the public were all wrong, and William H. Seward was right.—California Social-Democrat.

THE DETRACTOR.

He works in the dark; God's sunshine never penetrates the atmosphere of his machinations; he shuns the light with as much aversion as a white slaver shuns publicity, says the Union Leader.

He feeds prejudice, nurtures jealousy and breathes poison into the ears of the unthinking and gullible. From his depraved mind emanate the slan-

der that slurs motive and sears the soul of those who are endeavoring to make the world better. His warped mental apparatus precludes broadness and makes him measure others by his own standard. Suspicion hatches in his cerebral cavity like flies on a scavenger dump.

He rends the home, obliterates affection and robs the child of parental love, its natural heritage. Through his teacherous slander impulsive men take the gun route and weak women find solace in carbohc. He resurrects the corpse of yesterday and hurls it into the path of tomorrow. Devoid of conscience, he assails character as ruthlessly as a hold-up man robs his victim.

He infests every group in society. Honor and truth are words foreign to his vocabulary. No woman is true to her trust and no man is decent, according to his distorted imagination. In a garden of roses he sees only the thorns, and transforms it into a thistle path.

In a labor union his prey is the earnest men who are active in the cause. No officer is honest in the mind of the detractor; no motive good. Graft is his whisper to the inexperienced, and graft is re-echoed with mechanical precision from mouths governed by phonographic craniums.

He is the morbid creature who stays away from meetings and explains a delayed contract by the inference that the committee was "fixed."

He is the loud shouter at the wet goods counter on so-an-so "getting his;" he doesn't blame him so long as there are suckers who stand for it.

He is the snake who sneaks to the gallery of a meeting hall, secretes himself from the view of honest men, and hisses insult at an officer who has given his life to the uplift of his fellow-man.

He cowers at exposure and slinks like a cur when truth corners him with his perfidy. He is the last word on cowardice, and all that was ever said on treachery he is—and more. Fortunately he is few among the numbers that make for the world's advancement.—Organized Labor.

LOOKING FOR WORK.

Looking for work is a queer thing to do when work is all around. There are acres of idle land everywhere calling for labor that they may yield their increase, and tools are here in abundance. "Why don't the unemployed take them and cut down the forests that the Creator has placed here for the satisfaction of mankind, and build homes there to enjoy the blessings of life and be happy?"

You are hungry? Well, the land from which all food is produced is here, and here also are the forces of nature that the genius of man has controlled to quicken into life the wonderful machines built by the man in overalls that enable you to produce in such abundance. They are your heritage from the culture of the ages, and the machines that you workers built belong to you, the builders. You need boots and shoes? Countless cattle roam the prairies; they are for the use of man; take them and put their hides on the vessels you have built, convey them to the cities where men do most congregate and build there factories to fashion them into the things that you desire. Use the land that the Creator has placed here for all the children of men and build houses and railroads that you may exchange with your brothers the things that each produces and the other needs for the advantage of all; but don't weary yourselves looking for work when all the resources and all the things you need to work them are before you and around you in abundance.

Nature is plethoric. She runs riot in abundance, and wastes in disuse more than enough to feed the world. "Scarcity of work." There is no scarcity in nature and man is ever unsatisfied and always willing to labor to satisfy his desire. And there is no scarcity of tools. Machines are rusting and factories are stopped while men are unemployed and hungry. So it is not the fault of labor and it is not the fault of tools. The fault is that men and women have not got access to the tools and land by which they earn their living. They cannot nowadays use their own tools and dispose of the finished product to the customer. That is a back number. Those days are gone forever, and a better, because more efficient method is ours. We produce socially the things we need, so we must go socially and take them, that we may use them again together and exchange fairly the products of labor so that unemployment and poverty shall cease; and abundance and happiness shall reign in place of misery and hunger; and the children on the green earth, which is their birthright, and shall have opportunity to grow more beautiful, more pure and strong, and mankind shall dwell together in justice and peace and in the prosperity and happiness of all.—Amalgamated Journal.

TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY.

There was a time when every political or economic question was settled by direct action. No matter how much men disagreed on the issue they unanimously agreed on the method of settling it.

Some day they would meet at a convenient plain, or in the streets of a city, armed with clubs, spears, pitchforks, flails, cross-bows or flintlocks and talk things over.

After the discussion some one counted the corpses and the side that showed the largest number of dead ones was declared the loser. Thereupon the winners proceeded to run things in accordance with their own notions.

Settling issues by the club method had certain advantages. In the first place, the defeated party, after crossing Lethes stream, as salt creek was called in those times, had little opportunity to harass and hamper the new administration. Second: there was no possibility of a successful movement of the "outs" to recall the ins. The outs were out for good.

Nevertheless, there were some drawbacks to the method. Sometimes an election would draw out for twenty or thirty years. A king would run for emperor and get killed. His son would take up the campaign and get killed. Then maybe the grandson was elected emperor over an empire populated by wild dogs who feasted on the corpses and wild men who feasted on the dogs.

It wouldn't have been so bad if only the candidates had exterminated each other. But the perpetual election disturbed business to such an extent that folks forgot to make a living. Every election put the race back a notch or two. Sometimes they would go clear back to the beginning—cannibalism—and have to do the civilization all over again.

Take it all in all, the club method was so wasteful that even the survivors began to question its efficiency as a means of settling social problems. After centuries of hard thinking, experimenting, trying out failures and do-it-over the more advanced races hit upon an election scheme that worked without an undertaker.

On a certain day the people put pieces of paper in boxes on which they had written the names of those whom they wanted to run the government in accordance with their notions. In the evening the votes were counted and the individuals or party receiving the largest number of votes were declared the winners. Instead of corpses they counted the live ones, reasoning justly that the majority of live ones would have made corpses of the minority had the balloting been done by the old method.

It must not be taken for granted that the new method sprang sandpapered and varnished from the brain of some great man. Oh, no! It took many centuries, rivers of blood and millions of lives to shake off the old and usher in the new.

Democracy, as the new method is called, is, like the apple of the tree, the shoe on your foot, and the nose on your face—a product of evolution.

Little by little man discarded the useless and painful and adopted the useful and pleasant.

The process is still going on; democracy is ever growing and expanding. In the beginning only nobles and priests could vote. After a while the capitalists managed to break into the voting booth. Then the taxpayers got in. Finally the working people were admitted to vote.

Today the civilization of a nation may be judged by the universality of the franchise enjoyed by its people.—St. Louis Labor.

PERSECUTIONS OF EARLY CHRISTIANS.

Religious Conflict Transformed Into the Economic One Intensified Hatred Between Rich and Poor.

It will here be in place to give the real reason for the horrible persecutions of the early Christians in Palestine and throughout the Roman empire, the communistic and Socialistic character and doctrines of Jesus the Christ and his disciples and followers for centuries (three) while Christianity was still a proscribed religion.

During the entire period the Christians, following the example and teachings of their master, preached and practised the most radical communistic Socialism as the sect of the Eessenes to which Christ belonged; carried into full practice the doctrines of the common, or collective, ownership of all goods and property, and this doctrine was obnoxious to the rich and propertied class of Judea and the whole Roman empire, and Jesus himself was put to death for this reason in Judea, under Jewish and Roman auspices, and his disciples and followers suffered a like fate in Judea for three centuries throughout the Empire of the Caesars.

Jesus was executed as a criminal under the forms of law because of his radical utterances as he repeatedly said he would be. After him, his apostles proceeded to teach his doctrines of Communism.

The first act of the organization of the Apostles of Pentecost, as recorded in Acts iv., verses 32 and 34, was: "And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart, and of one soul; neither said any of them that ought of the things which he possessed as his own; but they had all things in common, neither was there any among them that lacked; for as many as were possessed of land or houses, sold them and brought the prices of them that were sold and laid them down at the apostles' feet; and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need." Here we have from the New Testament itself the fact of the radical communistic character of the collective society of Christ's followers—a form of social organization which lasted three centuries until Christianity became the state religion of the Roman empire.

After the Apostles came the Father of the Christian church who promulgated the communistic doctrines of the Master and his Apostles. During the first three centuries of the Christian era, the religion of Christ had become the religion of the poor throughout the whole Roman empire, the rich still holding on to their old Pagan systems. The religious conflict transformed into the economic conflict, only strengthened the hatred between the rich and the poor.

According to the early church avarice was one of the greatest of crimes. Usury, lending money at interest, was strictly forbidden. Said Tertulian: "All is common with us except women" Said St. Basil: "The rich man is a thief." Said St. Augustine: "Private property originated in usurpation. Property is not a natural right but a positive right founded simply on civil authority." Said St. Jerome: "Opulence is always the result of theft, if not committed by the actual possessor, then by his predecessors."

Said St. Ambrose: "The soil was given to the rich and poor in common, wherefore, oh, ye rich, do you unjustly claim it for yourselves alone? Nature gave all things in common for the use of all, usurpation created private rights." Said St. Chrysostom: "The idea we should have of the rich and covetous—they are truly as robbers, who, standing in the public highway, dispoil the passers." . . . John Wesley said: "If I leave behind me ten pounds for which I have no use, I am a thief and a robber."—From Bancroft's "History of the World."

THE FIRST TEARS.

The cliff lay in the brooding fog of the beginning of the quarternary period, and in the universal stillness the creeping rills made their way to the folded hollows of earth's crust, to work for the formation of the seas.

On the crest of the cliff the branches of a thicket parted and an arm, a shoulder, then the entire form of a living being, veiled with tawny hair, appeared, came forth and stood like a hunted animal, glancing to right and left—a primitive woman; with arched shelving brows, broad flanks, short solid legs, splay feet and thick, flat hands.

A mass of falling hair, starting from the crown of her long skull, framed her face with a sombre, red-brown aureole. A short, loose neck rose from her full shoulders, strong teeth glittered in her red jaws and a double furrow ran from jaw to brow to divide the formless nose from the cheek-bones.

As the creature breathed, her mobile nostrils drew back to take the revelations of the wind. Sheltered by the low, retreating forehead, two jutting arcades fell to form caverns for the restless eyes. At times the wrinkled eyelids straightened, the eyes widened and an expression of appealing softness appeared, then vanished to give place to the look of a worried beast.

The time was the dawn of humanity, when man was an animal in all but shape, before the rigors of the season forced earth's population to hide from the cold in caves. The skeletons of giant saurians were petrifying in the upper strata of the crust and mammals were moving into the valleys to take their places. Great pachyderms and long-haired ruminants waded in the mire of the valleys, and beasts of prey dogged steps. Among the animals rare beings foreshadowing man crept naked, timid, feeling their way, hiding from the beasts of prey.

In the low light of the primeval springtime, in silence broken only by the tramp of padded hoofs and by the lap of water against the mire, a man searching for berries saw a woman running to escape him, ran after her, caught her and carried her away.

The man vanished, and for the first time in her hunted life the woman felt the loneliness of the solitude that had been her best condition, and a pang like the yearning of hunger awoke in her.

She wandered along the hedges, through the wet fields, under the dark sky, searching for the one who had mastered her; and when, after long quest, she saw him, she ran to him with inarticulate cries. He gave no answering sign, but, when he sat down to eat his fistful of acorns, she sat down beside him, and when he lay down to sleep she, too, lay down. So the law of life gave the woman to the man.

At first he tolerated her; then, when she served him and was useful to him, he made her his habit. Her relative weakness gave her quick premonitions of their need of food. His indifference to her and her dependence upon him gave him superiority. His silent acceptance of her presence arouse in her dull brain a feeling akin to tenderness and in that feeling, humble and submissive, she withdrew when he had beaten her.

Hock! the name given to the woman by the man, was a name like a growl of a bear; but Daah! her name for him, was an appeal soft as a caress. They had a word for hunger; Mah! and a quick danger signal; Heuh! The rest they told in gestures.

While the man hunted, the woman waded in the river, and, grinning, caught the slippery fishes; and kneeling, with arms outstretched, drew in

the silex carried by the current. Into round bones she forced silex splinters, to be used as knives. She scraped the skins of animals, stretched them to dry, pierced their edges, and with fine strips of leather laced them on herself and on the man to serve as shields from the cold and from the claws of animals. She heaped stones before the entrance of her den and stood fearlessly by the man when he cast them at the wolves. In the den she heaped leaves gathered from the trees and bits of fleece dropped by beasts. She had a bison's horn from which to drink, and in the skull of an elephant she gathered rainwater. In her way she kept house, but she had no cooking. Man had not conquered fire.

In the cliff, midway between foot and summit, where the continuous rains and busy rills had laid bare the calcareous sediment, she found a cave of depth sufficient to hold her bed. The place was towards the west and toward the south, shut in from cold and storm. In that retreat Hock felt safe from danger. To scale the cliff from below was impossible, and to reach it from above even the man and the woman were forced to cling to the roots laid bare by the incessant work of the water. Before her den Hock scraped the cliff and formed a terrace, where the wind played with the dust of the silex. In the den behind the terrace the woman brought forth her son and on the terrace, in a nest of fern leaves and the fleece of beasts, she laid him when she went to catch fish and gather silex.

She loved the sunlight because it warmed the limp brown legs and the hungry mouth of her puppet; and when the clouds flew fast and the pale disk of the star sailed through the scud, she held the writhing body upward at arms' length. Behind her sloping brow no thought had formed, but from the depths of her maternal soul vague supplications wavered toward the sphere that warmed the wondrous product of her being.

One day when she returned from the plain the noise of her descent was drowned by the whirr of wings.

From under the shelf of the cliff the wind rushed up to meet her, and as she loosed her hold upon the roots and dropped to the terrace an eagle bearing the child soared toward the sky. She saw the drops of blood on the little breast, the hanging head, the mouth open in a voiceless cry.

Dumb, helpless, her rough mane licking her shuddering flesh, she gazed at the slow swinging double curve of the dark wings, until even the black speck vanished.

Passing the eery where the eaglets waited, open-mouthed for their mother, a sunbeam on its way to warm the nest fell on earth's marvel; the first tear.

During four moons the woman remembered. At sight of the gulf that had received the eagle, the double tufts of her red brows quivered. But the flying gray on gray and the dark rifts drowned her grief. She had forgotten; but hatred raged in her dark soul, and when she found a bird's nest she broke the eggs.

One evening in the autumn, when they returned from the forest to descend to the terrace, they heard growls and saw a bear clinging to the roots, letting him self down. Hiding on the brink of the cliff they saw him drop, enter the shallow den, nose the walls, and, after repeating revolutions, lie down. So the man and the woman returned to the forest.

When the transpiercing cold drove the beasts to cover, earth held for the man and woman no lasting refuge. Driven from hedge to hedge and from tree to tree they fled from the beasts. Ready for attack, club in hand, the man went first and, running to keep pace, the woman followed bearing in her skin sack acorns, the drinking horn, bits of silex and strips of meat.

Wearied by a long march they lay down, and because it was full day, the time when the beasts were killing on the plain, they slept. When the woman awoke the man was gone. She was so habituated to his presence that it frightened her to be alone. She dared not rise. The day wore on and still she lay there, watching the shadows.

Toward evening the man appeared bearing a burden: a dead doe. During his watch he had surprised a nursing mother, and felled her with his bludgeon.

It had been his wont to cut up game where he killed it and to take away nothing but choice morsels. That day a strange thing had happened: he felt a wish to show his skill to the woman.

He cast his victims on the ground before her. Her legs trembled and her hands beat the air. Dumb from revulsion of feeling the woman turned from him. He seized her shoulders, whirled her around and, with an exultant howl, pointed his spread fingers.

The woman saw a little gray-brown creature advancing on waning legs—a nursing, with light, fine hairs upon its head, with mouth open, bleating for its dead mother. It reached the doe and fell between her outstretched feet. With the little knobs of its infant brow it knocked her throat, and, bending its knees, burrowed the still breast.

The woman remembered. She saw again her child in the grip of the eagle; she saw a nest built in the sky, and in it, lashed by dark wings, the crooning thing that had filled her arms. Chaotic thought swirled in her brain. The mother, gazing with glazing eyes on the thing doomed to the bludgeon or to the beast, cried to her soul with all the voice of a common motherhood; and running to the thicket she gathered leaves, covered the eyes of the dead, and laid fond hand upon the fawn.

Mah! Busy with meat the man saw nothing. The woman was unconscious of her act. But in that hour the soul gave birth to its first upward impulse. Until that hour the animal knew nothing but its own necessities; in that hour an infinitesimal point in an organic cell received its accolade, and a creature evolved from the dust of the ground established eternal correspondence between grief and pity.

The long whine of a tiger thrilled the forest. Heuh! The man sprang for a tree, and, howling, the woman followed him.

Safe from danger, beyond the reach of the beasts, she put her fists to her eyes, and earth saw the second tear: the prophecy of the soul.—Translated by Helen Meyer for Current Opinion.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND MULHALL'S EXPOSE.

That story now appearing in daily installments from Col. Martin Mulhall, relating the political intrigues and maneuvers of the National Manufacturers' Association, may not, perhaps, create the general sensation expected, but none the less it furnishes some excellent matter for the intelligent trade unionist to meditate upon and ponder deeply.

In this mess of intrigue, deception, falsehood and skulduggery, where mutual betrayal and the "double cross" superposed upon the "double cross," was the order of the day, there is nothing strange that it attracted a horde of rascal literary adventurers of the Brandenburg type, intellectual blow-flies naturally drawn to the putrefying carrion accumulating on the political trail of the National Manufacturers' Association. Whenever there is filthy scavenging work to be done these buzzards may be positively expected to congregate. Morally rotten to the core themselves, they attempt to taint and corrupt all others within their reach.

Even Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was not immune from their contaminating touch. It seems the scoundrel Brandenburg, operating as a "free lance" for the Manufacturers' Association, got the idea in his mind that Gompers could be "reached," and proceeded to work out a scheme by which the Federation president, who was represented as being sick and tired of his job, was to do a Harry White somersault and appear on the public platform denouncing trade unionism and Socialism under the auspices of the National Manufacturers' Associa-

tion, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum. Brandenburg appointed himself as go-between, and according to his own account, conducted negotiations on either side with that end in view.

That Brandenburg had actually started this game is confirmed by the statement of Brownell, editor of American Industries, the organ of the Manufacturers' Association. Brandenburg had, according to Brownell, "worked for us as a free lance," but was never fully trusted. The astute Brownell, when the proposition was made, suspected Brandenburg of "playing both ends against the middle" and turned down the proposition. He admits, however, that Brandenburg probably did put the proposition up to Van Cleave, but the latter thought it unwise to open negotiations with Gompers, while the association was prosecuting him in the Bucks' case.

While the prominent members of the association and the Congressmen accused are now busily disavowing their nasty tools and denouncing Mulhall as a liar and a traitor as the evidence piles up against them, other prominent figures not directly connected therewith, but who, nevertheless, being on the "inside," must have known more or less of what was going on, are preserving a discreet and massive silence. Ex-President Taft, being out of "politics," doesn't see why he should have anything to say. Ex-President Roosevelt "refused to make any comment," and many Senators and Congressmen, not named in Mulhall's exposé, are equally reticent.

There is one man at this juncture who should speak out, and that man is Samuel Gompers. It is incredible to suppose that he knows nothing of these maneuvers, and when he is fully convalescent from his present illness, he owes it to labor to tell all he knows of the inside of this putrescent business. Was he approached by that filthy swine, Brandenburg, the "free lance" of the Manufacturers' Association? That Brandenburg is quite capable of it may be readily believed; that it is exactly the kind of dirt in which he would delight to wallow, goes without saying, but the word of this degenerate is hardly reliable, even when it exposes himself. Gompers could set this matter to rest once and for all. There is no suspicion entailed upon him whatever by the charge, nor is it for one moment supposable that he would for an instant listen to the infamous proposition which Brandenburg declared he put up to him. Whatever difference we may have with Mr. Gompers regarding his general policy, we have always regarded him as a clean man, and in urging him to speak out, it is not with the idea of exculpating himself, but rather of further exposing the treacherous wiles of the malodorous gang to which he has for so many years been opposed. He is too astute and experienced not to know something of their underhand methods.

For the trade unionist the question is, why should these skunks so readily assume that Gompers was corruptible? How did the conception generate in the putrid brain of Brandenburg that Gompers could be "reached," and why did he imagine that the suggestion was worth putting up to the presumably honorable officials of the Manufacturers' Association? Could the fact that Mr. Gompers habitually associated with the superior capitalists of the Civic Federation, incessantly preached harmony between capital and labor, and denied the existence of a class struggle, have started the idea?

Also why did the proposition include a series of public attacks upon Socialism from the public platform by Mr. Gompers? Had Brandenburg any particular reason to believe that the Manufacturers' Association regarded Socialism with even more fear and hatred than trades unionism? And why were they not content with the continuous denunciation of Socialism by Mr. Gompers in the American Federationist and at the annual conventions of the Federation and elsewhere?

And again, how about that lobby maintained by the A. F. of L. at Washington, trying to influence legislators with "moral suasion"? It, of course, would not descend to bribery, and could not if it would, for the Manufacturers' Association, according to Mulhall, could and did find a thousand dollars where the labor lobby could find ten. And it is worth while noticing that the general manager of the Manufacturers' Association, while, as might be expected, denying the bribery in toto, remarked that if they wanted to go in for that sort of thing it would be no trouble at all to raise from "twenty-five to fifty million dollars, if necessary." Mulhall declares it was necessary and they did raise all they needed.

If even ten per cent of Mulhall's story sticks there will be ample to show organized labor what it is really up against. The entire story, even if proven true, would do little to offset the activities of the Manufacturers' Association, and still less to awaken any sense of shame in them, they having long passed the possibility of such an emotion. The Kirbys, Posts and Otises are immune to such feelings, as is amply proven by their public addresses, displaying the most rabid and insensate hatred for organized labor. This exposé will teach them no lesson, except, perhaps, to proceed with more caution, but it will have been without any real effect whatever if it fails to teach a lesson to organized labor that will profit it considerably in the times directly ahead of us.—New York Call.

PROSTITUTION AN ORGANIZED BUSINESS.

Has Its Exchange.—Women and Girls Are Sold Like Commodities.—Rockefeller Probe Reveals Startling Facts About Vice in Manhattan.

That prostitution in New York City is a business; that it is a well-organized business; that there is a trade in girls and women just as there is in any commodity; that the business of organized and commercialized prostitution has its shares, which are bought and sold, just as shares of copper and steel are bought and sold on the Stock Exchange, and which, like these, are subject to fluctuations in value; and that business is, moreover, a highly profitable one, are among the startling disclosures contained in a book entitled "Commercialized Prostitution in New York City," by George J. Kneeland, recently published.

Kneeland's book is the first of a series of publications issued by the Bureau of Social Hygiene, with a view to describing accurately vice conditions in New York City and elsewhere and putting at the service of the community what has been gained through experience in the large cities of America and Europe.

Subsequent volumes will deal with prostitution in other large American cities, with methods of handling prostitution in European cities, and their results, and with the organization and policies of the European police.

Responsibility Not Sought.

This volume contains an introduction by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the Bureau of Social Hygiene of New York City, who briefly explains the origin and purpose of the Bureau, which is an outgrowth of the white slave grand jury, of which he was chairman.

The work of the bureau has been carried on with the sole purpose of bringing out the facts as to conditions, law and administration, without endeavoring to locate the responsibility for existing conditions, or, for the time being, to suggest what is to be done. It is hoped that when the series of books is completed a satisfactory policy may be more readily worked out.

The first two chapters of the book deal with vice resorts. Their main forms are parlor houses, flats, hotels, furnished rooms and massage parlors, and, during the period of investigation, i. e., from January 24, 1912, to November 15, 1912, 142 parlor houses were investigated in Manhattan. These houses are for the most part notorious establishments, and during the larger part of the period of the investigation were systematically and openly conducted. The manner of carrying them on, of obtaining women as the inmates and of procuring trade, is fully described in the opening chapter.

Public Dance Hall the Worst.

The public dance hall was found to justify the worst that has been said

of it. Of seventy-five dances reported on, only five were characterized as "decent."

Miscellaneous places are also found to be utilized for immoral purposes. Such places include restaurants, poolrooms, delicatessen stores, candy shops, cigar stores, palmist and clairvoyant parlors, livery stables and opium dens.

The Wall Street of the Underworld.

One of the most important of these establishments is a delicatessen store on Seventh avenue, a notorious and popular place. The little room is crowded with things to eat and drink. Small tables are placed about the vacant places, and at these tables sit owners of houses, madames and inmates, pimps, runners and light housers.

To quote from Kneeland's book:

"All the forces for the conduct of the business of prostitution in parlor houses are here—scheming, quarreling, discussing profits, selling shares, buying women, and paying out money for favors received. If the walls of this little room could speak they would reveal many secrets. The value of the houses is debated, the income from the business, the expense of conducting it, the price of shares today or tomorrow, or in the future, if this happens. Here is the center of the trade in certain types of houses—the stock market where members bid and outbid each other, and quarrel over advantages given or taken.

"The owner of this delicatessen store, a stout and rather handsome man, moves about quietly. Upstairs his wife, hardy and ample, cares for his home and children. Now and then the children sit at the table with wondering eyes, and listen. The eldest girl, about seventeen, dressed in white, talks earnestly with a handsome procurer or holds the hand of a madame."

The point is made that prostitution is not simply a question of the immorality of the individual girls and poll more than one-half the votes of the business—the men and women promoters of which gather huge profits by trading on the sex impulse. These men and women are notorious and through shrewdness and money very generally evade the law.

The causes of prostitution are briefly touched upon. For this purpose material is at hand from a study of 647 inmates of Bedford reformatory, 610 inmates of seven other state and city institutions and 1,106 women intermingled on the streets and elsewhere. The prostitutes come in very large preponderance from the ranks of those in unskilled occupations.

In obtaining their information, investigators mingled freely with vice promoters and their assistants during many months. They discovered a large number of real estate agents renting property and apartments for immoral purposes. A woman investigator found only seventeen out of 122 visited who refused to be parties to any such transactions. It was ascertained that the buying and selling of houses of prostitution and part interests in them was actively carried on.

One Group Operated Twenty-eight Houses.

A group of thirty-eight well-known men own and operate twenty-eight houses in Manhattan. Variations in public opinion and in the attitude of the municipal authorities are quickly reflected in this market. Accounts are kept by madames and inmates by means of a punching card. The sixteen white cards obtained from a dollar house in Twenty-eighth street show re-

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.
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ceipts of \$264 for one night. The total receipts of a dollar house in West Twenty-fifth street for one month were \$6,454, each inmate averaging fifteen patrons a day. Thirty dollar houses, less than half of those investigated, appeared to enjoy annual receipts of at least \$2,000,000 and this calculation takes no account of profit derived from liquor, cigars, the sale of clothes to inmates, gifts, tips, etc.

The income of a street walker is probably subjected to greater fluctuations than that of the parlor house inmate, but the total is obviously huge. The account book of a poorly-dressed and ignorant prostitute, who solicits on East Fourteenth street, showed receipts of \$211 in thirty-two days.

The records of the tenement house department contain reports of 349 separate places in the year 1912; the investigators discovered 1,172 separate apartments at 578 separate addresses in two months' less time. The total number of actual vice resorts of all kinds discovered in Manhattan was 7,606, situated at 1,007 different addresses.

Resorts in Tenements.

Vice resorts in tenements, including apartments, are especially numerous. During the period of investigation, 1,172 different resorts were found in 575 tenement houses in Manhattan.

A census taken in twenty-seven of these tenements in February, 1912, disclosed the fact that 425 children under sixteen years of age were living in them at the time. Children were found playing in the hallways, in front of the doors behind which prostitutes plied their trade. Many of the flats are utilized as "call" houses. Girls not living on the premises are summoned by telephone when customers arrive. A "call" girl is not infrequently simultaneously engaged in some other occupation.

Many Raines law hotels have women in close relation with them. The proprietor watches his women carefully to see that they do not take the trade elsewhere, and women receive a commission on all business brought. Not infrequently the hotel proprietor and the pimp work in collusion, so that women find it practically impossible to break away from their control.

Furnished room assignation houses abound, 112 such establishments having been found within the boundaries of a few squares.

Rapid Increase in Massage Parlors.

In recent years there has been a rapid increase of massage parlors, over 300 of which exist now in Manhattan; a large number of them are believed to be vice resorts. In many of these not the slightest effort was made to cloak the immoral nature of the business. Operatives for these establishments are often procured by advertisements in the newspapers.

Dr. Archibald McNeil, of the research department of the Board of Health, conducted an exhaustive series of studies with a view to determining how large a percentage of 647 prostitutes committed to the Bedford reformatory were venereally infected. The ordinary clinical examinations had shown less than twenty-one per cent. infected.

Dr. McNeil, through microscopical and other tests, brings out the startling fact that fully ninety per cent. were diseased. As these girls were all arrested in the early stages of prostitution it is obvious that practically all women who have been longer engaged in prostitution are diseased, and are, therefore, in the highest degree dangerous.—Miami Valley Socialist.

HOW THE I. W. W. LOOKS AT CLOSE RANGE.

It has been a matter of wonder that the "organization" known as the I. W. W. has not appeared on the scene of the Ballard strike before. Still, it is better late than never. Last Saturday night the brave and only Jas. R. Thompson, who was at the Raymond convention of our organization, representing the "fellow workers," held forth on a soap box one of the main corners of Ballard. He talked for about an hour and a half. For an hour and a quarter he devoted his time to denouncing the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Some one in the audience asked him what he thought of the Shingle Weavers. This afforded him an opportunity to at once get to the real purpose of his being in Ballard, and the rest of his "discourse" he devoted to pointing out the faults of our international, which he declared was in no way an industrial union.

The whole and easily seen purpose of this disciple of "Industrial unionism" was to create dissension in the ranks of the strikers in Ballard. Else why should they come to a strike-bound community to preach their particular brand of industrial salvation?

They have held off coming to Ballard up to this time in the hope that they might draw our members into their loudly proclaimed "general strike." Having failed to do this, they now come out in their true colors and have no greater wish than to see our strike in Ballard lost. These supreme fakers have a splendid capacity for getting into trouble, and a positive genius for passing it on to someone else who may be gullible enough to be misled. Most of the commendable things this organization is responsible for happen on the other side of the continent.

For instance; when they are preaching on the Atlantic coast they draw their illustration from the Pacific coast; and when out here we hear nothing except the stunts they are pulling off in the East. Their whole stock is abuse of other labor organizations. The only time they have use for any labor union is when the time comes for collections. Then, no matter who you are or to what organization you belong, your coin is most welcome; and if you will involve yourself in their trouble, they may even withhold their abuse for the moment.

But their wide-spreading mantle of virtue, when you get close to it, is not so spotless as one might be led to believe from their description of it. In their strike bulletins being passed around Seattle, which contains a list of the camps that they have "pulled," there appears the names of several English camps and the Brown's Bay Logging Co. The English camps and the Brown's Bay Company supply about 90 per cent of the logs that are used in Ballard, and the immaculate "wonder workers" have supplied labor to the camps that were supplying logs to the scab mills in Ballard ever since our strike has been on, and yet now that they have a so-called "general strike" on, they have the nerve to ask support of an organization that they have done nothing but try to disrupt ever since they have been in existence.

Their declaration that we are not an "industrial union" come with questionable grace from them when they have tried for years to get us to cast our lot with them and withdraw from the American Federation of Labor. The oft-repeated assertion that the A. F. of L. has contributed \$30,000 to our coffers for organization purposes does not very well comport with their blatant declaration that the A. F. of L. does nothing in the way of assistance to its constituent bodies.

It is to the credit of the weavers in Ballard that they paid no atten-

In Memoriam.

Bisbee, Ariz., July 6, 1913.

Whereas, On May 31st, John Gays, a member of this union, met an untimely death as a result of being caved in on in the mine at Gleason, Arizona, therefore be it

Resolved, That this union extend to his relatives our sincere sympathy by sending them a copy of this resolution, having a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting.

FRANK BROWN,
ALFRID GAESSINGER,
W. E. HOLM,
Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Butte, Mont., July 2, 1913.

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

Brothers:—We, your committee on resolutions of condolence, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Bro. George M. Kessler, and

Whereas, In the death of Bro. George M. Kessler Butte Stationary Engineers' Union has lost a true and faithful member, his relatives a loving son and brother and the community a loyal and respected citizen, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 83, extend to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

JOHN DELANEY,
JOHN GILBERT,
JOS. M. CREIGHTON,
Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Butte, Mont., July 2, 1913.

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

Brothers:—We, your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Bro. E. S. Wells, beg to submit the following:

Whereas, Again the Grim Reaper has entered our ranks and taken from our midst our beloved brother, E. S. Wells, and

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, one copy to be sent to the relatives, and a copy be sent to our official organ, the Miners' Magazine, for publication.

JOHN DELANEY,
JOHN GILBERT,
JOS. M. CREIGHTON,
Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Grass Valley, Calif., June 27, 1913.

To the President, Officers and Members of Grass Valley Miners' Union No. 90, Western Federation of Miners.

We, your committee on resolutions, submit the following resolutions: Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved and respected brother, Thomas Penna, and while we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us. We know that he is not dead, but sleepeth, and that suddenly his spirit has passed through the dark portal of Death and winged its flight to a newer and higher existence, to which we shall all soon be called to follow;

Resolved, That in the death of Thomas Penna, Grass Valley Miners' Union, of Grass Valley, No. 90, Western Federation of Miners, laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed; of a friend and companion who was dear to us all; of a citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellows; and be it further

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this union be extended to his family in their affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our union, a copy thereof furnished to the wife of the deceased brother, and a copy thereof sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication;

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days. Respectfully submitted:

JOE T. GREGOR,
JAMES MURRISH,
JOHN TEMBY,
Committee.

(Seal)

tion to these disruptionists any more than they have to the men employed in times past by the mill men to accomplish the same thing.

The brass-lunged defamers of everything on earth but themselves will find their bluff called every time they appear on the streets of Ballard. The invitation extended to them to come to our hall on Sunday and discuss the issues met with nothing but a blank response. They were not there. A request to refute their charges from their own soap box on the night in question met with a flat refusal from "Fellow Worker" Thompson, the noisy defender of the principle of "free speech."

The best that can be said of the I. W. W. is that they are a conglomeration of all the freaks, frauds, fakes and fanatics to be found in the labor movement on this continent. Their whole work is destructive. Their whole efforts are to tear down. They should be shunned financially, socially and industrially. Let them alone. They never touched a thing they did not disrupt or destroy.—The Timber Worker.

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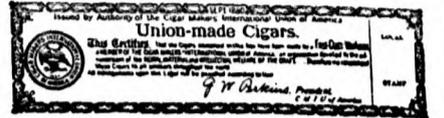
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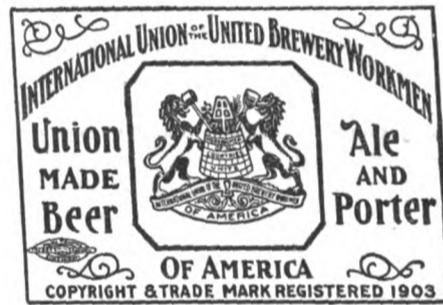


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